



BANQUE D'INVESTISSEMENT ET DE DEVELOPPEMENT DE LA CEDEAO
ECOWAS BANK FOR INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT
BANCO DE INVESTIMENTO E DE DESENVOLVIMENTO DA CEDEAO



20 Annual 25 Report



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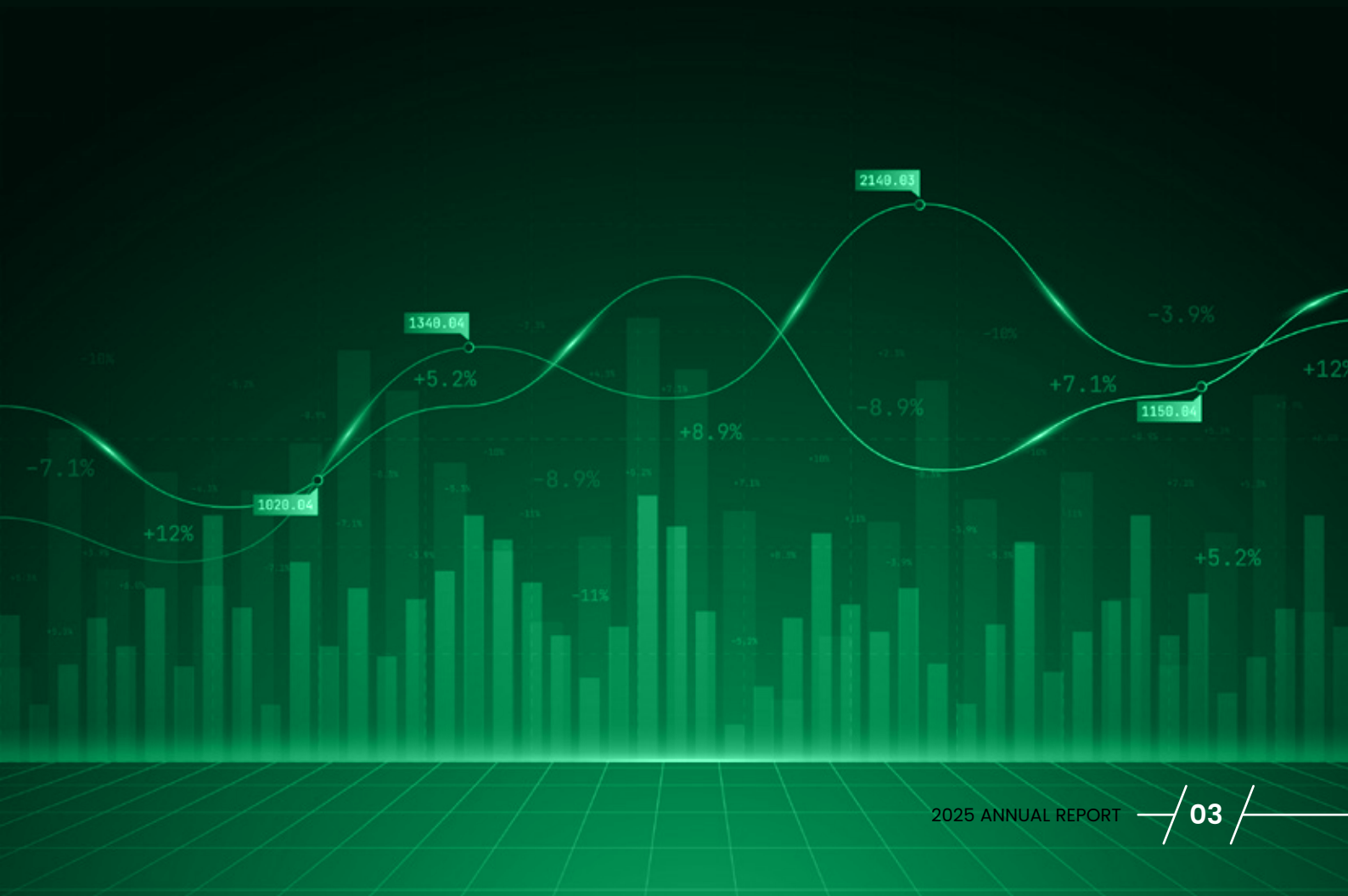
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ABBREVIATIONS

AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AfDB	African Development Bank
BADEA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
BoE	Bank of England
DOSPI	Public Sector Operations
EBID	ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development
ECA	Export Credit Agencies
ECB	European Central Bank
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
FRAA	Regional Agriculture and Food Fund
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
OeEB	Austrian Development Bank
OPEC	Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SSA	Sub-Saharan African
UA	Unit of Account
US	United States
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union
WAICSA	West African Initiative for Climate-Smart Agriculture
WAMZ	West African Monetary Zone
WEO	World Economic Outlook

EXCHANGE RATES

(Average for the Year 2025)

1 Unit of Account (UA)	=	1.0	SDR of the IMF
1 UA	=	1.345111	US Dollar
1 UA	=	1.025729	Pounds Sterling
1 UA	=	1.884687	Canadian Dollar
1 UA	=	1.203510	Euro
1 UA	=	789.451075	francs CFA
1 UA	=	2,053.660648	NGR-Naira
1 UA	=	17.272236	Ghana Cedis
1 UA	=	132.752838	CPV-Escudo
1 UA	=	95.500264	GAMB-Dalasi
1 UA	=	1,1603.494575	Guinean Francs
1 UA	=	30.456118	Leone-SLL
1 UA	=	259.931107	Liberian Dollar



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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS



Hon. Dr Cassiel Ato Forson

Minister for Finance, Ghana
Chairman of the Board of Governors

Global economic growth steadied at 3.4 per cent in 2025, driven mainly by accommodative fiscal and monetary policies and private sector resilience. The year was fraught with trade disruptions, with the United States' tariff impositions causing fretting and momentary trade pauses as uncertainty grew. Global inflation declined markedly in response to the reduction in food and energy prices in 2025. Average inflation declined to 4.1 per cent in 2025, from 5.8 per cent in 2024.

➤ Message from the Chairman of the Board of Governors - **cont'd**

Sub-Saharan Africa's growth increased marginally to 4.5 per cent from 4.2 per cent in 2024 on the back of relatively stable macroeconomic conditions, spurred by generally favourable commodity prices, stable exchange rates, and declining inflation. The continent experienced a steep slide in inflation in 2025 compared to 2024. Average inflation decelerated to 12.5 per cent in 2025, down from 20.7 per cent in 2024.

The West African sub-region experienced strong GDP growth in 2025, supported by the boom in commodity exports from the extractives sector. The agricultural and services sectors also supported overall growth, in spite of pest and unpredictable rainfall patterns in some Member States. West Africa's GDP growth stood at 5.5 per cent, while ECOWAS recorded 4.7 per cent, and that of WAEMU expanded by 6.4 per cent.

Inflation in the sub-region decelerated markedly to 16.8 per cent, with notable steep declines recorded in Ghana, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. In the WAEMU, inflation fell below the 3 per cent threshold, with most Member States ending the year below 1 per cent.

The improved operating environment had a positive impact on the Bank's operations. The Bank disbursed UA 532.02 million to projects, a 48.5 per cent increase over the 2024 level. This led to the loan book growing to UA 1.48 billion in 2025, and the balance sheet reaching UA 1.78 billion.

This marks another year of consistent growth in the Bank's operations, demonstrating its relevance to its stakeholders. Over the past five years, the Bank has invested in the growth poles of its Member States, promoted social well-being and fostered environmental consciousness as it sought to alleviate poverty and pursue sustainability goals in the sub-region in keeping with its mandate. The current Strategic Plan seeks to extend this track record, making the West African sub-region a more prosperous and safer place to live.



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BOARD OF GOVERNORS



Dr. Cassiel Ato Baah Forson

Minister for Finance (Ghana)

Chairman of the Board of Governors



Mr. Romuald Wadagni

Minister of States, Minister for Economy and Finance

Benin



Mr. Aboubacar Nacanabo

Minister for Economy, Finance and Development

Burkina Faso



Dr. Olavo Avelino Garcia Correia

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance and Digital Economy

Cabo Verde



Mrs. Nialé Kaba

Minister for Economy, Planning and Development

Cote d'Ivoire



Mr. Seedy K.M. Keita

Minister for Finance and Economic Affairs

The Gambia

➤ BOARD OF GOVERNORS



Mr. Ismael Nabe

Minister for Planning, Development and International Cooperation

Guinea



Mr. Soares Sambu

Minister for Economy, Planning and Regional Integration

Guinea-Bissau



Mr. Augustine Kpehe Ngafuan

Minister for Finance and Development Planning

Liberia



Mr. Alousseni Sanou

Minister for Economy and Finance

Mali



Mr. Ali Lamine Zeine

Prime Minister, Minister for Economy and Finance

Niger



Mr. Adebayo Olawale Edun

Minister for Finance and Coordinating Minister of the Economy

Nigeria



Dr. Abdourahmane Sarr

Minister for Economy, Planning and Cooperation

Senegal



Mr. Sheku Ahmed Fantamadi Bangura

Minister for Finance and Economic Development

Sierra Leone



Mr. Essowè Georges Barcola

Minister for Economy and Finance

Togo



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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT & CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Dr George Agyekum Donkor
President & Chairman of the Board of Directors

The year 2025 started with a lot of promise until the United States' tariff impositions kicked in in February. This sent the markets into a jitters and threatened to upend the downward trend in inflation. While not all the imposed tariffs materialised, the policy resulted in apparent trade repression, with clear signs of low activity at some US ports, for example.

➤ Message from the President & Chairman of the Board of Directors - **cont'd**

Repressed trade notwithstanding, the global economy performed slightly better than most forecasts in 2025. GDP grew by 3.4 per cent, just as in 2024. Advanced Economies recorded a growth of 1.9 per cent, compared to 1.8 per cent in 2024, while Emerging Market and Developing Economies grew by 4.4 per cent, compared to 4.5 per cent in 2024.

Sub-Saharan Africa's (SSA) growth in 2025 outperformed that of 2024. The economy grew by 4.5 per cent, up from 4.2 per cent in 2024, supported by increased commodity exports, currency appreciation and declining inflation. West African economies also experienced higher economic growth. Growth increased to 5.5 per cent in 2025, compared to 5.1 per cent in 2024, on account of decent growth in the extractive, manufacturing, and agricultural sectors.

Inflation declined globally and in SSA and West Africa, reflecting improved food and energy supplies in 2025. Global average inflation ended the year at 4.1 per cent, down from 5.8 per cent in 2024. In SSA, average inflation eased to 12.5 per cent in 2025, compared to 20.7 per cent in 2024. Improved commodity exports and currency appreciation led to a deceleration in inflation across the West African sub-region, with average inflation declining to 16.8 per cent, down from 25.3 per cent in 2024.

Similar to the subregional economic performance, the Bank's operations saw a remarkable uptick on all fronts. The value of projects appraised grew by 55.8 per cent to UA 1,093.50 million over the 2024 level, with approved projects reaching UA 1,042.06 million, representing a growth of 114.8 per cent over that of 2024. Moreover, projects to which the Bank committed grew by 83.6 per cent to UA 607.29 million.

Furthermore, resource mobilisation also grew by 7.8 per cent to UA 405.87 million, while loan disbursements grew by an astronomical 48.5 per cent to UA 532.02 million.

While 2025 ended on quite an optimistic note, the war in the Middle East, which began in late February 2026, has opened a new chapter of uncertainty in the world order, with serious implications for the global economy. This underscores that our world today is embroiled in a never-ending cycle of shocks that undermines predictability and business sustainability.

From the COVID-19 pandemic, which intensified in 2020, to the Russia-Ukraine war in February 2022, to the United States' tariff war on global trade and to the 12-Day War between Israel and Iran in 2025, our sub-region has had to contend with the vagaries of a pandemic and geopolitical events that have deprived it of competitive resources for development and weakened its ability to ensure consistent growth and development.

A long, drawn-out war could make matters worse. Energy supply restrictions, high energy costs and accompanying price escalation will roll back economic gains of the recent past. Brent Crude oil rose back above US\$80 per barrel on the first Monday after the war began, signalling possible price trends if the war does not conclude quickly. A persistent increase in crude oil prices will push prices back up and undermine the growth in economic activity.



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BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Dr George Agyekum Donkor

President & Chairman of the Board of Directors

➤ BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Mr George Nyeso Stanley

Director, International Economic Relations
Department, Federal Ministry of Finance

Nigeria



Mr Philip Duodu Fynn

Technical Advisor to the Minister of Finance

Ghana



Mrs Anicou-Lecadou Kacou

Technical Adviser, Ministry of Economy,
Planning and Development

Cote d'Ivoire



Mr Baba Malick Ba

Director of Financing and Public-Private
Partnerships

Senegal



Mr Sena Agbayissah

Lawyer, Expert in Banking and Financial Law

Togo



Mr Hughes Oscar Lokossou

Director, Caisse Autonome d'Amortissement

Benin



Mr Sayouba Sawadogo

Chief of Staff, Minister of Economy,
Finance and Planning

Burkina Faso



Mr Souahibou Diaby

Head of Missions Relations

Mali



Mr Pedros Mendes De Barros

Companies Director, Advisor to the Deputy Prime
Minister, Minister of Finance and Digital Economy

Cabo Verde

EBID FACT SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2025

Scope of Business: Financing investment and development projects and programmes in the ECOWAS Region.

Mission: To contribute towards creating the conditions capable of enhancing the emergence of an economically strong, industrialised and prosperous West Africa that is perfectly integrated both internally and in the global economic system in order to benefit from the opportunities and to take advantage of the opportunities and prospects offered by globalisation.

Vision: To be the leading regional investment and development finance bank in West Africa, a powerful financial institution for private sector promotion and financing in the region and an effective instrument for poverty alleviation, wealth creation and job promotion for the well-being of the people of the region.

Established

1975

commenced
operations in 1979

Headquarters

Lomé

Togolese Republic

Staff
strength



154



Credit rating

B, Stable Outlook
(Fitch);

B2, Stable Outlook
(Moody's)

Cummulative approvals

UA 5.32 billion

(USD 7.15 billion)

for 412 projects

Cummulative commitments

UA 4.02 billion

(USD 5.45 billion)

for 333 projects

Cumulative net disbursements

UA 2.06 billion

(USD 2.77 billion)

Balance sheet size

UA 1.78 billion

(USD 2.39 billion)

**Capital Structure
as at December 31,
2025**

Authorised
Capital:
**UA 2.50
billion**

Subscribed
Capital:
**UA 1.75
billion**

Callable
Capital:
**UA 1.05
billion**

Paid-up
Capital:
**UA 507.09
million**

2025 Highlights

UA 1,093.50 M

Projects appraised in 2025 up by 55.81% compared to 2024

UA 1,042.06 M

Projects approved in 2025 up by 114.78% compared to 2024

UA 607.29 M

Commitments in 2025 up by 83.60% compared to 2024

UA 532.02 M

Loan disbursements in 2025 up by 48.45% compared to 2024

UA 7.28 M

Profit in 2025 up by 13.28% compared to 2024

SPOTLIGHT ON PROGRESS TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF STRATEGY 2025 AND THE SDGS

Strategy 2025: Towards a restored, enabled and resilient ECOWAS

ECOWAS Growth Poles

- Agriculture: UA 212.31 million approved, UA 129.55 million committed
- Financial sector: UA 866.78 million approved, UA 810.17 million committed
- Energy sector: UA 475.59 million approved, UA 325.58 million committed
- Industry: UA 331.00 million approved, UA 209.91 committed

Economic Integration

- 37.10% of approvals were towards financing integrating infrastructure
- Transport infrastructure: UA 672.60 million approved, UA 483.17 million committed
- Disbursements for various road construction and rehabilitation projects and for an airport project
- Disbursement towards inter-connecting electricity networks



Healthcare Delivery

- Construction and refurbishment of hospitals: UA 43.49 million approved and committed

Social Protection & Climate Resilience

- Water: UA 121.53 million approved, 121.70 million committed
- Disbursement for various solar power projects
- Disbursement for various rural electrification projects

Education

- Education and social infrastructure construction: UA 121.53 million approved, UA 127.18 million committed

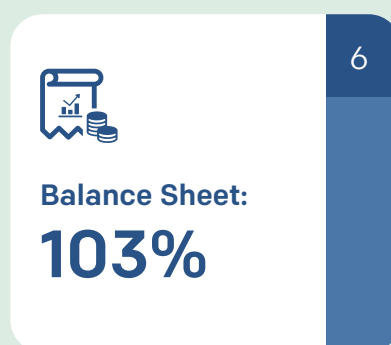
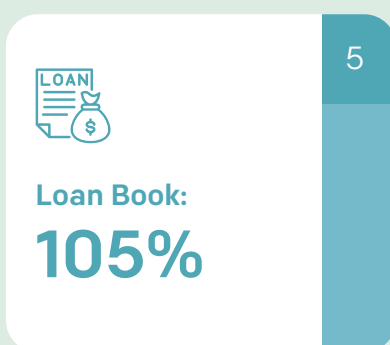
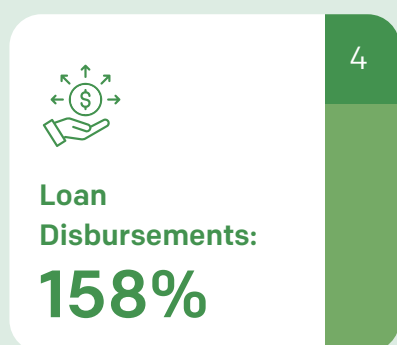
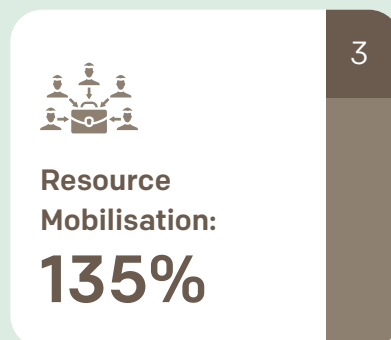
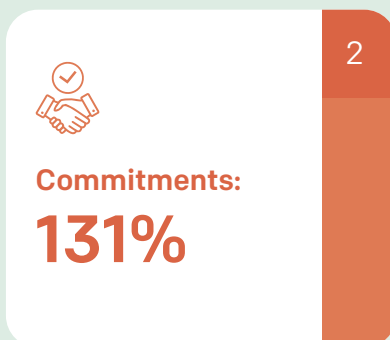
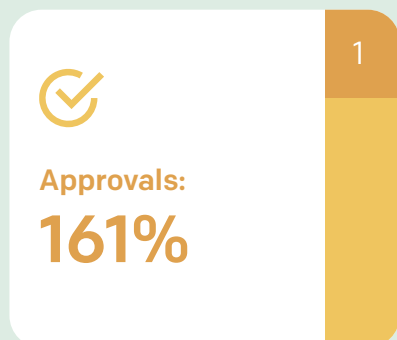
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS): ALL 12 STRATEGY 2025-ALIGNED SDGS ACHIEVED



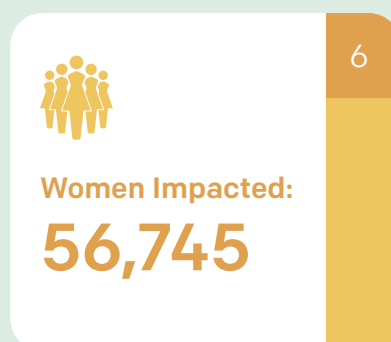
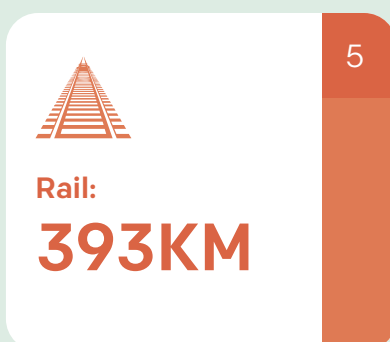
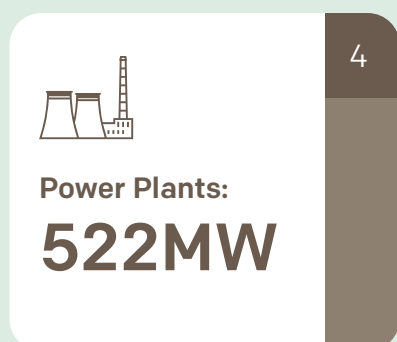
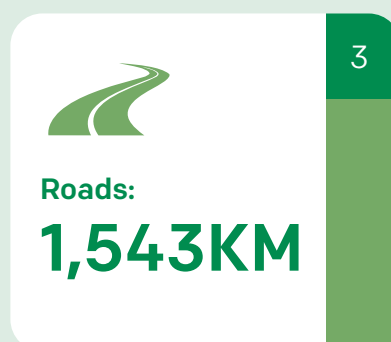
All Twelve (12)
aligned SDGs
achieved in 2025

STRATEGY 2025: A SNAPSHOT OF PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE VS TARGET (2021-2025)



SOME DEVELOPMENT IMPACT INDICATORS



MEMBER STATES AND SHAREHOLDERS



Benin



Burkina Faso



Cabo Verde



Côte d'Ivoire



The Gambia



Ghana



Guinea



Guinea-Bissau



Liberia



Mali



Niger



Nigeria



Senegal



Sierra Leone



Togo

TIMELINE OF ACTIVITIES



AT THE HEART OF DEVELOPMENT EBID'S KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2025

JANUARY

XOF 10 billion line of credit extended to BSIC to strengthen the private sector in Côte d'Ivoire

FEBRUARY

EBID Secures Green Climate Fund Accreditation

MARCH

EIB and EBID Partner to Support West Africa's Climate Action and Sustainability Initiatives

APRIL

Ghanaian Minister for Finance appointed Chairman of the Board of Governors of EBID

MAY

EBID and ATIDI partner up to support economic activity in the West African sub-region

JUNE

Third Edition of EBID President's Roundtable on Unlocking Food Security in West Africa through Agricultural Transformation

JULY

EUR 174 million and USD 125 million approved by EBID Board of Directors for trade, infrastructure and social projects in West Africa

AUGUST

USD 40 million commercial credit line secured from India Exim Bank to support developmental projects in Africa

SEPTEMBER

USD 308.631 million approved by EBID Board of Directors for clean energy, industry and development in West Africa

OCTOBER

EUR 50 million Credit Line to boost Human Capital Development in Togo

NOVEMBER

EUR 123.451 million facility to advance agricultural education and rural electrification in the Republic of Guinea

DECEMBER

Inauguration of the First Regional Office of EBID in Abidjan





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PROJECTS FINANCED BY EBID



Kano-Maradi
Project,
Nigeria



Adjamé Habitat
Market Project in
Côte d'Ivoire

PROJECTS FINANCED BY **EBID**



TER-Airport Bridge,
Senegal



Tiébissou-Didiévi-
Bocanda Road,
Côte d'Ivoire

01

— Economic Environment



CHAPTER I: ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

1.1 Developments in the Global Economy

The global economy in 2025 demonstrated notable resilience, navigating a landscape marked by significant trade policy volatility and elevated geopolitical tensions. According to the IMF's April 2026 WEO Update, global growth is estimated to have held steady at 3.4% for the year, defying earlier expectations of a sharper slowdown.

1.1.1 Global Growth Outlook

The outlook for 2026 has been revised downward, with global growth now projected at 3.1%, a 0.2 percentage point decrease from the January 2026 forecast. This is in light of geopolitical shocks, persistent trade frictions, and uneven recoveries across regions. Beneath this global average lie sharply different growth trajectories among major economies. These differences reflect contrasts in demographic momentum, policy space, exposure to commodity shocks, and the pace of technological investment. In the near term, the Middle East war will affect food and energy costs and overall production costs and shape global growth prospects. An escalation in the war and/or it dragging will have adverse impacts on the global economy.

Vulnerabilities could also be heightened by worsened and new geopolitical tensions, a deterioration in public debt and a lower impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) than originally expected. Conversely, economic activity could rebound if productivity gains from AI materialise more rapidly or trade tensions ease on a sustained basis.

1.1.2 Divergent Inflation and Policy Paths

Global average inflation eased to 4.1% in 2025, from 5.8% in 2024. Global headline inflation is expected to rise temporarily to about 4.4% in 2026 before declining again in 2027. This uptick constrains monetary policy easing and keeps real interest rates elevated in many economies. As a result, global investment growth remains subdued relative to past expansions, particularly in economies with high debt burdens and limited fiscal space. Inflation in advanced economies is projected to continue on a disinflationary path but more slowly than previously expected. Headline inflation is expected to remain above central-bank targets for longer, reflecting renewed energy price pressures,

persistent services inflation, and still-tight labour markets in some economies. Monetary policy easing is therefore gradual and cautious, with real interest rates staying restrictive through much of 2026.

For Emerging Market and Developing Economies, inflation is projected to rise modestly in 2026 before easing in 2027. Food and fuel prices, exchange-rate pass-through, and tighter global financial conditions weigh more heavily on these economies than on advanced peers. Net energy importers face the largest inflation upticks, while some commodity exporters experience partial offsets.

Inflation in Sub-Saharan Africa is projected to edge higher in 2026, reversing some of the disinflation seen in 2025. Higher fuel, food, and fertiliser prices, spillovers from the Middle East conflict, and tight domestic and external financing conditions will be central to the reversal of price trends in 2025.

1.1.3 The Middle East War: Rippling Effects on West Africa

For West Africa, the context is set by a weakened outlook for Sub-Saharan Africa, now projected to grow by 4.3% in 2026, down from 4.5% in 2025. This downgrade is attributed to the effect of the Middle East war on supply chains and prices. Inflation is projected to inch up modestly due to the pass-through effects of food and energy prices. The energy supply constraints in the Middle East have driven up energy prices, which are now beginning to adversely affect countries in the sub-region. The high energy costs also have negative implications for fiscal consolidation and external balance. These are the risks that confront the sub-region as a result of the war in the Middle East.

1.2 Commodity Prices: A Historic Realignment in 2025

The global commodity landscape in 2025 underwent a profound transformation, characterised not by broad-based movements but by a dramatic decoupling of commodity complexes. According to UN Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the overall commodity price index recorded a modest rebound of 1.5% for the year, recovering from a slight decline in 2024. However,

this headline figure masks one of the most significant realignments in commodity markets in recent decades: an unprecedented surge in precious and industrial metals contrasted sharply with persistent weakness in energy and most agricultural commodities. However, the war in the Middle East in 2026 has started to change the narrative with regard to energy prices, and a drawn-out war will result in astronomical energy prices, which will also affect overall inflation.

Table 1: Trend in Annual Commodity Price Inflation, 2023–2025 (Percentage change from previous year, annual averages)

Commodity Category	2023	2024	2025
Global Commodity Price Index	(23.4)	(2.4)	1.5
By Major Complex			
Energy Price Index	(32.8)	(4.5)	(8.7)
Non-Energy Price Index	(9.5)	2.1	27.3
Precious Metals Price Index	8.0 ¹	22.2	67.0
Selected Components			
Crude Oil	n.a.	n.a.	(16.7)
Gold	n.a.	22.8	67.0
Silver	n.a.	20.8	95.0
Platinum	n.a.	(0.8)	77.0
Food Commodity Index	(9.0)	(9.0)	(5.0)
Grains	n.a.	n.a.	(6.0) ⁷
Rice	n.a.	n.a.	(10.0)
Edible Oils	n.a.	n.a.	7.0

Sources: EBID staff calculations based on World Bank, UNCTAD, and other international data sources as cited in the analytical text.

