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GREENVILLE FIRST BANCSHARES INC
Form 10KSB
March 28, 2003

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-KSB

[X] Annual Report Pursuant To Section 13 Or 15(d) of The Securities Exchange Act Of 1934 For The Fiscal Year December 31, 2002.

Or

[] Transition Report Pursuant To Section 13 Or 15 (D) Of The Securities Exchange Act Of 1934

For the Transition Period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 333-83851

Greenville First Bancshares, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

South Carolina

58-2459561

(State of Incorporation)

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

112 Haywood Road
Greenville , S.C.

29607

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

864-679-9000

(Telephone Number)

Not Applicable

(Former name, former address
and former fiscal year,
if changed since last report)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: Common Stock

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for past 90 days.

Yes X No
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Check if there is no disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-B in this form, and no disclosure will be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-KSB or any amendment to this Form 10-KSB. [X]

The issuer's revenue for its most recent fiscal year was \$8,673,081. As of March 20, 2002, 1,150,000 shares of Common Stock were issued and outstanding.

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losses and expenses;

- o changes in the securities markets; and
- o other risks and uncertainties detailed from time to time in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

General

Greenville First Bancshares, Inc., was incorporated to operate as a bank holding company pursuant to the Federal Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 and the South Carolina Banking and Branching Efficiency Act, and to purchase 100% of the issued and outstanding stock of Greenville First Bank, N.A., an association organized under the laws of the United States, to conduct a general banking business in Greenville, South Carolina.

In October 1999 we commenced our initial public offering and raised \$10,646,700 net of underwriting discounts and commissions. On January 10, 2000, we opened the bank. Of the net proceeds from the offering, we have used \$10,400,000 to capitalize the bank. The bank's funds were applied primarily to provide funds for the bank's investments and lending operations, for leasing our temporary and permanent facilities, for furnishing and equipping the bank, and for other general corporate purposes.

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Marketing Focus

The bank is the first independent bank organized in the City of Greenville in over ten years. Because there are few locally owned banks left in Greenville, we believe we offer a unique banking alternative for the market by offering a higher level of client service and a management team more focused on the needs of the community than most of our competitors. We believe that this approach will be enthusiastically supported by the community. The bank uses the theme "Welcome to Hometown Banking," and actively promotes it in our target market. While the bank has the ability to offer a breadth of products similar to large banks, we emphasize the client relationship. We believe that the continued community focus of the bank will succeed in this market, and that the area will react favorably to the bank's emphasis on service to small businesses, individuals, and professional concerns. We will continue to take advantage of existing contacts and relationships with individuals and companies in this area to more effectively market the services of the bank.

Location and Service Area

Our primary service area consists of Greenville County, South Carolina. We will draw a large percentage of our business from the central portion of Greenville County, within a ten mile radius of our main office. This principal service area is bounded by Rutherford Road to the north, Poinsett Highway to the west, Mauldin Road and Butler Road to the south, and Highway 14 and Batesville Road to the east. Included in this area is the highest per capita income tract in the county. Our expansion plans include the development of two "service centers" located along the periphery of our service area. These service centers will extend the market reach of our bank, and they will increase our personal

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service delivery capabilities to all of our clients.

Lending Activities

General. We emphasize a range of lending services, including real estate, commercial, and equity-line consumer loans to individuals and small- to medium-sized businesses and professional firms that are located in or conduct a substantial portion of their business in the bank's market area. We compete for these loans with competitors who are well established in the Greenville County area and have greater resources and lending limits. As a result, we may have to charge lower interest rates to attract borrowers.

Loan Approval and Review. The bank's loan approval policies provide for various levels of officer lending authority. When the amount of aggregate loans to a single borrower exceeds an individual officer's lending authority, the loan request will be considered and approved by an officer with a higher lending limit or the officers' loan committee. The officers' loan committee has lending limits, and any loans in excess of this lending limit will be approved by the directors' loan committee. The bank does not make any loans to any director, officer, or employee of the bank unless the loan is approved by the board of directors of the bank and is made on terms not more favorable to such person than would be available to a person not affiliated with the bank. The bank generally adheres to Federal National Mortgage Association and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation guidelines in its mortgage loan review process, but may alter this policy in the future. The bank currently intends to sell its mortgage loans into the secondary market, but may choose to hold them in the portfolio in the future.

Lending Limits. The bank's lending activities are subject to a variety of lending limits imposed by federal law. In general, the bank is subject to a legal limit on loans to a single borrower equal to 15% of the bank's capital and unimpaired surplus. Different limits may apply in certain circumstances based on the type of loan or the nature of the borrower, including the borrower's relationship to the bank. These limits will increase or decrease as the bank's capital increases or decreases. Based upon the capitalization of the bank, at December 31, 2002, the bank has a self-imposed loan limit of \$1.8 million, which represents approximately 100% of our legal lending limit at December 31, 2002. However, these limits could drop should the bank incur losses, and therefore have less capital. Unless the bank is able to sell participations in its loans to other financial institutions, the bank will not be able to meet all of the lending needs of loan customers requiring aggregate extensions of credit above these limits.

Real Estate Mortgage Loans. At December 31, 2002, loans secured by first or second mortgages on real estate made up 78% of the bank's loan portfolio. These loans will generally fall into one of four categories: commercial real estate loans, construction and development loans, residential real estate loans, or home equity loans. Each of these categories is discussed in more detail below, including their specific risks. Interest rates for all categories may be fixed or adjustable, and will more likely be fixed for shorter-term loans. The bank will generally charge an origination fee for each loan.

Real estate loans are subject to the same general risks as other loans. They are particularly sensitive to fluctuations in the value of real estate, which is generally the underlying security for real estate loans. Fluctuations

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in the value of real estate, as well as other factors arising after a loan has been made, could negatively affect a borrower's cash flow, creditworthiness, and ability to repay the loan.

We have the ability to originate real estate loans for sale into the secondary market. We can limit our interest rate and credit risk on these loans by locking the interest rate for each loan with the secondary investor and receiving the investor's underwriting approval prior to originating the loan.

- o Commercial Real Estate Loans. Commercial real estate loans generally have terms of five years or less, although payments may be structured on a longer amortization basis. We evaluate each borrower on an individual basis and attempt to determine its business risks and credit profile. We attempt to reduce credit risk in the commercial real estate portfolio by emphasizing loans on owner-occupied office and retail buildings where the loan-to-value ratio, established by independent appraisals, does not exceed 80%. We also generally require that debtor cash flow exceed 115% of monthly debt service obligations. We typically review all of the personal financial statements of the principal owners and require their personal guarantees. These reviews generally reveal secondary sources of payment and liquidity to support a loan request.

- o Construction and Development Real Estate Loans. We offer adjustable and fixed rate residential and commercial construction loans to builders and developers and to consumers who wish to build their own home. The term of construction and development loans generally is limited to eighteen months, although payments may be structured on a longer amortization basis. Most loans mature and require payment in full upon the sale of the property. Construction and development loans generally carry a higher degree of risk than long term financing of existing properties. Repayment depends on the ultimate completion of the project and usually on the sale of the property. Specific risks include:
 - o cost overruns;
 - o mismanaged construction;
 - o inferior or improper construction techniques;
 - o economic changes or downturns during construction;
 - o a downturn in the real estate market;
 - o rising interest rates which may prevent sale of the property;
 - o and
 - o failure to sell completed projects in a timely manner.

We attempt to reduce risk by obtaining personal guarantees where possible, and by keeping the loan-to-value ratio of the completed project below specified percentages. We also reduce risk by selling participations in larger loans to other institutions when possible.

Residential Real Estate Loans. Residential real estate loans generally have longer terms up to 30 years. We offer fixed and adjustable rate mortgages. We have limited credit risk on these loans as most are sold to third parties soon after closing.

Commercial Loans. We make loans for commercial purposes in various lines of businesses. Commercial loans are generally considered to have greater risk than first or second mortgages on real estate because they may be unsecured, or if they are secured, the value of the security may be difficult to assess and more likely to decrease than real estate.

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We also offer small business loans utilizing government enhancements such as the Small Business Administration's 7(a) program and SBA's 504 programs. These loans typically are partially guaranteed by the government, which helps to reduce the bank's risk. Government guarantees of SBA loans do not exceed 80% of the loan value and are generally less. As of December 31, 2002, the bank has not originated any small business loans utilizing government enhancements.

The well-established banks in the Greenville County area make proportionately more loans to medium to large-sized businesses than we can. Many of the bank's commercial loans are made to small- to medium-sized businesses that may be less able to withstand competitive, economic, and financial conditions than larger borrowers.

Consumer Loans. The bank makes a variety of loans to individuals for personal and household purposes, including secured and unsecured installment loans and revolving lines of credit. Installment loans typically carry balances of less than \$50,000 and are amortized over periods up to 60 months. Consumer loans are offered with a single maturity basis where a specific source of repayment is available. Revolving loan products typically require monthly payments of interest and a portion of the principal. Consumer loans are generally considered to have greater risk than first or second mortgages on real estate because they may be unsecured, or if they are secured, the value of the security may be difficult to assess and more likely to decrease than real estate.

We also offer home equity loans. Our underwriting criteria for, and the risks associated with, home equity loans and lines of credit will generally be the same as those for first mortgage loans. Home equity lines of credit typically have terms of 15 years or less, typically carry balances less than \$125,000, and may extend up to 100% of the available equity of each property.

Deposit Services

We offer a full range of deposit services that are typically available in most banks and savings and loan associations, including checking accounts, commercial accounts, savings accounts, and other time deposits of various types, ranging from daily money market accounts to longer-term certificates of deposit. The transaction accounts and time certificates are tailored to our primary market area at rates competitive to those offered in the Greenville County area. In addition, we offer certain retirement account services, such as IRAs. We solicit these accounts from individuals, businesses, associations, organizations, and governmental authorities.

Other Banking Services

The bank offers other bank services including safe deposit boxes, traveler's checks, direct deposit, U.S. Savings Bonds, and banking by mail. The bank is associated with the Honor, Cirrus, and Master-Money ATM networks, which are available to its customers throughout the country. We believe that by being associated with a shared network of ATMs, we are better able to serve our customers and are able to attract customers who are accustomed to the convenience of using ATMs, although we do not believe that maintaining this association is critical to our success. We began offering Internet services in the second quarter of 2000. We do not expect the bank to exercise trust powers during its next few years of operation.

Market Share

As of June 30, 2002, the most recent date for which market data is

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available, total deposits in the bank's primary service area were almost \$6.1 billion, which represented a 13.9% deposit increase from 2001. At June 30, 2002 the bank represented 2.1% of the market. Our plan over the next five years is to grow our deposit base to \$250 million. Of course, we cannot be sure that these deposit growth rates will continue, or that we will accomplish this objective.

Employees

As of March 20, 2003, the bank had 26 employees and the holding company had no full-time employees.

Supervision and Regulation

Both the company and the bank are subject to extensive state and federal banking laws and regulations that impose specific requirements or restrictions on and provide for general regulatory oversight of virtually all aspects of operations. These laws and regulations are generally intended to protect depositors, not shareholders. The following summary is qualified by reference to the statutory and regulatory provisions discussed. Changes in applicable laws or regulations may have a material effect on our business and prospects. Beginning with the enactment of the Financial Institution Report Recovery and Enforcement Act in 1989 and following with the FDIC Improvement Act in 1991 and the Gramm-Leach Bliley Act in 1999, numerous additional regulatory requirements have been placed on the national banking industry in the past several years and additional changes have been proposed. Our operations may be affected by legislative changes and the policies of various regulatory authorities. We cannot predict the effect that fiscal or monetary policies, economic control, or new federal or state legislation may have on our business and earnings in the future.

USA Patriot Act of 2001

In October 2001, the USA Patriot Act of 2001 was enacted in response to the terrorist attacks in New York, Pennsylvania and Washington D.C. that occurred on September 11, 2001. The Patriot Act is intended to strengthen U.S. law enforcement's and the intelligence communities' abilities to work cohesively to combat terrorism on a variety of fronts. The potential impact of the Patriot Act on financial institutions of all kinds is significant and wide ranging. The Patriot Act contains sweeping anti-money laundering and financial transparency laws and imposes various regulations, including standards for verifying client identification at account opening, and rules to promote cooperation among financial institutions, regulators and law enforcement entities in identifying parties that may be involved in terrorism or money laundering.

Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act

On November 4, 1999, the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives each passed the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, previously known as the Financial Services Modernization Act of 1999. President Clinton signed the Act into law on November 12, 1999. Among other things, the Act repeals the restrictions on banks affiliating with securities firms contained in sections 20 and 32 of the Glass-Steagall Act. The Act also permits bank holding companies to engage in a statutorily provided list of financial activities, including insurance and securities underwriting and agency activities, merchant banking, and insurance company portfolio investment activities. The Act also authorizes activities that

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are "complementary" to financial activities.

The Act is intended, in part, to grant to community banks certain powers as a matter of right that larger institutions have accumulated on an ad hoc basis. Nevertheless, the Act may have the result of increasing the amount of competition that we face from larger institutions and other types of companies. In fact, it is not possible to predict the full effect that the Act will have on us. From time to time, other changes are proposed to laws affecting the national banking industry, and these changes could have a material effect on our business and prospects.

The Act also contains provisions regarding consumer privacy. These provisions require financial institutions to disclose their policy for collecting and protecting confidential information. Customers generally may prevent financial institutions from sharing personal financial information with nonaffiliated third parties except for third parties that market an institution's own products and services. Additionally, financial institutions generally may not disclose consumer account numbers to any nonaffiliated third party for use in telemarketing, direct mail marketing, or other marketing to the consumer.

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Greenville First Bancshares, Inc.

We own the outstanding capital stock of the bank, and therefore we are considered to be a bank holding company under the federal Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 and the South Carolina Banking and Branching Efficiency Act.

The Bank Holding Company Act. Under the Bank Holding Company Act, we are subject to periodic examination by the Federal Reserve and required to file periodic reports of its operations and any additional information that the Federal Reserve may require. Our activities at the bank and holding company level are limited to:

- o banking and managing or controlling banks;
- o furnishing services to or performing services for its subsidiaries; and
- o engaging in other activities that the Federal Reserve determines to be so closely related to banking and managing or controlling banks as to be a proper incident thereto.

Investments, Control, and Activities. With certain limited exceptions, the Bank Holding Company Act requires every bank holding company to obtain the prior approval of the Federal Reserve before:

- o acquiring substantially all the assets of any bank;
- o acquiring direct or indirect ownership or control of any voting shares of any bank if after the acquisition it would own or control more than 5% of the voting shares of such bank (unless it already owns or controls the majority of such shares); or
- o merging or consolidating with another bank holding company.