1.2.1 The Metals Super-Cycle Intensifies

The defining feature of 2025 was the extraordinary performance of the metals complex. UNCTAD data reveals that minerals, ores, and metals prices skyrocketed by 27.3% for the year, with the pace accelerating dramatically to a 48.1% year-on-year increase by December 2025. The index excluding fuels reached its highest level in three decades of compilation, signalling a structural shift rather than a cyclical fluctuation.

Within this complex, precious metals delivered historic returns. Gold surged approximately 67% during the year, shattering records to reach highs above USD 4,400 per ounce, marking its strongest performance since 1979. This rally was driven by a confluence of structural factors: aggressive accumulation by emerging market central banks diversifying away from US dollar reserves, the so-called “debasement trade” as investors retreated from

sovereign bonds amid ballooning global debt exceeding USD340 trillion, and deepening geopolitical fractures. For a major gold importer like India, this price surge has significant implications for the current account deficit and domestic jewellery demand.

Silver outperformed even gold, posting gains exceeding 95% by December and approaching USD 70 per ounce. This remarkable performance reflected its dual identity as both a monetary metal and a critical industrial input. The market recorded its fifth consecutive year of structural deficit, with supply failing to keep pace with demand. Crucially, industrial applications expanded beyond traditional uses: the artificial intelligence boom created substantial demand for silver’s conductivity in high-performance computing connectors, while the photovoltaic sector maintained robust consumption despite efficiency gains reducing silver usage per module.

Platinum, historically the laggard among precious metals, staged an unprecedented rally of over 77%, reaching USD1,931 per ounce by December. The World Platinum Investment Council documented a substantial supply deficit of approximately 850,000 ounces, driven by declining mine output in South Africa, responsible for over 70% of global production, and weak recycling volumes. Above-ground stocks dwindled to a mere five months of demand cover, the lowest level in decades, triggering a surge in lease rates to 15% in late 2025.

Base metals demonstrated similar strength. Canadian data shows unwrought copper and copper alloys prices rising 8.7% month-on-month in October, supported by concerns that the copper market was undersupplied due to global production disruptions. The primary non-ferrous metal products index recorded its largest monthly increase since series inception in January 2010, with unwrought gold, silver, and platinum group metals prices surging 54.0% year-on-year.

1.2.2 Energy Markets: The Countervailing Force

In stark contrast, energy markets provided the principal moderating influence on the aggregate index. UNCTAD data indicates fuel prices declined by 8.7% for the full year 2025. This weakness intensified towards year-end, with crude oil prices falling 16.7% year-on-year by October. The decline reflected fundamental oversupply conditions: global crude oil production consistently exceeded corresponding monthly levels from 2024 throughout 2025, driven by increased output from both OPEC+ and non-OPEC+ countries. The World Bank’s October 2025 Commodity Markets Outlook projected this weakness to persist, with global commodity prices forecast to fall to their lowest level in six years by 2026. As a major oil importer, India stands to benefit from this

moderation, which supports the external balance and provides room for counter-cyclical fiscal policy.

1.2.3 Agricultural Markets: Stabilisation Amid Divergence

Agricultural markets exhibited internal divergence. The World Bank's food commodity price index declined by approximately 5% year-on-year in the third quarter of 2025, with grain prices falling 6% quarter-on-quarter. Rice prices, which had surged more than 50% between January 2022 and January 2024, plunged 10% in 2025Q3 and fell below their 2019 average. Ample global supplies underpinned this weakness, with wheat and maize production reaching record levels and rice supply growth expected to remain slightly above post-2000 averages despite slowing.

Conversely, edible oil markets tightened considerably. Soybean oil and palm oil prices each rose 7% in 2025Q3, driven by robust consumption and rising biodiesel demand. Expanding admixture mandates in Brazil, planned increases in Indonesian blending requirements, and the expiration of US tax credits for imported biofuels created substantial demand-side pressure. While global edible oil supply was projected to increase by approximately 4 million metric tons, consumption was forecast to rise by nearly 7 million metric tons, creating market tightness contrasting sharply with well-supplied grains. India's reliance on imported edible oils makes this a critical area for policy attention, particularly regarding inflationary pressures on household consumption.

1.2.4 Analytical Implications

From a policy perspective, the 2025 commodity price configuration presents complex implications for the ECOWAS region. The sustained strength in precious and base metals offers substantial opportunities for resource-rich member states, though the finite nature of these resources and price volatility necessitate prudent fiscal management through stabilisation funds and diversified revenue strategies. Conversely, the moderation in energy prices provides welcome respite for net-importing countries' fiscal and external balances, though the structural nature of oil-market oversupply warrants caution regarding long-term revenue projections for regional producers. The divergence within agricultural markets, with staple grain prices softening while edible oil prices strengthening, creates heterogeneous impacts across member states, depending on their specific production and consumption baskets, underscoring the importance of country-specific policy calibration.

The synchronisation of these commodity price movements with broader macroeconomic forces, particularly the monetary policy pivot in advanced economies, persistent geopolitical fragmentation, and structural shifts in global manufacturing, suggests that the 2025 realignment may represent a durable transformation of commodity markets rather than a transitory fluctuation.

1.3 Recent developments in selected economic blocs

The global economy in 2025 navigated a complex landscape of moderating growth and persistent, yet diverging, inflationary pressures. The IMF's January 2026 WEO Update depicts a world economy characterised by "divergent forces," where resilience in some major economies and sectors is offset by stagnation in others. The headline global growth estimate for 2025 stands at a steady, if unspectacular, 3.4%.

1.3.1 United States of America

The US economy grew by a robust 2.1% in 2025, driven by strong productivity and an AI investment boom despite a Q4 government shutdown. PCE inflation moved sideways due to tariffs boosting goods inflation while services inflation fell, and the labour market remained near full employment with an unemployment rate of 4.3% as job growth slowed. The federal deficit improved to 5.9% of GDP amidst a policy mix focused on tariffs, deregulation, and increased domestic manufacturing capacity, leading the IMF to upgrade the 2026 growth forecast to 2.4%.

The US economy continues to demonstrate remarkable vigour. Growth is projected at 2.4% in 2026, a notable upward revision from earlier forecasts. This outperformance is increasingly attributed to a powerful tailwind from the «AI dividend.» Surging investment in the information technology sector, particularly in artificial intelligence, has reached levels not seen since the dot-com era, providing a significant boost to overall business investment and productivity. This technological dynamism is acting as a counterweight to the headwinds from trade policy shifts.

However, this strength comes with its own policy challenge. The disinflationary process in the US is proving stickier than in other advanced economies. Owing to a persistently tight labour market and the potential pass-through of new tariffs, core inflation is projected to return to the 2% target only by 2027. Consequently, the monetary policy stance remains cautiously data-dependent, with the Federal Reserve balancing resilient growth against lingering inflation risks.

1.3.2 Eurozone: The Lagging Periphery of the Tech Cycle

The Eurozone experienced subdued growth of 0.8% in 2025, constrained by trade tensions, US tariffs, and elevated uncertainty. Inflation converged to the ECB's 2% target by the second half of the year, driven by lower energy prices and softening demand. The labour market remained resilient with unemployment at 6.4%, though employment growth slowed markedly. A significant policy shift emerged with Germany's €500 billion infrastructure package and increased defence spending across Europe, partially offsetting external headwinds. The fiscal deficit widened slightly to 3.2% of GDP, with gross public debt rising to 88.7%. Looking ahead, the IMF projects modest acceleration to 1.2% growth in 2026, supported by monetary policy easing and fiscal stimulus, though structural challenges from single-market fragmentation persist.

1.3.3 Sub-Saharan Africa: Impressive Growth

Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) economy demonstrated resilient growth in 2025, with a growth of 4.5%. This performance was driven by a combination of favourable commodity prices, particularly for gold, copper, and coffee, and the tangible payoffs from macroeconomic stabilisation efforts in key economies such as Nigeria and Ethiopia. Structural reforms in South Africa also contributed to the improved regional outlook, while easing global financial conditions helped lower external borrowing costs for several countries, with nations like Angola, Kenya, and Nigeria regaining access to international capital markets.

1.4 West Africa: recent developments and outlook

The West African economy demonstrated notable resilience in 2025, navigating a complex web of global disinflation, a recalibration of major power trade policies, and significant sub-regional geopolitical shifts. While the global economy settled into a steady, albeit modest, growth path of 3.4% in 2025, the performance across the ECOWAS region remained starkly divergent, a phenomenon driven by the fundamental differences in policy frameworks and economic structures between the WAEMU and WAMZ zones.

1.4.1 The real sector

Real GDP growth in West Africa accelerated to 5.5% in 2025, a significant uptick from the 5.1% recorded in 2024. This headline figure, however, masks a tale of two monetary unions. The West African Monetary Zone (WAMZ+), comprising countries with independent monetary policies, grew by an estimated 4.3% in 2025, same as in 2024. This performance was anchored by the continued recovery in Nigeria, whose economy grew

by 4.0%, a revision reflecting the initial fruits of bold and necessary macroeconomic stabilisation efforts. In contrast, the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) sustained a robust growth trajectory, estimated at 6.4%, up from 6.3% in 2024, underpinned by the credibility of its fixed exchange rate regime and lower inflationary pressures, which provided a more predictable environment for investment and consumption. ECOWAS recorded a growth of 4.7%, up from 4.6% in 2024.

1.4.2 Evolution of General Price Levels (Inflation)

The battle against inflation in 2025 produced divergent outcomes directly correlated to exchange rate regimes. The WAEMU zone successfully contained price pressures, with all member states aligning with the ECOWAS convergence criterion of 5%. This price stability is a direct function of the currency board-like arrangement, which anchors inflation expectations and imports credibility from the Euro.

Conversely, the WAMZ continued to grapple with significant inflationary pressures, with average inflation for the zone at 21.1%. Nigeria, representing the bulk of the zone's economic weight, recorded an average inflation rate of 23.0%. From a monetary policy perspective, this persistent inflation is a classic symptom of the lagged pass-through effects of substantial exchange rate depreciation, combined with the removal of regressive fuel subsidies, a necessary but inherently inflationary adjustment. While these reforms are critical for long-term fiscal sustainability and external balance, they exert profound short-term stress on domestic prices and household purchasing power, necessitating a tight and vigilant monetary policy stance.

1.4.3 Fiscal management

The ECOWAS aggregate fiscal balance improved markedly to a deficit of 2.6% of GDP in 2025. This overall figure, however, obscures the sharp divergence in fiscal performance. The WAEMU bloc recorded an improved deficit of 3.7% of GDP in 2025, while the WAMZ recorded a deficit of 1.5%. Nigeria and Ghana recorded a headline fiscal deficit of below 2% of GDP, with Cabo Verde recording a fiscal surplus. This consolidation was not driven by expenditure cuts alone, but by a remarkable surge in public revenue.

1.4.4 Public debt management

The region's public debt dynamics remain a primary source of vulnerability. That said, the aggregate ECOWAS debt-to-GDP ratio declined markedly to 49.7% of GDP in 2025, from 56.0% in 2024. The composition and servicing of this debt are of greater concern than the headline number. Countries with significant external debt, particularly those in the WAMZ like Senegal

CHAPTER I: ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

and Cabo Verde, remain acutely sensitive to global financial conditions. While global financial conditions were somewhat supportive in 2025, the war in the Middle East presents a clear and present risk factor to all countries in the sub-region.

PROJECT FINANCED BY EBID



Premier Milling
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BANQUE D'INVESTISSEMENT ET DE DEVELOPPEMENT DE LA CEDEAO
ECOWAS BANK FOR INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT
BANCO DE INVESTIMENTO E DE DESENVOLVIMENTO DA CEDEAO

LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNING CEREMONIES



EBID and GGGI seal
USD 600,000 seed fund



EBID extends a XOF 10 billion line
of credit to BSIC Côte d'Ivoire

LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNING CEREMONIES



02

Governance and Oversight





CHAPTER II:

GOVERNANCE AND OVERSIGHT

The governance structure of the Bank, as stipulated in the Articles of Association, is as follows:

- the Board of Governors;
- the Board of Directors; and
- the Executive Management.

The successive paragraphs give an update on the composition of these decision-making bodies.

2.1 Board of Governors

The Bank's legal texts establish the Board of Governors as the supreme decision-making body. The Board of Governors is composed of ministers of economy and/or finance and/or planning from Member States (Table 2).

The Board meets at least once a year to review its operations and provide the necessary strategic guidance to achieve the Bank's objectives.

Table 2: List of Members of the Board of Governors as at December 31, 2025

Member State	Governor
Ghana	Dr. Cassiel Ato Forson (Chairman)
Benin	Mr. Romuald Wadagni
Burkina Faso	Mr. Aboubacar Nacanabo
Cabo Verde	Dr. Olavo Avelino Garcia Correia
Côte d'Ivoire	Mrs. Nialé Kaba
The Gambia	Mr. Seedy K. M. Keita
Guinea	Mr. Ismael Nabe
Guinea-Bissau	Mr. Saores Sambu
Liberia	Mr. Augustine Kpehe Ngafuan
Mali	Mr. Alousséni Sanou
Niger	Mr. Ali Lamine Zeine
Nigeria	Mr. Adebayo Olawale Edun
Senegal	Mr. Abdourahmane Sarr
Sierra Leone	Mr. Sheku Ahmed Fantamadi Bangura
Togo	Mr. Essowè Georges Barcola

2.1.1 Changes in the Board of Governors

In 2025, the Bank's Board of Governors recorded only one change within its ranks. This was the replacement of the Minister of Finance, Governor of the EBID, Dr Mohammed Amin Adam, by Dr Cassiel Ato Forson, representing the Republic of Ghana.

2.2 Board of Directors

The Board of Directors, chaired by the Bank's President, supervises the Bank's operational activities and determines its strategic direction. The Board of Directors is vested with the powers delegated by the Board of Governors and is responsible for the Bank's general operations.

In 2025, the composition of the Board of Directors saw the replacement of six (6) non-executive members whose terms of office had expired.

These include the incumbent directors from The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Niger and Sierra Leone, who have been replaced by their counterparts from Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Mali, Senegal and Togo in all three groups (I, II and III) of the Board of Directors. The Board also recorded the replacement of the Director representing Ghana. (see Table 3)

It also reconstructed its standing committees.

CHAPTER II: GOVERNANCE AND OVERSIGHT

Table 3: Overview of changes in the composition of the Board of Directors during 2025

Member State/ Group	Old Substantive Directors	New Substantive Directors	Old Alternate Directors	New Alternate Directors
Nigeria	Mr. Nyeso George Stanley	Mr. Nyeso George Stanley	Mr. Christopher Essien	Mr. Ali Malik Yakubu
Ghana	Mr. Samuel Danquah Arkhurst	Mr. Philip Duodu Fynn	Mr. Enoch Obeng-Darko	Mr. Enoch Obeng-Darko
Côte d'Ivoire	Mrs. Anicou-Annie Lecadou Kacou	Mrs. Anicou-Annie Lecadou Kacou	Mr. Madassa Kouma	Mr. Madassa Kouma
Group I (Cabo Verde, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal)	Mr. Fodé Kaba Diaby (Guinea)	Mr. Pedro Mendes de Barros (Cabo Verde)	Mr. Pedro Mendes de Barros (Cabo Verde)	Mr. Fodé Kaba Diaby (Guinea)
	Mr. Mussa Sambí (Guinea Bissau)	Mr. Baba Malick Bâ (Senegal)	Mr. Mamour Ousmane Bâ (Senegal)	Mr. Mussa Sambí (Guinea Bissau)
Group II (Burkina Faso; Liberia, Mali, Niger)	Mr. Dehpue Zuo (Liberia)	Mr. Sayouba Sawadogo (Burkina Faso)	Mr. Sayouba Sawadogo (Burkina Faso)	Mr. Dehpue Zuo (Liberia)
	Mrs. Rakiatou Idi Issaka (Niger)	Mr. Souahibou Diaby (Mali)	Mr. Souahibou Diaby (Mali)	Mrs. Rakiatou Idi Issaka (Niger)
Group III (Benin, The Gambia, Sierra Leone, Togo)	Mr. Lamin Bojang (The Gambia)	Mr. Huges Oscar Lokossou (Benin)	Mr. Huges Oscar Lokossou (Benin)	Mr. Bakary Krubally (The Gambia)
	Mr. Morie Momoh (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Sena Agbayissah (Togo)	Mr. Affo Tchitchi Dedji (Togo)	Mr. Almamy Bangura (Sierra Leone)

As at December 31, 2025, the Bank's Board of Directors comprised of nine (9) substantive members, as outlined in Table 4.

Table 4: Membership of the Board of Directors as at December 31, 2025

Member State/Institution	Board of Directors	
	Director	Alternate Director
EBID	Dr. George Agyekum Donkor (President of EBID, Chairman)	
ECOWAS Commission	President of the ECOWAS Commission (Observer)	
Nigeria	Mr. Nyeso George Stanley	Mr. Ali Yakubu
Ghana	Mr. Philip Duodu Fynn	Mr. Enoch Obeng-Darko
Côte d'Ivoire	Mrs. Anicou-Annie Lecadou Kacou	Mr. Madassa Kouma
Group I Cabo Verde, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal	Mr. Pedro Mendes de Barros (Cabo Verde)	Mr. Mussa Sambí (Guinea-Bissau)
	Mr. Baba Malick Ba (Senegal)	Mr. Fodé Kaba Diaby (Guinea)
Group II Burkina Faso, Liberia, Mali, Niger	Mr. Sayouba Sawadogo (Burkina Faso)	Mrs. Rakiatou Idi Issaka (Niger)
	Mr. Souahibou Diaby (Mali)	Mr. Dehpue Y. Zuo (Liberia)

CHAPTER II: GOVERNANCE AND OVERSIGHT

Member State/Institution	Board of Directors	
	Director	Alternate Director
Group III Benin, The Gambia, Togo, Sierra Leone	Mr. Hugues Oscar Lokossou (Benin)	Mr. Bakary Krubally (The Gambia)
	Mr. Sena Agbayissah (Togo)	Mr. Alimamy Bangura (Sierra Leone)



- **Audit and Finance Committee**

The Audit and Finance Committee's mandate is to supervise the Bank's accounting procedures and internal controls. To this end, it monitors and ensures compliance with legal provisions, examines audit reports, and makes appropriate recommendations to the Board of Directors. It also reviews (i) the draft annual budget, (ii) the annual financial statements and (iii) the External Auditors' report on the financial statements and the Management Letter.

- **Risk and Credit Committee**

The Risk and Credit Committee oversees the management of the Bank's credit portfolio as well as the measures taken by the Bank to counter trends in credit risk, credit concentration and asset quality. In addition, it ensures the adequacy of infrastructure, resources, and systems to maintain appropriate risk management discipline.

- **Remuneration and Human Resource Committee**

The Remuneration and Human Resource Committee reviews and recommends amendments to the remuneration, recruitment, staff retention and termination policies, with the aim of ensuring a congenial work environment. It is also responsible for reviewing

the procedures applicable to senior management and professionals regarding compensation policies, pension plans, and human resource practices.

- **Ethics and Governance Committee**

The Ethics and Governance Committee's mission is to support the Board of Directors in implementing governance based on the principles of efficiency, transparency, and accountability, and to ensure that EBID maintains the highest standards of governance and ethics. In this regard, it has a strategic role to play in monitoring the Bank's policies on sustainable development and social responsibility, ensuring their application in accordance with the texts in force, and proposing any necessary amendments, while developing performance criteria and evaluation tools for both directors and members of the Bank's executive management.

The composition of the Board Committees as at December 31, 2025, is presented in Table 5:

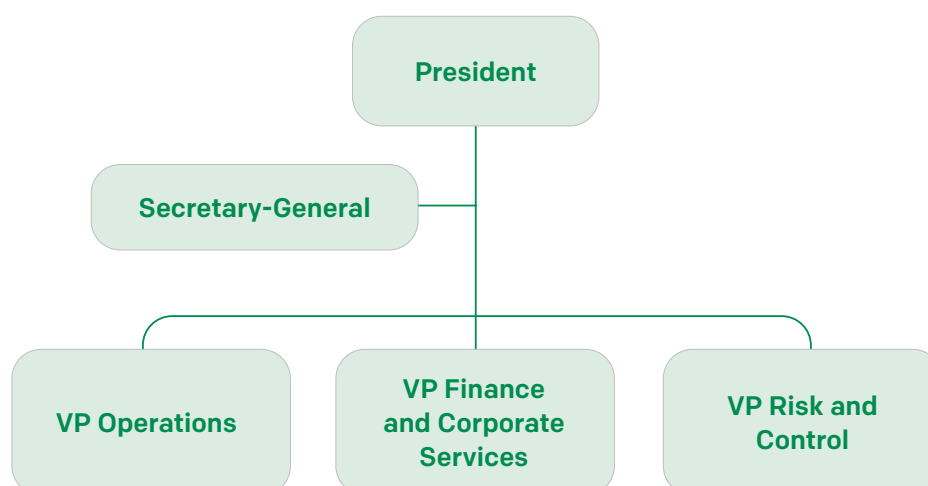
CHAPTER II: GOVERNANCE AND OVERSIGHT

Table 5: Composition of Board Committees as at December 31, 2025

Directors	Group	Board of Directors	Audit and Finance Committee (AFC)	Risk and Credit Committee (RCC)	Remuneration and Human Resources Committee (RHRC)	Ethics and Governance Committee (EGC)
Dr. George Agyekum Nana Donkor (EBID)		Chairman				
Mr. Stanley Nyeso-Kaizer George (Nigeria)		X	X			X
Mr. Philip Duodu Fynn (Ghana)		X			X	X
Mrs. Anicou-Annie Lecadou Kacou (Côte d'Ivoire)		X		X		X
Mr. Pedro Mendes de Barros (Cabo Verde)	1	X			X	
Mr. Baba Malick Ba (Senegal)	1	X		X	X	
Mr. Sayouba Sawadogo (Burkina Faso)	2	X				
Mr. Souahibou Diaby (Mali)	2	X				
Mr. Hugues Oscar Lokossou (Benin)	3	X	X			
Mr. Sena Agbayissah (Togo)	3	X	X	X		

2.3 Management Team

The Bank has a five-member Executive Management Team, as follows:



During the period under review, the Bank implemented and reorganised its organisational chart (see Annex 1):

- The Department of Information Technology, Organisation and Methods (DITOM) was renamed the 'Technology and Innovation Department' and reorganised into two (2) separate divisions; and
- The General Services and Procurement Division was renamed the Infrastructure, Procurement and Internal Services Division.

During the same period, the Bank appointed Mr Auguste-Marie Agbo as Acting Director of the Conference Department.

Again, the Vice-President in charge of Operations, Dr Olagunju M. O. Ashimolowo left the role after his first mandate ended on October 1, 2025.

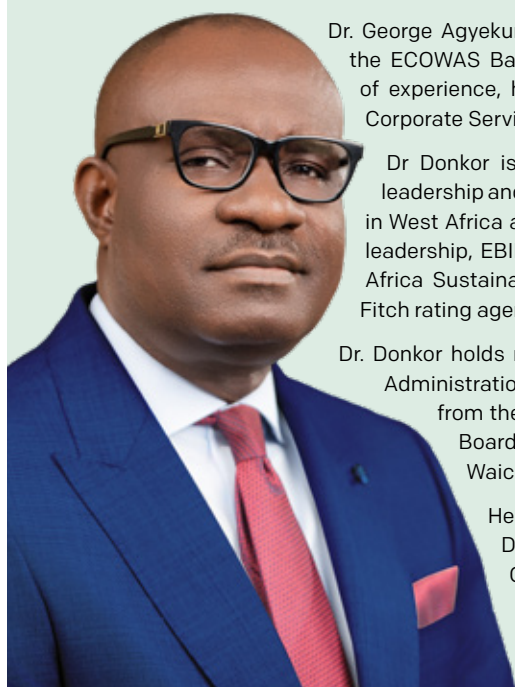
During the year under review, the various Committees of the Bank met to execute their mandates. These include the Investment, Credit, Asset and Liability Management and the Portfolio and Provisions Committees, among others.

CHAPTER II: GOVERNANCE AND OVERSIGHT

Management Team as at DECEMBER 31, 2025

Dr. George Agyekum Donkor

President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of EBID



Dr. George Agyekum Donkor is the President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID). With over three decades of experience, he has held key roles at EBID, including Vice-President, Finance and Corporate Services, and Head of Legal and Compliance Division.

Dr Donkor is a lawyer and a development banker specialising in corporate law, leadership and change management. His career is marked by transformative initiatives in West Africa and beyond, leveraging regional integration for global impact. Under his leadership, EBID earned the Financial Institution of the Year – Africa Category at the Africa Sustainability Awards and achieved credit rating upgrades from Moody's and Fitch rating agencies.

Dr. Donkor holds numerous academic qualifications, including a Doctorate in Business Administration (DBA) and a Master of Applied Business Research (MABR) degree, both from the SBS Swiss Business School, Zurich, Switzerland. He serves on several Boards including Ecobank Transnational Incorporated (ETI), ASKY Airlines, Waica Re Insurance and the University of Ghana Council.

He has received many international awards including 2023 African Development Champion Award, 2022 Prix de la Fondation award, Ghana CEO of the Year-Africa, among others. He is the first Chancellor of NiBS University and the Honorary President of the Global Network for Export-Import Banks and Development Finance Institutions (G-NEXID).

Dr. Mory Soumahoro

Vice President of Risk and Control

Dr. Mory Soumahoro is a financial economist with a strong international academic background. He holds a PhD in Finance from the International School of Management in New York, a master's degree in international development economics from the University of North Florida, and the Certified Fund Specialist (CFS) designation from the Institute of Business and Finance in California. He is accredited by FINRA as an expert in structuring and managing investment funds and holds the prestigious IFP certification from IESE Business School in Barcelona.

Dr. Soumahoro has over 30 years of experience in the banking and public sectors, notably at BNP Paribas EME in London as Head of Research, Deputy Regional Director of an investment fund dedicated to West and Central Africa, Head of Financial Engineering and Special Loans at the National Investment Bank of Côte d'Ivoire, and Managing Director of the asset management company CITY FINANCES operating in West Africa.

He made his mark on West African financial regulation as Secretary General of the AMF-UMOA (2013–2018), where he led structural reforms, including the introduction of Sukuk on the regional financial market and spearheaded the creation of the ECOWAS Association of Financial Market Regulators (WASRA), which he chaired from 2015 to 2018. Before his appointment to EBID, he has held high-level positions, including that of technical advisor to two Ministers of Economy and Finance of Côte d'Ivoire, where he was primary in charge of structuring and implementing the state resource mobilization operations on financial markets. He also served on the board of directors of several public and private companies and chaired the management committee of the large business support fund (FSGE) with an envelope of 100 billion CFA francs for the support (financing and guarantees) of private companies in Ivory Coast that had been negatively impacted by COVID-19.





Mr. Moctar Coulibaly

Secretary-General

Mr. Coulibaly has more than 34 years of professional experience in the legal and financial fields. Since joining EBID in 1999, he has held several positions within the Bank. Prior to joining EBID, he worked in consulting firms in Mali, including the law firm, Hassane Barry, the tax firm, Sory Makanguilé and the Bank of Africa-Mali. He holds a Bachelor's degree in law and a Master's degree in finance.

Mr. MacDonald Saye Goanue

Coordinator, Vice-Presidency, Operations
Director, Research and Strategic Planning

Mr. Goanue has more than 25 years of professional experience in Macroeconomic Analysis, Strategic Planning, and Development. He previously worked for the World Bank, Central Bank of Liberia, Ministry of Finance in Liberia, and University of Liberia. He holds an MSc in Economics from University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign and has been in senior management roles for close to 20 years.



Mr. Manzamesso Tchalla-Pali

Director, Private Sector Operations

With more than 28 years of experience, Mr Tchalla-Pali worked at the Ministry of the Economy and Finance of Togo at a senior position and for the ICA Group as manager in charge of the Group's projects, before joining EBID in 2001 where he has held several positions. He holds a bachelor's in business administration (BBA) from Institut Franco-American de Management in Paris and a Master of Business Administration MBA (corporate finance) from the Braniff Business School at the University of Dallas in Texas.

Dr. Sydney O. Vanderpuye

Director, Finance and Accounting

A Member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA) and Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Ghana. He holds a Doctorate in Business Administration (DBA) from the IPAG Business School (Paris) and an MBA in Finance. Dr. Vanderpuye has held senior positions at Ernst & Young (Ghana), Société Générale and Access Bank Ghana. He has more than 23 years of professional experience in Accounting Management.



Dr. Francis G. Ezin

Director, Administration and General Services

With over 27 years of experience, he is a seasoned banker with expertise in banking operations, business law and human capital management. He served as an auditor and member of the team in charge of Banks' Evaluation at the Ecobank Group and Deputy Head of Banking Operations at Ecobank-Benin. He was also the Director of Human Resources at Ecobank-Togo, Ecobank-Benin and the Retail Banking segment of the entire Ecobank Group. He has an Executive Doctorate in Business Administration (DBA) in Management and three different Master's degrees in Finance, Business Law, and Human Capital Management.



Mr. Mamadou Saidou Camara

Director, Legal

With more than 24 years of professional experience in Management, Mr. Camara worked for more than 14 years for the Ecobank Group prior to joining EBID. He holds a DESA in Business Law, MSc in Banking, MSc in international Banking and Finance (Salford University) certified PPP Professionals (APMG International).





Mr. Hugues Goa

Director, Public Sector Operations

Mr. Goa has an academic background in Engineering and Finance and more than 20 years of experience in all areas of development, including policy and sectoral strategy development, project preparation, structuring and financial engineering, and monitoring of project implementation. He holds a degree in Agroeconomic Engineering from the Houphouët-Boigny National Polytechnic Institute and an MBA in Finance.

Dr. Andrews Amankwah

Director, Treasury and Resource Mobilisation

Dr. Amankwah is an investment banker with a Doctorate in Business Administration (DBA) and a Master of Applied Business Research (MABR) degree, both from the SBS Swiss Business School, Zurich, Switzerland and over 25 years of managerial experience. Prior to EBID, Dr. Amankwah worked for three years at Société Générale Ghana as the Head of Structured Finance; ten years on Wall Street as a Vice President and Client Service Manager in the Structured Finance – CDO at the Bank of New York; and four years at the Vanguard Group as a Financial Analyst/Repo Trader.



Mr. Maximilien Gbetholancy

Director, Internal Audit and Evaluation of Operations

Previously Head of the Operations Evaluation Division at EBID, Mr. Gbetholancy worked for 18 years in the Financial Control Department of the African Development Bank (AfDB) before joining EBID. He is a financial engineer with over 10 years' professional experience in development evaluation.

Mr. Auguste-Marie Agbo

Acting Director, Conference

With over 25 years of experience in conference translation and interpretation, Mr. Auguste-Marie AGBO heads the Conference Department of the ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID). His career has led him to support the high-level work of the ECOWAS Commission and Parliament, the IMF, the World Bank, the UNDP, and several other international institutions. A former senior translator/interpreter in the Bank's Language Division, he now uses his expertise to enhance the quality and visibility of EBID multilingual and diplomatic activities, thereby contributing to the institution regional and international impact.



Mr. Folorunsho Emmanuel ORIMOLOYE

Director, Information Technology and Innovation Department

Folorunsho Emmanuel Orimoloye is a recognized expert in technology and digital transformation, with over 25 years of experience in the banking sector, combining strategic vision with operational excellence. He has led major transformation initiatives, notably as Group Chief Technology Officer at Ecobank, where he oversaw the technology strategy across 33 countries and drove key programs that significantly accelerated service digitalization (up to 82% of transactions). A leading figure in pan-African digital banking, he has contributed to large-scale projects including remittance platforms, enterprise integrations, and innovations such as the BVN system and EMV payment standards. He currently leads high-impact transformation programs, supported by a strong international academic background, including studies at MIT-IDSS and INSEAD, as well as an MBA from CEIBS, and is pursuing a PhD in Computer Science in the United States.



03

Organisational Effectiveness





CHAPTER III:

ORGANISATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

3.1 Boards of Governors and Directors

The principal oversight activities conducted by the Board of Governors and the Bank's Board of Directors are outlined in the paragraphs below:

3.1.1 Board of Governors

In 2025, the Bank's Board of Governors held its 23rd Annual General Meeting on April 14, 2025, in Banjul, Republic of The Gambia, and its 13th Extraordinary General Meeting on June 10, 2025, by videoconference.

i. 23rd Annual General Meeting of April 14, 2025

At the end of this session, the main resolutions adopted were as follows:

- Adoption of the minutes of the 22nd Annual General Meeting of the Board of Governors held on March 21, 2024, in Abidjan, Republic of Côte d'Ivoire;
- Adoption of the minutes of the 12th Extraordinary General Meeting of the Board of Governors held on March 21, 2024, in Abidjan, Republic of Côte d'Ivoire;
- Approval of the Financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2024
- Appointment of three (3) new directors to EBID, including one (1) substantive member and two (2) alternates; and
- Election of the Honourable Seedy K. M. Keita, Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs of The Gambia, as the new Chair of the Bank's Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors also reviewed the capital and debt recovery situation as at March 31, 2024.

ii. 13th Extraordinary General Meeting of June 10, 2025

This session was mainly devoted to preserving the interest of EBID regarding the withdrawal of the AES countries from ECOWAS.

3.1.2 Board of Directors

During 2025, the Bank's Board of Directors held its 91st, 92nd, 93rd and 94th Meetings on April 3, June 30, September 29, and December 23, 2025 respectively, as well as its 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st Home Consultations on February 15-27, May 15-22, August 26-September 2, August 28-September 11, October 20-24 and October 27-31, 2025 respectively.

At the conclusion of these meetings, several resolutions were adopted.

i. 26th Home Consultation, from February 15 to 27, 2025, via videoconference

The Board has taken the following decisions:

- Approval of a two-tranche credit facility amounting to USD 70 million to Engineers & Planners Company Limited (Azumah Acquisition), in the Republic of Ghana; and
- Approval of a USD 50 million credit facility for Azumah & Co, guaranteed by Engineers & Planners Company Limited, to finance a mining project in the Republic of Ghana.

ii. 91st Session, April 3, 2025, via videoconference

The Board:

- Adopted the minutes of the 90th meeting of the Board of Directors held on December 19, 2024;
- Reviewed the Matters Arising from the 90th meeting of the Board of Directors and the status of the implementation of the tasks assigned;
- Adopted the 2024 Activity Report and closed the financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2024;
- Authorised the Bank to contract a credit line of USD 40 million from INDIA EXIM BANK to finance the import of goods and services from India;
- Adopted the partial financing for a project to build five cashew nut processing units and one

cashew nut butter production unit by Société Bénin Cashew SA in the Republic of Benin;

- Adopted the exemption from the prudential limit of 10% of effective capital for the granting of a credit line to Sterling Bank Ltd, in the Federal Republic of Nigeria;
- Authorised the granting of a USD 50 million credit line to Sterling Bank in the Federal Republic of Nigeria;
- Authorised the restructuring of the credit line granted to Banque Agricole du Niger (BAGRI SA) in the Republic of Niger;
- Authorised the restructuring of the loan granted to Baraka Company to finance the acquisition of petroleum product transport equipment in the Republic of Mali;
- Authorised co-financing in the amount of XOF 58 billion for the project to modernise referral hospitals in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire;
- Adopted partial financing worth USD 180 million for the Kano-Maradi standard gauge railway line project in the Federal Republic of Nigeria;
- Adopted the new international auditing standards;
- Adopted the EBID Grant Regulations and Manual;
- Authorised the payment of a performance-related bonus for the 2024 financial year;
- Adopted the EBID policy on the use of the VIP lounge at Gnassingbé Eyadema International Airport in Lomé;
- Authorised the engagement of Ernst & Young Ghana in the strategic assessment of the visibility of the Bank's operations management solution project;
- Adopted the report of the 55th meeting of the Audit Committee, held on March 27, 2025;
- Adopted the report of the 44th meeting of the Risk and Credit Committee, held on March 27, 2025;
- Adopted the report of the 43rd meeting of the Remuneration and Human Resources Committee, held on April 1, 2025; and
- Adopted the report of the 7th meeting of the Ethics and Governance Committee, held on April 1, 2025.

iii. 27th Home Consultation, from May 15 to 22, 2025

The Board reviewed the recommendations relating to the institutional reforms of the EBID.

iv. 92nd Session, June 30, 2025, by videoconference

The Board:

- Adopted the minutes of the 91st meeting of the Board of Directors, held on April 3, 2025;
- Examined the issues arising from the 91st meeting of the Board of Directors and the status of implementation of the tasks assigned;
- Authorised the Bank to enter into a USD 100 million Murabaha financing agreement with the International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC);
- Authorised the Bank to enter into a USD 15 million guarantee facility with the United States Department of Agriculture under the GSM-102 programme;
- Authorised the Bank to extend a credit line of XOF 10 billion to the Sahelo-Saharan Bank for investment and trade in Senegal (BSIC Senegal);
- Approved the partial funding of Euro 50 million for the design, construction and equipping of six (6) technical and vocational education and training (TVET) centres by Planet One Education Togo in the Republic of Togo;
- Authorised maximum partial financing of USD 25 million for the clinker import project by the Côte d'Ivoire cement company in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire;
- Authorised the restructuring of the loan granted to CAPRO CI SA for the partial financing of a cashew nut processing unit in Tiebissou, Republic of Côte d'Ivoire;
- Authorised the amendment to the credit insurance cover for the loan granted to Engineers and Planners Limited for the acquisition of the Black Volta Mine project in the Republic of Ghana;
- Authorised partial funding of Euro 28.288 million for the project to modernise and bring four (4) agricultural secondary schools in the Republic of Guinea up to standard;
- Authorised the partial financing of Euro 95.163 million for phase I of the project to construct three (3) micro-hydroelectric power stations with a total capacity of 27.6 MW in the Republic of Guinea;

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- Authorised the partial financing of USD 100 million for Phase I of the Lagos-Calabar Coastal Highway project in the Federal Republic of Nigeria;
- Renamed and extended the missions of the Audit Committee of the EBID Board of Directors;
- Adopted the report of the 56th meeting of the Audit Committee, held on June 23, 2025;
- Adopted the report of the 45th meeting of the Risk and Credit Committee, held on June 25, 2025;
- Adopted the report of the 44th meeting of the Remuneration and Human Resources Committee, held on June 25, 2025; and
- Adopted the report of the 8th meeting of the Ethics and Governance Committee, held on June 24, 2025.

v. **28th Home Consultation, from August 26 to September 2, 2025, via videoconference**

The Board authorised the Bank to contract a loan of USD 100 million from Mashreq Bank PSC for the financing of enterprises and trade in various projects, including the Lagos-Calabar coastal road construction project.

vi. **29th Home Consultation, from August 28 to September 11, 2025, via videoconference**

The Board:

- Authorised the granting of a credit line in the amount of USD 10 million to Vista Bank SL Limited, based in Freetown, Republic of Sierra Leone;
- Authorised partial financing of the G-Farms Ltd poultry and dairy farm expansion project in the amount of USD 10.044 million in the Republic of The Gambia; and
- Authorised the partial financing of the construction of a 372 MW gas-fired power plant by Songon Energies SA for USD 50 million in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire.

vii. **93rd Session, September 29, 2025, via videoconference**

The Board:

- Adopted the minutes of the 92nd Meeting of the Board of Directors, held on June 30, 2025;
- Authorised the Bank to enter into an unsecured credit facility with Macquarie Bank for Euro 50 million and USD 50 million to support commodities import;

- Authorised the granting of a credit facility in the amount of USD 40 million to Vista GUI, in the Republic of Guinea;
- Authorised the restructuring of credit lines granted to the Malian Solidarity Bank (BMS) in the Republic of Mali;
- Authorised partial financing of the integrated rice production and processing project in Taraba for an amount of USD 79.219 million in the Federal Republic of Nigeria;
- Authorised the partial financing of the project to construct a 50 MW solar power plant in Jalingo for an amount of USD 98.1864 million in the State of Taraba, Federal Republic of Nigeria;
- Authorised partial financing for the construction of an industrial park in Taraba State, Federal Republic of Nigeria, in the amount of USD 91.2316 million;
- Adopted the resolution on the reconstitution of the standing committees of the Bank's Board of Directors; and
- Adopted the report of the 9th meeting of the Ethics and Governance Committee, held on September 24, 2025.

viii. **30th Home Consultation, October 20-24, 2025**

The Board authorised the Bank to contract with Cargill Financial Services International Inc. for a commercial credit line in an amount up to USD 100 million.

ix. **31st Home Consultation, from October 27 to 31, 2025**

The Board:

- Authorised the granting of a credit line of Euro 50 million to AFG Holding S.A. in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire;
- Authorised the granting of a medium-term loan of XOF 32 billion to finance the television broadcasting rights of NEW WORLD Télévision S.A. in the Togolese Republic;
- Authorised additional financing for the Kano-Maradi standard gauge railway line project in the Federal Republic of Nigeria; and
- Authorised the granting of a credit line of up to USD 205 million by Cargill Financial Services International Inc.

x. **94th Session, December 23, 2025, via videoconference**

The Board:

- Adopted the minutes of the 93rd meeting of the Board of Directors, held on September 29, 2025;
- Authorised the Bank to enter into an unsecured credit facility with Macquerie Bank for Euro 50 million and USD 50 million to support the importation of raw materials;
- Reviewed the Bank's staff tuition fees;
- Adopted the EBID's budget for the 2026 financial year;
- Authorised the Bank to enter into a USD 50 million amortisable credit line for the EBID's general needs under its sustainable financing framework with FIDBANK UK Limited;
- Authorised the Bank to enter into a term loan of Euro 300 million from AFREXIMBANK;
- Authorised the Bank to enter into a term loan of USD 50 million from MASHREQ BANK PSC;
- Authorised the Bank to enter into a USD100 million amortisable term loan from Cargill Financial Services International, guaranteed by the Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit, for on-lending to the Federal Republic of Nigeria and for financing projects in other EBID member States;
- Authorised partial funding of the project to modernise the National Development Observatory and create a national digital atlas, at a cost of USD 20.785 million, in the Republic of Guinea;
- Authorised partial financing of the construction of 225 KV double-circuit and 66 KV double-circuit transmission lines and associated substations for an amount of USD 78.618 million.
- Approved the audit mission programme for the 2026 financial year.
- Adopted the report of the 57th meeting of the Audit and Finance Committee, held on December 8, 2025;
- Adopted the Environmental and Social Assessment Procedure Manual for EBID project financing;
- Adopted the general conditions applicable to EBID short-term financing operations;
- Adjusted the terms and conditions of service for staff assigned to EBID regional offices;

- Adopted the organisational adjustment of EBID;
- Adopted the adjustment of the EBID pension scheme;
- Adopted the report of the 46th meeting of the Remuneration and Human Resources Committee, held on December 11, 2025; and
- Adopted the schedule of Boards' meetings and the work programme of the Board of Directors for the 2026 exercise.

3.2 Human Resource Management

As at December 31, 2025, the Bank's total staff complement, all categories combined, stood at 154 employees, compared with 155 employees as at December 31, 2024, representing a slight decrease of 0.65%.

During the period under review, the Bank recorded, for various reasons, the departure of eight (8) staff members, including the Vice-President in charge of Operations, Dr. Olagunju M. O. Ashimolowo, whose term of office ended on October 1, 2025, and four (4) professional staff members, including the former Director of the Conferences Department, Ms. Euphrasie Akouetey, who left to take up her retirement rights. In addition, the Bank also recruited four (4) professional staff (including three (3) advisers to the President of the Bank) and three (3) support staff.

As at December 31, 2025, professional staff members represented 51.95% of the Bank's total workforce, compared with 52.90% as at December 31, 2024 (see Tables 6 and 7).

Furthermore, regarding capacity building, the Bank increasingly adopted online training methods in 2025. However, it also continued to organise traditional training courses, combining virtual and face-to-face formats for both group and individual training sessions. As a result, all Bank staff received at least one specific training course during the period under review. The various topics covered during these workshops were:

- continuing online training on Corporate Finance Institution (CFI);
- training in the use of artificial intelligence (AI) and cybersecurity; and
- annual training on the code of ethics.

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Table 6: Growth of the Bank's workforce (December 2024 - December 2025)

Socio-professional category	Growth of the Bank's workforce: 31/12/2024 - 31/12/2025			
	31/12/2024	Entrance ¹	Departures ²	31/12/2025
President	1	0	0	1
Vice-President	2	0	1	1
Secretary-General	1	0	0	1
Management staff	4	0	1	3
Professional staff	80	4	4	80
Support staff	71	3	3	71
Permanent total	151	7	7	151
Total	155	7	8	154

Table 7: Staff distribution by gender as at December 31, 2025

	Males	Females	Total	Share (%)
Managers	3	0	3	1.95
Directors (D)	14	0	14	9.09
Professionals (P)	48	18	66	42.86
Support staff (G/M)	43	28	71	46.10
Total	108	46	154	100.00
Part (%)	70.13	29.87	100.00	

3.3 Business Process Reforms

The Bank continued to implement essential reforms to establish itself as a benchmark development finance institution in the West African sub-region. These transformative efforts focused primarily on enhancing IT infrastructure, audit processes, and risk management systems.

3.3.1 Information Technology Management

As part of its ongoing strategy to update its IT system, the Bank carried out several initiatives in 2025 in the areas of information technology, organisation and methods. These actions enabled it to continuously strengthen its operational effectiveness and efficiency.

The main achievements concerned:

- **Business Continuity Plan:** December 31, 2025, the Bank reached a major milestone in strengthening its IT infrastructure and successfully completing all the steps necessary to set up its disaster recovery site at the Cabo Verde National Data Centre. This initiative underscores the EBID's commitment to ensuring business continuity, data security and operational resilience in the

face of potential disruptions. The first phase of the project consisted of the delivery, installation, configuration, and testing of critical equipment at NOSi (National Office for the Information Society) in Praia, Republic of Cabo Verde. This foundational step laid the groundwork for a robust disaster recovery framework, enabling the Bank to protect its operations and maintain seamless service delivery to its stakeholders.

To this end, the IT infrastructure required for the smooth replication of data to the NOSI backup and recovery site in Praia, Cape Verde, has been put in place. The deployment plans drawn up have enabled the complete installation of the backup and recovery site to be finalised from a technical standpoint. In addition, real-time data replication from the Data Centre (DC) in Lomé, Republic of Togo, to the Data Recovery Centre (DRC) in Praia is now operational. The first large-scale general tests of the plan were carried out in November 2025, in accordance with the recommendations. The necessary prerequisites are currently being put in place.

¹ Entrance = Recruitment / Promotion with change of category

² Departures= Retirement + Resignation + Death + Change of category due to promotion

- **Upgrading the IT network:** In January 2022, the Bank officially launched a comprehensive project to upgrade its IT network infrastructure. The main objective of this initiative is to acquire state-of-the-art network equipment, including Cisco technology, to optimise the management and performance of the Bank's IT systems. As of December 31, 2025, significant progress has been made. The selection process for the service provider responsible for implementing the project is in its final stages and awaiting senior management approval before its official launch. This initiative underscores the EBID's commitment to leveraging cutting-edge technologies to improve operational efficiency and protect its digital assets.

- **The acquisition of software for the management of the Bank's operations:**

- o The project to implement centralised banking software (Core Banking Software, CBS) is still in the development phase and is currently experiencing certain difficulties, mainly related to the implementation deadline. To this end, the Bank commissioned an audit and evaluation of the process, conducted by the consulting firm E&Y Advisory. Based on the final report, the Bank's senior management has established a committee to review its content and formulate a decision proposal based on the recommendations presented;
- o The technical team at INFRASOFTS installed and configured the technical platform (servers and network equipment) in the BIDC data centre. Several versions of the customised modules were deployed and updated during 2025;
- o WALLIX software was acquired to strengthen the Bank's cybersecurity by adding an extra layer of security to its IT infrastructure. The related certification training provided for in the contract and the transfer of skills were also carried out;
- o A website dedicated to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) was created to enable the Bank to gather public feedback on funded projects, especially those that were poorly executed;
- o The workflow diagram for the Bank's Language Services Division was finalised. This tool was designed, developed and implemented within the Bank. However, training for users outside the division still needs to be determined and organised; and

- o The upgrade of the SWIFT platform to bring it into compliance with the ISO 20022 standard has been completed. SWIFT Managed Services is being implemented by consultant Dixio, who was recruited for this purpose. However, testing of incoming and outgoing message processing still needs to be certified.

- **Strengthening the capacity of EBID's IT systems:** In order to increase the reliability of its systems and the performance, efficiency and productivity of its staff, the Bank ordered new high-performance equipment (computers, servers, etc.) during the period under review.

In addition, the consolidated document on information systems policies and procedures has been updated using the ITIL framework, in line with the recommendations of the Bank's 2025-2027 information systems master plan.

3.3.2 Audit and Risk Management

For the period 2025, the main activities carried out by the Bank in the area of internal audit and evaluation of operations are:

- Audit of the rural installation project for 1,000 solar water pumping and treatment units in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire;
- Audit of the project for the construction of the modern Adjamé Habitat market by KOIRA BTP SA in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire;
- Audit of the XOF 10 billion credit line granted to BNDE in the Republic of Senegal;
- Audit of the partial financing project for the construction of Garden City Mall in Kumasi, Republic of Ghana;
- Completion of the audit mission for the integrated development project for the Diamniadio urban centre in the Republic of Senegal;
- Completion of the audit mission for the project to upgrade and develop the Kanawolo-Korhogo road in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire;
- Completion and finalisation of the audit mission on the EBID's equity investments;
- Execution of the audit mission for the Euro 50 million credit line granted to Vista Group in the Republic of Burkina Faso;
- Preparation of the audit mission for the USD 50 million credit line in favour of Sterling Bank for the refinancing of SMEs and SMIs in the Federal Republic of Nigeria;

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- Updating the Bank's internal audit charter in accordance with the new internal audit standards that came into force in January 2025;
- Participating in the recovery mission in Niger and Mali;
- Assessing the impact of the IIA's new internal audit standards on audit practices and processes at the EBID; and
- Implementing the 2025 annual plan for the Bank's certification process for the EU's nine pillars:
 - o Final workshop for certification of the 9 Pillars; and
 - o Activities to prepare files for the final audit.

With regard to risk management, the Bank's main activities in this area focused on updating the Bank's risk dashboard, monitoring portfolios (from assessment to project supervision), and managing assets and liabilities to optimise the Bank's risk/return ratio.

3.4 Resource Mobilisation, Cooperation and Partnerships

3.4.1 Resource Mobilisation

In 2025, the Bank recorded a significant increase in its financial resource mobilisation activities, with an effective increase of 7.92% compared to the previous financial year. The total volume of resources mobilised stood at UA 405.87 million (equivalent to USD 582.41 million), including disbursements from export credit agencies (ECAs).

This performance was mainly due to the recovery of arrears from ten (10) Member States and the successful mobilisation of commercial financing from bilateral and multilateral partners.

In addition, the Bank maintained sustained dialogue with its shareholders and development partners to secure additional resources. This dynamic is part of a clear commitment to strengthen its financial base in a sustainable manner, support the implementation of its strategic priorities, particularly those undertaken since 2020, and consolidate the achievement of its ongoing development objectives.

3.4.1.1 Capital Resource

In 2025, the Bank recorded a total amount of UA 76.19 million (USD 102.48 million) in respect of the release of arrears on its called-up capital. This corresponds to the payment of arrears by ten (10) of its Member States. These include Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

As at December 31, 2025, 72.44% (or UA 507.09 million or USD 709.93 million) of the called-up capital (UA 700.00 million or USD 980.00 million) had already been paid up (see Tables 8 and 9).

Table 8: Capital structure as at December 31, 2025

Item	Amount (in millions of UA)	Amount (in millions of USD)	Share (as a % of authorised capital)
Authorised capital	2,500.00	3,500.00	100.00
Subscribed capital (regional component)	1,750.00	2,450.00	70.00
Unsubscribed capital (non-regional component)	750.00	1,050.00	30.00
Called-up capital	700.00	980.00	28.00
Paid-up capital	507.09	709.93	20.28
Capital outstanding	192.91	270.07	7.72
Callable capital	1,050.00	1,470.00	42.00

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Table 9: Capital payments in 2025

Member States	Situation as at 01/01/2025			Amount paid in 2025	Outstanding balance as at 31/12/2025	
	Called-Up Capital (UA)	Paid-up Capital (UA)	Capital Arrears (UA)	Paid-up Capital (UA)	Amount (UA)	Share (%)
Benin	20,007,093	11,228,211	8,778,882	4,594,361	4,184,521	2.17
Burkina Faso	17,342,748	9,734,383	7,608,365	-	7,608,365	3.94
Cabo Verde	6,660,863	2,279,650	4,381,213		4,381,213	2.27
Côte d'Ivoire	103,327,522	79,093,617	24,233,905	24,233,905	-	0.00
The Gambia	17,342,748	5,076,868	12,265,880		12,265,880	6.36
Ghana	109,990,009	104,886,412	5,103,597	4,828,638	274,959	0.14
Guinea	19,328,756	10,842,504	8,486,252	8,486,252	-	0.00
Guinea-Bissau	10,003,548	1,154,350	8,849,198	9,319	8,839,879	4.58
Liberia	44,664,539	13,270,866	31,393,673	2,069,198	29,324,475	15.20
Mali	12,667,894	7,107,934	5,559,960	-	5,559,960	2.88
Niger	14,000,066	7,854,848	6,145,218	-	6,145,218	3.19
Nigeria	218,672,347	122,689,907	95,982,440	25,618,129	70,364,311	36.48
Senegal	52,655,953	29,549,974	23,105,979	1,306,922	21,799,057	11.30
Sierra Leone	29,332,304	6,417,138	22,915,166	755,172	22,159,994	11.49
Togo	24,003,610	19,717,427	4,286,183	4,286,183	-	0.00
Total,	700,000,000	430,904,089	269,095,911	76,188,079	192,907,832	100.00

3.4.1.2 Commercial, Semi-commercial and Concessionary Resources

In fiscal year 2025, the Bank continued and intensified its efforts, together with all its partners, both bilateral and multilateral, to increase the mobilisation of commercial, semi-commercial, and, as a priority, concessional financial resources, whose availability is increasingly limited.