In addition, and subject to certain exceptions, the Bank Holding Company Act and the Change in Bank Control Act, together with regulations thereunder, require Federal Reserve approval prior to any person or company acquiring "control" of a bank holding company. Control is conclusively presumed to exist if an individual or company acquires 25% or more of any class of voting securities of a bank holding company. Control is rebuttably presumed to exist if

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a person acquires 10% or more, but less than 25%, of any class of voting securities and either the company has registered securities under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or no other person owns a greater percentage of that class of voting securities immediately after the transaction. Our common stock is registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The regulations provide a procedure for challenge of the rebuttable control presumption.

Under the Bank Holding Company Act, a bank holding company is generally prohibited from engaging in, or acquiring direct or indirect control of more than 5% of the voting shares of any company engaged in nonbanking activities unless the Federal Reserve Board, by order or regulation, has found those activities to be so closely related to banking or managing or controlling banks as to be a proper incident thereto. Some of the activities that the Federal Reserve Board has determined by regulation to be proper incidents to the business of a bank holding company include:

- o making or servicing loans and certain types of leases;
- o engaging in certain insurance and discount brokerage activities;
- o performing certain data processing services;
- o acting in certain circumstances as a fiduciary or investment or financial adviser;
- o owning savings associations; and
- o making investments in certain corporations or projects designed primarily to promote community welfare.

The Federal Reserve Board imposes certain capital requirements on the company under the Bank Holding Company Act, including a minimum leverage ratio and a minimum ratio of "qualifying" capital to risk-weighted assets. These requirements are described below under "Capital Regulations." Subject to its capital requirements and certain other restrictions, we are able to borrow money to make a capital contribution to the bank, and these loans may be repaid from dividends paid from the bank to the company. Our ability to pay dividends will be subject to regulatory restrictions as described below in "Greenville First Bank - Dividends." We are also able to raise capital for contribution to the bank by issuing securities without having to receive regulatory approval, subject to compliance with federal and state securities laws.

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Source of Strength; Cross-Guarantee. In accordance with Federal Reserve Board policy, we are expected to act as a source of financial strength to the bank and to commit resources to support the bank in circumstances in which we might not otherwise do so. Under the Bank Holding Company Act, the Federal Reserve Board may require a bank holding company to terminate any activity or relinquish control of a nonbank subsidiary, other than a nonbank subsidiary of a bank, upon the Federal Reserve Board's determination that such activity or control constitutes a serious risk to the financial soundness or stability of any subsidiary depository institution of the bank holding company. Further, federal bank regulatory authorities have additional discretion to require a bank holding company to divest itself of any bank or nonbank subsidiary if the agency determines that divestiture may aid the depository institution's financial condition.

South Carolina State Regulation. As a South Carolina bank holding company under the South Carolina Banking and Branching Efficiency Act, we are subject to limitations on sale or merger and to regulation by the South Carolina Board of Financial Institutions. Prior to acquiring the capital stock of a national bank, we are not required to obtain the approval of the Board, but we must notify them

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at least 15 days prior to doing so. We must receive the Board's approval prior to engaging in the acquisition of a South Carolina state chartered bank or another South Carolina bank holding company.

Greenville First Bank

The bank operates as a national banking association incorporated under the laws of the United States and subject to examination by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. Deposits in the bank are insured by the FDIC up to a maximum amount, which is generally \$100,000 per depositor subject to aggregation rules.

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and the FDIC regulate or monitor virtually all areas of the bank's operations, including:

- o security devices and procedures;
- o adequacy of capitalization and loss reserves;
- o loans;
- o investments;
- o borrowings;
- o deposits;
- o mergers;
- o issuances of securities;
- o payment of dividends;
- o interest rates payable on deposits;
- o interest rates or fees chargeable on loans;
- o establishment of branches;
- o corporate reorganizations;
- o maintenance of books and records; and
- o adequacy of staff training to carry on safe lending and deposit gathering practices.

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency requires the bank to maintain specified capital ratios and imposes limitations on the bank's aggregate investment in real estate, bank premises, and furniture and fixtures. The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency requires the bank to prepare quarterly reports on the bank's financial condition and to conduct an annual audit of its financial affairs in compliance with its minimum standards and procedures.

Under the FDIC Improvement Act, all insured institutions must undergo regular on site examinations by their appropriate banking agency. The cost of examinations of insured depository institutions and any affiliates may be assessed by the appropriate agency against each institution or affiliate as it deems necessary or appropriate. Insured institutions are required to submit annual reports to the FDIC, their federal regulatory agency, and their state supervisor when applicable. The FDIC Improvement Act directs the FDIC to develop a method for insured depository institutions to provide supplemental disclosure of the estimated fair market value of assets and liabilities, to the extent

feasible and practicable, in any balance sheet, financial statement, report of condition or any other report of any insured depository institution. The FDIC Improvement Act also requires the federal banking regulatory agencies to prescribe, by regulation, standards for all insured depository institutions and depository institution holding companies relating, among other things, to the

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following:

- o internal controls;
- o information systems and audit systems;
- o loan documentation;
- o credit underwriting;
- o interest rate risk exposure; and
- o asset quality.

National banks and their holding companies which have been chartered or registered or have undergone a change in control within the past two years or which have been deemed by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency or the Federal Reserve Board to be troubled institutions must give the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency or the Federal Reserve Board thirty days' prior notice of the appointment of any senior executive officer or director. Within the 30 day period, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency or the Federal Reserve Board, as the case may be, may approve or disapprove any such appointment.

Deposit Insurance. The FDIC has adopted a risk-based assessment system for determining an insured depository institutions' insurance assessment rate. The system that takes into account the risks attributable to different categories and concentrations of assets and liabilities. An institution is placed into one of three capital categories: (1) well capitalized; (2) adequately capitalized; or (3) undercapitalized. The FDIC also assigns an institution to one of three supervisory subgroups, based on the FDIC's determination of the institution's financial condition and the risk posed to the deposit insurance funds. Assessments range from 0 to 27 cents per \$100 of deposits, depending on the institution's capital group and supervisory subgroup. In addition, the FDIC imposes assessments to help pay off the \$780 million in annual interest payments on the \$8 billion Financing Corporation bonds issued in the late 1980s as part of the government rescue of the thrift industry.

Transactions With Affiliates and Insiders. The bank is subject to the provisions of Section 23A of the Federal Reserve Act, which places limits on the amount of loans or extensions of credit to, or investments in, or certain other transactions with, affiliates and on the amount of advances to third parties collateralized by the securities or obligations of affiliates. The aggregate of all covered transactions is limited in amount, as to any one affiliate, to 10% of the bank's capital and surplus and, as to all affiliates combined, to 20% of the bank's capital and surplus. Furthermore, within the foregoing limitations as to amount, each covered transaction must meet specified collateral requirements. Compliance is also required with certain provisions designed to avoid the taking of low quality assets.

The bank is subject to the provisions of Section 23B of the Federal Reserve Act which, among other things, prohibits an institution from engaging in certain transactions with certain affiliates unless the transactions are on terms substantially the same, or at least as favorable to such institution or its subsidiaries, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with nonaffiliated companies. The bank is subject to certain restrictions on extensions of credit to executive officers, directors, certain principal shareholders, and their related interests. Such extensions of credit (i) must be made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with third parties and (ii) must not involve more than the normal risk of repayment or present other unfavorable features.

The Federal Reserve Board has recently issued Regulation W, which codifies prior regulations under Sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act and interpretative guidance with respect to affiliate transactions. Regulation W incorporates the exemption from the affiliate transaction rules but expands the

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exemption to cover the purchase of any type of loan or extension of credit from an affiliate. In addition, under Regulation W:

- o a bank and its subsidiaries may not purchase a low-quality asset from an affiliate;
- o covered transactions and other specified transactions between a bank or its subsidiaries and an affiliate must be on terms and conditions that are consistent with safe and sound banking practices; and

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- o with some exceptions, each loan or extension of credit by a bank to an affiliate must be secured by collateral with a market value ranging from 100% to 130%, depending on the type of collateral, of the amount of the loan or extension of credit.

Regulation W generally excludes all non-bank and non-savings association subsidiaries of banks from treatment as affiliates, except to the extent that the Federal Reserve Board decides to treat these subsidiaries as affiliates. Concurrently with the adoption of Regulation W, the Federal Reserve Board has proposed a regulation which would further limit the amount of loans that could be purchased by a bank from an affiliate to not more than 100% of the bank's capital and surplus. Comments on the proposed rule were due by January 13, 2003.

Dividends. A national bank may not pay dividends from its capital. All dividends must be paid out of undivided profits then on hand, after deducting expenses, including reserves for losses and bad debts. In addition, a national bank is prohibited from declaring a dividend on its shares of common stock until its surplus equals its stated capital, unless there has been transferred to surplus no less than one-tenth of the bank's net profits of the preceding two consecutive half-year periods (in the case of an annual dividend). The approval of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency is required if the total of all dividends declared by a national bank in any calendar year exceeds the total of its net profits for that year combined with its retained net profits for the preceding two years, less any required transfers to surplus.

Branching. National banks are required by the National Bank Act to adhere to branch office banking laws applicable to state banks in the states in which they are located. Under current South Carolina law, the bank may open branch offices throughout South Carolina with the prior approval of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. In addition, with prior regulatory approval, the bank is able to acquire existing banking operations in South Carolina. Furthermore, federal legislation has been passed which permits interstate branching. The new law permits out-of-state acquisitions by bank holding companies, interstate branching by banks if allowed by state law, and interstate merging by banks.

Community Reinvestment Act. The Community Reinvestment Act requires that, in connection with examinations of financial institutions within their respective jurisdictions, the Federal Reserve, the FDIC, or the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, shall evaluate the record of each financial institution in meeting the credit needs of its local community, including low and moderate income neighborhoods. These factors are also considered in evaluating mergers, acquisitions, and applications to open a branch or facility. Failure to adequately meet these criteria could impose additional requirements and limitations on our bank. Under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, banks with aggregate assets of not more than \$250 million will be subject to a Community Reinvestment Act examination only once every 60 months if the bank receives an outstanding rating, once every 48 months if it receives a satisfactory rating, and as needed if the rating is less than satisfactory. Additionally, under the

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Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, banks are required to publicly disclose the terms of various Community Reinvestment Act-related agreements.

Other Regulations. Interest and other charges collected or contracted for by the bank are subject to state usury laws and federal laws concerning interest rates. The bank's loan operations are also subject to federal laws applicable to credit transactions, such as:

- o the federal Truth-In-Lending Act, governing disclosures of credit terms to consumer borrowers;
- o the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act of 1975, requiring financial institutions to provide information to enable the public and public officials to determine whether a financial institution is fulfilling its obligation to help meet the housing needs of the community it serves;
- o the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, creed or other prohibited factors in extending credit;
- o the Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1978, governing the use and provision of information to credit reporting agencies;
- o the Fair Debt Collection Act, governing the manner in which consumer debts may be collected by collection agencies; and
- o the rules and regulations of the various federal agencies charged with the responsibility of implementing such federal laws.

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- o The deposit operations of the bank also are subject to:
- o the Right to Financial Privacy Act, which imposes a duty to maintain confidentiality of consumer financial records and prescribes procedures for complying with administrative subpoenas of financial records; and
- o the Electronic Funds Transfer Act and Regulation E issued by the Federal Reserve Board to implement that act, which governs automatic deposits to and withdrawals from deposit accounts and customers' rights and liabilities arising from the use of automated teller machines and other electronic banking services.

Capital Regulations. The federal bank regulatory authorities have adopted risk-based capital guidelines for banks and bank holding companies that are designed to make regulatory capital requirements more sensitive to differences in risk profiles among banks and bank holding companies and account for off-balance sheet items. The guidelines are minimums, and the federal regulators have noted that banks and bank holding companies contemplating significant expansion programs should not allow expansion to diminish their capital ratios and should maintain ratios in excess of the minimums. We have not received any notice indicating that either the company or the bank is subject to higher capital requirements. The current guidelines require all bank holding companies and federally-regulated banks to maintain a minimum risk-based total capital ratio equal to 8%, of which at least 4% must be Tier 1 capital. Tier 1 capital includes common shareholders' equity, qualifying perpetual preferred stock, and minority interests in equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries, but excludes goodwill and most other intangibles and excludes the allowance for loan and lease losses. Tier 2 capital includes the excess of any preferred stock not included in Tier 1 capital, mandatory convertible securities, hybrid capital instruments, subordinated debt and intermediate term-preferred stock, and general reserves for loan and lease losses up to 1.25% of risk-weighted assets.

Under these guidelines, banks' and bank holding companies' assets are given risk-weights of 0%, 20%, 50%, or 100%. In addition, certain off-balance sheet items are given credit conversion factors to convert them to asset equivalent

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amounts to which an appropriate risk-weight applies. These computations result in the total risk-weighted assets. Most loans are assigned to the 100% risk category, except for first mortgage loans fully secured by residential property and, under certain circumstances, residential construction loans, both of which carry a 50% rating. Most investment securities are assigned to the 20% category, except for municipal or state revenue bonds, which have a 50% rating, and direct obligations of or obligations guaranteed by the United States Treasury or United States Government agencies, which have a 0% rating.

The federal bank regulatory authorities have also implemented a leverage ratio, which is equal to Tier 1 capital as a percentage of average total assets less intangibles, to be used as a supplement to the risk-based guidelines. The principal objective of the leverage ratio is to place a constraint on the maximum degree to which a bank holding company may leverage its equity capital base. The minimum required leverage ratio for top-rated institutions is 3%, but most institutions are required to maintain an additional cushion of at least 100 to 200 basis points.

The FDIC Improvement Act established a new capital-based regulatory scheme designed to promote early intervention for troubled banks, which requires the FDIC to choose the least expensive resolution of bank failures. The new capital-based regulatory framework contains five categories of compliance with regulatory capital requirements, including "well capitalized," "adequately capitalized," "undercapitalized," "significantly undercapitalized," and "critically undercapitalized." To qualify as a "well capitalized" institution, a bank must have a leverage ratio of no less than 5%, a Tier 1 risk-based ratio of no less than 6%, and a total risk-based capital ratio of no less than 10%, and the bank must not be under any order or directive from the appropriate regulatory agency to meet and maintain a specific capital level. Initially, we will qualify as "well capitalized."

Under the FDIC Improvement Act regulations, the applicable agency can treat an institution as if it were in the next lower category if the agency determines (after notice and an opportunity for hearing) that the institution is in an unsafe or unsound condition or is engaging in an unsafe or unsound practice. The degree of regulatory scrutiny of a financial institution increases, and the permissible activities of the institution decreases, as it moves downward through the capital categories. Institutions that fall into one of the three undercapitalized categories may be required to do some or all of the following:

- o submit a capital restoration plan;
- o raise additional capital;
- o restrict their growth, deposit interest rates, and other activities;

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- o improve their management;
- o eliminate management fees; or
- o divest themselves of all or a part of their operations.

These capital guidelines can affect us in several ways. If we grow at a rapid pace, our capital may be depleted too quickly, and a capital infusion from the holding company may be necessary which could impact our ability to pay dividends. Our capital levels currently are more than adequate; however, rapid growth, poor loan portfolio performance, poor earnings performance, or a combination of these factors could change our capital position in a relatively short period of time.

Failure to meet these capital requirements would mean that a bank would be required to develop and file a plan with its primary federal banking regulator

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describing the means and a schedule for achieving the minimum capital requirements. In addition, such a bank would generally not receive regulatory approval of any application that requires the consideration of capital adequacy, such as a branch or merger application, unless the bank could demonstrate a reasonable plan to meet the capital requirement within a reasonable period of time. Bank holding companies controlling financial institutions can be called upon to boost the institutions' capital and to partially guarantee the institutions' performance under their capital restoration plans.

Enforcement Powers. The Financial Institution Report Recovery and Enforcement Act expanded and increased civil and criminal penalties available for use by the federal regulatory agencies against depository institutions and certain "institution-affiliated parties." Institution-affiliated parties primarily include management, employees, and agents of a financial institution, as well as independent contractors and consultants such as attorneys and accountants and others who participate in the conduct of the financial institution's affairs. These practices can include the failure of an institution to timely file required reports or the filing of false or misleading information or the submission of inaccurate reports. Civil penalties may be as high as \$1,000,000 a day for such violations. Criminal penalties for some financial institution crimes have been increased to 20 years. In addition, regulators are provided with greater flexibility to commence enforcement actions against institutions and institution-affiliated parties. Possible enforcement actions include the termination of deposit insurance. Furthermore, banking agencies' power to issue cease-and-desist orders were expanded. Such orders may, among other things, require affirmative action to correct any harm resulting from a violation or practice, including restitution, reimbursement, indemnification or guarantees against loss. A financial institution may also be ordered to restrict its growth, dispose of certain assets, rescind agreements or contracts, or take other actions as determined by the ordering agency to be appropriate.

Effect of Governmental Monetary Policies. Our earnings are affected by domestic economic conditions and the monetary and fiscal policies of the United States government and its agencies. The Federal Reserve Bank's monetary policies have had, and are likely to continue to have, an important impact on the operating results of commercial banks through its power to implement national monetary policy in order, among other things, to curb inflation or combat a recession. The monetary policies of the Federal Reserve Board have major effects upon the levels of bank loans, investments and deposits through its open market operations in United States government securities and through its regulation of the discount rate on borrowings of member banks and the reserve requirements against member bank deposits. It is not possible to predict the nature or impact of future changes in monetary and fiscal policies.

Proposed Legislation and Regulatory Action. New regulations and statutes are regularly proposed that contain wide-ranging proposals for altering the structures, regulations, and competitive relationships of the nation's financial institutions. We cannot predict whether or in what form any proposed regulation or statute will be adopted or the extent to which our business may be affected by any new regulation or statute.

Location and Service Area

We conduct a general commercial and retail banking business, emphasizing the needs of individuals and small- to medium-sized businesses. We operate our banking business through our bank, Greenville First Bank, N.A. Our main office is located at 212 Haywood Road in Greenville, South Carolina. We primarily serve Greenville, South Carolina and the surrounding area.

Competition

The banking business is highly competitive. We compete with other commercial banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions and money market mutual funds operating in the Greenville County area and elsewhere. As of March 20, 2003, there were 24 commercial banks and 2 savings banks operating in Greenville County. Some of these competitors have been in business for a long time and have already established their customer base and name recognition. We believe that our community bank focus, with our emphasis on service to small businesses, individuals, and professional concerns, gives us an advantage in the market. Nevertheless, a number of these competitors have greater financial and personnel resources than we may have. Most of them offer services, including extensive and established branch networks and trust services, that we do not currently provide. In addition, competitors that are not depository institutions are generally not subject to the extensive regulations that apply to our bank. As a result of these competitive factors, we may have to pay higher rates of interest to attract deposits.

Item 2. Description of Property

Our main office facility opened on January 16, 2001 at 112 Haywood Road, Greenville, South Carolina. We intend to lease the main office for approximately \$27,000 per month for 20 years. The facility is located at the corner of Haywood Road and Halton Road in downtown Greenville. The bank is leasing the building. The building is a full service banking facility with three drive-through-banking stations and an automatic teller machine. Between January 10, 2000, the date the bank opened for business and the opening of our new facility, we operated our headquarters and a full-service branch in a temporary facility that was located on the same site as the permanent facility.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

None.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

No matter was submitted to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year covered by this report.

Item 5. Market for Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters.

Since our public offering on October 26, 1999, our common stock has been quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol "GVBK." However, trading and quotations in our common stock have been limited and sporadic and we do not believe that there is a publicly established trading market in the common stock. The price of the last trade of which we are aware is \$14.00 per share, but we have not determined that this trade was the result of arm's length negotiations between the parties and we can provide no assurance this price reflects the market value of our common stock. Our articles of incorporation authorize us to issue up to 10,000,000 shares of common stock, of which 1,150,000 shares were outstanding as of March 20, 2003. We have approximately 950 shareholders of record.

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To date, we have not paid cash dividends on our common stock. We currently intend to retain earnings to support operations and finance expansion and therefore do not anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future. All of our outstanding shares of common stock are entitled to share equally in dividends from funds legally available when, and if, declared by the board of directors.

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The following table sets forth equity compensation plan information at December 31, 2002.

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number remain futu equity (exc refle
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders (1)	124,000	\$10.13	
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders (2)	129,950	\$10.00	
Total	253,950	\$10.06	

The following is a summary of the bid prices for our common stock reported by the OTC Bulletin Board for the periods indicated:

2002 ----	High ----	Low ---
First Quarter	\$ 12.00	\$ 10.50
Second Quarter	19.00	10.90
Third Quarter	12.00	10.25
Fourth Quarter	13.50	11.00
2001 ----	High ----	Low ---
First Quarter	\$ 10.38	\$ 8.62
Second Quarter	12.90	8.50
Third Quarter	11.07	10.10
Fourth Quarter	11.50	10.06

The prices listed above are quotations, which reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission, and may not represent actual transactions.

Item 6. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and

Results of Operation.

DISCUSSION OF FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The following is our discussion and analysis of certain significant factors that have affected our financial position and operating results and those of our subsidiary, Greenville First Bank, N.A., during the periods included in the accompanying financial statements. This commentary should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the related notes and the other statistical information included in this report.

This report contains "forward-looking statements" relating to, without limitation, future economic performance, plans and objectives of management for future operations, and projections of revenues and other financial items that are based on the beliefs of management, as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to management. The words "may," "will," "anticipate," "should," "would," "believe," "contemplate," "expect," "estimate," "continue," "may," and "intend," as well as other similar words and expressions of the future, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Our actual results may differ materially from the results discussed in the forward-looking statements, and our operating performance each quarter is subject to various risks and uncertainties that are discussed in detail in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including, without limitation:

- o the effects of future economic conditions;
- o governmental monetary and fiscal policies, as well as legislative and regulatory changes;
- o changes in interest rates and their effect on the level and composition of deposits, loan demand, and the values of loan collateral, securities and other interest-sensitive assets and liabilities;
- o our ability to control costs, expenses, and loan delinquency rates; and
- o the effects of competition from other commercial banks, thrifts, mortgage banking firms, consumer finance companies, credit unions, securities brokerage firms, insurance companies, money market and other mutual funds and other financial institutions operating in our market area and elsewhere, including institutions operating regionally, nationally, and internationally, together with such competitors offering banking products and services by mail, telephone, computer and the Internet.
- o the level of allowance for loan loss;
- o the rate of delinquencies and amounts of charge-offs;
- o the rates of loan growth;
- o adverse changes in asset quality and resulting credit risk-related losses and expenses;

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

We have adopted various accounting policies that govern the application of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States in the preparation of our financial statements. Our significant accounting policies are described in the footnotes to the consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2002

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as filed on our annual report on Form 10-KSB.

Certain accounting policies involve significant judgments and assumptions by us that have a material impact on the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities. We consider these accounting policies to be critical accounting policies. The judgment and assumptions we use are based on historical experience and other factors, which we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Because of the nature of the judgment and assumptions we make, actual results could differ from these judgments and estimates that could have a material impact on our carrying values of assets and liabilities and our results of operations.

We believe the allowance for loan losses is a critical accounting policy that requires the most significant judgment and estimates used in preparation of our consolidated financial statements. Refer to the portion of this discussion that addresses our allowance for loan losses for a description of our processes and methodology for determining our allowance for loan losses.

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GENERAL

The following is a discussion of our financial condition as of December 31, 2002 and the results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2002. These comments should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and accompanying consolidated footnotes appearing in this report. The significant accounting policies are described throughout the Management and Discussion section of this document and included in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

NATIONAL AND ECONOMIC EVENTS

Nationally, during most of 2001 and during 2002, the United States experienced a slowing economy following a tenth year of expansion. During this period, the economy was also affected by lower returns and expectations of the stock markets. Economic data led the Federal Reserve to begin an aggressive program of rate cutting, which moved the Federal Funds rate down 11 times during 2001 for a total reduction of 475 basis points, bringing the Federal Funds rate to its lowest level in 40 years. During the fourth quarter of 2002, the Federal Reserve reduced the Federal Funds rate down an additional 50 basis points.

Despite sharply lower short-term rates, stimulus to the economy has been muted and consumer demand and business investment activity has been weak. The financial markets are operating now under very low historical interest rates. Under these unusual conditions, many observers expect Congress to pass an economic stimulus plan. Many economists believe the Federal Reserve will begin increasing interest rate in the second half of the 2003 year. No assurance can be given that the Federal Reserve will take such action. We continue to believe that the markets we serve generally perform better than national markets, even in times of recession.

We believe that the economic impact of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 did not materially affect our operations. It is evident from recent economic data that the U.S. economy was affected significantly by these events. The extent and duration of the economic impact from the attacks are not predictable but could affect consumer confidence and the financial activities of retail and business customers. Prior to these events, many economists were predicting that the U.S. had been in a recession. Official economic data released in November 2001 confirms that the U.S. has been in a recession for

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several months and it is likely that recovery will not occur until sometime later in 2003 or beyond.

INCOME STATEMENT REVIEW

Net Interest Income

Net interest income, the largest component of our income, was \$4,660,647 in 2002 compared to \$2,957,313 in 2001, or an increase of 57.6%. The level of net interest income is determined by the level of earning assets and the successfully managing of the net interest margin. Changes in interest rates paid on assets and liabilities, the rate of growth of the asset and liability base, the ratio of interest-earning assets to interest-bearing liabilities, and management of the balance sheet's interest rate sensitivity all factor into changes in net interest income.

Interest income for 2002 of \$8,152,830 consisted of \$7,390,202 on loans, \$712,699 in investments, and \$49,929 on federal funds sold. Interest income for the year 2001 of \$6,310,254 included \$5,186,555 on loans, \$963,087 on investments, and \$160,612 on federal funds sold.

Interest expense for 2002 of \$3,492,183 consisted of \$3,160,563 related to deposits and \$331,620 related to borrowings. Interest expense for 2001 of \$3,352,941 consisted of \$3,243,960 related to deposits and \$108,981 related to borrowings.

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The following table sets forth, for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, information related to our average balance sheet and average yields on assets and average costs of liabilities. We derived these yields by dividing income or expense by the average balance of the corresponding assets or liabilities. We derived average balances from the daily balances throughout the periods indicated.

Average Balances, Income and Expenses, and Rates (in \$000's)

	For the years ended December			
	2002			
	Average	Income/	Yield/	Average
	Balance	Expense	Rate	Balance
	-----	-----	----	-----
Earning Assets:				
Federal funds sold	\$ 2879	\$ 50	1.74%	\$ 3,71
Investment securities	14,913	713	4.78%	15,45
Loans	123,261	7,390	6.00%	67,04
	-----	-----		-----
Total earning-assets	141,053	8,153	5.78%	86,21

Non-earning assets	7,112			5,36
	-----			-----
Total assets	\$148,165			\$ 91,58
	=====			=====

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Interest-bearing liabilities:					
NOW accounts	\$ 27,367	\$ 261	.95%		\$ 12,55
Savings & money market	22,811	316	1.39%		19,58
Time deposits	71,846	2,584	3.60%		42,98
Total interest-bearing deposits	122,024	3,161	2.59%		75,12
FHLB advance	7,090	216	3.05%		1,85
Other borrowings	5,293	116	2.19%		1,33

Total interest-bearing liabilities	134,407	3,493	2.60%		78,32

Non-interest bearing liabilities	4,023				3,81
Shareholders' equity	9,735				9,44

Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$148,165				\$ 91,58
=====					
Net interest spread			3.18%		
Net interest income/margin		\$4,660	3.30%		

Our net interest spread was 3.18% for the year ended December 31, 2002 as compared to 3.04% for the year ended December 31, 2001. The net interest spread is the difference between the yield we earn on our interest-earning assets and the rate we pay on our interest-bearing liabilities.

Our net interest margin for the period ended December 31, 2002 was 3.30% as compared to 3.43% for the year ended December 31, 2001. During 2002, earning assets averaged \$141.1 million as compared to \$86.2 million in 2001. The net interest margin is calculated as net interest income divided by year-to-date average earning assets.

In pricing deposits, we considered our liquidity needs, the direction and levels of interest rates and local market conditions. As such, higher rates have been paid initially to attract deposits.

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Rate/Volume Analysis

Net interest income can be analyzed in terms of the impact of changing rates and changing volume. The following table sets forth the effect which the varying levels of earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities and the applicable rates have had on changes in net interest income for the periods presented.