These partners include the African Development Bank (AfDB), the China Development Bank, the Austrian Development Bank (OeEB), Commerzbank in Germany, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), Cargill, Aka Bank, Turkish Eximbank, ODDO BHF, Credit Suisse, KBC Bank NV, KfW IPEX Bank, Bank One Limited, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), the Exim Banks of South Korea and China – Sinosure, the Development Bank of Southern Africa, Africa Trade Finance Limited, the Abu Dhabi Development Fund, Misr Bank, Malaysia Exim Bank, Power Bank, BPI France, the Africa Agriculture and Trade Investment Fund (AATIF), the French Development Agency, the Africa Finance Corporation, Exim Bank India, FidBank UK Limited, Mashreqbank, the United States Department of Agriculture and many other partners with a view to obtaining credit lines intended mainly for its private sector window.

These efforts enabled the Bank to sign loan agreements with Africa Finance Corporation for Euro 50 million

and USD 25 million; with Export-Import Bank of India for USD 13.4 million; and with Agence Française de Développement for Euro 15 million and USD 15 million.

Similarly, the Bank signed six (6) forward contracts, notably with KfW IPEX Bank for a Euro 40 million facility guaranteed by ECA; with Cargill Financial Services International Incorporated for USD 200 million, with FidBank UK Limited for a credit line of USD 50 million, with African Export-Import Bank (AFREXIM Bank) for a facility of Euro 300 million, and with Mashreqbank PSC for USD 50 million.

In addition, as at December 31, 2025, seventy-seven (77) forward contracts had been signed for a total amount per currency of Euro 2,252.73 million and USD 2,341.30 million (equivalent to a total amount of Euro 4,347.56 million or USD 4,859.08 million or UA 3,612.40 million), the majority of which are guaranteed by the ECA transaction and granted mostly by European, Arab and African bilateral partners.

3.4.2 Partnership and Cooperation

The Bank is constantly striving to forge structured and mutually beneficial partnerships with a view to consolidating its efforts in support of sustainable development. In 2025, it took part in various exchange and cooperation meetings with several development partners, both within and outside the Community.

These initiatives demonstrate the Bank's ongoing commitment to strengthening collaboration and

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advancing towards common sustainable development goals.

As part of EBID's accreditation with the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Bank adopted an environmental and social management system manual in 2022 to structure and support its accreditation.

Furthermore, as part of this same process and in response to current global challenges, it has adopted a sustainable development framework, reflecting its desire to align its interventions with international environmental and social standards.

During the 2025 financial year, the Bank also drafted the terms of reference for its first project eligible for financing by the Green Climate Fund. This project focuses on assistance with the development of gender policy, the structuring of institutional diversity programming and the strengthening of the Bank's internal capacities.

Furthermore, in the context of the operationalisation of the Regional Fund for Agriculture and Food (FRAA), since 2022, the Bank has been validating the FRAA's strategic documents: (i) the communication and marketing strategy; (ii) the 2022-2025 business plan; (iii) the resource mobilisation strategy; and (iv) the procedures manual. On July 28, 2023, the FRAA Technical Committee conducted an in-depth analysis of these operational guidelines and approved them on technical grounds. These documents were subsequently resubmitted for review and approved by the FRAA Supervisory Board at its meeting held on April 25, 2024, in Lomé, Togo.

In order to enable it to fully carry out its mission, improve its communication and ensure real-time visibility of its actions, it was recommended that the FRAA acquire a web application. The design of this tool, as well as its development, hosting and referencing, were entrusted to the communications agency AG Partners.

In 2025, an amendment to the service provider's contract was signed, mainly covering website maintenance. The Bank's Communications Department is responsible for monitoring and controlling the performance of services to ensure their compliance with the contractual provisions.

The website is now fully operational and is regularly updated.

Efforts have also been made to mobilise technical assistance from the African Fund for Agriculture and Trade Investment (AATIF). To this end, working sessions and discussions have been organised to identify areas of intervention through which AATIF could support FRAA in the implementation of its four areas of activity.

Furthermore, since 2022, the Bank, in collaboration with the Regional Agency for Agriculture and Food (RAAF) of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), has been conducting joint circular missions as part of WAICSA (West African Initiative for Climate-Smart Agriculture).

As a reminder, thirty-six (36) institutions were pre-selected in the Member States to participate in this initiative. As at December 31, 2025, all correspondence to the countries concerned and the selected financial institutions had been finalised. The mission reports and the consolidated report have been completed and duly validated.

In addition, the Bank held a working session with the Commissioner for Agriculture and Economic Affairs of the Economic Community of West African States to present the progress of the fund's activities and to seek guidance and directives on the actions planned for the 2025 financial year.

In addition, the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), which is assisting the Bank in mobilising the resources needed to implement impact measurement tools and operationalise WAICSA and FRAA, has pledged a financial contribution of USD 600,000 in support of the WAICSA initiative. This assistance is aimed at strengthening the capacities of the financial intermediaries selected under the programme, as well as those of the final beneficiaries. It also includes technical support for developing the initiative's impact strategy and structuring the related financial model.

The support provided by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) also focuses on capacity building and the design of a guarantee mechanism for the WAICSA initiative. To this end, the training plan for financial intermediaries was submitted to the steering committee and subsequently approved. The training session was then successfully held from July 21 to 25, 2025, in Lagos, Federal Republic of Nigeria.

The second component of the support, relating to the proposal for a guarantee mechanism applicable to loans granted to financial intermediaries, will be submitted to the steering committee for approval in early 2026.

3.5 Budget Implementation

As at December 31, 2025, budget execution resulted in a historic surplus of UA 13.96 million (USD 18.78 million), representing an achievement rate of 106.37 per cent of the effective target set for the 2025 financial year.

This performance is mainly attributable to strong income from lending and investment operations, which

CHAPTER III: ORGANISATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

accounted for 97.57% of total revenue and exceeded forecasts, with an execution rate of 98.02%.

The private sector achieved 83.46% of its income target, while the public sector significantly exceeded its forecast, with an execution rate of 115.27%.

In terms of revenue structure, 56.46% of the Bank's total revenue came from private sector operations, compared with 43.54% from public-sector interventions.

As at December 31, 2025, the Bank had generally contained its operating expenses, with an implementation rate of 97.13% compared to the target set for the 2025 financial year.

This level of performance was achieved despite pressure from financial expenses and staff costs, which recorded high implementation rates of 98.47% and 106.24% of their annual forecasts, respectively.

At the same time, expenditure controls helped to contain other operating expenses, particularly recurrent expenses (75.80%), official and operational missions (69.13%) and statutory meetings (60.27%).

Capital expenditure recorded an implementation rate of 3.27%, amounting to UA 207,881, against a projected annual allocation of UA 6,366,078 (see Tables 10, 11 and 12).

Table 10: Implementation of the budget as at December 31, 2025 (in thousands of UA)

Item	Forecast 2025 (a)	31/12/2025		Share (%)
		Realisation (b)	Rate of Real. b/a (%)	
Revenue	102,485	100,758	98.32	100.00
Revenues from Loans	92,509	87,069	94.12	86.41
Investment income	7,226	10,527	145.68	10.45
Dividend	562	711	126.61	0.71
Other revenues	2,188	2,451	112.00	2.43
Operational Expenditures	89,360	86,798	97.13	100.00
Statutory meetings	1,101	663	60.27	0.76
Staff expenses	19,309	20,514	106.24	23.63
Official and operational missions	3,905	2,700	69.13	3.11
Recurrent expenditure	4,547	3,447	75.80	3.97
Financial charges	60,397	59,473	98.47	68.52
Contingencies	100	0	0.00	0.00
Surplus	13,125	13,961	106.37	-
Capital Expenditure	6,366	208	3.27	-

Table 11: Breakdown of income by source (income handle) for 2025 (in thousands UA)

Items	Private Sector			Public Sector			Total Revenue		
	Forecast 2025	Real. 2025	Rate of Real. (%)	Forecast 2025	Real. 2025	Rate of Real. (%)	Forecast 2025 (a)	Real. 2025 (b)	Rate of Real. (%) (b)/(a)
Interest on loans	56,707	45,967	81.06	28,074	33,599	119.68	84,781	79,566	93.85
Application fees	550	1,255	228.13	484	395	81.50	1,035	1,650	159.49
Commitment fees	638	718	112.64	3,507	3,157	90.02	4,145	3,875	93.50
Service charges	904	517	57.20	850	765	89.97	1,753	1,281	73.08
Other commissions	564	1,090	193.32	231	292	126.03	795	1,381	173.74
Total	59,363	49,547	83.46	33,146	38,207	115.27	92,509	87,754	94.86

Table 12: Breakdown by source (sector) of income for 2025 (in thousands of UA)

Source of Revenue	Forecast 2025	Realisation 2025	Rate of Real	Share (%)
Public Sector	33,146	38,207	115.27	43.54
Private Sector	59,363	49,547	83.46	56.46
Total	92,509	87,754	94.86	100.00

PROJECTS FINANCED BY EBID



04

Operations





CHAPTER IV:

OPERATIONS

The Bank's operational activities during the 2025 exercise were mainly focused on the appraisal, approval, signing, and monitoring of projects, as well as on disbursements for loans and equity investments.

4.1 Overview of the Bank's Portfolio as at end-December 2025

The Bank approved financing for fifteen (15) new projects, representing a total commitment of UA 607.29 million (approximately USD 816.87 million), for the benefit of Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

Compared to the situation as at December 31, 2024, this performance represents a 50.00 % increase in the number of projects and an 83.60 % increase in the value.

Despite the exit of twenty-three (23) projects (matured or cancelled) for a cumulative amount of UA 295.70 million (equivalent to USD 397.76 million) during the 2025 financial year, the portfolio of active projects recorded an 11.90 % increase in cumulative net commitments.

Commitments rose from UA 2,747.01 million (USD 3,652.08 million), corresponding to 194 operations as at December 31, 2024, to UA 3,073.88 million (USD 4,134.71 million), spread over 186 operations as at December 31, 2025.

This growth underscores the Bank's sustained efforts to expand its portfolio and strengthen its impact in its operations, despite scarce resources.

As at December 31, 2025, the average maturity of the Bank's active loan portfolio was 9 years, unchanged from 2024. Of all outstanding loans, 58 projects, or 33.33% of the total portfolio, have a maturity of at least 10 years.

In addition, 70 projects were disbursed during the 2025 financial year, compared to 77 in 2024. The annual loan disbursement rate was approximately 26.35 % as at December 31, 2025, up from 20.54 % as at December 31, 2024.

NIGERIA: Partial financing for the Kano–Maradi standard gauge railway project



signed on 30/06/2025

CHAPTER IV: OPERATIONS

Table 13: Key portfolio performance indicators as at December 31, 2025

	2024	2025
Net Commitments (UA million)	2,747.0	3,073.9
Net Commitments (#)	194	186
Of which: Loans	182	174
Equity	12	12
Public sector (UA million)	1,465.5	1,742.6
Share (%)	53.3	56.7
Private sector (UA million)	1,281.5	1,331.2
Share (%)	46.7	43.3
Cumulative Approvals (UA million)	4,274.1	5,317.3
Cumulative Disbursements (UA million)	1,744.6	2,018.9
Former Projects (Loans) (#)	41	41
Average term (loans) (# of years)	9	9
Annual disbursement rate (%)	20.5	26.4
Disbursement on projects (#)	77	70

4.1.1 Project Appraisal

In 2025, the Bank appraised twenty-five (25) projects, amounting to UA 1,093.50 million (equivalent to USD 1,470.88 million). Of these, eleven (11) projects were in the public sector and accounted for 63.06% of the total value of appraisals.

Compared to 2024, when appraisals amounted to UA 701.83 million (USD 933.06 million), the level reached in 2025 represents a 55.81% increase in value (see Annex 2).

The twenty-five (25) projects appraised benefit Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo, as shown in Table 14.

In terms of sectoral distribution, 45.07 % of the projects appraised relate to energy integration and transport logistics infrastructure. The other interventions are distributed as follows: 24.12 % for strengthening financial services, 13.06 % for the industrial sector, 12.34 % for the social sector and 5.41 % for rural development.

Table 14: Status of projects appraised in 2024-2025

	2024		2025		Variation (%)	
Area of Operation	Number	Amount (UA)	Number	Amount (UA)	Number	Amount
Public	11	350,627,460	11	689,546,996	0.00	96.66
Private	10	351,201,566	14	403,955,550	40.00	15.02
Total	21	701,829,027	25	1,093,502,546	19.0	55.81

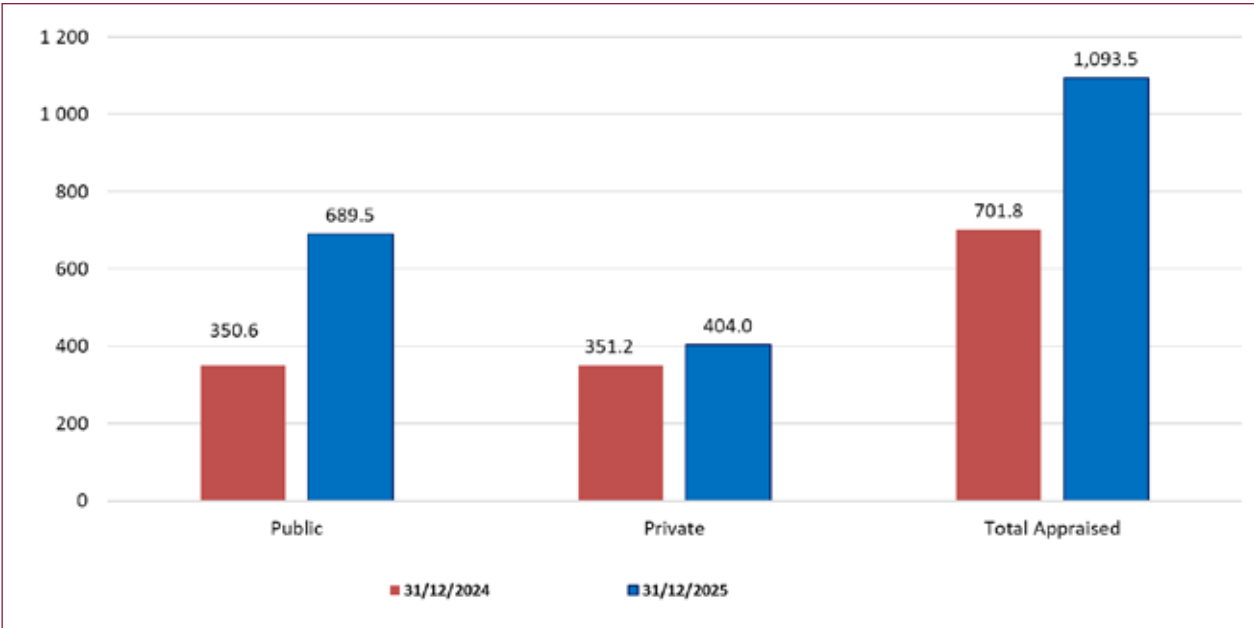
GUINEA: Partial financing for the construction of three micro-hydroelectric power stations with a total capacity of 27.6 MW

Signed: 10/11/2025



CHAPTER IV: OPERATIONS

Figure 1: Trends in the projects appraised in 2024-2025 (in million UA)



SIERRA LEONE: Partial financing of the construction of an 83.5 MW combined-cycle power plant: Western Area Power Generation Project (WAPGP), by CECA SL GENERATION LTD.

Signed: 30/10/2024



4.1.2 Approvals

New loan approvals reached UA 1,042.06 million, equivalent to USD 1,401.68 million, for a total of twenty-three (23) projects. Of these, eleven (11) projects were in the public sector, amounting to UA 700.84 million (USD 942.70 million), while twelve (12) projects were in the private sector, amounting to UA 341.22 million, or USD 458.98 million (Figure 2).

Compared to 2024, these approvals represent a significant increase of 64.29% in number and 114.78% in value (Annex 3).

An analysis of the sectoral distribution shows that 58.22% of new approvals, or UA 606.65 million, are devoted to integration infrastructure, including roads, transport, telecommunications and energy. The remainder is directed towards financing industry, financial services, rural development, and the social and education sectors.

As illustrated in Figure 3, project approvals were in favour of the following Member States: Benin (1 project), Côte d'Ivoire (3 projects), The Gambia (2 projects), Ghana (1 project), Guinea (4 projects), Nigeria (7 projects), Senegal (1 project), Sierra Leone (2 projects) and Togo (2 projects).

These new approvals bring the Bank's cumulative total approvals to UA 5,317.29 million (USD 7,152.35 million) for 412 projects as at December 31, 2025.

This represents an increase of 24.41% compared to the total volume of approvals recorded as at December 31, 2024, as illustrated in Figure 4.

CHAPTER IV: OPERATIONS

Figure 2: New approvals as at December 31, 2025 (in million UA)

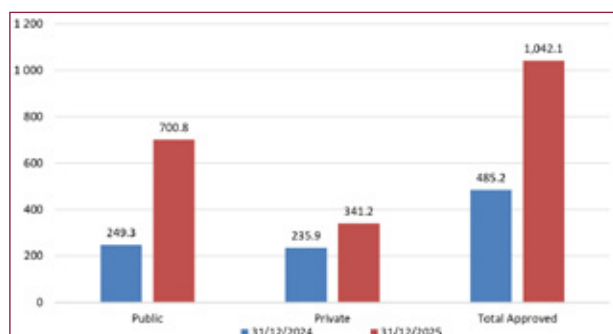


Figure 3: New approvals by Member States as at December 31, 2025

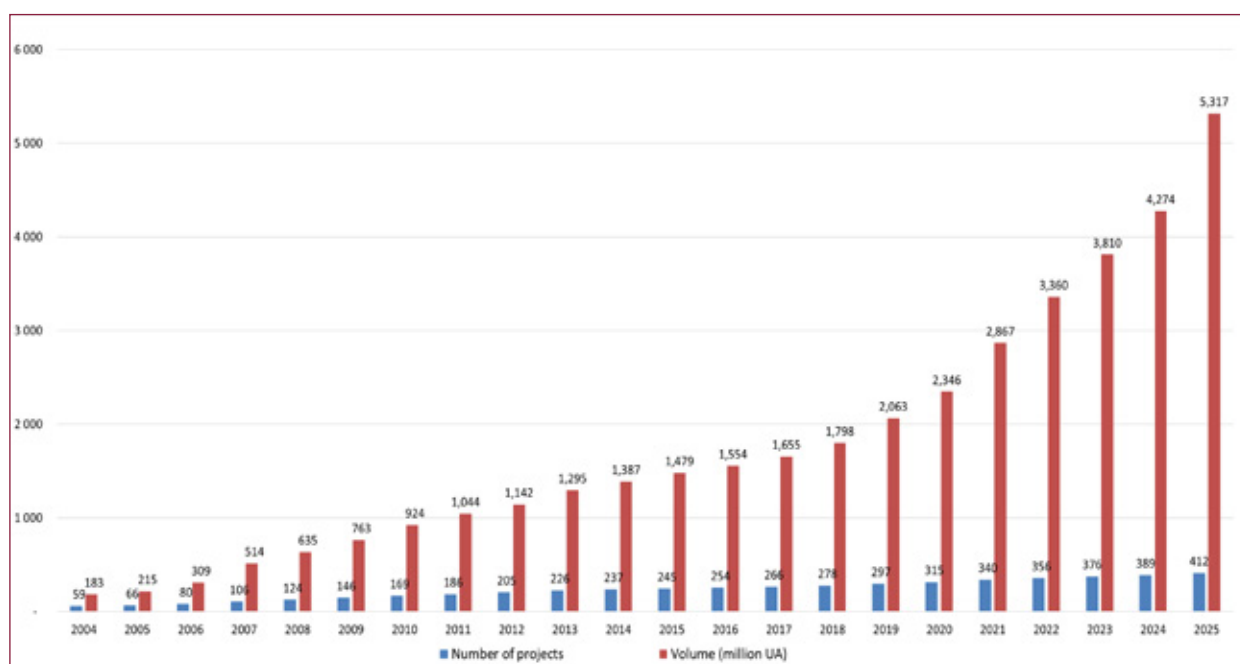
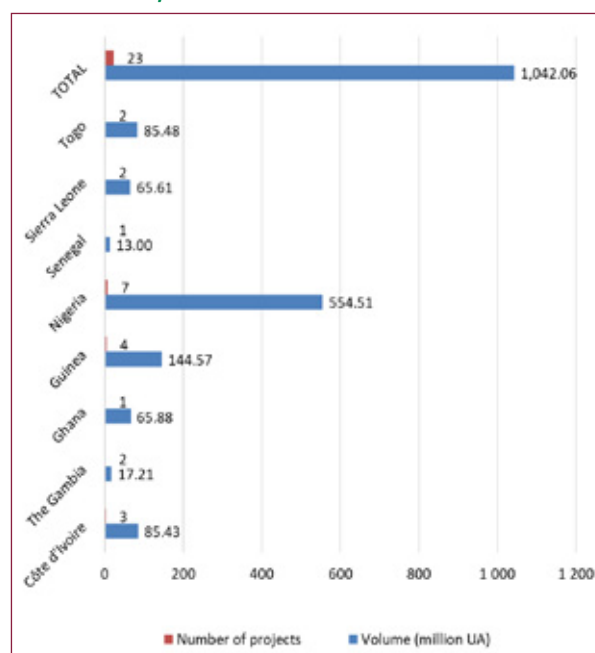


Figure 4: Cumulative approvals as at December 31, 2025

4.1.3 Commitments

In 2025, new commitments signed increased by 83.60% compared to 2024. Their value rose from UA 330.76 million (equivalent to USD 439.74 million) for ten projects in 2024 to UA 607.29 million (equivalent to USD 816.87 million) for fifteen (15) projects in 2025, as shown in Annex 4 and illustrated in Figure 5.

In terms of sectoral distribution, 50.52% of new commitments, or UA 306.81 million, were allocated to integration infrastructure. The remainder was distributed among the financial services sector (30.14%; UA 183.04 million), industrialisation (13.96%; UA 84.75 million), education (3.78%; UA 22.95 million), and rural development (1.60%; UA 9.74 million).

CHAPTER IV: OPERATIONS

Eight (8) countries benefitted, compared to four (4) in 2024. These were Côte d'Ivoire (3 projects), The Gambia (1 project), Ghana (1 project), Guinea (3 projects), Nigeria (3 projects), Senegal (1 project), Sierra Leone (1 project) and Togo (2 projects).

Of these new commitments, ten (10) were in the private sector, for a total amount of UA 309.72 million (USD 416.61 million), and five (5) were in the public sector, for a total of UA 297.57 million (USD 400.26 million).

Following these new commitments, the Bank's cumulative net portfolio as at December 31, 2025, stood at UA 3,073.88 million (USD 4,137.71 million) spread over 186 operations, compared to UA 2,747.01 million (USD 3,652.08 million) for 194 operations as at December 31, 2024, representing an increase of 11.90%.

This is in spite of the completion of seventeen (17) projects and the cancellation of six (6) others, totalling twenty-three (23) operations removed from the project portfolio, for a cumulative amount of UA 295.70 million (USD 397.76 million). This reflects an increase in lending and investment activity in terms of volume during 2025.

Figure 5: Breakdown of new commitments by sector at December 31, 2025



As at December 31, 2025, the Bank's net portfolio remained heavily dominated by direct loans and trade finance, which accounted for 98.62% of cumulative net commitments, while equity participation accounted for only 1.38%. This configuration highlights the predominance of debt instruments in the Bank's investment strategy, with equity participation playing a residual role.

In terms of the sectoral breakdown of cumulative net commitments on loans, the infrastructure sector leads the way with UA 1,434.52 million, or 47.32%. It is followed by the services sector, which totals UA 792.16 million (26.13%), rural development, with UA 336.70 million (11.11%), the industrial sector, with UA 285.05 million (9.40%), and the social sector (health, training and education), with UA 182.93 million (6.03%), as shown in Table 15.

The Bank had 186 active projects, including 174 loans, over the period. Approximately 49.87% of these were financed from the Bank's own resources. By way of comparison, the active portfolio amounted to 194 projects in 2024.

TOGO: Partial financing of the project for the design, construction and maintenance of six (06) technical and vocational education and training (TVET) centres for Planet One.

Signed: 22/10/2025



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Table 15: Breakdown of net cumulative commitments by source of financing, sector of operations, and mode of intervention as at December 31, 2025

		2024			2025			Variation 2024-2025	
		Number of Projects	Amount (UA)	%	Number of Projects	Amount (UA)	%	Number (%)	Amount (%)
LOANS	SOURCE OF FUNDING								
	Indian Line of Credit (Public)	43	738,281,406	27.3	43	734,333,756	24.2	0.0	-0.5
	Indian Line of Credit (Private)	1	16,297,380	0.6	1	16,297,380	0.5	0.0	0.0
	Afreximbank Line of Credit	3	32,419,170	1.2	1	8,136,997	0.3	-66.7	-74.9
	BADEA Line of Credit	2	57,658,686	2.1	2	57,658,686	1.9	0.0	0.0
	WAEMU Debenture	25	404,694,901	15.0	23	414,840,089	13.7	-8.0	2.5
	EBID/Own Resources	91	1,059,564,493	39.2	91	1,511,841,054	49.9	0.0	42.7
	AFD	4	41,051,071	1.5	4	41,051,071	1.4	0.0	0.0
	ECA	13	352,418,840	13.0	9	247,196,779	8.2	-30.8	-29.9
	TOTAL	182	2,702,385,947	100.0	174	3,031,355,812	100.0	-4.4	12.2
	SECTOR								
	Private sector	78	1,236,870,451	45.8	68	1,288,719,042	42.5%	-12.8	4.2
	Public sector	104	1,465,515,495	54.2	106	1,742,636,769	57.5%	1.9	18.9
	TOTAL	182	2,702,385,947	100.0	174	3,031,355,812	100.0	-4.4	12.2
	AREA OF OPERATION								
	Infrastructure	96	1,199,260,601	44.4	92	1,434,517,780	47.3	-4.18	19.6
	Rural Development	17	328,538,695	12.2	18	336,697,298	11.1	5.9	2.5
	Industry	14	202,528,018	7.5	14	285,051,261	9.4	0.0	40.8
	Services	45	811,857,491	30.0	39	792,161,369	26.1	-13.3	-2.4
	Social	10	160,201,141	5.9	11	182,928,103	6.0	10.0	14.2
	TOTAL	182	2,702,385,947	100.0	174	3,031,355,812	100.0	-4.4	12.2
COMMITMENTS	MODE OF INTERVENTION								
	Loans (including Trade Finance)	182	2,702,385,947	98.4	174	3,031,355,812	98.6	-4.4	12.1
	Equity participation	12	44,623,828	1.6	12	42,523,730	1.4	0.0	-4.7
	Guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-
	TOTAL	194	2,747,009,775	100.0	186	3,073,879,542	100.0	-4.1	11.9

As at December 31, 2025, although all Member States benefited from the Bank's financial assistance, analysis of the distribution of cumulative net commitments reveals a more marked concentration in favour of some members. The largest shares were allocated to Côte d'Ivoire (21.29%), Nigeria (14.13%) and Senegal (12.90%), as illustrated in Figures 6 and 7.

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CÔTE D'IVOIRE: Partial financing of the credit line project for AFG HOLDING SA, intended to strengthen the capacities of its subsidiaries in the ECOWAS region.



signed on 10/07/2024

Figure 6: Breakdown of cumulative net commitments by number of projects and amount as at December 31, 2025 (million UA)

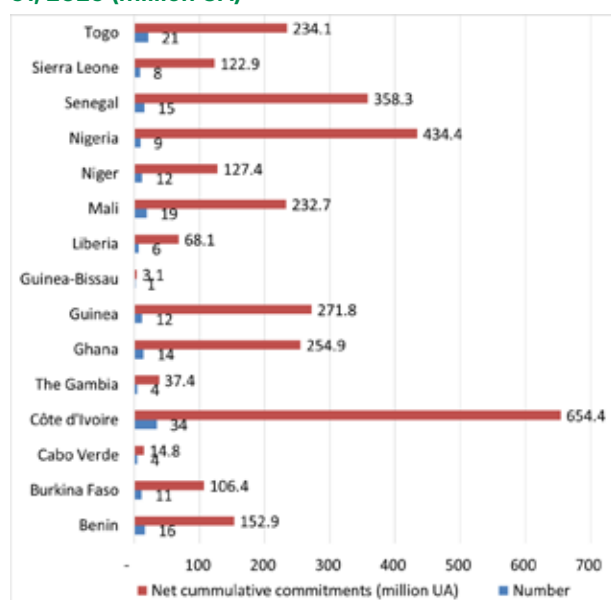
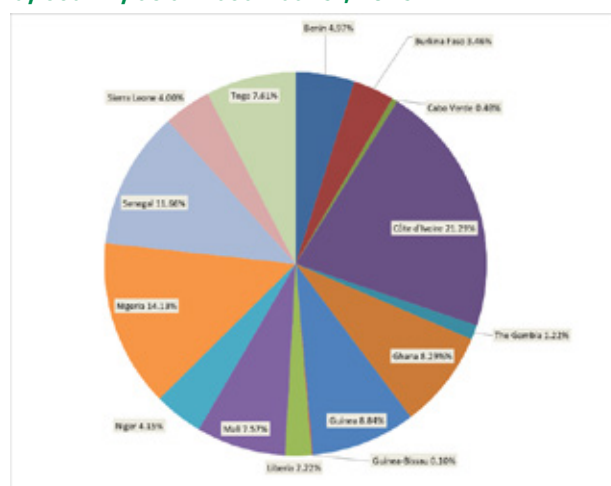


Figure 7: Breakdown of cumulative net commitments by country as at December 31, 2025



4.1.4 Disbursements

In 2025, the Bank's new disbursements amounted to UA 537.27 million (USD 722.69 million), up 47.71% from 2024, when they amounted to UA 363.74 million (USD 483.58 million).

Most of these disbursements, 99.02%, were loans, while the remaining 0.98% came from capital gains realised on the Bank's equity holdings in certain companies.

This development reflects a strengthening of the Bank's strategic financial interventions, with debt instruments predominating in the implementation of its development objectives, and income from capital investments supplementing its resources.

Between 2024 and 2025, loan disbursements increased by 48.45%, mainly due to increased flows to industrial development and basic and integration infrastructure, which rose by 1,549.49% and 98.34%, respectively, as shown in Table 16.

Overall, 54.47% of loan disbursements were directed to the private sector, an increase of 17.24% compared to the previous financial year. This development remains consistent with the Bank's 2021-2025 Strategic Plan, which advocated increased financing for private sector operations.

In 2025, disbursements covered 70 projects in the current portfolio, compared with 77 in 2024. The main disbursements made during the financial year related to the following projects:

- Rural electrification project for one hundred (100) localities via the centralised network in the Republic of Benin;
- Project to install 1,000 solar pumping and water treatment units in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire;
- Credit line project for Coris Africa SA in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire;
- Project to grant a credit line to support SMEs in favour of BSIC-CI in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire;
- Project to grant a credit line to AFG HOLDING SA to strengthen the capacities of its subsidiaries in the ECOWAS zone in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire;
- Project to acquire Black Volta MINE (BVM) owned by Azuma Resources Ghana Limited by Engineers and Planners (E&P) in the Republic of Ghana;
- Project to provide a credit line to VISTA GUI to support SME financing in the Republic of Guinea;

CHAPTER IV: OPERATIONS

- Project for a new standard gauge railway line from Kano to Maradi, in the Federal Republic of Nigeria;
- Project for the construction of the Lagos-Calabar coastal motorway (Phase 1a), in the Federal Republic of Nigeria;
- Credit line project for the Sahelo-Saharan Investment and Trade Bank Senegal (BSIC-SN SA) in the Republic of Senegal;
- Project to construct the Dakar-Tivaouane-Saint Louis motorway: Tivaouane-Mékhé section in the Republic of Senegal;
- Partial financing project for Planet Solar Energy Ltd, in the Republic of Sierra Leone; and
- Partial financing project for television broadcasting rights for NEW WORLD TV SA, in the Togolese Republic.

As at December 31, 2025, the total cumulative net disbursements for the Bank's loan portfolio stood at UA 2,061.40 million (USD 2.77 billion), up 15.21% from the level recorded as at December 31, 2024. Sectoral disbursement rates reached 81.99% for the private sector and 55.66% for the public sector.

In terms of breakdown by sector of activity, infrastructure accounted for the largest share of disbursements, at 44.91%, followed by the services sector (39.26%) and the social sector (6.16%).

Furthermore, the annual disbursement rate of cumulative net loan commitments stood at 26.35% as at December 31, 2025, compared with 20.54% a year earlier, reflecting an improvement in the pace of portfolio execution.

Table 16: Cumulative net disbursements on loans as at December 31, 2025

	31/12/2024 (a)		31/12/2025 (b)		Variation
	Amount (UA)	%	Amount (UA)	%	(b)/(a) %
Annual Disbursements					
BY DEPARTMENT					
Private sector	247,200,528	67.0	289,814,939	54.5	17.2
Public sector	111,195,730	31.0	242,210,036	45.5	117.8
TOTAL	358,396,258	100.0	532,024,975	100.0	48.4
BY SECTOR					
Infrastructure	139,272,912	38.9	276,228,546	51.9	98.3
Rural Development	26,864,637	7.5	29,063,267	5.5	8.2
Industry	2,225,430	0.6	36,704,740	6.9	1549.3
Services	165,745,036	46.3	185,531,110	34.9	11.9
Social	24,288,242	6.8	4,497,312	0.8	-81.5
TOTAL	358,396,258	100.0	532,024,975	100.0	48.4
Global Net Disbursements as at December 31					
BY DEPARTMENT					
Private sector	993,574,294	57.0	1,049,003,987	52.0	5.6
Public sector	751,045,713	43.0	969,874,805	48.0	29.1
TOTAL	1,744,620,008	100.0	2,018,878,792	100.0	15.7
BY SECTOR					
Infrastructure	789,080,793	45.2	925,691,093	45.9	17.3
Rural Development	86,471,990	5.0	115,535,257	5.7	33.6
Industry	73,624,339	4.2	84,046,941	4.2	14.2
Services	671,839,919	38.5	766,689,054	38.0	14.1
Social	123,602,967	7.1	126,916,448	6.3	2.7
TOTAL	1,744,620,008	100.0	2,018,878,792	100.0	15.7

CHAPTER IV: OPERATIONS

4.1.5 Project Supervision

During the period under review, twenty-eight (28) projects were supervised, including four (4) in the private sector, compared with thirty-three (33) projects in the previous year, of which thirty (30) were in the public sector.

The breakdown by Member State of the projects supervised is as follows: three (3) in Benin, one (1) in Burkina Faso, eleven (11) in Côte d'Ivoire, one (1) in Ghana, three (3) in Guinea, one (1) in Liberia, one (1) in Mali, one (1) in Niger, one (1) in Nigeria, three (3) in Senegal, one (1) in Sierra Leone and one (1) in Togo (see Annex 5).

In terms of sectors, thirteen (13) projects related to infrastructure, eight (8) to rural development, four (4) to industry and three (3) to the social sector (health and education).

SIERRA LEONE: Partial financing of the credit line project in favour of VISTA BANK (SL) to support SME financing



signed on 27/10/2025

PROJECT FINANCED BY EBID



05

IFRS Sustainability Disclosure





CHAPTER V:

IFRS SUSTAINABILITY DISCLOSURE

5.1 Basis of Preparation

Topic	Description
Reporting entity	The 2025 Sustainability Report («this report») has been prepared for EBID and should be read together with the Bank's audited 2025 financial statements. The reporting entity includes EBID and its direct operations across all ECOWAS member states.
Statement of compliance	The Bank's report has been prepared in accordance with the IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards (IFRS S1 and IFRS S2) issued by the ISSB.
Connectivity	The report covers the financial year ended 31 December 2025 and aligns with the reporting period of the Bank's audited financial statements. It provides material sustainability-related financial information about risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect EBID's profitability, cash flows, access to finance, or cost of capital over the short, medium, and long term.
Presentation currency	All monetary values are presented in UA unless otherwise stated. Non-financial metrics are presented in physical units consistent with industry standards.
Sources of guidance	EBID has incorporated sector-specific metrics adapted from the SASB Standards for Commercial Banks (FN-CB) and Asset Management (FN-AM), as disclosed in Section 6.

5.1.1 Key Judgements and Measurement Uncertainties

The preparation and presentation of the sustainability report involve applying judgement to determine what information is relevant, reliable and useful to disclose. The table below summarize key judgements applied:

Topic	Description
Materiality Assessment	The Bank exercised judgement in assessing impacts and dependencies across the value chain, determining the scope of stakeholder engagement, setting materiality thresholds, and translating impact-level findings into financially material risks and opportunities.
GHG emissions	Significant judgement was applied in selecting emission factors and methodologies for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions; applying the PCAF Project Finance methodology (Option 3) for financed emissions where project-level data is unavailable; and defining the organisational and value chain boundary. Different, yet acceptable, methodologies could result in materially different reported GHG emissions.
Time horizons	Classifying risks and opportunities as short (0-3 years), medium (4-10 years), or long term (above 10 years) required judgement to reflect the Bank's planning cycles, lending tenors, and the expected timing of financial effects. Applied consistently across all disclosures.
Classification of projects	Classifying financed projects as «green,» «social,» or «sustainability» under the GSS Bond Framework required judgement, particularly where projects exhibit mixed-use characteristics or overlapping environmental and social co-benefits.

Topic	Description
Scenario selection	Selecting scenarios for climate-related scenario analysis required judgement to reflect a range of temperature outcomes and transition pathways that capture the uncertainties most likely to affect EBID's strategy, business model, financial position and performance.

GHG quantification is subject to inherent limitations arising from incomplete scientific knowledge and constraints in emission factors and methodologies. Different, yet acceptable, techniques could have resulted in materially different reported GHG emissions. All other estimates are based on the best data available at the reporting date and will be refined as data quality improves.

5.1.1.1 Transition Reliefs

In preparing these disclosures, EBID has applied three transition reliefs permitted under IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 in the first year of adoption: comparative information is not presented and will be provided in subsequent reporting periods, reasonable and supportable information has been used where complete verified data is not yet available, and Scope 3 GHG emissions are limited to Category 15 (financed emissions), which is the most material category for a development finance institution. Other Scope 3 categories will be added in future reporting periods as data collection processes, methodologies, and systems are developed.

5.2 Governance

5.2.1 Sustainability Governance Structure

EBID has established a governance structure over sustainability that outlines clear roles, responsibilities, and reporting lines for the effective management of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) matters. This structure as illustrated in Figure 1 ensures strategic oversight at the Board level, coordinated implementation by Management, and accountability across all units involved in sustainability, risk management, and disclosure.

Figure 8: EBID's Sustainability Governance Structure

Governance Body	Role
Board of Directors	Strategic oversight of sustainability, ESG, risk and disclosure
Board Risk & Credit Committee (BRCC)	Delegated board responsibility to review sustainability-related risks, approves sustainability-linked projects, ensures general compliance with the established Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS). Reporting to the Board of Directors.
President & Management Committee (MC)	Implements ESG strategy, allocates resources, and monitors performance. Reporting to the Board of Directors
Environment and Sustainable Development Unit (ESDU)	Leads ESG and climate initiatives, stakeholder engagement, monitoring and disclosure. Reporting to the President & Management Committee
Internal Audit & Compliance	Provides assurance on ESG processes and ethics. Reports to the Audit Committee

5.2.2 Sustainability Governance Roles and Responsibilities

5.2.2.1 Board of Directors

The Board holds ultimate responsibility for EBID's sustainability strategy and oversight of climate-related and other sustainability risks. The Bank's overall business strategy is reviewed and updated through annual business plans under the Board's oversight. The Board satisfies itself that sustainability issues relevant

to EBID's strategy and financial performance are appropriately identified and addressed. They ensure that the Bank's sustainability strategy and commitments are aligned with its overall corporate strategy and financial planning, management has established adequate processes and controls to manage sustainability-related risks and opportunities, and that sustainability-related disclosures are accurate, complete, and consistent with the Bank's financial disclosures.

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A management-level investment committee, which includes ESDU members, reviews investment propositions and provides the Board with recommendations on sustainability trade-offs. In 2025, key trade-offs considered include:

- **Development impact vs environmental and social (E&S) risk management:** projects with significant development impact but higher E&S risk profiles were evaluated, selected Category A projects were approved where risks were assessed as acceptable, supported by appropriate mitigation measures.
- **Financial inclusion vs intermediary capacity:** partnerships with national financial institutions were approved subject to Environmental and Social Action Plans (ESAPs) to strengthen E&S governance maturity over time. No material ESAP compliance issues were identified in 2025.
- **Speed of approval vs quality of safeguards:** robust E&S due diligence extended project approval timelines and delayed disbursements. The Bank prioritised safeguard quality to support long-term portfolio performance and risk management.

5.2.2.2 Board Risk and Credit Committee (BRCC)

The Board discharges its responsibility through the BRCC, which ensures that environmental and social considerations are integrated into all investment and credit decisions. It recommends best practices for enhancing the bank's sustainability activities and goals, ensuring that sustainability risks are identified, assessed, and mitigated effectively within the Bank's overall risk framework.

While the Board currently exercises oversight responsibility for sustainability, the Bank acknowledges that these responsibilities have not yet been referenced in its governance documents where they derive their authority. The Bank views the formalisation of sustainability governance as a priority action and is currently working on reviewing the Board and committee charters to incorporate explicit provisions on oversight of sustainability-related risks and opportunities and revise role descriptions of senior executives to include accountability for the management of sustainability-related risks and opportunities.

At present, the Board and its committees maintain a general awareness of EBID's sustainability exposures through regular updates on the Bank's principal risks, which are reported on a quarterly basis. Going forward, sustainability-related risks and opportunities will be made a mainstay agenda item for the committee

meetings to discuss and monitor performance of the Bank to its core targets.

5.2.2.3 Management Roles

At the executive level, the President and Management Committee (MC) oversee strategy implementation and resource allocation. The Environment and Sustainable Development Unit (ESDU) leads operational integration, monitoring, and reporting. The ESDU oversees environmental and social (E&S) risks in EBID's project financing on a daily basis, utilising an ESMS aligned with international standards (including the IFC Performance Standards and ILO standards). The Unit provides regular reports on a project-by-project basis through written submissions and verbal reports to senior management through the Bank Risk and Credit Committee, safeguarding the environmental integrity, social acceptability, and long-term sustainability of the Bank's investment portfolio. The Unit tracks and reports on the Bank's sustainability metrics including Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions, ensures ESG compliance, and coordinates the preparation of concessional funding proposals, including EBID's successful accreditation with the Green Climate Fund in February 2025. It also develops and maintains policies and strategies to comply with international requirements, engages with external stakeholders and responsible for communicating The Bank's sustainability efforts to stakeholders through tools like the Sustainability Report.

5.2.3 Board Skills and Competencies

Members of the Board Risk and Credit Committee have a foundational understanding of climate finance and related sustainability risk drivers. To further improve capacity across the institution, EBID is conducting an internal review of staff and leadership with sustainability-related responsibilities to obtain a reasonable baseline level of awareness of sustainability issues. Building on this, EBID is implementing targeted capacity-building initiatives to enhance the knowledge and expertise of Board members and senior executives, focusing on the oversight of sustainability-related risks and opportunities, climate finance, and their implications on the Bank's mandate. In 2025, a Data Protection Officer was appointed to strengthen the accuracy, reliability, and traceability of all institutional data, including sustainability-related information.

5.2.4 Targets and Remuneration

Sustainability-related targets have not yet been embedded in the remuneration framework; ESG indicators, including ESG portfolio compliance, gender inclusivity, and carbon reduction progress, are being integrated into executive and institutional scorecards.

5.3 Strategy

This section sets out EBID's strategy for managing material sustainability-related risks and opportunities.

5.3.1 Value Chain and Business Model Analysis

EBID's sustainability strategy is central to its mission of promoting inclusive and resilient economic growth across the fifteen ECOWAS Member States. It is aligned with ECOWAS Vision 2050, the African Union's Agenda 2063, and the Paris Agreement (well below 2°C, pursuing 1.5°C). The strategy is anchored by four pillars: Sustainable Finance and Green Growth (mobilising climate-aligned capital through sovereign and private-sector lending and GSS instruments), Inclusive Development and Gender Equality (expanding access to finance for women, youth, and vulnerable communities), Risk Resilience and ESG Integration (embedding ESG in credit appraisal, portfolio management, and enterprise risk), and Transparency and Accountability (credible IFRS S1/S2-aligned disclosure and data integrity).

EBID's business model centres on long-term financing for economic development and regional integration in the ECOWAS sub-region through sovereign and non-sovereign lending, project finance, credit lines to financial institutions, and direct investments.

Sustainability exposures were mapped across the full value chain, covering upstream capital mobilisation, sovereign and concessional lending, private sector direct facilities and on-lending, and downstream portfolio monitoring. Sustainability-related risks are most concentrated at the project origination and appraisal stage, the financing stage, and the portfolio monitoring stage. Opportunities concentrate in climate-aligned financing, concessional capital mobilisation, and inclusive finance initiatives. Geographically, risks are highest in member states with elevated political instability or climate vulnerability. Sectorally, infrastructure, energy, and agriculture carry the greatest combined physical-climate and transition-risk exposure, while financial institution counterparties present governance and compliance risks that may affect downstream E&S performance.

5.3.2 Determining Material Sustainability-Related Risks and Opportunities

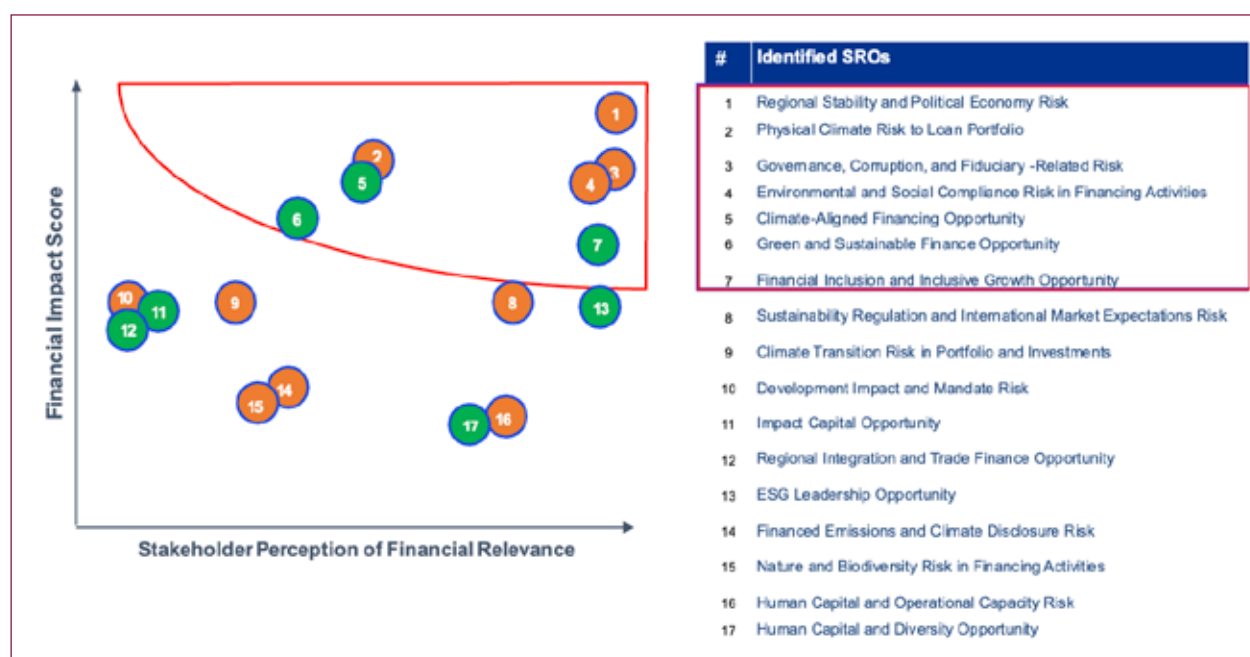
In 2025, EBID conducted its inaugural Double Materiality Assessment (DMA), evaluating sustainability matters from two complementary perspectives: impact materiality (EBID's actual and potential effects on people, communities, and the environment, in line with GRI principles) and financial materiality (effects on enterprise value, access to finance, or cost of capital, in accordance with IFRS S1). The Bank engaged over 30 external stakeholders, including clients, promoters, development partners, and community representatives. Fourteen of the twenty-eight topics assessed crossed the impact materiality threshold of 6.0, confirming their broad relevance to stakeholders and the Bank's operational context.

Each identified sustainability matter was then assessed against a quantitative financial materiality framework using semi-quantitative thresholds anchored to key financial metrics, as set out in the table below.

Financial Metric	Materiality Threshold Applied
Profit before tax	3.5% (UA 0.25 million)
Total revenues	2.0% (UA 2.10 million)
Operating expenditure	3.0% (UA 0.87 million)
Total debt and funding	1.5% (UA 16.29 million)
Total loan book	1.5% (UA 22.27 million)

Scenarios for each identified risk and opportunity were assessed to determine whether they could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on EBID's financial performance or position, considering both the magnitude of potential financial impact and the likelihood of occurrence based on historical experience, current conditions, and forward-looking trends. Seven SROs were assessed as most financially significant (Tier 1, Financial Priority Score above 4.0) and are fully disclosed in Section 3.5.

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EBID intends to repeat the materiality assessment every two years to remain responsive to emerging sustainability trends and changes in the Bank's portfolio composition and operating environment.

5.3.3 Time Horizons

When assessing SROs, the Bank considers whether these are likely to occur over the short, medium, or long term, based on the time horizons used for internal risk management purposes.

Short term	Medium term	Long term
0 to 3 years	4 to 10 years	Greater than 10 years

Any references throughout this report to short, medium, or long term should be read using these time periods unless explicitly stated to the contrary.

5.3.4 Overview of Sustainability-Related Risks and Opportunities (SROs)

EBID continuously evaluates sustainability-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably influence its ability to achieve its strategic and financial objectives. Following the 2025 assessment, the seven Tier 1 SROs set out below receive full disclosure in this section.

No.	Risk or Opportunity	Type	Likelihood	Time Horizon	Reference
1	Regional Stability and Political Economy Risk	Transition (Macroeconomic and Political)	Likely	Short to medium	Section 3.5.1
2	Physical Climate Risk to Loan Portfolio	Physical Risk	Likely	Long term	Section 3.5.2
3	Governance, Corruption, and Fiduciary-Related Risk	Transition (Governance)	Likely	Short to medium	Section 3.5.3
4	Environmental and Social Compliance Risk	Transition (Regulatory and Compliance)	Likely	Short to medium	Section 3.5.4
5	Climate-Aligned Financing Opportunity	Opportunity	Almost certain	Long term	Section 3.5.1
6	Green and Sustainable Finance Opportunity	Opportunity	Almost certain	Medium term	Section 3.5.6
7	Financial Inclusion and Inclusive Growth Opportunity	Opportunity	Almost certain	Medium to long	Section 3.5.7

5.3.4.1 Regional Stability and Political Economy Risk

EBID operates within a regional environment characterised by political instability, macroeconomic volatility, and policy uncertainty. These factors can affect sovereign creditworthiness, disrupt project execution, and reduce financing demand across member states. They may also lead to foreign exchange volatility and liquidity constraints in affected markets. This risk primarily affects EBID's downstream value chain through borrower performance and repayment capacity, while also influencing the Bank's own operations through portfolio management and strategic planning. EBID's continued exposure to countries experiencing political transitions and sanctions increases the Bank's vulnerability to economic and credit risks, as sanctions and policy restrictions in such jurisdictions may delay project implementation and disrupt cash flow generation.

Current financial effects

EBID's exposure to political instability, sovereign fiscal stress, and regional geopolitical fragmentation may adversely affect loan performance, financing activity, and the Bank's funding environment. The Bank continues to monitor repayment flows and portfolio performance in affected jurisdictions and is working to strengthen the underlying data and monitoring processes so that more structured metrics can be incorporated in future reports.

Strategy

EBID is strengthening its sovereign and country risk assessment activities and actively diversifying its portfolio across geographies and sectors to reduce concentration risk and improve resilience to country-specific shocks. Going forward, the Bank will strengthen its monitoring of political developments, macroeconomic conditions, and sanctions exposure across member states.

In response to recent geopolitical developments, the Bank has resolved to continue transacting with exited ECOWAS members in a non-resident capacity to safeguard their shareholding status as well as the performance of the Bank's financed projects and other investments within those countries.

The Bank also incorporates country and political risk considerations into its pricing framework, calibrating lending rates to reflect the level of risk exposure in each jurisdiction so that higher-risk environments are appropriately priced to compensate for increased credit and repayment uncertainties.

Anticipated financial effects

In the short term, revenue may decline by approximately 6.2% (about UA 6.5 million), driven by reduced interest income and delayed repayments in affected jurisdictions. This may also affect asset quality metrics and provisioning requirements for the affected exposure.

Over the medium term, revenue reduction is anticipated to be in the range of 4.1% (approximately UA 18.2 million), depending on the evolution of regional political and macroeconomic conditions and the Bank's ability to rebalance its portfolio. Over the long term, financial impact is expected to moderate as EBID continuously diversifies its portfolio and adjusts pricing to reflect this risk.