December 31, 2002 vs 2001				December	
-----				-----	
Increase (Decrease) Due to				Increase (Decrease)	
-----				-----	
		Rate/ Volume			
Volume	Rate	Volume	Total	Volume	Rate

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Interest income						
Loans	\$ 4,349	(1,167)	(979)	2,203	4,213	(
Investment securities	(34)	(224)	8	(250)	543	(
Federal funds sold	(36)	(96)	22	(110)	(150)	(

Total interest income	4,279	(1,487)	(949)	1,843	4,606	(

Interest expense						
Deposits	2,025	(1,298)	(810)	(83)	2,532	(
FHLB advances	208	(17)	(49)	142	74	(
Other borrowings	104	(6)	(17)	81	35	(

Total interest expense	2,337	(1,321)	(876)	140	2,641	(

Net interest income	\$ 1,942	(166)	(73)	1,703	1,965	(
	=====					

Provision for Loan Losses

Included in the results of operations for the periods ended December 31, 2002 and 2001 is a non-cash expense of \$1.1 million and \$600,000, respectively, related to the provision for loan losses. The loan loss reserve was \$1.8 million and \$1.2 million as of December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively. The allowance for loan losses as a percentage of gross loans was 1.22% at December 31, 2002 and 1.24% at December 31, 2001. The loan portfolio is periodically reviewed to evaluate the outstanding loans and to measure both the performance of the portfolio and the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses. Management's judgment as to the adequacy of the allowance is based upon a number of assumptions about future events that it believes to be reasonable, but which may or may not be accurate. Because of the inherent uncertainty of assumptions made during the evaluation process, there can be no assurance that loan losses in future periods will not exceed the allowance for loan losses or that additional allocations will not be required. For the year ended December 31, 2002, we reported net charge-offs of \$418,098. Included in the \$418,098 was the writedown on a commercial business loan in the amount of \$410,000. The remaining \$8,098 of the charge-offs in 2002 related to credit lines associated with customer checking accounts. For the year ended December 31, 2001, we reported net charge-offs of \$7,753. All of the charge-offs in 2001 related to credit lines associated with customer checking accounts.

Noninterest Income and Expense

Noninterest income in 2002 was \$520,251, an increase of 83.2% over noninterest income of \$283,991 in 2001. This increase was primarily due to increases in service charges on deposits, increases in fees charged on ATM transactions, and additional loan fees received on the origination of mortgage loans that were sold.

We incurred general and administrative expenses of \$3.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 compared to \$2.8 million for the 2001 year. The \$596,000 additional general and administrative expenses resulted primarily from the additional staff hired during 2001 to handle the current and anticipated future growth in both loans and deposits.

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Salaries and benefits in 2002 were \$1.8 million, or an increase of \$288,000. Salaries and benefits represented 52.4% of the total noninterest expense. Salaries and benefits in 2001 were \$1.5 million. All other expenses increased only \$308,295. This increase relates primarily to \$184,784 additional cost for outside services, \$25,841 of added professional fees, and \$61,482 of additional occupancy expenses. The primary reason for the higher level of outside services is the additional data processing expense associated with the higher level of activity that resulted from the significant increases in both loans and deposits. The significant portion of the increase in professional fees relates to legal fees associated with loan collection efforts. The primary reason for the increase in occupancy cost is that the bank increased the amount of square footage that was being rented in the 2002 period. The significant portion of the remaining increases are related to \$9,454 additional marketing expense and \$30,355 of additional insurance expenses. The significant portion of the increase in insurance expense relates to the higher cost of deposit insurance resulting from the higher level of deposits.

No income tax benefit or expense was recorded in 2002. A \$22,000 benefit for income taxes was recorded in 2001.

BALANCE SHEET REVIEW

General

At December 31, 2002, we had total assets of \$170.4 million, consisting principally of \$148.1 million in loans, \$14.8 million in investments and \$4.4 million in cash and due from banks. Liabilities at December 31, 2002 totaled \$160.1 million, consisting principally of \$133.6 million in deposits, \$13.0 million in FHLB advances, and \$9.1 million of short-term borrowings. At December 31, 2002, shareholders' equity was \$10.2 million.

Investments

At December 31, 2002, the \$14.6 million of investment securities portfolio represented approximately 8.6% of our total assets. We were invested in U.S. Government agency securities and mortgage-backed securities with a fair value of \$14.6 million and an amortized cost of \$14.4 million for an unrealized gain of \$ 224 thousand.

Contractual maturities and yields on our investments (all available for sale) at December 31, 2002 are shown in the following table (dollars in thousands). Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. Based on the comparison of investment securities coupon rates and the market interest rate as of December 31, 2002, the bank anticipates that approximately \$8.6 million will be called during the 2003 year.

	Within one year	Yield	After one but Within five Years	Yield	Over Five years	Yield	Total
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
U.S. Government agencies	\$ -	-	\$ 8,157	4.54%	\$ 1,627	6.05%	\$ 9,7
Mortgage-backed securities	-	-	-	-%	4,808	4.73%	4,8
Total	-	-	\$ 8,157	4.54%	\$ 6,435	5.06%	\$ 14,5
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

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At December 31, 2002, the \$42,000 of short-term investments in federal funds sold on an overnight basis comprised .02% of total assets at December 31, 2002, as compared to \$101,000, or .09% of total assets, at December 31, 2001.

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Loans

Since loans typically provide higher interest yields than do other types of interest earning assets, it is our intent to channel a substantial percentage of our earning assets into the loan portfolio. Average loans for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001 were \$123.3 million and \$67.0 million, respectively. Total loans outstanding at December 31, 2002 and 2001 were \$149.9 million and \$96.5 million, respectively, before allowance for loan losses.

The following table summarizes the composition of the loan portfolio at December 31:

	2002 -----	% of Total -----	Amount -----
Real estate:			
Commercial			
Owner occupied	\$ 22,653,311	15.11%	\$ 16,533,311
Non-owner occupied	43,076,993	28.74%	22,816,993
Construction	4,007,650	2.67%	8,297,650
Total commercial real-estate	69,737,954	46.52%	47,637,954
Consumer			
Residential	25,499,625	17.01%	12,899,625
Home Equity	18,069,407	12.05%	8,939,407
Construction	4,199,848	2.80%	3,979,848
Total consumer real-estate	47,768,880	31.86%	25,809,880
Total real-estate	117,506,834	78.39%	73,447,834
Commercial business	28,192,407	18.81%	20,522,407
Consumer-other	4,590,552	3.06%	2,810,552
Deferred origination fees, net	(386,632)	(.26%)	(256,632)
Total gross loans, net of deferred fees	149,903,161	100.00%	96,533,161
Less--allowance for loan losses	(1,824,149)		(1,194,149)
Total loans, net	\$148,079,012		\$ 95,339,012

The principal component of our loan portfolio at year-end 2002 and 2001

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was loans secured by real estate mortgages. Due to the short time the portfolio has existed, the current mix of loans may not be indicative of the ongoing portfolio mix. Management will attempt to maintain a relatively diversified loan portfolio to help reduce the risk inherent in concentration of collateral.

Provision and Allowance for Loan Losses

We have developed policies and procedures for evaluating the overall quality of our credit portfolio and the timely identification of potential credit problems. Management's judgment as to the adequacy of the allowance is based on a number of assumptions about future events, which it believes to be reasonable, but which may or may not be valid. Based on our judgments, evaluation, and analysis of the loan portfolio, we consider the allowance for loan losses to be adequate. However, there can be no assurance that charge-offs in future periods will not exceed the allowance for loan losses as estimated at any point in time or that provisions for loan losses may be significant to a particular accounting period.

We have established an allowance for loan losses through a provision for loan losses charged to expense on our statement of operations. The allowance represents an amount which we believe will be adequate to absorb probable losses on existing loans that may become uncollectible. Our judgment in determining the adequacy of the allowance is based on evaluations of the collectibility of loans, including consideration of factors such as the balance of impaired loans; the quality, mix and size of our overall loan portfolio; economic conditions that may affect the borrower's ability to repay; the amount and quality of collateral securing the loans; our historical loan loss experience and a review of specific problem loans. We adjust the amount of the allowance periodically based on changing circumstances as a component of the provision for loan losses. We charge recognized losses to the allowance and add subsequent recoveries back to the allowance.

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We do not allocate the allowance for loan losses to specific categories of loans but evaluate the adequacy on an overall portfolio basis utilizing our credit grading system which we apply to each loan. The bank has an independent consultant to review the loan files on a test basis, to verify that the lenders have properly graded each loan. The bank's analysis of the adequacy of the allowance also considers subjective issues such as changes in the lending policies and procedures, changes in local/national economy, changes in volume or type of credits, changes in volume/severity of problem loans, quality of loan review and board of director oversight, concentrations of credit, and peer group comparisons. Due to our limited operating history, the provision for loan losses has been made primarily as a result of management's assessment of general loan loss risk as compared to banks of similar size and maturity.

At December 31, 2002 and 2001, the allowance for loan losses was \$1.8 million and \$1.2 million, respectively, or 1.22% of outstanding loans at December 31, 2002 and 1.24% at December 31, 2001, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2002, we charged off loans of \$418,098. During the year ended December 31, 2001, we charged off loans of \$7,753.

At December 31, 2002, nonaccrual loans represented .1% of total loans. At December 31, 2002 and 2001, the bank had \$113,105 and \$359,987, respectively on non-accrual status. Generally, a loan is placed on nonaccrual status when it becomes 90 days past due as to principal or interest, or when management believes, after considering economic and business conditions and collection efforts, that the borrower's financial condition is such that collection of the

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loan is doubtful. A payment of interest on a loan that is classified as nonaccrual is recognized as income when received.

Maturities and Sensitivity of Loans to Changes in Interest Rates

The information in the following table is based on the contractual maturities of individual loans, including loans which may be subject to renewal at their contractual maturity. Renewal of such loans is subject to review and credit approval, as well as modification of terms upon their maturity. Actual repayments of loans may differ from maturities reflected below because borrowers have the right to prepay obligations with or without prepayment penalties.

The following table summarizes the loan maturity distribution, by type, and related interest rate characteristics at December 31, 2002 (dollars in thousands):

	One year or less -----	After one but within five years -----	After five years -----	Total -----
Commercial	\$ 17,039	\$ 11,098	\$ 55	\$ 28,
Real estate - construction	7,173	1,034	-	8,
Real estate - mortgage	15,810	89,479	3,624	108,
Consumer and other	1,651	2,546	394	4,
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total loans	\$ 41,673	\$ 104,157	\$ 4,073	\$ 149,
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Loans maturing after one year with:				
Fixed interest rates				\$ 30,
Floating interest rates				\$ 77,

Deposits and Other Interest-Bearing Liabilities

Our primary source of funds for loans and investments is our deposits, advances from FHLB, and short-term repurchase agreements. National and local market trends over the past several years suggest that consumers have moved an increasing percentage of discretionary savings funds into investments such as annuities and stock and fixed income mutual funds.

The following is a table of deposits by category at December 31 (dollars in

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thousands):

	2002 ----		2001 ----
Demand deposit accounts	\$ 13,809	10.34%	\$ 7,729
NOW accounts	15,378	11.51%	8,295
Money market accounts	19,727	14.77%	24,139
Savings accounts	1,774	1.33%	255
Time deposits less than \$100,000	32,024	23.98%	31,900
Time deposits of \$100,000 or more	50,851	38.07%	20,382

Total deposits	\$ 133,563	100.00%	\$ 92,700
	=====		

Core deposits, which exclude time deposits of \$100,000 or more, provide a relatively stable funding source for our loan portfolio and other earning assets. Our core deposits were \$82.7 million and \$72.3 million at December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively. The increase in time deposits of \$100,000 or more resulted from the bank utilizing deposits that were obtained outside of the bank's primary market. At December 31, 2002 the total of deposits outside of the bank's primary market totaled \$46.2 million. The bank anticipates being able to either renew or replace these deposits when they mature, however, no assurance can be given that the bank will be able to replace these deposits with the same terms or rates. Our loan-to-deposit ratio was 111% and 103% at year-end 2002 and 2001, respectively. The maturity distribution of our time deposits of \$100,000 or more at December 31, 2002 and 2001 is as follows:

	2002 ----		2001 ----
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Three months or less	\$ 13,226		\$ 7,929
Over three through six months	9,155		3,680
Over three through twelve months	10,391		5,023
Over twelve months	18,079		3,750

Total	\$ 50,851		\$ 20,382
	=====		

Borrowings

At December 31, 2002 the bank had \$7,892,000 sales of securities under agreements to repurchase with brokers with a weighted rate of 1.38% that mature in less than 90 days. These agreements are secured with approximately \$8,000,000 of investment securities. The securities under agreement to repurchase averaged \$4,349,076 during 2002, with \$8,482,600 being the maximum amount outstanding at any month-end.

At December 31, 2001 the bank had \$7,682,600 sales of securities under agreements to repurchase with brokers with a weighted rate of 1.96% that mature in less than 90 days. These agreements are secured with approximately \$8,000,000 of investment securities. The securities under agreement to repurchase averaged

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\$1,335,382 during 2001, with \$7,682,600 being the maximum amount outstanding at any month-end.

At December 31, 2002 the bank had utilized \$1,215,000 of its \$3,700,000 of federal funds purchased line of credit. At December 31, 2001 the bank had utilized \$800,000 of its \$2,800,000 of federal funds purchased line of credit. These lines of credit are unsecured and bear interest at the daily rate of federal funds plus 25 basis points (1.50% at December 31, 2002).

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At December 31, 2002 the bank had \$13,000,000 of advances from the FHLB. These advances are secured with approximately \$22,400,000 of first mortgage loans and stock in the FHLB. Listed below is a summary of the term and maturities of the advances:

- o The maturity on \$5,000,000 of the advances with a weighted rate of 1.63% is July 16, 2004. The FHLB has the option to re-price this advance as of April 16, 2003.
- o The maturity on \$5,000,000 of the advances with a weighted rate of 1.56% is October 15, 2007. The FHLB has the option to re-price this advance as of October 15, 2003.
- o The maturity on \$3,000,000 of the advances with a weighted rate of 4.86% is August 24, 2011. The FHLB has the option to re-price this advance as of August 24, 2006.

At December 31, 2001 the bank had \$6,000,000 of advances from the FHLB of Atlanta. These advances are secured by a combination of approximately \$9,000,000 of first mortgage loans, investment securities and stock in the FHLB. The maturity on \$3,000,000 of the advances with a weighted rate of 2.67% is March 27, 2002 and the remaining \$3,000,000 with a weighted rate of 4.83% has a maturity of August 24, 2011. The FHLB has the option to re-price this advance as of August 24, 2006.

At December 31, 2002 the company had a \$2,500,000 revolving line of credit with another bank with a maturity of June 30, 2003. At December 31, 2002, the company had outstanding \$2,500,000. The company used \$2,375,000 of the proceeds to increase its investment in the Bank. The remaining \$125,000 was used to establish a \$125,000 escrow fund to be used to pay interest payments. The line of credit bears interest at a rate of prime minus 1.25%, which at December 31, 2002 was 3.00%. The company has pledged all of the stock of the bank as collateral for this line of credit. The line of credit agreement contains various covenants related to net income and asset quality. As of December 31, 2002, the company believes it is in compliance with all covenants.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

Total shareholders' equity amounted to \$10,231,789 at December 31, 2002 and \$9,459,419 at December 31, 2001. The increase between 2001 and 2002 primarily resulted from the \$752,416 of net income incurred during 2002, and the \$19,954 increase in unrealized gain on investment securities, net of tax.