5.3.4.2 Physical Climate Risk to Loan Portfolio

EBID's loan portfolio is exposed to physical climate risks, including droughts, flooding, and coastal erosion, particularly across lending to the agriculture, energy, infrastructure, transport, and water sectors. These risks can disrupt project operations, affect asset performance, reduce borrower repayment capacity, and weaken collateral values. This risk primarily affects EBID's downstream value chain through borrower performance and asset quality, while also influencing the Bank's own operations through credit risk management.

Current financial effects

Approximately 50.1% of the Bank's existing loan portfolio as of December 2025 is allocated to climate-sensitive sectors (energy, infrastructure, transport, agriculture, and water), increasing the Bank's exposure to potential physical climate risks. In the 2025 financial year, 18.8% of total loans approved were directed to these sectors, indicating continued growth in climate-sensitive exposures.

During the reporting period, no material incidents of physical climate risks were identified as having affected the performance of approved loans or their underlying projects. However, the concentration of exposures in these sectors increases the Bank's potential vulnerability to future climate-related disruptions. Sensitivity analysis indicates that a 1 percentage point increase in non-performing loans in climate-sensitive sectors could add approximately UA 7.68 million to the Bank's stock of non-performing loans, placing additional pressure on provisioning, earnings, and portfolio quality.

Strategy

EBID is integrating climate risk considerations into its credit processes, investment decision-making, and ESMS processes, with a focus on identifying sector and location-specific vulnerabilities. The Bank is also promoting climate-resilient investments within climate-sensitive sectors to enhance the long-term viability of financed assets.

The ESDU is strengthening monitoring and compliance requirements for high-risk projects, including enhanced due diligence and periodic review mechanisms. This supports early identification of potential climate-related disruptions and enables timely mitigation actions to reduce the severity of impacts on financed assets. Climate hazard data (including flooding, drought, and coastal erosion) and vulnerability indices are increasingly incorporated into project and country-level risk identification.

Anticipated financial effects

Increased exposure to physical climate risks in climate-sensitive sectors may result in deterioration in asset quality, including higher non-performing loans and weaker portfolio performance over time.

In the short term, the financial impact of physical climate risks is expected to remain limited. However, sensitivity analysis indicates that a 1 percentage point increase in non-performing loans in these sectors could reduce the Bank's annual net income by approximately UA 0.09 million on an illustrative basis.

Over the medium to long term, these impacts may become more pronounced depending on the frequency and severity of climate-related events and may also increase provisioning requirements for affected projects. The Bank expects these risks to be mitigated through enhanced climate risk integration, improved project selection, and strengthened portfolio management practices.

5.3.4.3 Governance, Corruption, and Fiduciary-Related Risk

EBID is exposed to governance and fiduciary risks arising from its operations across member states and intermediary financial institutions. Weak governance structures, corruption, and limited transparency can result in misallocation of funds, reduced project effectiveness, and impaired loan performance, affecting EBID's downstream value chain through borrower behaviour and its upstream relationships with funding partners.

Current financial effects

The Bank's current governance protocols reduce the possibility of fiduciary-related risks impacting financial performance. In 2025, the Bank recorded a charge of UA 8.01 million on loans and advances and a net credit loss expense of UA 7.47 million on financial assets. These outcomes were influenced by a range of factors, including governance and fiduciary challenges in certain exposures, which contributed to higher impairment charges, delayed disbursements in some cases, and slower income recognition.

Strategy

EBID is strengthening its governance due diligence and fiduciary control frameworks to enhance transparency, accountability, and oversight across its project financing activities. The Bank's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework recognises counterparty-related risks and establishes standardised approaches for mitigating such exposures.

The framework provides clear guidance on project selection, appraisal processes, transaction monitoring, and recovery actions where risks materialise. It requires the submission of comprehensive financing dossiers, including detailed entity governance information, to support thorough internal review across relevant functions (including the ESDU).

In addition, the financing approval process incorporates controls over the purpose of funding, contractual safeguards, and cancellation provisions to reduce the risk of fund misallocation and mitigate potential performance issues arising from weak governance practices or corruption risks.

Anticipated financial effects

Governance-related risks remain relevant across parts of the portfolio, particularly in jurisdictions and among partners with heightened fiduciary, transparency, and institutional capacity challenges. These risks may increase monitoring requirements, delay implementation, and place pressure on overall portfolio performance through higher impairment charges and potential non-performing loans.

Over the medium to long term, strengthened governance controls, enhanced due diligence, closer monitoring, and improved borrower compliance are expected to mitigate these pressures.

Anticipated financial effects

However, if governance-related risks persist or materialise at scale, they may result in increased provisioning requirements and continued pressure on profitability. Material unresolved governance challenges may also affect the Bank's reputation with funding partners.

5.3.4.4 Environmental and Social Compliance Risk in Financing Activities

EBID faces increasing exposure to E&S compliance risks driven by evolving regulatory expectations, heightened scrutiny from development partners, and varying levels of ESG capacity among borrowers. Weak E&S practices, including inadequate labour standards, community impacts, and environmental degradation, may affect project implementation and long-term asset performance. Limited institutional capacity within borrower agencies increases the likelihood of delays, non-compliance with safeguard requirements, and cost overruns where compliance gaps are identified. This risk primarily affects EBID's downstream value chain through borrower performance, while also influencing its own operations through increased due diligence and monitoring requirements.

Current financial effects

Enhanced ESG due diligence and monitoring requirements have contributed to an increase of approximately 2.2% in operating costs (approximately UA 0.14 million). Project delays linked to compliance requirements have affected the timing of disbursements and may defer the recognition of their related income.

Strategy

EBID has strengthened its E&S risk management framework by enhancing ESG screening, due diligence, and monitoring across financing activities to align with international standards, including embedding ESG considerations into credit appraisal and investment decision-making and strengthening internal technical capacity. EBID is deliberately integrating climate risk management into its financing activities in alignment with its commitment to SDG 13 and intends to support borrower capacity building to improve compliance with E&S safeguard requirements.

Anticipated financial effects

In the short term, increased compliance costs and extended approval timelines may pressure operating expenses and delay income generation and may affect the Bank's ability to access funding from development partners where E&S compliance is a prerequisite.

Over the medium term, improved project quality and adherence to safeguard requirements are expected to reduce implementation delays and support more consistent asset performance. Over the long term, enhanced E&S risk procedures are expected to contribute to lower credit losses, reduced reputational risk, and improved portfolio quality, supporting more resilient and stable earnings.

5.3.4.5 Climate-Aligned Financing Opportunity

EBID is positioned to benefit from a structurally growing demand for climate-aligned financing across ECOWAS member states. This demand is driven by increasing investment needs in climate-resilient infrastructure, sustainable agriculture, and low-carbon energy systems. West Africa's significant renewable energy potential, including solar, wind, and hydro resources, creates a strong pipeline of bankable projects that supports long-term portfolio growth. The region's exposure to climate variability has also accelerated demand for climate-smart agriculture and resilient food systems, ensuring that EBID can expand its lending into high-impact sectors aligned with its development mandate. This opportunity primarily affects EBID's downstream value chain through increased client demand, while also influencing its own operations through strategic portfolio reallocation.

Current financial effects

Approximately 50.1% of EBID's total loan approvals are concentrated in climate-sensitive sectors, including energy, agriculture, transport, and water, reflecting the Bank's growing exposure to climate-aligned lending with corresponding implications for interest income generation and portfolio composition. Incremental operating expenses associated with ESG integration, including investments in data systems, staff training, and external advisory support, are embedded within overall operating expenses for the period.

Strategy
EBID is strengthening its capacity to originate, assess, and finance climate-aligned projects by embedding ESG considerations into its credit appraisal, investment decision-making, and risk management processes. This includes enhancing internal technical expertise, refining project screening criteria, and increasingly aligning financing decisions with climate and sustainability priorities. The Bank is expanding financing in renewable energy through solar and hydro projects, while supporting climate-smart agriculture, irrigation, and agro-processing to strengthen food security and resilience across ECOWAS Member States in support of SDGs 2, 7, and 10. EBID employs innovative financing mechanisms to expand access to sustainable capital, including blended finance facilities in collaboration with partners such as AfDB, EIB, and GCF to de-risk private-sector investments in adaptation and renewable projects, green credit lines on-lent through national DFIs and commercial banks to fund SME energy efficiency, waste management, and circular economy ventures; and a pilot sustainability-linked lending initiative under development to link interest rates to borrower ESG performance targets.
Anticipated financial effects
EBID expects a gradual increase in climate-aligned lending, contributing to portfolio growth and improved diversification. In the short term, higher project preparation, due diligence, and monitoring costs are anticipated while income effects remain gradual as projects progress through approval, disbursement, and execution. Over the medium term, expanded lending in climate-aligned sectors is expected to drive growth in interest income and diversify the portfolio mix. Over the long term, sustained investment in green and climate-resilient infrastructure is expected to support revenue growth, strengthen portfolio resilience, and reduce exposure to climate-related losses.

5.3.4.6 Green and Sustainable Finance Opportunity

The continued growth of green and sustainable finance markets presents a significant opportunity for EBID to enhance its funding structure, diversify capital sources, and expand its lending capacity. Access to concessional funding, blended finance instruments, and sustainable capital markets enables reduced cost of funds and

increased financing capacity for priority sectors across the region. This opportunity affects EBID’s upstream value chain through improved access to diversified funding sources, its downstream value chain through growing client demand for sustainable financing, and its own operations through product innovation, structuring capabilities, and portfolio optimisation.

Current financial effects
Access to green and sustainable finance, including the 2024 Green, Social, and Sustainable (GSS) Bond issuance, has enhanced EBID’s funding base and supported the Bank’s ability to originate and support eligible financing activities within 2025. The GSS Bond added XOF 70 billion to the Bank’s resource pool, strengthening its balance sheet at a relatively lower cost compared to other funding alternatives. It enabled the Bank to disburse approximately XOF 13.5 billion in 2025 to honour part of its committed XOF 23.5 billion allocations to sustainable projects within the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) region. The Bank’s published “Allocation and Impact Report” provides further details on the deployment and expected development outcomes of these funds. No material adverse financial effects were identified in relation to this opportunity during the reporting period.
Strategy
In line with its Sustainable Finance Framework, EBID is pursuing a multi-pronged strategy to capitalise on the growing green and sustainable finance opportunity. This includes strengthening its sustainable finance framework, exploring access to various thematic capital markets, and deepening partnerships with development finance institutions and climate-focused funds. The Bank also intends to enhance its capacity to structure blended finance solutions combining concessional and commercial capital to improve project bankability and risk-sharing. EBID is committed to maintaining transparency in its allocation of green and sustainable funds, as well as measuring and disclosing the impacts of such investments to stakeholders.

Anticipated financial effects

In the short term, unallocated GSS Bond proceeds of approximately XOF 46.5 billion are expected to provide liquidity and funding flexibility as they are progressively deployed to eligible projects, supporting growth in interest-earning assets and climate-aligned lending volumes.

Over the medium term, EBID expects to mobilise additional green and sustainable funding through capital markets and strategic partnerships, supporting balance sheet expansion and further funding diversification. Over the long term, sustained access to lower-cost and diversified funding sources combined with increased deployment into revenue-generating sustainable assets is expected to support improved profitability, stronger portfolio resilience, and alignment with global sustainability financing trends.

5.3.4.7 Financial Inclusion and Inclusive Growth Opportunity

EBID has a significant opportunity to expand financing through increased support for SMEs and underserved segments, including women- and youth-led enterprises across ECOWAS member states. These segments represent a growing and commercially viable market with potential to generate stable lending volumes and diversified income streams. National financial institutions serving as on-lending channels provide an effective mechanism to scale access to finance while leveraging existing financial infrastructure.

Current financial effects

As of 31 December 2025, inclusive finance exposures through on-lending channels represent approximately 30.23% of the loan portfolio (UA 672.37 million committed; UA 476.34 million outstanding). In 2025, 57.3% of the private sector portfolio was directed to women- and youth-led enterprises or inclusion-oriented financing (presented on a proxy basis using financial institution commitments as a share of total private sector commitments).

Strategy

EBID is expanding its inclusive finance activities by strengthening partnerships with national financial institutions and scaling on-lending structures to reach underserved segments. The Bank is increasing its focus on MSME financing, community social infrastructure, and targeted credit programmes for women and youth-led enterprises, and is funding hospitals, renewable-powered health centres, and vocational training in support of SDGs 1, 3, 4, and 8.

Anticipated financial effects

In the short term, inclusive finance activities are expected to support gradual growth in lending volumes and interest income as credit lines are deployed through partner financial institutions.

Over the medium term, expanded participation in SME and underserved segments is expected to drive increased revenue through higher lending volumes while enhancing portfolio diversification and EBID's development impact across member states. In the long term, deeper market penetration is expected to support stable income generation, broaden the Bank's client base, and strengthen overall portfolio resilience.

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5.3.5 Overview of Climate Transition Plan

EBID's adaptation and transition plan is structured around the following progressive milestones:

Milestone	Priority Actions	Expected Outcome	Key Dependencies and Resources
Short term (2026-2027)	Integrate climate risk screening into the ESMS. Complete full Scope 1 and 2 GHG inventory. Complete feasibility study on shadow carbon pricing.	Strengthened risk assessment and operational efficiency.	- Reliable emissions data; internal capacity to implement ESMS enhancements - Budget for ESG systems, data infrastructure, and training.
Medium term (2028-2030)	Issue additional GSS bonds. Implement portfolio-wide carbon intensity tracking. Pilot green credit lines with national DFIs. Launch renewable retrofit at HQ. Achieve 10% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions vs 2024 baseline.	Increased green finance share and market leadership. Reduced operational carbon footprint.	- Functioning capital markets; DFI partnerships - Supportive regulatory frameworks - Funding through GSS bond issuance - Capital expenditure for HQ upgrades.
Long term (2031-2050)	Achieve net-zero operations. Expand climate-resilient financing beyond 40% of portfolio. Align fully with Paris Agreement goals. Validate science-based targets through Transition Plan Taskforce framework.	Decarbonised operations and resilient, climate-aligned portfolio.	- Long-term policy stability - Sustained demand for climate finance - Continued concessional funding access - Technological advancements in renewable energy.

The Bank does not yet use an internal carbon price; a feasibility assessment for a shadow carbon price will be completed by 2027 in accordance with IFRS S2 cross-industry expectations.

5.3.6 Scenario Analysis and Resilience Assessment

EBID conducted climate-related scenario analysis using publicly available scenarios developed by the NGFS, IPCC, and IEA, covering 1.5°C and 2°C global warming scenarios as well as Orderly (gradual transition), Disorderly (policy shock), and Hot House World (3°C and above) pathways. The analysis evaluated the potential impact of climate-related risks on the Bank's lending portfolio and development finance activities through qualitative scenario analysis and sector-level stress testing. The key findings indicate that:

- Agriculture and agribusiness are the most exposed to physical climate risks (particularly drought, rainfall variability); which increases credit risk and higher non-performing loans under adverse scenarios.

- Transport and coastal infrastructure are vulnerable to sea-level rise and storm surge over the medium to long term.
- Renewable energy and water projects demonstrate higher resilience across all assessed scenarios.

The stress test results show that under the Orderly scenario, NPL increases hover around 0.05% in all sectors. Under Disorderly and Hot House World scenarios, increases are materially higher, with the Services and Trade sector showing the highest increase under the Disorderly scenario at 0.12%, and significantly higher increases across all sectors under the Hot House World scenario.

To enhance resilience, EBID has adopted the following measures: gradual increase of green and adaptation investments as a growing share of total approvals by 2030, integration of climate hazard maps and vulnerability indices into credit appraisal, training for borrowers and partner banks on resilient infrastructure design and climate risk management, and exploration

of parametric insurance and risk-sharing mechanisms for high-risk projects.

A formal quantitative resilience assessment for non-climate SROs (political risk, governance risk, E&S compliance) is planned for future reporting periods.

5.3.7 Alignment with Regional and Global Initiatives

EBID's strategy aligns with ECOWAS Vision 2050, AU Agenda 2063, the UN 2030 Agenda, and the Paris Agreement, directly supporting 12 SDGs.

Key partnerships include: Green Climate Fund (GCF) accredited in February 2025, ECOWAS Commission and WAEMU; Finance in Common Summit (joined 2025, 500+ public development banks), European Investment Bank (EIB) under Global Gateway, African Development Bank (AfDB) for ESG capacity and gender mainstreaming, Expertise France under the EU-funded €59m WASOP Programme for Blue Economy across 13 West African coastal countries.

5.4 Risk Management

EBID manages sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities within its ESMS, ensuring that ESG considerations are increasingly embedded across the Bank's credit, operational, market, and strategic risk structures. Sustainability-related risks are managed using the same governance structures and escalation mechanisms as other principal risks, in line with the Bank's Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF) based on the COSO 2017 Enterprise Risk Management Integrated Framework.

5.4.1 Risk Management

5.4.1.1 Process for Identifying Risks

EBID has established processes to identify sustainability-related risks and opportunities across different levels of its operations and financing activities. At the operational level, departmental risk mapping and a risk register maintained by the Risk Management and Compliance functions capture key risks across the Bank's activities. At the value chain level, the Bank assesses impacts and dependencies to identify areas where SROs may affect its strategy, operations, or financial performance. At the project level, a structured multi-layered process is applied:

- **Project screening:** all financing proposals undergo environmental and social (E&S) risk categorisation (Category A, B, or C) based on the ESMS and the IFC Performance Standards.
- **Due diligence:** Category A and B projects are subjected to detailed environmental and social

due diligence, including site visits, impact assessments, and stakeholder consultations.

- **Climate risk screening:** climate hazard data (including flooding, drought, and coastal erosion) and vulnerability indices are incorporated into project and country-level risk identification.
- **Sectoral and portfolio reviews:** periodic assessments are conducted to identify concentrations in climate-sensitive sectors such as energy, transport, agriculture, and water.
- **Stakeholder feedback mechanisms:** inputs from grievance mechanisms, development partners, and affected communities support the identification of emerging risks.

Climate-related risks are further identified through scenario analysis using Orderly, Disorderly, and Hot House World scenarios, ensuring that long-term and systemic risks are captured.

5.4.1.2 Risk Assessment, Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting

Each identified risk is assessed based on likelihood and potential impact on financial performance, operational continuity, reputation, and development mandate. Techniques include: an ESG risk rating matrix assigning composite scores based on environmental sensitivity, social impact, and governance capacity; country risk analysis incorporating macro-climatic and policy risks; climate stress testing under the three NGFS scenarios; and credit risk integration whereby ESG factors influence borrower creditworthiness assessments and loan pricing. Risks are assessed on both an inherent and residual basis, with risks exceeding defined risk appetite thresholds subject to escalation, enhanced monitoring, and management action.

Mitigation is proportionate to risk level. Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) are required for all Category A and B projects with covenants embedded in loan agreements. Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) are developed for non-compliant operations and monitored quarterly by the ESDU. ESG compliance clauses and disclosure obligations are mandatory for high-impact projects, and borrowers are encouraged to maintain environmental liability and climate-risk insurance. The Bank also provides technical assistance to borrowers and national DFIs to strengthen ESG performance and reporting.

Ongoing monitoring is conducted through borrower self-reporting, site supervision missions, and independent audits, with results consolidated in ESDU departmental reports presented monthly, quarterly, and annually to senior management. Key indicators tracked include the number and value of projects by

risk category, active ESMPs and CAPs, ESG incidents and grievance cases, portfolio exposure to climate-sensitive sectors, and compliance with gender, SEAH, and community engagement requirements. In 2025, 100% of new projects were screened through the ESMS, consistent with 2024. Zero incidents were classified as major and no ESG-related legal penalties were incurred. Significant ESG incidents are escalated through ESDU to the BRCC for material incidents, and to the Board at least semi-annually with root cause analysis, mitigation measures, and resolution status.

5.4.2 Climate-Specific Risk Management

EBID distinguishes between physical risks and transition risks as part of its climate risk management approach. Physical risks, including floods, droughts, and extreme weather events, are assessed using regional climate models, hazard maps, and vulnerability indices to identify geographic and sectoral hotspots. Projects located in high-risk areas are required to incorporate resilience and adaptation measures. Transition risks arising from policy, legal, market, and technological changes are assessed through a structured transition risk checklist applied during credit appraisal, evaluating borrower readiness for evolving regulatory requirements, carbon constraints, and market shifts.

Climate-related risks are monitored through a dedicated climate risk sub-dashboard, which tracks exposure across sectors, countries, and borrower types to enable timely identification of concentration risks and proactive portfolio management. EBID is progressively quantifying the potential financial impacts of climate-related risks, including expected credit losses, capital adequacy implications, and portfolio resilience under different climate scenarios. This work is supported by technical assistance from Agence Française de Développement, the European Investment Bank, and Finance in Common Summit working groups.

5.4.3 Social and Governance Risk Management

EBID's ESMS incorporates procedures to manage social and governance risks, including screening for SEAH risk in all high-impact projects, requiring Gender Action Plans and Stakeholder Engagement Plans, enforcing community grievance mechanisms with a resolution target of no more than 30 days, and continuous monitoring of governance risks such as fraud, AML and CFT compliance, and beneficial ownership verification. Significant ESG incidents are escalated through ESDU at the operational level, to the BRCC at the management level for material incidents, and to the Board of Directors at least semi-annually for material ESG incidents including root cause analysis, mitigation measures, and resolution status.

5.4.4 Integrating Sustainability into Enterprise Risk Management (ERM)

EBID is in the process of integrating ESG considerations into its ERM framework. Responsibilities for managing ESG risks are currently integrated across the Bank's three lines of defence, ensuring accountability, transparency, and assurance. Going forward, the Bank intends to align ESMS considerations with the enterprise risk appetite statements to enable effective monitoring and limit high sustainability-related risk exposures, and to integrate all environmental and social risk registers into the enterprise risk registers for incorporation into risk reports and dashboards for Board monitoring.

5.5 Metrics and Targets

EBID discloses both cross-industry and institution-specific sustainability-related metrics that reflect its exposure to, and management of, material ESG and climate-related risks and opportunities. All metrics have been compiled using a combination of primary operational data, borrower reporting, and estimates where direct measurement is not yet available. Data coverage and quality continue to improve as EBID implements its ESG Data Governance Framework.

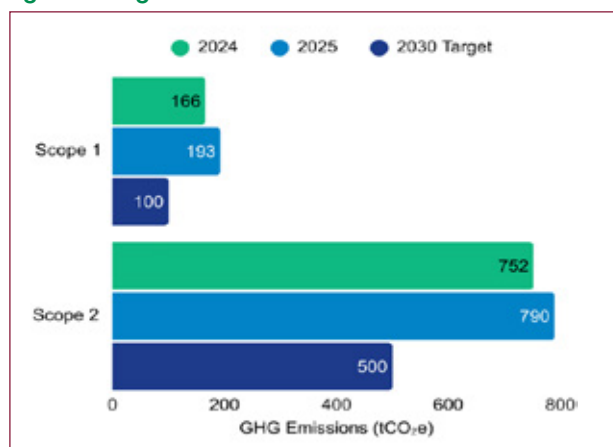
5.5.1 GHG Emissions

EBID measures and reports greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard, and the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry (2nd Edition, 2023). All emissions are expressed on a gross basis, without offsets, in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e) using the most recent IPCC AR6 global warming potentials.

5.5.1.1 Scope 1 and Scope 2 Operational Emissions

Scope 1 emissions refer to direct GHG emissions from sources owned or controlled by EBID, including fuel combustion from the vehicle fleet, diesel consumption from standby generators, and fugitive emissions from refrigerants. Scope 2 covers purchased electricity consumed in EBID's facilities, with consumption data obtained from utility bills and converted to tCO₂e using country-specific grid emission factors published by the IEA. The location-based method is applied, consistent with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. Total operational emissions grew modestly from 918 tCO₂e in 2024 to 983 tCO₂e in 2025, driven by a moderate increase in both direct fuel consumption and electricity-related emissions. Indirect (electricity-related) emissions continue to dominate the Bank's operational carbon footprint.

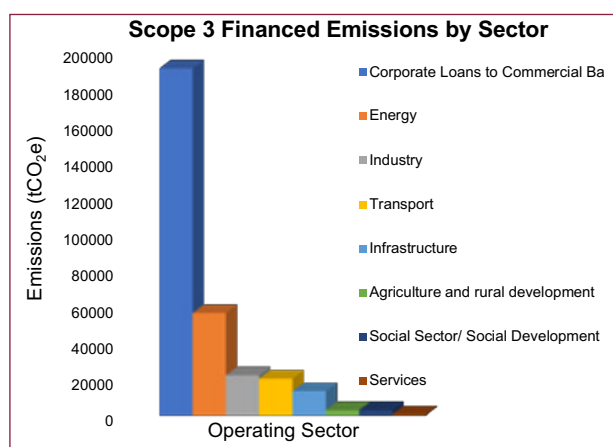
Figure 9: EBID's Scope 1 and 2 Emissions against Target



5.5.1.2 Scope 3 Financed Emissions (Category 15)

EBID's most material indirect emissions arise from its project finance operations in energy, infrastructure, and industry. In 2025, the Bank completed its inaugural estimation of Scope 3 Category 15 (Investments) using the PCAF Project Finance methodology (Option 3). Under Option 3, emissions are estimated using sector-specific emission intensity factors when direct project-level data is not available. For each financed project, EBID applied the PCAF attribution factor (the ratio of the Bank's outstanding loan amount at year-end to the project's total capital cost) to the relevant sectoral emission intensity benchmark. Sectoral intensities were derived from IEA, EXIOBASE, and CDP datasets. Each project's estimate received a PCAF data quality score of 4, reflecting reliance on sector-level benchmark data rather than project-specific measurements.

Figure 10: EBID's Scope 3 Financed Emissions by Sector



Business Loans (Corporate Lending) account for approximately 61% of total financed emissions, driven by the large exposure volumes channelled through commercial banks whose underlying loan portfolios include carbon-intensive activities. Agriculture, Social Development, and Services together contribute less than 5% of total financed emissions, reflecting their smaller exposure volumes and lower operational carbon intensity. This breakdown provides EBID with a clear understanding of where transition risks, mitigation opportunities, and future decarbonisation efforts should be prioritised.

5.5.2 SROs -Specific Metrics

The table below summarises the key quantitative metrics tracked against each material sustainability-related risk and opportunity. EBID is progressively strengthening the formalisation of dedicated metrics and quantitative targets aligned with IFRS S1 and S2 requirements; quantitative thresholds and Board-approved targets will be progressively developed as data availability and internal monitoring frameworks mature.

5.5.2.1 Regional Stability and Political Economy Risk

As discussed in 3.5.1 above, the Bank monitors exposures (portfolio exposures, repayment flows, and transaction activity) to jurisdictions experiencing political and macroeconomic instability as part of its ongoing credit and portfolio oversight processes. Associated exposure values, repayment performance, and the incidence of delayed disbursements or restructuring are not yet formalised with defined thresholds. EBID is working to enhance the availability and consistency of decision-useful information in this area, with a view to incorporating more structured metrics and trend indicators in future disclosures as data and internal monitoring frameworks evolve over time.

5.5.2.2 Physical Climate Risk to Loan Portfolio

These metrics and targets reflect EBID's exposure to acute and chronic physical climate hazards across its lending portfolios. Sensitivity analysis indicates that a 1 %-point increase in NPLs in climate-sensitive sectors could add approximately UA 7.68 million to the Bank's stock of non-performing loans, thereby increasing pressure on provisioning, earnings, and portfolio quality.

CHAPTER V: IFRS SUSTAINABILITY DISCLOSURE

SRO	Metric	2025
Physical Climate Risk to Loan Portfolio	Percentage of loan portfolio in climate-sensitive sectors	50.1%
Physical Climate Risk to Loan Portfolio	Percentage of 2025 approvals in climate-sensitive sectors	18.8%
E&S Compliance Risk	Category A and B projects with active ESMPs (%)	100%
E&S Compliance Risk	Active E&S incidents and open grievance cases	0
E&S Compliance Risk	Disbursements delayed due to E&S non-compliance (UA)	0
E&S Compliance Risk	Borrowers receiving EBID-facilitated E&S capacity-building support	5
Green and Sustainable Finance	GSS bonds outstanding (XOF)	XOF 46.5 billion
Green and Sustainable Finance	Amount allocated to eligible projects (XOF)	XOF 23.5 billion
Green and Sustainable Finance	Amount disbursed to eligible projects (XOF)	XOF 13.5 billion
Financial Inclusion	On-lending to national financial institutions (NFIs) for SME and inclusion-focused lending (UA committed)	UA 672.37 million
Financial Inclusion	On-lending to NFIs (UA outstanding)	UA 476.34 million
Financial Inclusion	Percentage of portfolio directed to inclusive segments via NFIs	30.2%
Financial Inclusion	Percentage of private sector portfolio directed to women- and youth-led enterprises or inclusion-oriented financing (proxy)	57.3%

5.5.3 GHG Emission Reduction Targets

Target	Key activities in 2025	Status
2030	10% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions relative to the 2024 baseline (918 tCO ₂ e). Key actions include improving energy efficiency, increasing renewable energy use, and promoting cleaner mobility.	Strengthening of Scope 3 emissions management. Initial identification and organisation of material Scope 3 categories, including business travel, employee commuting, purchased goods and services, fuel and energy-related activities, waste generated in operations, and financed emissions (Category 15).
2050	Support long-term decarbonisation of the Bank's operations in line with its climate ambition and Paris Agreement commitments.	Support long-term management of financed emissions through portfolio alignment and monitoring. Science-based targets to be validated through the Transition Plan Taskforce framework.

5.6 Industry-Specific Disclosures (SASB for Financial Institutions)

5.6.1 Overview

As a regional Development Finance Institution (DFI) with commercial banking, project finance, and asset management characteristics, EBID applies the SASB Commercial Banks Standard (FN-CB) and Asset Management Standard (FN-AM) as adapted for a development finance mandate. These disclosures satisfy IFRS S2.32 industry-specific requirements.

CHAPTER V: IFRS SUSTAINABILITY DISCLOSURE

5.6.2 ESG Integration in Credit Analysis (FN-CB-410a.1)

Environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations are systematically incorporated into EBID's credit and investment appraisal processes through its Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) and Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework. In 2025, 100 % of EBID's new approvals were screened through the ESMS. ESG performance is integrated into the portfolio review presented monthly and quarterly to senior management and the Board Risk and Credit Committee (BRCC) respectively.

5.6.3 Financing Environmentally and Socially Beneficial Projects

EBID finances projects that advance environmental sustainability and social inclusion across ECOWAS. Eligible sectors include renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, water and sanitation, resilient infrastructure, healthcare, and SME development.

Category	Examples of Eligible Projects	2025 Highlights
Climate and environmental finance	Renewable energy, climate-resilient infrastructure, water and sanitation, and climate-smart agriculture	Supported through direct financing and thematic sustainable finance activities, subject to ESMS screening and internal eligibility assessment.
Social and inclusion finance	SME finance, health, education, women-focused and youth-supporting finance, and other inclusive development activities	Delivered through direct operations and intermediary channels in line with the Bank's development mandate.
Partner-supported and structured sustainable finance	Blended facilities, green credit lines, and GSS bond-eligible activities	Used to mobilise capital and support environmentally and socially beneficial investments where structuring and eligibility requirements are met.

During the reporting year, the Bank continued to support environmentally and socially beneficial activities through both direct financing and intermediary channels. Quantitative allocation metrics for this section have been limited to figures that are currently supported by underlying records, while broader portfolio-tagging metrics will be refined as internal classification and evidence trails continue to mature.

5.6.4 Management of Business Ethics and Transparency (FN-CB-510a.1)

EBID enforces strict anti-corruption and integrity standards. The Bank maintains a Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct, a Whistleblower Policy that guarantees anonymity, non-retaliation, and Board-level oversight, and Supplier Code of Conduct clauses embedded in borrower agreements. An Annual Integrity Review is conducted by Internal Audit, reporting directly to the Board Audit Committee. In 2025, no confirmed cases of corruption or fraud were reported, and all member states have active AML and CFT compliance reviews in collaboration with regional regulators.

5.6.5 Data Security and Privacy (FN-CB-230a.2)

EBID prioritises information security and data privacy through the adoption of an Information Security

Policy aligned with ISO 27001 principles, mandatory cybersecurity awareness training for all employees, multi-factor authentication for remote access, regular penetration testing and system audits, and data privacy clauses incorporated into loan documentation and vendor contracts. In 2025, no material breaches of customer or stakeholder data were recorded. A data classification framework and incident response plan will be fully operational by 2027 to complement the work of the data protection office established within the year.

5.6.6 Social Impact Measurement and Reporting

EBID's mission extends beyond financial returns to measurable social and environmental outcomes. The Bank uses its Sustainability Development Impact Monitoring System (SDIMS) to track and report project-level results. At the reporting date, the Bank's impact measurement approach was still being strengthened for consolidated sustainability reporting. Accordingly, institution-level beneficiary counts and outcome estimates are not separately reported in this period, as the underlying evidence trail was not yet sufficiently consolidated for external reporting. EBID intends to expand institution-level impact reporting as systems mature and project data becomes more consistently available across the portfolio.

CHAPTER V: IFRS SUSTAINABILITY DISCLOSURE

5.6.7 Quantitative SASB Disclosures Summary

Indicator (SASB Reference)	Metric / Unit	2025 Result
FN-CB-410a.1	ESG integration in credit analysis	100 % new approvals screened through ESMS
FN-CB-410b.2	GSS bonds issued and outstanding	Issued: XOF 23.5 billion; Outstanding: XOF 46.5 billion
FN-CB-230a.2	Data breaches involving sensitive information	0
FN-CB-510a.1	Confirmed ethical violations	0
FN-CB-410b.3	Consolidated institution-level beneficiary count disclosed in this section	Not disclosed in this period. Impact reporting systems are being strengthened; qualitative disclosure provided in Section 6.5.

PROJECT FINANCED BY EBID



Premier Milling Corporation, a Processing Factory for flour and cereals in Liberia

06

Financial Performance





CHAPTER VI:

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

6.1 REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors has the pleasure in closing the financial statements of the ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (the Bank) for the year ended 31 December 2025. The financial statements have been drawn and presented in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)".

The Board of Directors has reviewed the Annual Report and the process by which the Bank believes that the Annual Report, taken as a whole, is fair, balanced, understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the performance of the Bank.

Nature of Business

The Bank was established by the ECOWAS Member States to facilitate business and investment in West Africa. The objective of the Bank is to assist in creating favourable conditions for the emergence of an economically strong, industrialised and prosperous West Africa that is fully integrated into the global economic system with a view to taking advantage of the opportunities and prospects offered by globalization.

The Board and its Committees

The Board of Directors is accountable for the long-term success of the Bank and it is responsible for ensuring leadership, designing of strategy, and ensuring that the Bank is adequately resourced to achieve its strategic aspirations. In doing so, the Board of Directors considers its responsibilities, and the impact of its decisions on its stakeholders including shareholders, employees, suppliers, and the community in which the Bank operates.

In addition, pursuant to the Articles of Association, the President has authority for the day-to-day operational management of the Bank and for further delegation to the Vice-Presidents in respect of matters which are necessary for the day to day running and management of the Bank.

The Board remains very diverse with a distinctive mixture of backgrounds, experience and skills among the directors. Risk and governance, shareholder and stakeholder relationships, strategy and budget, financial performance oversight, business development and people are some of the key activities the Board focused on in 2025 as it provided guidance to Management in steering the Bank through a turbulent period in the economy and in the banking industry.

The Board met regularly throughout the year. In addition to substantial strategy discussions held at each meeting, the Board held strategy sessions to systematically and comprehensively discuss the Bank's strategy and direction.

At the time of the closing of the 2025 annual financial statements on March 30, 2026, the Board was made up of nine (9) Non-Executive Directors. Below is the list of the nine-member Board:

CHAPTER VI: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Board members	Board of Directors	Board Audit and Finance Committee	Board Risk & Credit Committee	Board Remuneration & Human Resource Committee	Board Ethics and Governance Committee
Dr. George Agyekum Nana Donkor	x				
Mr. Stanley Nyeso-Kaizer George	x	x			x
Mr. Philip Duodu Fynn	x			x	x
Mrs. Anicou-Annie Lecadou Kacou	x		x		x
Mr. Sayouba Sawadogo	x				
Mr. Souahibou Diaby	x				
Mr. Oscar Lokossou	x	x			
Sena Agbayissah	x	x			
Pedros Mendes de Barros	x		x	x	
Mr. Baba Malick Ba	x		x	x	

Board Roles and Key Responsibilities

The President

The President is the legal representative of the Bank and the Chairman of the Board of Directors. The President is responsible for managing all aspects of the Bank's businesses, including proposing the strategic direction of the Bank and performing any other task assigned to him by the Board of Governors.

Non-Executive Directors (NEDs)

NEDs provide an independent perspective, constructive challenge and monitor the performance and delivery of the strategy within the risk and controls set by the Board.

2025 Directors' Attendance Assessment

Directors	Board Sessions				Audit & Finance Committee			Risk & Credit Committee		Remunerations & HR Committee				Ethics & Governance Committee			Board members' training session	Home Consultation					Remarks	
	91 st	92 nd	93 rd	94 th	55 th	56 th	57 th	44 th	45 th	43 rd	44 th	45 th	46 th	7 th	8 th	9 th		26 th	27 th	28 th	29 th	30 th		31 st
Stanley Nyeso George	Yes	Yes	Alternate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Alternate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mr. George was represented by his alternate on 2 occasions
Samuel Danquah Arkhurst	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mr. Fynn replaced Mr. Arkhurst as Director for Ghana as from the 94 th Board meeting
Philip Duodu Fynn	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Anicou-Annie Lecadou Kacou	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Mussa Sambi	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	The tenure of Messrs Sambi (Group I), Zuo (Group II), Bojang and Momoh (Group III) ended with the 92 nd Board meeting and the 27 th home consultation.
Dehpue Zuo	No	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	N/A	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Lamin Bojang	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A			N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	They were replaced by Messrs Barros and Ba (Group I) and Messrs Lokossou and Agbayissah (Group III). The new Directors for Group (II) were from Burkina Faso and Mali who were suspended from ECOWAS
Morie Momoh	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A			N/A	N/A	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Hughes Oscar Lokossou	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Pedro Mendes de Barros	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes				N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Baba Malick Ba	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes				N/A	Yes	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Sena Agbayissah	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

CHAPTER VI: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Board Committees

The Board of Directors made a conscious decision to assign a broader range of issues to the Board committees, namely: Audit and Finance Committee, Risk & Credit Committee, Remuneration & Human Resource Committee and Ethics and Governance Committee. The linkages between the Committees and the Board are critical for the smooth running of the Bank.

The Board duly received the reports and updates from each Committee meeting throughout the reporting period.

The Bank has effective mechanisms in place to ensure there are no gaps or unnecessary duplication between the remit of various Committees.

The Bank has effective mechanisms in place to ensure there are no gaps or unnecessary duplication between the remit of various Committees.

Board Audit and Finance Committee

The Audit and Finance Committee oversees the management of the financial and internal controls. The Committee's role is to review, on behalf of the Board, the Bank's internal controls; to identify, assess, manage and monitor financial risks. It also provides the Board with advice on the budget, external audit work and matters relating to financial reporting. In discharging its responsibilities, the Committee acknowledges and embraces its role of protecting the interest of shareholders.

Number of Board Audit and Finance Committee meetings held in 2025

Board members	Number of scheduled meetings: 3	Remarks
Mr. Stanley Nyeso-Kaizer George (Chairman)	3	Attended all meetings
Mr. Sena Agbayissah	3	Mr. Sena Agbayissah replaced Mr. Lamin Bojang as from the 57 th meeting
Mr. Oscar Lokossou	3	Mr. Oscar Lokossou replaced Mr. Mussa Sambi as from the 57 th meeting

Board Risk and Credit Committee

The Risk and Credit Committee maintains oversight accountability for credit, market and operational, risks. In discharging its responsibilities, the Committee monitors risk positions and seeks assurance on behalf of the Board around the Bank's Risk Management Framework which assigns accountability and responsibility for the management and control of risk.

Number of Board Risk & Credit Committee Meetings held in 2025

Board members	Scheduled meetings: 2	Remarks
Mrs. Anicou-Annie Lecadou Kacou (Chairman)	2	attended all meetings
Mr. Baba Malick Ba	2	Mr. Baba Malick Ba replaced Mr. Dehpue ZUO as from the 45 th meeting
Mr. Sena Agbayissah	2	Mr. Sena Agbayissah replaced Mr. Morie Momoh as from the 45 th meeting

Board Remuneration and Human Resource Committee

The role of the Remuneration and Human Resource Committee is to propose the level and structure of the remuneration of staff of the Bank. The Committee is also responsible for reviewing the Bank's human resource policy and for making recommendations to the Board.

Number of Board Remuneration and Human Resource Committee Meetings held in 2025

Board members	Scheduled meetings: 4	Remarks
Mr. Philip Duodu Fynn (Chairman)	4	Mr. Philip Duodu Fynn replaced Mr. Samuel Arkhust as from the 46 th meeting
Mr. Baba Malick Ba	4	Mr. Baba Malick Ba replaced Mr. Lamin Bojang as from the 45 th meeting
Mr. Pedro Mendes de Barros	4	Mr. Pedro Mendes de Barros replaced Mr. Morie Momoh as from the 46 th meeting

CHAPTER VI: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Ethics and Governance Committee

The role of the Ethics and Governance Committee is to ensure that standards are maintained that meet the best international standards of good governance, with a view to ensuring transparency, integrity, objectivity and the effectiveness of the decisions taken.

Number of Board Ethics and Governance committee meetings held in 2025

Board members	Scheduled meetings: 1	Remarks
Mr. Stanley Nyeso-Kaizer George (Chairman)	2	1 meeting was chaired by the alternate director
Mr. Philip Duodu Fynn	1	Mr. Philip Duodu Fynn replaced Mr. Samuel Arkhust who attended 2 meetings of the Ethics and Governance Committee
Mrs. Anicou-Annie Lecadou Kacou	3	attended all the scheduled meetings

Going Concern

The Bank's Management has assessed its ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, Management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the-going-concern basis.

Fund Management Activities

The Bank manages funds on behalf of the ECOWAS member states to undertake infrastructural development activities and business developments in West Africa.

Auditors

Deloitte Togo has been appointed as a new Auditor since the 2024 fiscal year.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Bank's Directors are responsible for the fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and for such internal control as the Directors determine as necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Business Performance

- Operating income increased by 17.12%
- Profit increased by 13.28%
- Total assets increased by 21.15%

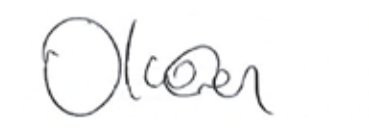
Approval of the Financial Statements

The Directors have taken all the necessary steps to make themselves and Deloitte Togo aware of any information needed in performing the 2025 audit. As far as each of the Directors is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which Deloitte Togo is unaware.

The financial statements of the Bank were closed by the Board of Directors on March 30, 2026, recommended to the Board of Governors for approval, approved and signed on April 8th, 2026 on its behalf by:



Mr. Seedy K.M Keita
Governor



Dr. Olavo Avelino Garcia Correia
Governor



ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development
28 Boulevard Du 13 Janvier
Po Box : 2704
Lomé - Togo
Lomé, April 14, 2025

STATUTORY AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Year ended as at, December 31, 2025

To the Shareholders of Ecowas Bank for Investment and Development

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (the "Bank") which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at December 31, 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS[®] Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants including International Independence Standards issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (the "IESBA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Togo, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the annual financial statements. Key audit matters are selected from the matters communicated with those charged with governance but are not intended to represent all matters that were discussed

with them. Our audit procedures relating to these matters were designed in the context of our audit of the annual financial statements as a whole. Our opinion on the annual financial statements is not modified with respect to any of the key audit matters described below, and we do not express an opinion on these individual matters.

Credit risk: Impairment of loans and advances

Credit risk is the risk of loss resulting from counterparties' failure to meet their financial obligations in respect of a financial instrument, in whole or in part, and may have a significant impact on the Bank's results. To cover this risk to which it is exposed, the Bank recognises impairment allowances on its exposures.

As part of our audit, we performed several procedures to assess the fairness of the impairment allowances recognised. We:

- obtained an understanding of the internal control framework governing the management of loans to customers;
- obtained an understanding of the impairment methodology relating to loans granted to customers and evaluated the design and operating effectiveness of the internal controls implemented by the Bank;
- examined the expected credit loss (ECL) model used as a basis for the measurement of impairment;
- assessed the underlying methodological principles of the ECL model, including the calibration of key risk parameters and the forward-looking approach, in order to evaluate the appropriateness of these parameters;
- assessed the appropriateness of the parameters used by the Bank in measuring expected credit losses;
- assessed the consistency of data from the risk management system with the accounting data;
- performed an independent recalculation of expected credit losses (ECL) to assess the



level of impairment recognised by the Bank in accordance with IFRS 9;

- assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures relating to loans to customers and the associated impairment presented in the notes to the annual financial statements.

As at December 31, 2025, loans and advances to customers amount to a gross balance of UA 1533,490 million. The total impairment for loans are UA 48,8 million, including UA 8,014 million in impairment charges recognised during the 2025 financial year. Further details are disclosed in Notes "4.1: Financial risk management" and "17: Loans and advances" to the Bank's annual financial statements.

Other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Ecovas Bank for Investment and Development Annual Report 2025", which includes the Corporate Profile, Corporate Information, Report of the Board of Directors and Financial Highlights. The other information does not include the financial statements and our Auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB and for such internal control as

the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.

Deloitte.

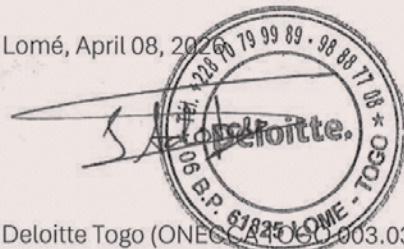
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Bank as a basis for forming an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Maryse Adotevi (Onecca Togo 072.16.A1).

Lomé, April 08, 2026



Deloitte Togo (ONECCA TOGO 003.03.A2)
Independent Auditor

CHAPTER VI: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

6.2 FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

As at	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
	UA	UA	UA	UA	UA
Total assets	1,792.49	1,479.57	1,396.37	1,191.32	870.96
Loans and advances	1,484.66	1,208.52	1,066.26	900.73	688.96
Financial assets at amortised cost	92.74	115.75	117.18	159.69	81.32
Borrowings	1,085.68	892.32	876.44	764.81	488.22
Other Liabilities	138.90	110.90	104.38	48.90	28.04
Net Assets	558.94	470.28	409.48	372.02	349.88

For the year ended 31 December	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Net Interest Income	34.30	32.76	21.25	16.02	14.73
Operating income	43.90	37.48	31.20	31.42	24.24
Profit for the year	7.28	6.43	5.70	5.04	3.48
Return on assets (%)	0.45	0.45	0.44	0.5	0.4
Return on equity (%)	1.42	1.46	1.07	1.40	1.1
Interest margin (%)	2.36	2.61	2.13	1.75	2.1
Cost-to-income (%)	66.40	67.00	64.25	59.20	64.2
NPL ratio: Non-Performing loans/Gross loans	5.81	4.11	5.78	4.28	5.78
Capital Adequacy Ratio %	36.06	37.41	36.68	41.18	50.60

CHAPTER VI: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

6.3 STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		UA	UA
Interest income calculated using effective interest method	8	90,358,405	87,535,925
Interest expense calculated using effective interest method	9	(56,060,902)	(54,780,739)
Net interest income		34,297,503	32,755,186
Fees and commission income	10.a	6,806,614	5,079,449
Fees and commission expense	11	(5,031,589)	(3,329,376)
Net fee and commission income		1,775,025	1,750,073
Trading income	10.b	544,228	451,924
Net (loss)/gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	16.1	2,526,117	(569,496)
Other operating income	12	4,754,212	3,093,061
Total other income		7,824,557	2,975,489
Net Operating income		43,897,085	37,480,748
Credit loss expense on financial assets	17.1	(7,465,515)	(5,939,589)
Operating income net of Credit loss expense on financial assets		36,431,570	31,541,159
Personnel expenses	27	(20,038,711)	(18,110,908)
Depreciation on property and equipment	19	(2,657,536)	(1,068,389)
Other expenses	13	(6,451,277)	(5,931,635)
Total operating expenses		(29,147,524)	(25,110,932)
Profit for the year		7,284,046	6,430,227
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Revaluation of property and equipment	25	-	-
Fair value gain on unquoted instruments	26	5,191,594	(504,964)
Total other comprehensive income		5,191,594	(504,964)
Total Comprehensive income		12,475,640	5,925,263

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

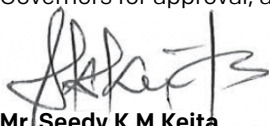
CHAPTER VI: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

6.4 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

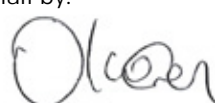
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
		UA	UA
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	14	85,728,142	50,296,851
Financial assets at amortised cost	15	92,739,542	115,752,326
Quoted equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss	16.1	6,034,447	3,508,330
Unquoted equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	16.2	44,316,535	39,015,400
Debt instruments at amortised cost	16.3	29,820,836	11,845,291
Loans and advances	17	1,484,661,318	1,208,523,805
Other assets	18	14,294,195	14,489,699
Property and equipment	19	34,899,340	36,136,227
Total assets		1,792,494,356	1,479,567,929
Liabilities and Equity			
Liabilities			
Other liabilities	20	138,897,496	110,900,556
Net employee defined benefit liabilities	21	8,978,281	6,065,457
Borrowings	22	1,085,677,315	892,324,371
Total liabilities		1,233,553,092	1,009,290,384
Equity			
Stated capital	23	507,092,167	430,904,088
Retained earnings	24	21,262,500	13,978,454
Revaluation reserve	25	19,393,620	19,393,620
Other reserves	26	11,192,977	6,001,383
Total equity		558,941,264	470,277,545
Total liabilities and equity		1,792,494,356	1,479,567,929

The financial statements of the Bank were issued by the Board of Directors and recommended to the Board of Governors for approval, approved and signed on 8th April, 2026 on its behalf by:



Mr. Seedy K.M Keita
Governor



Dr. Olavo Avelino Garcia Correia
Governor

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

CHAPTER VI: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

6.5 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Balance at 31 December 2025 (UA)	Note	Stated capital	Retained earnings	Revaluation reserve	Other reserves	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2025		430,904,088	13,978,454	19,393,620	6,001,383	470,277,545
Profit for the year			7,284,046	-	-	7,284,046
Other Comprehensive Income	25&26	-	-	-	5,191,594	5,191,594
Total comprehensive income during of year		-	7,284,046	-	5,191,594	12,475,640
Additional Capital contribution	23	76,188,079	-			76,188,079
Transfer to deferred income account (to be carried forward in income over the life of funded projects)			0			0
Balance at 31 December 2025		507,092,167	21,262,500	19,393,620	11,192,977	558,941,264

Balance at 31 December 2024 (UA)	Note	Stated capital	Retained earnings	Revaluation reserve	Other reserves	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2024		373,884,347	9,691,101	19 393 620	6,506,347	409 475,414
Profit for the year			6,430,227	-	-	6,430,227
Other Comprehensive Income	25&26	-	-	-	(504,964)	(504,964)
Total comprehensive income during of year		-	6,430,227	-	(504,964)	5,925,263
Additional Capital contribution	13	57,019,741	-			57,019,741
Transfer to deferred income account (to be carried forward in income over the life of funded projects)			(2,142,874)³			(2,142,874)
Balance at 31 December 2024		430,904,088	13,978,454	19,393,620	6,001,383	470,277,545

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements

3 ECOWAS Commission has made available to EBID a fund designed to subsidize the interest rates of certain loans under certain conditions. At each loan maturity, an invoice for the interest rate is issued. This portion of interest is deducted from the fund for compensation. The balance of the available fund could be returned in case of non-use. Initially the fund was recorded in undistributed funds instead of debts. The above adjustment is intended to transfer the balance of the fund to the appropriate debt account.

CHAPTER VI: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

6.6 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		UA	UA
Operating activities			
Profit for the year		7,284,046	6,430,227
Adjustments for			
Depreciation on property and equipment	19	2,657,536	1,068,389
Impairment charge on financial assets	15.2 & 17.1	7,465,515	5,939,589
Gain on foreign currency revaluation	12	(1,129,384)	(971,912)
Dividend income	12	(711,031)	(510,638)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of property and equipment	19	10,734	72,962
Provision for long service award	21	4,318,734	2,950,000
Employee benefits-loans below market rate	17.2	(172,017)	700,371
Fair value (loss)/gain on investments at fair value through profit or loss	16	(2,526,117)	569,496
Adjusted profit for the year		17,198,017	16,248,484
Changes in operating activities			
Increase in loans and advances		(276,137,514)	(154,309,014)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets		195,504	7,660,260
Decrease in provision for long service award	21	(1,405,910)	(2,957,103)
Increase in other liabilities		27,996,940	9,389,935
Net cash flows used in operating activities		(232,152,963)	(123,967,438)
Investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	19.1	1,381	12,968
Purchase of property and equipment	19	(1,432,765)	(1,394,032)
Acquisition of financial assets at amortised cost	15.1	(61,032,814)	(56,368,760)
Redemption of financial assets at amortised cost	15.1	84,486,192	57,765,581
Dividend income	12	711,031	510,638
Acquisition of Equity investments	16.2	(109,541)	(159,394)
Redemption of Equity investments	16.2	-	230,781
Purchase of debt instruments	16.3	(20,866,555)	(2,451,000)
Redemption of debt instruments	16.3	2,891,010	1,223,663
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		4,647,939	(629,555)
Financing activities			
Additional stated capital contributions	23	76,188,079	57,019,741
Proceeds from borrowings	22.1	681,974,939	312,849,361
Repayment of principal portion of borrowings	22.1	(492,202,061)	(296,965,298)
Total cash flows from financing activities		265,960,957	72,903,804
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		38,455,932	(51,693,189)
Net foreign exchange difference on cash and cash equivalents		(3,024,641)	1,399,973
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January 2024	14	50,296,851	100,590,067
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December 2025	14	85,728,143	50,296,851
Additional information on operational cash flows from interest and dividends		2025	2024
		UA	UA
Interest paid		(39,883,281)	(41,058,797)
Interest received		59,192,264	63,695,725
Dividend received		711,031	510,638

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

CHAPTER VI: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

6.7 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

1. Reporting entity

The ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development ("EBID"; "the Bank") is the financial institution established by the Fifteen Member States of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) with the mission to assist in creating favourable conditions for the emergence of an economically strong, industrialised and prosperous West Africa that is fully integrated into the global economic system with a view to taking advantage of the opportunities and prospects offered by globalization.