The following table shows the return on average assets (net income divided by average total assets), return on average equity (net income divided by average equity), and equity to assets ratio (average equity divided by average total assets) for 2002 and 2001. Since our inception, we have not paid cash dividends.

2002

2001

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	----	----
Return on average assets	0.5%	-0.1%
Return on average equity	7.73%	-1.3%
Equity to assets ratio	6.0%	8.0%

The Federal Reserve Board and bank regulatory agencies require bank holding companies and financial institutions to maintain capital at adequate levels based on a percentage of assets and off-balance sheet exposures, adjusted for risk weights ranging from 0% to 100%.

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Under the capital adequacy guidelines, capital is classified into two tiers. These guidelines require an institution to maintain a certain level of Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital to risk-weighted assets. Tier 1 capital consists of common stockholders' equity, excluding the unrealized gain or loss on securities available for sale, minus certain intangible assets. In determining the amount of risk-weighted assets, all assets, including certain off-balance sheet assets, are multiplied by a risk-weight factor of 0% to 100% based on the risks believed inherent in the type of asset. Tier 2 capital consists of Tier 1 capital plus the general reserve for loan losses subject to certain limitations. The bank is also required to maintain capital at a minimum level based on total average assets, which is known as the Tier 1 leverage ratio.

We are both subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Under these capital guidelines, we must maintain a minimum total risk-based capital of 8%, with at least 4% being Tier 1 capital. In addition, we must maintain a minimum Tier 1 leverage ratio of at least 4%. To be considered "well-capitalized", we must maintain total risk-based capital of at least 10%, Tier 1 capital of at least 6%, and a leverage ratio of at least 5%.

The following table sets forth the company's and the bank's various capital ratios at December 31, 2002 and 2001. At December 31, 2002 and 2001, we both were in compliance with each of the applicable regulatory capital requirements and were considered to be "well capitalized" at the bank level.

	2002		2001	
	----	----	----	----
	The Company	The Bank	The Company	The Bank
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total risk-based capital	8.6%	10.3%	10.4%	10.1%
Tier 1 risk-based capital	7.4%	9.1%	9.2%	8.9%
Leverage capital	6.1%	7.5%	8.2%	7.9%

We believe that capital is sufficient to fund the activities of the bank over the next two years. The company is currently evaluating various alternatives for increasing capital. It is management's objective to maintain the capital levels such that the bank will continue to be considered well

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capitalized. However, no assurance can be given that this objective will be achieved. We do anticipate that capital levels will be maintained at levels that will allow the company and the bank to qualify as being adequately capitalized as defined by OCC regulations. Depending on the timing of when additional capital is obtained, the bank may be required to limit the level of growth that has been experienced in the past three years. As of December 31, 2002, there were no significant firm commitments outstanding for capital expenditures.

EFFECT OF INFLATION AND CHANGING PRICES

The effect of relative purchasing power over time due to inflation has not been taken into effect in our financial statements. Rather, the statements have been prepared on an historical cost basis in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Unlike most industrial companies, the assets and liabilities of financial institutions such as our company and bank are primarily monetary in nature. Therefore, the effect of changes in interest rates will have a more significant impact on our performance than will the effect of changing prices and inflation in general. In addition, interest rates may generally increase as the rate of inflation increases, although not necessarily in the same magnitude. As discussed previously, we seek to manage the relationships between interest sensitive assets and liabilities in order to protect against wide rate fluctuations, including those resulting from inflation.

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OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISK

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any material condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require the payment of a fee. At December 31, 2002, unfunded commitments to extend credit were \$34,086,000, of which \$2,103,000 is at fixed rates and \$31,983,000 is at variable rates. The significant portion of the unfunded commitments relates to consumer equity lines of credit. The bank anticipates, based on historical experience, that the significant portion of these lines of credit will not be funded. The bank evaluates each customer's credit worthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by the bank upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the borrower. Collateral varies but may include accounts receivable, inventory, property, plant and equipment, and commercial and residential real estate.

At December 31, 2002, there was a \$877,000 commitment under a letter of credit. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. Collateral varies but may include accounts receivable, inventory, equipment, marketable securities and property. Since most of the letters of credit are expected to expire without being drawn upon, they do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

Except as disclosed in this report, we are not involved in off-balance sheet contractual relationships, unconsolidated related entities that have off-balance sheet arrangements or transactions that could result in liquidity needs or other commitments or significantly impact earnings.

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MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk of loss from adverse changes in market prices and rates, which principally arises from interest rate risk inherent in our lending, investing, deposit gathering and borrowing activities. Other types of market risks, such as foreign currency exchange rate risk and commodity price risk, do not normally arise in the normal course of our business. Management actively monitors and manages its interest rate risk exposure.

The principal interest rate risk monitoring technique we employ is the measurement of our interest sensitivity "gap," which is the positive or negative dollar difference between assets and liabilities that are subject to interest rate repricing within a given period of time. Interest rate sensitivity can be managed by repricing assets or liabilities, selling securities available-for-sale, replacing an asset or liability at maturity, or adjusting the interest rate during the life of an asset or liability. Managing the amount of assets and liabilities repricing in this same time interval helps to hedge the risk and minimize the impact on net interest income of rising or falling interest rates. We generally would benefit from increasing market rates of interest when we have an asset-sensitive gap position and generally would benefit from decreasing market rates of interest when we are liability-sensitive.

Due to the fact that approximately 75% of our loans were variable rate loans at December 31, 2002, we are currently asset sensitive during the one-year time frame. However, our gap analysis is not a precise indicator of our interest sensitivity position. The analysis presents only a static view of the timing of maturities and repricing opportunities, without taking into consideration that changes in interest rates do not affect all assets and liabilities equally. For example, rates paid on a substantial portion of core deposits may change contractually within a relatively short time frame, but those rates are viewed by management as significantly less interest-sensitive than market-based rates such as those paid on non-core deposits. Net interest income may be impacted by other significant factors in a given interest rate environment, including changes in the volume and mix of earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities.

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LIQUIDITY & INTEREST RATE SENSITIVITY

Liquidity management involves monitoring our sources and uses of funds in order to meet our day-to-day cash flow requirements while maximizing profits. Liquidity represents the ability of a company to convert assets into cash or cash equivalents without significant loss and to raise additional funds by increasing liabilities. Liquidity management is made more complicated because different balance sheet components are subject to varying degrees of management control. For example, the timing of maturities of the investment portfolio is fairly predictable and subject to a high degree of control at the time the investment decisions are made. However, net deposit inflows and outflows are far less predictable and are not subject to nearly the same degree of control.

At December 31, 2002 and 2001, our liquid assets, consisting of cash and due from banks and federal funds sold, amounted to \$4,471,026 and \$2,982,956, representing 2.6% and 2.5% of total assets, respectively. Investment securities at December 31, 2002 and 2001 amounted to \$15,497,190 and \$18,468,460,

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representing 9.10% and 15.6% of total assets, respectively; these securities provide a secondary source of liquidity since they can be converted into cash in a timely manner. Our ability to maintain and expand our deposit base and borrowing capabilities also serves as a source of liquidity.

We plan to meet our future cash needs through the liquidation of temporary investments, maturities and sale of loans and maturity of investment securities, and generation of deposits. During most of 2002, as a result of historically low rates that were being earned on short-term liquidity investments, we chose to maintain a lower than normal level of short-term liquidity securities. In addition, the bank maintains federal funds purchased lines of credit with correspondent banks in the amount of \$3,700,000. The bank is also a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta from which applications for borrowings can be made for leverage purposes, if so desired. The FHLB requires that securities, qualifying single family mortgage loans, and stock of the FHLB owned by the bank be pledged to secure any advances from the FHLB. The unused borrowing capacity currently available from the FHLB at December 31, 2002 was \$3.7 million and assumes that the bank's \$650,000 investment in FHLB stock as well as qualifying mortgages would be pledged to secure any future borrowings. During the first quarter of 2003, the bank became eligible to pledge first mortgage commercial loans. The pledging of the commercial mortgage loans increase the bank's borrowing capacity by \$18.6 million. The bank plans to use the additional borrowing capacity to both fund anticipated additional loans and for short-term liquidity needs that may arise.

Management believes that our existing stable base of core deposits, borrowings from the FHLB, and short-term repurchase agreements will enable us to successfully meets our long term liquidity needs.

Asset/liability management is the process by which we monitor and control the mix and maturities of our assets and liabilities. The essential purposes of asset/liability management are to ensure adequate liquidity and to maintain an appropriate balance between interest sensitive assets and liabilities to minimize potentially adverse impacts on earnings from changes in market interest rates. The bank's asset/liability management committee ("ALCO") monitors and considers methods of managing exposure to interest rate risk. The ALCO consists of members of the board of directors and senior management of the bank and meets quarterly. The ALCO is charged with the responsibility to maintain the level of interest rate sensitivity of the bank's interest sensitive assets and liabilities within Board-approved limits.

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The following table presents our rate sensitivity at each of the time intervals indicated as of December 31, 2002. The table may not be indicative of our rate sensitivity position at other points in time. In addition, the table's maturity distribution may differ from the contractual maturities of the earning assets and interest bearing liabilities presented due to consideration of prepayment speeds under various interest rate change scenarios in the application of the interest rate sensitivity methods described above.

Within three months -----	After three but within twelve months -----	After one but within five years -----	Afte fiv year -----
------------------------------------	---	--	------------------------------

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(Dollars in thousands)

Interest-earning assets:

Federal funds sold	\$	42	\$	-	\$	-	\$
Investment securities		8,917		750		4,518	
Loans		112,052		7,039		30,090	
		-----		-----		-----	
Total earning assets	\$	121,011	\$	7,789	\$	34,608	\$
		-----		-----		-----	

Interest-bearing liabilities:

Money market and NOW	\$	35,104	\$	-	\$	-	\$
Regular savings		1,774		-		-	
Time deposits		22,915		33,689		26,273	
Federal funds purchased		1,215		-		-	
Repurchase Agreements		7,892		-		-	
Note payable		2,500		-		-	
FHLB advances		5,000		5,000		3,000	
		-----		-----		-----	

Total interest-bearing liabilities	\$	76,400	\$	38,689	\$	29,273	\$
		-----		-----		-----	

Period gap	\$	44,611	\$	(30,900)	\$	5,335	\$
Cumulative gap	\$	44,611	\$	13,711	\$	19,046	\$

Ratio of cumulative gap to total earning assets		27.1%		8.3%		11.6%	
---	--	-------	--	------	--	-------	--

ACCOUNTING, REPORTING AND REGULATORY MATTERS

In June 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations. This statement requires companies to record the fair value of an asset retirement obligation as a liability in the period in which it incurs a legal obligation associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development and/or normal use of assets. A corresponding asset (which is depreciated over the life of the asset) must also be recorded. The company adopted the provisions of SFAS NO. 143 on January 1, 2003 with no impact on financial position and results of operations.

In August 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, which supersedes prior pronouncements associated with impairment or disposal of long-lived assets. The statement establishes methodologies for assessing impairment of long-lived assets, including assets to be disposed of by sale or by other means. The adoption of this standard had no impact on the financial position of the company.

In April 2002, The FASB issued SFAS No. 145, Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44, and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections. This statement rescinds SFAS No. 4, Reporting Gains and Losses from Extinguishments of Debt and SFAS No. 64, Extinguishments of Debt Made to Satisfy

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Sinking-Fund Requirements. This statement also rescinds SFAS No. 44, Accounting for Intangible Assets of Motor Carriers and amends SFAS No. 13, Accounting for Leases. This new statement requires gains and losses from extinguishment of debt to be classified as an extraordinary item only if they meet the criteria of APB Opinion No. 30, Reporting the Results of Operations--Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions, which will distinguish transactions that are part of an entity's recurring operations from those that are unusual or infrequent or that meet the criteria for classification as an extraordinary item. The adoption of the provisions of SFAS No. 145 had no impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In June 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 146, Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities, which addresses financial accounting and reporting for costs associated with exit or disposal activities and nullifies Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 94-3, Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring). This Statement applies to costs associated with specific exit activities and requires a liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity to be recognized and measured initially at its fair value in the period in which the liability is incurred. A liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity is incurred when the definition of a liability is met. The provisions of this statement are effective for exit or disposal activities that are initiated after December 31, 2002. The company adopted the provisions of this statement on January 1, 2003 with no impact on financial position or results of operations.

In October 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 147, Acquisition of Certain Financial Institutions - an amendment of FASB Statements No. 72 and 144 and FASB Interpretation No. 9, which brings all business combinations involving financial institutions, except mutual financial institutions, into the scope of SFAS No. 141, Business Combinations. This statement requires that all acquisitions of financial institutions that meet the definition of a business, including acquisitions of part of a financial institution that meet the definition of a business, must be accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 141 and the related intangibles accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 142. SFAS No. 147 removes such acquisitions from the scope of SFAS No. 72, Accounting for Certain Acquisitions of Banking or Thrift Institutions. SFAS No. 147 also amends SFAS No. 144 to include in its scope long-term customer relationship intangibles of financial institutions. SFAS No. 147 was effective upon issuance and had no impact on the company's financial statements.

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148 Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation--Transition and Disclosure--an amendment of FASB Statement No. 123. This Statement amends FASB Statement No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, to provide alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, this statement amends the disclosure requirements of Statement No. 123 to require prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements about the method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation and the effect of the method used on reported results. The company adopted this standard effective December 31, 2002 and has included the required disclosures in the footnotes to the financials. The company has not elected the fair value treatment of stock-based compensation and the adoption of this standard had no impact on its financial position.

Other accounting standards that have been issued or proposed by the FASB or other standards-setting bodies that do not require adoption until a future date are not expected to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements upon adoption.

Item 7. Financial Statements

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002 AND 2001

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GREENVILLE FIRST BANCSHARES, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARY

REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002 AND 2001

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

The Directors
Greenville First Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiary
Greenville, South Carolina

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Greenville First Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiary as of December 31, 2002 and 2001 and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity and comprehensive income (loss), and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Greenville First Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiary as of December 31, 2002 and 2001 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ Elliott Davis, LLC

Elliott Davis, LLC
Greenville, South Carolina
February 14, 2003

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GREENVILLE FIRST BANCSHARES, INC. & SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	----- 2002 -----
Assets	
Cash and due from banks	\$ 4,42
Federal funds sold	4
Investment securities available for sale	14,59
Other investments, at cost	90
Loans, net	148,07
Accrued interest	73
Property and equipment, net	78
Other real estate owned	52
Other assets	26

Total assets	\$ 170,35 =====
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	
Liabilities	
Deposits	\$ 133,56
Official checks outstanding	88
Federal funds purchased and repurchase agreements	9,10
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	13,00
Note payable	2,50
Accrued interest payable	60
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	46

Total liabilities	160,12 -----
Commitments and contingencies - Note 11	
Shareholders' equity	
Preferred stock, par value \$.01 per share, 10,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued	
Common stock, par value \$.01 per share, 10,000,000 shares authorized, 1,150,000 issued	1
Additional paid-in capital	10,63
Accumulated other comprehensive income	14
Retained deficit	(56)

Total shareholders' equity	10,23 -----
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 170,35 =====

See notes to consolidated financial statements that are an integral part of these consolidated statements.

GREENVILLE FIRST BANCSHARES, INC. & SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Fo
	----- 2002 -----
Interest income	
Loans	\$ 7,3
Investment securities	7
Federal funds sold	

Total interest income	8,1
Interest expense	
Deposits	3,1
Borrowings	3

Total interest expense	3,4

Net interest income before provision for loan losses	4,6
Provision for loan losses	1,0

Net interest income after provision for loan losses	3,6

Noninterest income	
Loan fee income	1
Service fees on deposit accounts	1
Other income	1

Total noninterest income	5

Noninterest expenses	
Salaries and benefits	1,7
Professional fees	1
Marketing	1
Insurance	
Occupancy	5
Data processing and related costs	4
Telephone	
Other	1

Total noninterest expenses	3,3

Income (loss) before income taxes benefit	7

Income tax benefit	

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Net income (loss)	\$ 7
=====	
Earnings (loss) per common share:	
Basic	\$
	=====
Diluted	\$
	=====
Weighted average common shares outstanding	
Basic	1,1
	=====
Diluted	1,1
	=====

See notes to consolidated financial statements that are an integral part of these consolidated statements.

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GREENVILLE FIRST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002 AND 2001

	Common stock		Additional paid-in	Accumu- lated other compre- hensive	R
	Shares	Amount	capital	income	d
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
December 31, 2000	1,150,000	\$ 11,500	\$10,635,200	\$ 24,162	\$ (
Net loss	-	-	-	-	
Comprehensive loss, net of tax -					
Unrealized holding gain on securities available for sale	-	-	-	103,617	
Comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
December 31, 2001	1,150,000	11,500	10,635,200	127,779	(
Net income	-	-	-	-	
Comprehensive income, net of tax -					
Unrealized holding gain					

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on securities available for sale	-	-	-	19,954	
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	
December 31, 2002	<u>1,150,000</u>	<u>\$ 11,500</u>	<u>\$10,635,200</u>	<u>\$ 147,733</u>	<u>\$</u>

See notes to consolidated financial statements that are an integral part of these consolidated statements.

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GREENVILLE FIRST BANCSHARES, INC.AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	2002
Operating activities	
Net income (loss)	\$ 752,416
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to cash provided by operating activities:	
Provision for loan losses	1,050,000
Depreciation and other amortization	209,810
Accretion and amortization of securities discounts and premium, net	56,320
Increase in other assets, net	(278,294)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities, net	22,344
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>1,812,596</u>
Investing activities	
Origination of loans, net	(54,152,378)
Purchase of property and equipment	(104,991)
Purchase of securities available for sale	(11,494,137)
Principal repayments and maturity of investment securities	

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available for sale	14,439,320
Net cash used for investing activities	(51,312,186)
Financing activities	
Increase in deposits, net	40,863,260
Increase in federal funds purchased and repurchase agreements	624,400
Proceeds from note payable	2,500,000
Proceeds from Federal Home Loan Bank advances	7,000,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	50,987,660
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,488,070
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	2,982,956
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	\$ 4,471,026
Supplemental information	
Cash paid for	
Interest	\$ 3,634,202
Income taxes	\$ 35,948
Supplemental schedule of non-cash transaction	
Real estate acquired in settlement of loan	\$ 362,987
Unrealized gain on securities, net of income taxes	\$ 19,954

See notes to consolidated financial statements that are an integral part of these consolidated statements.

GREENVILLE FIRST BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES

Greenville First Bancshares, Inc. (the "Company") is a South Carolina corporation organized for the purpose of owning and controlling all of the capital stock of Greenville First Bank, N.A. (the "Bank"). The Bank is a national bank under the laws of the United States located in Greenville County, South Carolina. The Company received approval to begin banking operations from both the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency ("OCC") on January 7, 2000. The Bank began

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operations on January 10, 2000.

On October 26, 1999, the Company sold 1,100,000 shares of its common stock at \$10 per share and on November 30, 1999 sold 50,000 additional shares for a total of 1,150,000 shares. The offering raised \$10,646,700 net of underwriting discounts, commissions and offering expenses. The directors and executive officers of the Company purchased 266,900 shares of common stock at \$10 per share, for a total of \$2,669,000. The Company has used \$10.4 million of the proceeds to capitalize the Bank.

The following is a description of the more significant accounting and reporting policies which the Company follows in preparing and presenting consolidated financial statements.

Basis of presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, Greenville First Bank (the "Bank"). In consolidation all significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated. The accounting and reporting policies conform to generally accepted accounting principles. The company uses the accrual basis of accounting.

Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amount of income and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Risks and uncertainties

In the normal course of its business the Company encounters two significant types of risks: economic and regulatory. There are three main components of economic risk: interest rate risk, credit risk and market risk. The Company is subject to interest rate risk to the degree that its interest-bearing liabilities mature or reprice at different speeds, or on different bases, than its interest-earning assets. Credit risk is the risk of default on the Company's loan portfolio that results from borrower's inability or unwillingness to make contractually required payments. Market risk reflects changes in the value of collateral underlying loans receivable and the valuation of real estate held by the Company.

The Company is subject to the regulations of various governmental agencies. These regulations can and do change significantly from period to period. The Company also undergoes periodic examinations by the regulatory agencies, which may subject it to further changes with respect to asset valuations, amounts of required loss allowances and operating restrictions resulting from the regulators' judgments based on information available to them at the time of their examination.

The bank makes loans to individuals and businesses in and around "Upstate" South Carolina for various personal and commercial purposes. The Bank has a diversified loan portfolio and the borrowers' ability to repay their loans is not dependent upon any specific economic sector.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES, Continued

Investment securities

The Company accounts for investment securities in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities". The statement requires investments in equity and debt securities to be classified into three categories:

1. Available for sale securities: These are securities that are not classified as either held to maturity or as trading securities. These securities are reported at fair market value. Unrealized gains and losses are reported, net of income taxes, as separate components of shareholders' equity (accumulated other comprehensive income).
2. Held to maturity securities: These are investment securities that the Company has the ability and intent to hold until maturity. These securities are stated at cost, adjusted for amortization of premiums and the accretion of discounts. The Company has no held to maturity securities.
3. Trading securities: These are securities that are bought and held principally for the purpose of selling in the near future. Trading securities are reported at fair market value, and related unrealized gains and losses are recognized in the income statement. The Company has no trading securities.

Gains or losses on dispositions of investment securities are based on the differences between the net proceeds and the adjusted carrying amount of the securities sold, using the specific identification method. Premiums and discounts are amortized or accrued into interest income by a method that approximates a level yield.

Other investments

The Bank, as a member institution, is required to own certain stock investments in the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta and the Federal Reserve Bank. The stock is generally pledged against any borrowings from these institutions. No ready market exists for the stock and it has no quoted market value. However, redemption of these stocks has historically been at par value.

Loans, interest and fee income on loans

Loans are stated at the principal balance outstanding. Unamortized net loan fees and the allowance for possible loan losses are deducted from total loans in the balance sheet. Interest income is recognized over the term of the loan based on the principal amount outstanding. The net of loan origination fees received and direct costs incurred in the origination of loans is deferred and amortized to interest income over the contractual life of the loans adjusted for actual principal prepayments using a method approximating the interest method.

Loans are generally placed on non-accrual status when principal or interest becomes ninety days past due, or when payment in full is not anticipated. When a loan is placed on non-accrual status, interest accrued but not received is generally reversed against interest income. If collectibility is in doubt, cash receipts on non-accrual loans are not recorded as interest income, but are used to reduce principal.

Allowance for loan losses

The provision for loan losses charged to operating expenses reflects the

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amount deemed appropriate by management to establish an adequate reserve to meet the present and foreseeable risk characteristics of the current loan portfolio. Management's judgement is based on periodic and regular evaluation of individual loans, the overall risk characteristics of the various portfolio segments, past experience with losses and prevailing and anticipated economic conditions. Loans that are determined to be uncollectable are charged against the allowance. Provisions for possible loan losses and recoveries on loans previously charged off are added to the allowance.

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NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES, Continued

The Bank accounts for impaired loans in accordance with SFAS No. 114, "Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan". This standard requires that all lenders value loans at the loan's fair value if it is probable that the lender will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the terms of the loan agreement. Fair value may be determined based upon the present value of expected cash flows, market price of the loan, if available, or value of the underlying collateral. Expected cash flows are required to be discounted at the loan's effective interest rate. SFAS No. 114 was amended by SFAS No. 118 to allow a lender to use existing methods for recognizing interest income on an impaired loan and by requiring additional disclosures about how a creditor recognizes interest income on an impaired loan.

Under SFAS No. 114, as amended by SFAS No. 118, when the ultimate collectibility of an impaired loan's principal is in doubt, wholly or partially, all cash receipts are applied to principal. Once the reported principal balance has been reduced to zero, future cash receipts are applied to interest income, to the extent that any interest has been foregone. Further cash receipts are recorded as recoveries of any amounts previously charged off. When this doubt does not exist, cash receipts are applied under the contractual terms of the loan agreement first to interest income then to principle.

A loan is also considered impaired if its terms are modified in a troubled debt restructuring. For these accruing impaired loans, cash receipts are typically applied to principal and interest receivable in accordance with the terms of the restructured loan agreement. Interest income is recognized on these loans using the accrual method of accounting. As of December 31, 2002 and 2001, the Bank had no impaired loans.

Non-performing assets

Non-performing assets include real estate acquired through foreclosure or deed taken in lieu of foreclosure, and loans on non-accrual status. Loans are placed on non-accrual status when, in the opinion of management, the collection of additional interest is questionable. Thereafter no interest is taken into income unless received in cash or until such time as the borrower demonstrates the ability to pay principal and interest.

Real estate acquired in settlement of loans

Real estate acquired through foreclosure is initially recorded at the lower of cost or estimated fair value. Subsequent to the date of acquisition, it is carried at the lower of cost or fair value, adjusted for net selling costs. Fair values of real estate owned are reviewed regularly and writedowns are recorded when it is determined that the carry value of real estate exceeds the

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fair value less estimated costs to sell. Cost relating to the development and improvement of such property are capitalized, whereas those costs relating to holding the property are charged to expense.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Major repairs are charged to operations, while major improvements are capitalized. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets. Upon retirement, sale, or other disposition of property and equipment, the cost and accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the accounts, and gain or loss is included in income from operations.

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase

The Bank enters into sales of securities under agreements to repurchase. Fixed-coupon repurchase agreements are treated as financing, with the obligation to repurchase securities sold being reflected as a liability and the securities underlying the agreements remaining as an asset.

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NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES, Continued

Income taxes

The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis. When income and expenses are recognized in different periods for financial reporting purposes versus for purposes of computing income taxes currently payable, deferred taxes are provided on such temporary differences. The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with SFAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes". Under SFAS No. 109, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the consolidated financial statements or tax returns. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be realized or settled.

Advertising and public relations expense

Advertising, promotional and other business development costs are generally expensed as incurred. External costs incurred in producing media advertising are expensed the first time the advertising takes place. External costs relating to direct mailing costs are expensed in the period in which the direct mailings are sent.

Stock Based Compensation

The Company has a stock-based employee compensation plan that is further described in Note 17. The Company accounts for the plan under the recognition and measurement principles of Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related Interpretations. No stock-based employee compensation cost is reflected in net income, as all stock options granted under these plans had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant. The following table illustrates the effect on net income (loss) and earnings (loss) per share if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB"), SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, to stock-based employee compensation.

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	For the years ended December 31	
	2002	2001
Net income (loss), as reported	\$ 752,416	\$ (119,451)
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of related tax effects	(70,451)	(68,451)
Pro forma net income (loss)	\$ 681,965	\$ (187,902)
Earnings (loss) per common share:		
Basic - as reported	\$.65	\$ (.11)
Basic - pro forma	\$.59	\$ (.11)
Diluted - as reported	\$.64	\$ (.11)
Diluted - pro-forma	\$.58	\$ (.11)

The fair value of the option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The following assumptions were used for grants: expected volatility of 10% for 2002 and 2001, risk-free interest rate of 3.00% for 2002 and 2001, respectively, and expected lives of the options 10 years and the assumed dividend rate was zero.

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NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES, Continued

Statement of cash flows

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are defined as those amounts included in the balance sheet captions "Cash and Due From Banks and Federal Funds Sold." Cash and cash equivalents have an original maturity of three months or less.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts, previously reported, have been reclassified to state all periods on a comparable basis that had no effect on shareholders' equity or net income (loss).

Earnings (loss) per common share

Basic earnings (loss) per common share are computed on the basis of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding in accordance with SFAS No. 128, "Earnings per Share". Diluted earnings (loss) per common share is computed using the treasury stock method to compute the effect of stock

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options on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding.

Recently issued accounting standards

In June 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations. This statement requires companies to record the fair value of an asset retirement obligation as a liability in the period in which it incurs a legal obligation associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development and/or normal use of assets. A corresponding asset (which is depreciated over the life of the asset) must also be recorded. The provisions of SFAS No. 143 were adopted by the Company on January 1, 2003 with no impact on financial position and results of operations.

In August 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, which supersedes prior pronouncements associated with impairment or disposal of long-lived assets. The statement establishes methodologies for assessing impairment of long-lived assets, including assets to be disposed of by sale or by other means. The adoption of this standard had no impact on the financial position of the Company.

In April 2002, The FASB issued SFAS No. 145, Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44, and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections. This statement rescinds SFAS No. 4, Reporting Gains and Losses from Extinguishments of Debt and SFAS No. 64, Extinguishments of Debt Made to Satisfy Sinking-Fund Requirements. This statement also rescinds SFAS No. 44, Accounting for Intangible Assets of Motor Carriers and amends SFAS No. 13, Accounting for Leases. This new statement requires gains and losses from extinguishment of debt to be classified as an extraordinary item only if they meet the criteria of APB Opinion No. 30, Reporting the Results of Operations-Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions, which will distinguish transactions that are part of an entity's recurring operations from those that are unusual or infrequent or that meet the criteria for classification as an extraordinary item. The adoption of the provisions of SFAS No. 145 had no impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations

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NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES, Continued

In June 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 146, Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities, which addresses financial accounting and reporting for costs associated with exit or disposal activities and nullifies Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 94-3, Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring). This Statement applies to costs associated with specific exit activities and requires a liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity to be recognized and measured initially at its fair value in the period in which the liability is incurred. A liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity is incurred when the definition of a liability is met. The provisions of this statement are effective for exit or disposal activities that are initiated after December 31, 2002. The Company adopted the provisions of this statement on January 1, 2003 with no impact on financial position or results of operations.

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In October 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 147, Acquisition of Certain Financial Institutions - an amendment of FASB Statements No. 72 and 144 and FASB Interpretation No. 9, which brings all business combinations involving financial institutions, except mutual financial institutions, into the scope of SFAS No. 141, Business Combinations. This statement requires that all acquisitions of financial institutions that meet the definition of a business, including acquisitions of part of a financial institution that meet the definition of a business, must be accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 141 and the related intangibles accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 142. SFAS No. 147 removes such acquisitions from the scope of SFAS No. 72, Accounting for Certain Acquisitions of Banking or Thrift Institutions. SFAS No. 147 also amends SFAS No. 144 to include in its scope long-term customer relationship intangibles of financial institutions. SFAS No. 147 was effective upon issuance and had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148 Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation--Transition and Disclosure--an amendment of FASB Statement No. 123. This Statement amends FASB Statement No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, to provide alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, this statement amends the disclosure requirements of Statement No. 123 to require prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements about the method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation and the effect of the method used on reported results. The Company adopted this standard effective December 31, 2002 and has included the required disclosures in the footnotes to the financials. The Company has not elected the fair value treatment of stock-based compensation and the adoption of this standard had no impact on its financial position.

Other accounting standards that have been issued or proposed by the FASB or other standards-setting bodies that do not require adoption until a future date are not expected to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements upon adoption.

NOTE 2 - RESTRICTIONS ON CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS

The Bank is required to maintain average reserve balances, computed by applying prescribed percentages to its various types of deposits, either at the bank or on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank. At December 31, 2002 the bank had \$606,623 on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank to meet this requirement. These required reserves for 2001 were met by vault cash.

NOTE 3 - FEDERAL FUNDS SOLD

Bank cash reserves (Note 2) in excess of the required amount may be lent to other banks on a daily basis. At December 31, 2002 and 2001, federal funds sold amounted to \$41,736 and \$100,841, respectively.

NOTE 4 - INVESTMENT SECURITIES

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The amortized costs and fair value of investment securities available for sale are as follows:

	December 31, 2002		
	Amortized	Gross Unrealized	
	Cost	Gains	Loss
Federal agencies	\$ 9,640,819	\$ 143,781	\$
Mortgage-backed	4,727,533	80,057	
Total investment securities	\$ 14,368,352	\$ 223,838	\$

	December 31, 2001		
	Amortized	Gross Unrealized	
	Cost	Gains	Loss
Federal agencies	\$ 17,459,968	\$ 193,595	\$
Mortgage-backed	259,884	13	
Total investment securities	\$ 17,719,852	\$ 193,608	\$

Other investments at both December 31, 2002 and 2001, include Federal Reserve Bank stock with cost of \$255,000 and Federal Home Loan Bank stock with cost of \$650,000 at December 31, 2002 and with a cost of \$300,000 at December 31, 2001.

The amortized costs and fair values of investment securities at December 31, 2002 and 2001, by contractual maturity, are shown in the following chart. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay the obligations. Based on the comparison of investment securities coupon rates and the market interest rate as of December 31, 2002, the bank anticipates that between \$2,610,000 and \$8,610,000 will be called during the 2003 year.

	December 31, 2002		
	Amortized	Fair	Amortiz
	Cost	Value	Cost
Due in less than one year	\$ -	\$ -	\$
Due after one through three years	8,020,819	8,156,500	75
Due after three through five years	1,620,000	1,628,100	12,83
Due after five through ten years	4,727,533	4,807,590	4,12

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Total investment securities	\$ 14,368,352	\$ 14,592,190	\$ 17,71
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No investment securities were sold in 2002 or 2001. Accordingly, no gains or losses were recorded. At December 31, 2002 and 2001 \$14,244,440 and \$15,264,968, respectively of securities were pledged as collateral for public funds or repurchase agreements. At December 31, 2001, \$695,000 of the Bank's investment securities were pledged as collateral for advances from FHLB, as set forth in Note 9.

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NOTE 5 - LOANS

The composition of net loans by major loan category is as follows:

	2002
Real estate:	
Commercial	
Owner occupied	\$ 22,653,311
Non-owner occupied	43,076,993
Construction	4,007,650
	69,737,954
Consumer	
Residential	25,499,625
Home equity	18,069,407
Construction	4,199,848
	47,768,880
	117,506,834
Commercial business	28,192,407
Consumer-other	4,590,552
Deferred origination fees, net	(386,632)
	149,903,161
Less allowance for loan losses	(1,824,149)
	\$ 148,079,012

At December 31, 2002, there was \$113,105 in non-accruing loans. Foregone interest income on the non-accrual loans in 2002 was approximately \$4,400 and was approximately \$8,000 in 2001. At December 31, 2001 there was one residential loan totaling \$359,987 on non-accrual.

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At December 31, certain of the Bank's first mortgage loans were pledged as collateral for advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta (FHLB), as set forth in Note 9.

The composition of gross loans by rate type is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2002	2001
Variable rate loans	\$ 107,554,638	\$ 60,864,324
Fixed rate loans	42,348,523	35,667,544
	<u>\$ 149,903,161</u>	<u>\$ 96,531,868</u>

The allowance for loan losses is available to absorb future loan charge-offs. The allowance is increased by provisions charged to operating expenses and by recoveries of loans that were previously written-off. The allowance is decreased by the aggregate loan balances, if any, which were deemed uncollectible during the year.

Activity within the allowance for loan losses account follows:

	For t De
	2002
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 1,192,24
Recoveries of loans previously charged against the allowance	1,050,00
Provision for loan losses	(418,09
Loans charged against the allowance	-----
Balance, end of year	\$ 1,824,14 =====

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Components of property and equipment included in the consolidated balance sheets are as follows:

December 31,	
2002	2001
-----	-----

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Leasehold improvements	\$ 352,770	\$ 332,528
Furniture and equipment	753,945	698,977
Software	146,543	117,914
	-----	-----
	1,253,258	1,149,419
Accumulated depreciation	(467,316)	(258,658)
	-----	-----
Total property and equipment	\$ 785,942	\$ 890,761
	=====	=====

Leasehold improvements and furniture and fixtures include items for the Company's main office. The Company occupied its main office starting on January 16, 2001. The office is leased for twenty years (see note 11).

Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001 was \$209,810 and \$192,546, respectively. Depreciation is charged to operations over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives and methods of depreciation for the principal items follow:

Type of Asset	Life in Years	Depreciation Method
-----	-----	-----
Software	3	Straight-line
Furniture and equipment	5 to 7	Straight-line
Leasehold improvements	5 to 40	Straight-line

NOTE 7 - DEPOSITS

The following is a detail of the deposit accounts:

	December 31,	
	2002	2001
	-----	-----
Non-interest bearing	\$ 13,809,488	\$ 7,729,281
Interest bearing:		
NOW accounts	15,377,708	8,295,046
Money market accounts	19,727,133	24,138,876
Savings	1,773,957	255,292
Time, less than \$100,000	32,024,488	31,899,925
Time, \$100,000 and over	50,850,496	20,381,590
	-----	-----
Total deposits	\$ 133,563,270	\$ 92,700,010
	=====	=====

Interest expense on time deposits greater than \$100,000 was \$1,316,693 and \$1,007,304 in the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

At December 31, 2002 the scheduled maturities of certificates of deposit are as follows:

2003	\$ 56,725,188
2004	10,978,111
2005	4,746,383
2006 and after	10,425,302

	\$ 82,874,984
	=====

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NOTE 8 - FEDERAL FUNDS PURCHASED AND REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

At December 31, 2002 the bank had \$7,892,000 sales of securities under agreements to repurchase with brokers with a weighted rate of 1.38% that mature in less than 90 days. These agreements are secured with approximately \$8,000,000 of investment securities. The securities under agreement to repurchase averaged \$4,349,076 during 2002, with \$8,482,600 being the maximum amount outstanding at any month-end.

At December 31, 2001 the bank had \$7,682,600 sales of securities under agreements to repurchase with brokers with a weighted rate of 1.96% that mature in less than 90 days. These agreements are secured with approximately \$8,000,000 of investment securities. The securities under agreement to repurchase averaged \$1,335,382 during 2001, with \$7,682,600 being the maximum amount outstanding at any month-end.

At December 31, 2002 the bank had utilized \$1,215,000 of its \$3,700,000 of federal funds purchased line of credit. At December 31, 2001 the bank had utilized \$800,000 of its \$2,800,000 of federal funds purchased line of credit. These lines of credit are unsecured and bear interest at the daily rate of federal funds plus 25 basis points (1.50% at December 31, 2002).

NOTE 9 - FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADVANCES

At December 31, 2002 the bank had \$13,000,000 of advances from the FHLB. These advances are secured with approximately \$22,400,000 of first mortgage loans and stock in the FHLB. Listed below is a summary of the term and maturities of the advances:

- o The maturity on \$5,000,000 of the advances with a weighted rate of 1.63% is July 16, 2004. The FHLB has the option to re-price this advance as of April 16, 2003.
- o The maturity on \$5,000,000 of the advances with a weighted rate of 1.56% is October 15, 2007. The FHLB has the option to re-price this advance as of October 15, 2003.
- o The maturity on \$3,000,000 of the advances with a weighted rate of 4.86% is August 24, 2011. The FHLB has the option to re-price this advance as of August 24, 2006.

At December 31, 2001 the bank had \$6,000,000 of advances from the FHLB of Atlanta. These advances are secured by a combination of approximately \$9,000,000 of first mortgage loans, investment securities and stock in the FHLB. The maturity on \$3,000,000 of the advances with a weighted rate of 2.67% is March 27, 2002 and the remaining \$3,000,000 with a weighted rate of 4.83% has a maturity of August 24, 2011. The FHLB has the option to re-price this advance as of August 24, 2006.

NOTE 10 - NOTE PAYABLE

At December 31, 2002 the Company had a \$2,500,000 revolving line of credit with another bank with a maturity of June 30, 2003. At December 31, 2002, the company had outstanding \$2,500,000. The Company used \$2,375,000 of the proceeds to increase its investment in the Bank. The remaining \$125,000 was used to establish a \$125,000 escrow fund to be used to pay interest payments. The line of credit bears interest at a rate of prime minus 1.25%, which at December 31, 2002 was 3.00%. The Company has pledged all of the stock of the Bank as collateral for this line of credit. The line of credit agreement contains

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various covenants related to net income and asset quality. As of December 31, 2002, the Company believes it is in compliance with all covenants.

NOTE 11 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company has entered into an employment agreement with its president and chief executive officer that includes a three year compensation term, annual bonus, incentive program, stock option plan and a one-year non-compete agreement upon termination.

The Company has entered into an agreement with a data processor with a remaining term of two years to provide ATM services, item processing and general ledger processing. Components of this contract include monthly charges of approximately \$20,000.

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NOTE 11 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES, Continued

The Bank may become party to litigation and claims in the normal course of business. As of December 31, 2002, management believes there is no material litigation pending.

The Bank has a twenty-year lease on its main office building that began in January 2001. The monthly rent for the year 2003 is \$27,659. The lease provides for annual lease rate escalations based on cost of living adjustments.

Future minimum lease payments under this operating lease are summarized as follows:

For the year ended December 31,		
2003	\$	331,912
2004		341,870
2005		352,126
2006		360,894
2007		369,880
Thereafter*		5,736,040

	\$	7,492,722
		=====

*Amount is estimated based on an increase of 2.49 percent per year. Actual lease will be adjusted annually by the cost of living index as stated in the Consumer Price Index.

NOTE 12 - INCOME TAXES

The components of income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001 were as follows:

	December 31,	

	2002	2001

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	-----	-----
Current income taxes:		
Federal	\$ 336,914	\$ -
State	35,000	-
	-----	-----
Total current tax expense	371,914	-
Deferred income tax benefit and change in valuation allowance	(371,914)	(22,000)
	-----	-----
Income tax provision (benefit)	\$ -	\$ (22,000)
	=====	=====

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NOTE 12 - INCOME TAXES, Continued

The following is a summary of the items that caused recorded income taxes to differ from taxes computed using the statutory tax rate:

		For D

		2002

Income tax expense (benefit) at federal statutory rate	\$	255,
Effect of state income taxes		35,
Change in valuation allowance		(323,
Other		32,

Income tax benefit	\$	-----
		=====

The components of the deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

		2002

Deferred tax assets:		
Allowance for loan losses		424,
Net deferred loan fees		131,
Premise and equipment		12,
Net deferred loan fees		13,

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Valuation allowance		581,
		(80,

		501,
Deferred tax liability		
Unrealized gain on securities available for sale	\$	76,
Other		69,

		145,

Net deferred tax asset (liability)	\$	355,
		=====

The current taxes payable less the net deferred tax asset is included accrued expenses for 2002 and included in other assets in 2001.

NOTE 13 - UNUSED LINES OF CREDIT

At December 31, 2002, the Bank had an unused line of credit to purchase federal funds of \$2,485,000. The line of credit is available on a one to seven day basis for general corporate purposes of the Bank. The lender has reserved the right to withdraw the line at their option. The Bank had a second line of credit with the Federal Home Loan Bank to borrow funds, subject to a pledge of qualified collateral. The Bank has collateral that would support approximately \$2,000,000 in borrowings. At December 31, 2002, the Bank had a third agreement that would allow the bank to borrow funds based on the level of security eligible to be pledged. At December 31, 2001, the Bank had an available borrowing base of approximately \$2,200,000.

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NOTE 14- RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Certain directors, executive officers, and companies with which they are affiliated, are customers of and have banking transactions with the Bank in the ordinary course of business. These loans were made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable arms-length transactions.

A summary of loan transactions with directors, including their affiliates and executive officers is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2002	2001
	-----	-----
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 778,624	\$ 360,181
New loans	5,267,212	813,990
Less loan payments	(3,216,878)	(395,547)
	-----	-----

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Balance, end of year	\$ 2,828,958	\$ 778,624
	=====	=====

Deposits by officers and directors and their related interests at December 31, 2002 and 2001, were \$116,656 and \$146,735, respectively.

The Bank has a lease on its main office building with a director of the bank that began in 2001. The lease has a remaining term of eighteen years, with a \$27,659 monthly payment for the next year. The Bank is of the opinion that the lease payments represent a market cost that could have been obtained in an "arms length" transaction.

NOTE 15 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF BALANCE SHEET RISK

In the ordinary course of business, and to meet the financing needs of its customers, the Company is a party to various financial instruments with off balance sheet risk. These financial instruments, which include commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit, involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amounts recognized in the balance sheets. The contract amount of those instruments reflects the extent of involvement the Company has in particular classes of financial instruments.

The Company's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual amounts of those instruments. The Company uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on balance sheet instruments.

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any material condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require the payment of a fee. At December 31, 2002, unfunded commitments to extend credit were \$34,086,000, of which \$2,103,000 is at fixed rates and \$31,983,000 is at variable rates. The Company evaluates each customer's credit worthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by the Company upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the borrower. Collateral varies but may include accounts receivable, inventory, property, plant and equipment, and commercial and residential real estate.

At December 31, 2002, there was a \$877,000 commitment under a letter of credit. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. Collateral varies but may include accounts receivable, inventory, equipment, marketable securities and property. Since most of the letters of credit are expected to expire without being drawn upon, they do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

NOTE 16 - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN

On January 1, 2000, the Company adopted the Greenville First Bancshares, Inc. Profit Sharing and 401(k) Plan for the benefit of all eligible employees.

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The Company contributes to the Plan annually upon approval by the Board of Directors. Contributions made to the Plan in 2002 and 2001 amounted to \$36,000 and \$33,285, respectively.

NOTE 17 - STOCK OPTIONS AND WARRANTS

On March 21, 2001, the Company adopted a stock option plan for the benefit of the directors, officers and employees. The Board may grant up to 172,500 options at an option price per share not less than the fair market value on the date of grant. The options granted to officers and employees vest either at 20 percent over five years or 33 percent over three years and expire 10 years from the grant date.

A summary of the status of the plan and changes for the years ended December 31, are presented below:

	2002		
Shares	Weighted average exercise price	Shar	
Outstanding at beginning of year	112,500	\$ 10.00	9
Granted	11,500	11.35	1
Exercised	-	-	
Forfeited or expired	-	-	
Outstanding at end of year	124,000	\$ 10.13	11
Options exercisable at year-end	54,833		2
Shares available for grant	48,500		6

Upon completion of the 1999 stock offering, the Company issued warrants to each of its organizers to purchase up to an additional 129,950 shares of common stock at \$10 per share. These warrants vest over a three-year period and expire on October 27, 2009.

NOTE 18 - COMMON STOCK AND EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

SFAS No. 128, "Earnings per Share" requires that the Company present basic and diluted net earnings (loss) per common share. The assumed conversion of stock options and warrants can create a difference between basic and diluted net earnings (loss) per common share. The weighted average number of common shares outstanding for basic earnings in 2002 was 1,150,000, and the weighted average number of common shares assumed outstanding in 2002 for diluted earnings per common share was 1,169,251.

During 2001 all stock options and warrants were considered to be anti-dilutive, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for both basic loss per share and diluted loss per common share is the same. Earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for each year presented. The weighted average number of common shares outstanding for basic net loss per common share in 2001 was 1,150,000 shares.

NOTE 19 - REGULATORY MATTERS

The Bank is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possible additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Bank's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of the Bank's assets, liabilities, and certain off balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The Bank's capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the table below) of total and Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets, and of Tier 1 capital to average assets. Management believes, as of December 31, 2002, that the Bank meets all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject.

As of December 31, 2002, the most recent notification of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency categorized the Bank as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes have changed the institution's category. The Bank's actual capital amounts and ratios and minimum regulatory amounts and ratios are presented as follows:

	Actual		For capital adequacy purposes	
	Amount	Ratio	Minimum Amount	Ratio
				(amounts in \$000)
As of December 31, 2002				
Total Capital (to risk weighted assets)	\$ 14,116	10.3 %	\$ 10,921	8.0 %
Tier 1 Capital (to risk weighted assets)	12,408	9.1	5,460	4.0
Tier 1 Capital (to average assets)	12,408	7.5	6,639	4.0
As of December 31, 2001				
Total Capital (to risk weighted assets)	\$ 10,139	10.1 %	\$ 8,071	8.0 %
Tier 1 Capital (to risk weighted assets)	8,947	8.9	4,036	4.0
Tier 1 Capital (to average assets)	8,947	7.9	4,528	4.0

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NOTE 20 - DIVIDENDS

There are no current plans to initiate payment of cash dividends and future dividend policy will depend on the Bank's and the Company's earnings, capital requirements, financial condition and other factors considered relevant by the Company's Board of Directors. The Bank is restricted in its ability to pay dividends under the national banking laws and regulations of the OCC. Generally, these restrictions require the Bank to pay dividends derived solely from net profits. Moreover, OCC prior approval is required if dividends declared in any calendar year exceed the Bank's net profit for that year combined with its retained net profits for the preceding two years.

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NOTE 21 - SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (UNAUDITED)

Following is a summary of operations by quarter:

2002	Quarters ended		
	March 31	June 30	September 30
Interest income	\$ 1,790,358	\$ 1,936,720	\$ 2,168,883
Interest expense	846,180	884,620	883,883
Net interest income	944,178	1,052,100	1,285,000
Provision for loan losses	200,000	220,000	300,000
Noninterest income	102,949	121,815	139,000
Noninterest expenses	804,314	832,790	865,000
Income before provision for income taxes	42,813	121,125	259,000
Income tax expense	-	-	-
Net income	\$ 42,813	\$ 121,125	\$ 259,000
Earnings per share			
Basic	\$.04	\$.11	\$.11
Diluted	\$.04	\$.10	\$.10
Weighted average common shares			
Basic	1,150,000	1,150,000	1,150,000

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Diluted	1,150,000	1,162,398	1,181
	=====	=====	=====
2001			Quarters end
	March 31	June 30	September 30
	-----	-----	-----
Interest income	\$ 1,412,535	\$ 1,512,779	\$ 1,62
Interest expense	800,497	834,746	85
	-----	-----	-----
Net interest income	612,038	678,033	77
Provision for loan losses	122,000	128,000	15
Noninterest income	44,853	60,026	8
Noninterest expenses	613,127	669,521	71
	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	(78,236)	(59,462)	(
Income tax (benefit) expense	-	-	(1
	-----	-----	-----
Net income (loss)	\$ (78,236)	\$ (59,462)	\$
	=====	=====	=====
Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$ (.07)	\$ (.05)	\$
	=====	=====	=====
Weighted average common shares- basic and diluted	1,150,000	1,150,000	1,15
	=====	=====	=====

NOTE 22 - FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

SFAS No. 107, "Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments" requires disclosure of fair value information, whether or not recognized in the balance sheets, when it is practical to estimate the fair value. SFAS No. 107 defines a financial instrument as cash, evidence of an ownership interest in an entity or contractual obligations which require the exchange of cash or other financial instruments. Certain items are specifically excluded from the disclosure requirements, including the Company's common stock, premises and equipment and other assets and liabilities.

Fair value approximates carrying value for the following financial

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instruments due to the short-term nature of the instrument: cash and due from banks, federal funds sold, federal funds purchased, note payable, securities sold under agreement to repurchase and official checks.

Securities are valued using quoted fair market prices. Fair value for the Company's off-balance sheet financial instruments is based on the discounted present value of the estimated future cash flows.

Fair value for variable rate loans that reprice frequently and for loans that mature in less than one year is based on the carrying value. Fair value for fixed rate mortgage loans, personal loans and all other loans (primarily commercial) maturing after one year is based on the discounted present value of the estimated future cash flows. Discount rates used in these computations approximate the rates currently offered for similar loans of comparable terms and credit quality.

Fair value for demand deposit accounts and interest-bearing accounts with no fixed maturity date is equal to the carrying value. Certificate of deposit accounts and FHLB advances with a maturity within one year are valued at their carrying value. The fair value of certificate of deposit accounts and FHLB advances with a maturity after one year are estimated by discounting cash flows from expected maturities using current interest rates on similar instruments.

The Company has used management's best estimate of fair value based on the above assumptions. Thus, the fair values presented may not be the amounts that could be realized in an immediate sale or settlement of the instrument. In addition, any income taxes or other expenses, which would be incurred in an actual sale or settlement, are not taken into consideration in the fair value presented.

The estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

	December 2002	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets:		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 4,429,290	\$ 4,429,290
Federal funds sold	41,736	41,736
Investment securities	14,592,190	14,592,190
Other investments	905,000	905,000
Loans, net	148,079,012	151,400,000
Financial Liabilities:		
Deposits	133,563,270	134,400,000
Official checks outstanding	889,270	889,270
Federal funds purchased and repurchase agreements	9,107,000	9,107,000
Note payable	2,500,000	2,500,000
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	13,000,000	13,548,000
Financial Instruments with Off Balance Sheet Risks		
Commitments to extend credit	34,086,000	34,086,000
Standby letter of credit	877,000	877,000

NOTE 23 - PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Following is condensed financial information of Greenville First Bancshares, Inc. (parent company only):

Condensed Balance Sheets

	For D ----- 2002 -----
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 177,052
Investment in Bank subsidiary	12,556,107

Total assets	\$ 12,733,159 =====
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 1,370
Note payable	2,500,000
Shareholders' equity	10,231,789

Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 12,733,159 =====

Condensed Statements of Operations

	For D ----- 2002 -----
Revenues	
Interest income	\$ 3,772
Expenses	
Interest expense	23,715
Other expense	-

Total expenses	23,715 -----
Income (loss) before equity in undistributed	

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net income (loss) of Bank subsidiary	(19,943)
Equity in undistributed net income (loss) of Bank subsidiary	772,359

Net income (loss)	\$ 752,416
	=====

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NOTE 23 - PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL INFORMATION, Continued

Condensed Statements of Cash Flows

	For t De
	2002

Operating Activities	
Net income (loss)	\$ 752,416
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities Equity in undistributed net (income) loss of Bank subsidiary	(772,359)
Increase in other liabilities	208

Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(19,735)

Financing Activities	
Proceeds from note payable	2,500,000

Investment in Bank subsidiary	(2,688,601)

Net cash used in financing activities	(188,601)

Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(208,336)

Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	385,388

Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 177,052
	=====

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Item 8. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and

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Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9. Directors, Executive Officers, Promoters and Control Persons;

Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act

In response to this Item, this information is contained in our Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 15, 2002 and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 10. Executive Compensation

In response to this Item, this information is contained in our Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 15, 2002 and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 11. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

In response to this Item, this information is contained in our Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 15, 2002 and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

In response to this Item, the information required by Item 201(d) is contained in Item 5 of this report. The information is contained in our Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 15, 2002 is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 13. Exhibits, List and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this report:

- 3.1. Articles of Incorporation, as amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Registration Statement on Form SB-2, File No. 333-83851).
- 3.2. Bylaws (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 of the Registration Statement on Form SB-2, File No. 333-83851).
- 4.1. See Exhibits 3.1 and 3.2 for provisions in Greenville First Bancshares's Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws defining the rights of holders of the common stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Registration Statement on Form SB-2, File No. 333-83851).
- 4.2. Form of certificate of common stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of the Registration Statement on Form SB-2, File No. 333-83851).
- 10.1. Employment Agreement dated July 27, 1999 between Greenville First Bancshares and Art Seaver (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registration Statement on Form SB-2, File No. 333-83851).
- 10.2. Lease Agreement incorporated by reference between Greenville First Bank and Halton Properties, LLC, formerly Cothran Properties, LLC (incorporated

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by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of Form 10-k filed on March 28, 2000).

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- 10.3 Data Processing Services Agreement dated June 28, 1999 between Greenville First Bancshares and the Intercept Group (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Registration Statement on Form SB-2, File No. 333-83851).
- 10.4 Form of Stock Warrant Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the Registration Statement on Form SB-2, File No. 333-83851).
- 10.5 Promissory Note dated February 22, 1999 from Greenville First Bancshares, Inc. in favor of John J. Meindl, Jr. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of the Registration Statement on Form SB-2, File No. 333-83851).
- 10.6 Standard Form of Agreement between Greenville First Bancshares, Inc. and AMI Architects (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of Form 10-k filed on March 28, 2000).
- 21 Subsidiaries of our company
- 24 Power of Attorney (contained herein as part of the signature pages).

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

The following reports were filed on Form 8-K during the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2002.

- 99.1 The Company filed a Form 8-K on November 12, 2002 to disclose that the Chief Executive Officer, R. Arthur Seaver, Jr. and the Chief Financial Officer, James M. Austin, III, each furnished to the SEC the certification required pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Item 14. Controls and Procedures

Within 90 days prior to the date of this report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective in timely alerting them to material information required to be included in our periodic SEC reports. The design of any system of controls is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions, regardless of how remote.

In addition, we reviewed our internal controls, and there have been no

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significant changes in our internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect those controls subsequent to the date of their last evaluation.

SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"), the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

GREENVILLE FIRST BANCSHARES, INC.

Date: March 26, 2003

By: /s/ R. Arthur Seaver, Jr.

R. Arthur Seaver, Jr.
President and Chief Executive Officer

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints R. Arthur Seaver, Jr., his true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agent, with full power of substitution and resubstitution, for him and in his name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-KSB, and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto, and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto attorney-in-fact and agent full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite or necessary to be done in and about the premises, as fully to all intents and purposes as he might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that attorney-in-fact and agent, or his substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

In accordance with the Exchange Act, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ James M. Austin		
James M. Austin, III	Chief Financial Officer, Principal Financial and Accounting Officer	March 26, 2003
/s/ Andrew B. Cajka		
Andrew B. Cajka	Director	March 26, 2003
/s/ Mark A. Cothran		
Mark A. Cothran	Director	March 26, 2003

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----- Leighton M. Cabbage	Director	March 26, 2003
 /s/ David G. Ellison -----		
David G. Ellison	Director	March 26, 2003
 /s/ Anne S. Ellefson -----		
Anne S. Ellefson	Director	March 26, 2003

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----- Tecumseh Hooper, Jr.	Director	March 26, 2003
 /s/ Rudolph G. Johnstone, III, M.D. -----		
Rudolph G. Johnstone, III, M.D.	Director	March 26, 2003
 /s/ Keith J. Marrero -----		
Keith J. Marrero	Director	March 26, 2003
 /s/ James B. Orders -----		
James B. Orders, III	Director, Chairman	March 26, 2003
 /s/ William B. Sturgis -----		
William B. Sturgis	Director	March 26, 2003
 /s/ R. Arthur Seaver, Jr. -----		
R. Arthur Seaver, Jr.	Director, Chief Executive Officer and President (principal executive officer)	March 26, 2003
 /s/ Fred Gilmer -----		
Fred Gilmer, Jr.	Director, Senior Vice-President	March 26, 2003

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number -----	Description -----
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