The address of its registered office is 128, Boulevard du 13 Janvier B-P 2704, Lomé –Togo.

In accordance with the Agreement Establishing the Bank, the Bank, its property, other assets, income and its operations and transactions shall be exempt from all taxation and customs duties. The Bank is also exempt from any obligation to pay, withhold or collect any tax or duty.

2. Basis of preparation

a. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and its interpretations as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

b. Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following assets and liabilities that are stated at their fair value: land and building, financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Functional and Presentation Currencies

The Bank conducts its operations in the currencies of its member countries. As a result of the application of IAS 21 revised, "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates", it was concluded that the Unit of Account (UA) most faithfully represented the aggregation of economic effects of events, conditions and the underlying transactions of the Bank conducted in different currencies. The UA is also the currency in which the financial statements are presented. The value of the Unit of Account is defined as equivalent to one Special Drawing Right (SDR) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) or any unit adopted for the same

purpose by the IMF. In line with the Bank's policy, Management approved the execution of currency exchange transactions to align the composition of the net assets of the Bank to the SDR.

Currency translation

Income and expenses are translated to UA at the rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated into UA at rates prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated into UA at historical rates. Translation differences are included in the determination of net income. Capital subscriptions are recorded in UA at the rates prevailing at the time of receipt and are not subsequently retranslated. When currencies are converted into other currencies, the resulting gains or losses are included in the determination of net income. The rates used for translating currencies into UA at 31 December 2025 and 2024 respectively are below:

Year	USD	GBP	EURO	Franç CFA
2025	1.369500	1.017800	1.165530	764.537562
2024	1.304130	1.039520	1.254820	823.107963

The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest UA. The presentation currency remains the same as the functional currency.

2.1. Initial application of new amendments to the existing standards effective for current financial period

In the current year, the group has applied the following amendment to IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the IASB which is mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2025. Its adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 21 <i>The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates</i> titled <i>Lack of Exchangeability</i>	The group has adopted the amendments to IAS 21 for the first time in the current year. The amendments specify how to assess whether a currency is exchangeable, and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not.
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CHAPTER VI: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

2.2. New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet effective

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Bank's financial statements are disclosed below. The Bank intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards	Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, and IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

The directors do not expect that the adoption of the standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the group in future periods, except if indicated below.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7—Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments.

The amendments in Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7) are:

Derecognition of a financial liability settled through electronic transfer

The amendments permit an entity to deem a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) that is settled using an electronic payment system to be discharged (and derecognised) before the settlement date if specified criteria are met. If an entity elects to apply this accounting policy, it must do so for all settlements made through the same electronic payment system.

Classification of financial assets

- *Contractual terms that are consistent with a basic lending arrangement*

The amendments provide guidance on how an entity should assess whether contractual cash flows of a financial asset are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. This is intended to assist an entity to apply the requirements for assessing contractual cash flow characteristics to financial assets with features linked to environmental, social and governance (ESG) concerns.

- *Assets with non-recourse features*

The amendments enhance the description of the term 'non-recourse', in particular to specify that a financial asset has non-recourse features if an entity's ultimate

right to receive cash flows is contractually limited to the cash flows generated by specified assets.

- *Contractually linked instruments*

The amendments clarify the characteristics of contractually linked instruments that distinguish them from other transactions. Specifically, the amendments highlight that in such instruments a prioritisation of payments to the holders of financial assets using multiple contractually linked instruments (tranches) is established through a waterfall payment structure, resulting in concentrations of credit risk and a disproportionate allocation of losses between the holders of different tranches. The amendments also note that not all transactions with multiple debt instruments meet the criteria of transactions with multiple contractually linked instruments. In addition, the amendments clarify that the reference to instruments in the underlying pool can include financial instruments that are not within the scope of the classification requirements.

Disclosures

- *Investments in equity instruments designated at FVTOCI*

The requirements in IFRS 7 are amended to require an entity to disclose the fair value gain or loss presented in other comprehensive income during the period, showing separately the fair value gain or loss that relates to investments derecognised in the period and the fair value gain or loss that relates to investments held at the end of the period.

- *Contractual terms that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows*

The amendments require an entity to disclose the contractual terms that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows on the occurrence (or non-occurrence) of a contingent event that does not relate directly to changes in a basic lending risks and costs. The requirements apply to each class of financial asset measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI and each class of financial liability measured at amortised cost.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 with earlier application permitted. If an entity elects to apply these amendments for an earlier period, it is required to either:

- apply all the amendments at the same time and disclose that fact or
- apply only the amendments to the classification of financial assets for that earlier period and disclose that fact.

The amendments are required to be applied retrospectively, in accordance with IAS 8, with specific exceptions.

The directors of the entity anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the group's consolidated financial statements in future periods.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards

The IASB issued amendments to five IFRS Accounting Standards as part of its annual improvements process.

IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards—Hedge accounting by a first-time adopter

For consistency with the requirements in IFRS 9, IFRS 1: B5-B6 were amended to refer to the 'qualifying criteria' for hedge accounting (instead of the 'conditions') and to add cross-references to IFRS 9:6.4.1 to improve the understandability of IFRS 1.

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures—Gain or loss on derecognition

The amendments remove an obsolete cross-reference in IFRS 7: B38 to a paragraph that had been deleted when IFRS 13 was issued, and align the wording of this paragraph with the terms used in IFRS 13.

Guidance on implementing IFRS 7—Disclosure of deferred difference between fair value and transaction price

The amendments update IFRS 7: IG14 to make the wording of that paragraph consistent with IFRS 7:28 and improve the internal consistency of the wording in the example in IFRS 7: IG14.

Guidance on implementing IFRS 7—Introduction and credit risk disclosures

The amendments add a statement to IFRS 7: IG1 clarifying that the guidance does not necessarily illustrate all the requirements in the referenced paragraphs of IFRS 7. The amendments also simplify the explanation of the aspects of the requirements in the referenced paragraphs of IFRS 7. The amendments also simplify the explanation of the aspects of the requirements that are not illustrated in IFRS 7: IG20B.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments—Derecognition of lease liabilities

The amendments add a cross-reference to IFRS 9:3.3.3 in IFRS 9.2.1(b)(ii) to clarify that, when a lessee has determined that a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with IFRS 9, the lessee is required to apply IFRS 9:3.3.3 and therefore recognise any resulting gain or loss in profit or loss.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments—Transaction price

The amendments replace 'their transaction price (as defined in IFRS 15)' in IFRS 9.5.1.3 with 'the amount determined by applying IFRS 15' to address inconsistency between IFRS 9.5.1.3 and the requirements of IFRS 15 which may require a receivable to be measured at an amount that differs from the amount of the transaction price recognised as revenue.

Additionally, the reference to 'transaction price' (as defined in IFRS 15) is deleted from Appendix A of IFRS 9.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7—Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity

Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

The following requirements of IFRS 9 are affected by the amendments:

- the own-use requirements in IFRS 9 are amended to include the factors an entity is required to consider when applying IFRS 9:2.4 to contracts to buy and take delivery of renewable electricity for which the source of production of the electricity is nature-dependent; and
- the hedge accounting requirements in IFRS 9 are amended to permit an entity using a contract for nature-dependent renewable electricity with specified characteristics as a hedging instrument:
 - i. to designate a variable volume of forecast electricity transactions as the hedged item if specified criteria are met; and
 - ii. to measure the hedged item using the same volume assumptions as those used for the hedging instrument.

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Amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures And IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

IFRS 7 and IFRS 19 were amended to introduce disclosure requirements about contracts for nature-dependent electricity with specified characteristics.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, with earlier application permitted. The amendments to the own use exemption are required to be applied retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 using the facts and circumstances at the date of initial application. The amendments to the hedge accounting requirements are to be applied prospectively to new hedging relationships designated on or after the date of initial application.

The directors of the entity anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the group's consolidated financial statements in future periods.

IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows—Cost method

The amendment replaces the term 'cost method' with 'at cost' in IAS 7:37 in line with the removal of the definition of 'cost method' from the IFRS Accounting Standards.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, with early application permitted. An entity is required to apply the amendments to IFRS 9:2.1(b)(ii) to lease liabilities that are extinguished on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies that amendment. No specific transition provisions are provided in respect of the other amendments.

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements—Determination of a 'de facto agent'

The amendments address concerns that the requirements in IFRS 10: B73-B74 might, in some situations, be contradictory.

IFRS 10: B73 refers to 'de facto agents' as parties acting on the investor's behalf and states that the determination of whether other parties are acting as de facto agents requires judgement. However, the second sentence of IFRS 10: B74 includes more conclusive language and states that a party is a de facto agent when those that direct the activities of the investor have the ability to direct that party to act on the investor's behalf. The amendments update IFRS 10: B74 to use less conclusive language and to clarify that the relationship described in IFRS 10: B74 is just one example of a circumstance in which judgement is required to determine whether a party is acting as a de facto agent.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1, carrying forward many of the requirements in IAS 1 unchanged and complementing them with new requirements. In addition, some paragraphs from IAS 1 have been moved to IAS 8 and IFRS 7. Furthermore, the IASB has made minor amendments to IAS 7 and IAS 33 *Earnings per Share*.

IFRS 18 introduces new requirements to:

- present specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss
- provide disclosures on management-defined performance measures (MPMs) in the notes to the financial statements
- improve aggregation and disaggregation.

An entity is required to apply IFRS 18 for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with earlier application permitted. The amendments to IAS 7 and IAS 33, as well as the revised IAS 8 and IFRS 7, become effective when an entity applies IFRS 18. IFRS 18 requires retrospective application with specific transition provisions.

The directors of the entity anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the group's consolidated financial statements in future periods.

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

IFRS 19 permits an eligible subsidiary (defined as a subsidiary that does not have public accountability and has an ultimate or intermediate parent that produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards) to provide reduced disclosures when applying IFRS Accounting Standards in its financial statements.

The new standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 with earlier application permitted.

The directors of the entity do not anticipate that IFRS 19 will be applied for purposes of the consolidated financial statements of the group.

3. Summary of material accounting policies

The material accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements by the Bank.

3.1 Financial assets and liabilities

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Bank's Statement of Financial Position when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Recognised financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If the transaction price differs from fair value at initial recognition, the Bank will account for such difference as follows:

- if fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, then the difference is recognised in profit or loss on initial recognition (i.e. day 1 profit or loss);
- in all other cases, the fair value will be adjusted to bring it in line with the transaction price (i.e. day 1 profit or loss will be deferred by including it in the initial carrying amount of the asset or liability).

After initial recognition, the deferred gain or loss will be released to profit or loss on a rational basis, only to the extent that it arises from a change in a factor (including time) that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability.

Financial assets

Under IFRS 9 all financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date where the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets classified as at FVTPL are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of IFRS 9 are required to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

- Debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI), are subsequently measured at amortised cost;
- Debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is both to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the debt instruments, and that have contractual cash flows that are SPPI, are subsequently measured at FVTOCI.
- All other debt instruments (e.g. debt instruments managed on a fair value basis, or held for sale) and equity investments are subsequently measured at FVTPL.

However, the Bank may make the following irrevocable election / designation at initial recognition of a financial asset on an asset-by-asset basis:

- The Bank may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies, in OCI; and,
- The Bank may irrevocably designate a debt instrument that meets the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch (referred to as the fair value option).

Debt instruments at amortised cost or at FVTOCI

The Bank assesses the classification and measurement of a financial asset based on the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset and the Bank's business model for managing the asset.

For an asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI, its contractual terms should give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding (SPPI).

For the purpose of SPPI test, principal is the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. That principal amount may change over the life of the financial asset (e.g. if there are repayments of principal). Interest consists of consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin. The SPPI assessment is made in the currency in which the financial asset is denominated.

CHAPTER VI: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Contractual cash flows that are SPPI are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Contractual terms that introduce exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement, such as exposure to changes in equity prices or commodity prices, do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are SPPI. An originated or an acquired financial asset can be a basic lending arrangement irrespective of whether it is a loan in its legal form.

An assessment of business models for managing financial assets is fundamental to the classification of a financial asset. The Bank determines the business models at a level that reflects how financial assets of Banks are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. The Bank's business model does not depend on management's intentions for an individual instrument, therefore the business model assessment is performed at a higher level of aggregation rather than on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

The Bank has more than one business model for managing its financial instruments which reflect how the Bank manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The Bank's business models determine whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both.

The Bank considers all relevant information available when making the business model assessment. However this assessment is not performed on the basis of scenarios that the Bank does not reasonably expect to occur, such as so-called worst case or stress case scenarios. The Bank takes into account all relevant evidence available such as:

- how the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way in which those risks are managed; and
- how managers of the business are compensated (e.g. whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected).

At initial recognition of a financial asset, the Bank determines whether newly recognised financial assets are part of an existing business model or whether they reflect the commencement of a new business model. The Bank reassesses its business models each reporting period to determine whether the business models have changed since the preceding period. For

the current and prior reporting period the Bank has not identified a change in its business models.

When a debt instrument measured at FVTOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain/ loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. In contrast, for an equity investment designated as measured at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain/ loss previously recognised in OCI is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss but transferred within equity.

Debt instruments that are subsequently measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI are subject to impairment.

In the current and prior reporting period the Bank has applied the fair value option and so has designated debt instruments that meet the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets at FVTPL are:

- assets with contractual cash flows that are not SPPI; or/and
- assets that are held in a business model other than held to collect contractual cash flows or held to collect and sell; or
- assets designated at FVTPL using the fair value option.

These assets are measured at fair value, with any gains/ losses arising on re- measurement, recognised in profit or loss. Fair value is determined in the manner described in note 7.

Reclassifications

If the business model under which the Bank holds financial assets changes, the financial assets affected are reclassified. The classification and measurement requirements related to the new category apply prospectively from the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model that results in reclassifying the Bank's financial assets. During the current financial year and previous accounting period there was no change in the business model under which the Bank holds financial assets and therefore no reclassifications were made. Changes in contractual cash flows are considered under the accounting policy on modification and derecognition of financial assets described below.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

The carrying amount of financial assets that are denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. Specifically:

- for financial assets measured at amortised cost that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the 'other operating income' line item;
- for debt instruments measured at FVTOCI that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences on the amortised cost of the debt instrument are recognised in profit or loss in the 'other operating income' line item.
- for financial assets measured at FVTPL that are not part of a designated hedge accounting relationship, exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss either in 'net trading income', if the asset is held for trading, or in 'net income from other financial instruments at FVTPL' if otherwise held at FVTPL; and
- for equity instruments measured at FVTOCI, exchange differences are recognised in OCI in the investment revaluation reserve.

Impairment

The Bank recognises loss allowances for ECLs on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- Loans and advances to banks;
- Loans and advances to customers;
- Debt investment securities;
- Fixed deposits;
- Loan commitments issued; and
- Financial guarantee contracts issued.

No impairment loss is recognised on equity investments.

With the exception of POCI financial assets (which are considered separately below), ECLs are required to be measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- 12-month ECL, i.e. lifetime ECL that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date, (referred to as Stage 1); or
- full lifetime ECL, i.e. lifetime ECL that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument, (referred to as Stage 2 and Stage 3).

A loss allowance for full lifetime ECL is required for a financial instrument if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition.

For all other financial instruments, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL.

The Bank's policy is always to measure loss allowances for lease receivables as lifetime ECL.

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of the present value of credit losses. These are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Bank under the contract and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive arising from the weighting of multiple future economic scenarios, discounted at the asset's EIR.

- For undrawn loan commitments, the ECL is the difference between the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank if the holder of the commitment draws down the loan and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive if the loan is drawn down; and
- For financial guarantee contracts, the ECL is the difference between the expected payments to reimburse the holder of the guaranteed debt instrument less any amounts that the Bank expects to receive from the holder, the debtor or any other party.

The Bank measures ECL on an individual basis, or on a collective basis for portfolios of loans that share similar economic risk characteristics. The measurement of the loss allowance is based on the present value of the asset's expected cash flows using the asset's original EIR, regardless of whether it is measured on an individual basis or a collective basis.

More information on measurement of ECLs is provided in note 8, including details on how instruments are grouped when they are assessed on a collective basis.

Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Credit-impaired financial assets are referred to as Stage 3 assets. Evidence of credit impairment includes observable data about the following events:

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- A breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- The lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;

- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties; or
- The purchase of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

It may not be possible to identify a single discrete event instead, the combined effect of several events may have caused financial assets to become credit-impaired. The Bank assesses whether debt instruments that are financial assets measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI are credit-impaired at each reporting date. To assess if sovereign and corporate debt instruments are credit impaired, the Bank considers factors such as bond yields, credit ratings and the ability of the borrower to raise funding.

A loan is considered credit-impaired when a concession is granted to the borrower due to a deterioration in the borrower's financial condition, unless there is evidence that as a result of granting the concession the risk of not receiving the contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. For financial assets where concessions are contemplated but not granted the asset is deemed credit impaired when there is observable evidence of credit-impairment including meeting the definition of default. The definition of default (see below) includes unlikelihood to pay indicators and a back-stop if amounts are overdue for 90 days or more.

Purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets

POCI financial assets are treated differently because the assets are credit-impaired at initial recognition. For these assets, the Bank recognises all changes in lifetime ECL since initial recognition as a loss allowance with any changes recognized in profit or loss. A favourable change for such assets creates an impairment gain.

Definition of default

Critical to the determination of ECL is the definition of default. The definition of default is used in measuring the amount of ECL and in the determination of whether the loss allowance is based on 12-month or lifetime ECL, as default is a component of the probability of default (PD) which affects both the measurement of ECLs and the identification of a significant increase in credit risk.

The Bank considers the following as constituting an event of default:

- The borrower is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Bank; or
- The borrower is unlikely to pay their credit obligations to the Bank in full.

The definition of default is appropriately tailored to reflect different characteristics of different types of assets. Loans are considered as being past due once the customer has breached an advised limit or has been advised of a limit smaller than the current amount outstanding.

When assessing if the borrower is unlikely to pay their credit obligation, the Bank takes into account both qualitative and quantitative indicators. The information assessed depends on the type of the asset, for example in corporate lending a qualitative indicator used is the breach of covenants, which is not relevant for retail lending. Quantitative indicators, such as overdue status and non-payment on another obligation of the same counterparty are key inputs in this analysis. The Bank uses a variety of sources of information to assess default which are either developed internally or obtained from external sources.

Significant increase in credit risk

The Bank monitors all financial assets, issued loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts that are subject to the impairment requirements to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk the Bank will measure the loss allowance based on lifetime rather than 12-month ECL. The Bank's accounting policy is to use the practical expedient method, that financial assets with 'low' credit risk at the reporting date are deemed not to have had a significant increase in credit risk. As a result the Bank monitors all financial assets, issued loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts that are subject to impairment for significant increase in credit risk.

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the reporting date based on the remaining maturity of the instrument with the risk of a default occurring that was anticipated for the remaining maturity at the current reporting date when the financial instrument was first recognised. In making this assessment, the Bank considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort, based on the Bank's historical experience and expert credit assessment including forward-looking information.

Multiple economic scenarios form the basis of determining the probability of default at initial recognition and at subsequent reporting dates. Different economic scenarios will lead to a different probability of

default. It is the weighting of these different scenarios that forms the basis of a weighted average probability of default that is used to determine whether credit risk has significantly increased.

For corporate lending, forward-looking information includes the future prospects of the industries in which the Bank's counterparties operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, relevant think-tanks and other similar organisations, as well as consideration of various internal and external sources of actual and forecast economic information. For retail, lending forward looking information includes the same economic forecasts as corporate lending with additional forecasts of local economic indicators, particularly for regions with a concentration to certain industries, as well as internally generated information of customer payment behaviour. The Bank allocates its counterparties to a relevant internal credit risk grade depending on their credit quality.

The quantitative information is a primary indicator of significant increase in credit risk and is based on the change in lifetime PD by comparing:

- the remaining lifetime PD at the reporting date; with
- the remaining lifetime PD for this point in time that was estimated based on facts and
- circumstances at the time of initial recognition of the exposure.

The PDs used are forward looking and the Bank uses the same methodologies and data used to measure the loss allowance for ECL (please refer to note 8).

The qualitative factors that indicate significant increase in credit risk are reflected in PD models on a timely basis. However the Bank still considers separately some qualitative factors to assess if credit risk has increased significantly. For corporate lending there is particular focus on assets that are included on a 'watch list'. Giving an exposure is on a watch list once there is a concern that the creditworthiness of the specific counterparty has deteriorated. For retail lending the Bank considers the expectation of forbearance and payment holidays, credit scores and events such as unemployment, bankruptcy, divorce or death.

Given that a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition is a relative measure, a given change, in absolute terms, in the PD will be more significant for a financial instrument with a lower initial PD than compared to a financial instrument with a higher PD.

As a back-stop when an asset becomes 30 days past due, the Bank considers that a significant increase in credit risk has occurred and the asset is in stage 2 of the impairment model, i.e. the loss allowance is measured as the lifetime ECL.

Modification and derecognition of financial assets

A modification of a financial asset occurs when the contractual terms governing the cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified between initial recognition and maturity of the financial asset. A modification affects the amount and/or timing of the contractual cash flows either immediately or at a future date. In addition, the introduction or adjustment of existing covenants of an existing loan would constitute a modification even if these new or adjusted covenants do not yet affect the cash flows immediately but may affect the cash flows depending on whether the covenant is or is not met (e.g. a change to the increase in the interest rate that arises when covenants are breached).

The Bank renegotiates loans to customers in financial difficulty to maximize collection and minimize the risk of default. A loan forbearance is granted in cases where although the borrower made all reasonable efforts to pay under the original contractual terms, there is a high risk of default or default has already happened and the borrower is expected to be able to meet the revised terms. The revised terms in most of the cases include an extension of the maturity of the loan, changes to the timing of the cash flows of the loan (principal and interest repayment), reduction in the amount of cash flows due (principal and interest forgiveness) and amendments to covenants. The Bank has an established forbearance policy which applies for corporate and retail lending.

When a financial asset is modified the Bank assesses whether this modification results in derecognition. In accordance with the Bank's policy a modification results in derecognition when it gives rise to substantially different terms.

To determine if the modified terms are substantially different from the original contractual terms the Bank considers the following:

- Qualitative factors, such as contractual cash flows after modification are no longer SPPI, change in currency or change of counterparty, the extent of change in interest rates, maturity, covenants. If these do not clearly indicate a substantial modification, then;

- A quantitative assessment is performed to compare the present value of the remaining contractual cash flows under the original terms with the contractual cash flows under the revised terms, both amounts discounted at the original effective interest. If the difference in present value is greater than 10% the Bank deems the arrangement substantially different leading to derecognition.

In the case where the financial asset is derecognised the loss allowance for ECL is remeasured at the date of derecognition to determine the net carrying amount of the asset at that date. The difference between this revised carrying amount and the fair value of the new financial asset with the new terms will lead to a gain or loss on derecognition. The new financial asset will have a loss allowance measured based on 12-month ECL except in the rare occasions where the new loan is considered to be originated-credit impaired. This applies only in the case where the fair value of the new loan is recognised at a significant discount to its revised paramount because there remains a high risk of default which has not been reduced by the modification.

The Bank monitors credit risk of modified financial assets by evaluating qualitative and quantitative information, such as if the borrower is in past due status under the new terms.

When the contractual terms of a financial asset are modified and the modification does not result in derecognition, the Bank determines if the financial asset's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing:

- the remaining lifetime PD estimated based on data at initial recognition and the original contractual terms; with
- the remaining lifetime PD at the reporting date based on the modified terms.

For financial assets modified as part of the Bank's forbearance policy, where modification did not result in derecognition, the estimate of PD reflects the Bank's ability to collect the modified cash flows taking into account the Bank's previous experience of similar forbearance action, as well as various behavioural indicators, including the borrower's payment performance against the modified contractual terms. If the credit risk remains significantly higher than what was expected at initial recognition the loss allowance will continue to be measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The loss allowance on forborne loans will generally only be measured based on 12-month ECL when there is evidence of the borrower's improved repayment behaviour following modification leading to

a reversal of the previous significant increase in credit risk.

Where a modification does not lead to derecognition the Bank calculates the modification gain/loss comparing the gross carrying amount before and after the modification (excluding the ECL allowance). Then the Bank measures ECL for the modified asset, where the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the expected cash shortfalls from the original asset.

The Bank derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the asset's cash flows expire (including expiry arising from a modification with substantially different terms), or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are transferred to another entity. If the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Bank recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Bank retains all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset substantially, the Bank continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain/loss that had been recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of equity investment designated as measured at FVTOCI, where the cumulative gain/loss previously recognised in OCI is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Bank retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Bank allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain/loss allocated to it that had been recognised in OCI is recognised in profit or loss. A cumulative gain/loss that had been recognised in OCI is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

This does not apply for equity investments designated as measured at FVTOCI, as the cumulative gain/loss previously recognised in OCI is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

Write-off

Loans and debt securities are written off when the Bank has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset (either in its entirety or a portion of it), after receiving approval from the Board of Directors of the Bank. This is the case when the Bank determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. The Bank may apply enforcement activities to financial assets written off. Recoveries resulting from the Bank's enforcement activities will result in impairment gains.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position.

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: no loss allowance is recognised in the statement of financial position as the carrying amount is at fair value. However, the loss allowance is included as part of the revaluation amount in the investments revaluation reserve;
- loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: as a provision; and
- Where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Bank cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component the Bank presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision.

Financial liabilities and equity

Debt and equity instruments that are issued are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

A financial liability is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset or to exchange financial

assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Bank or a contract that will or may be settled in the Bank's own equity instruments and is a non-derivative contract for which the Bank is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of its own equity instruments, or a derivative contract over own equity that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash (or another financial asset) for a fixed number of the Bank's own equity instruments.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Bank are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Bank's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain/loss is recognised

in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Bank's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is

- held for trading, or
- designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Bank manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading or contingent consideration that may be paid by an acquirer as part of a business combination and may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial liability forms part of a Bank of financial assets or financial liabilities or both,

which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Bank's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the Banking is provided internally on that basis; or

- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IFRS 9 permits the entire hybrid (combined) contract to be designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains/losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain/loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'net income from other financial instruments at FVTPL' line item in the profit or loss account.

However, for non-derivative financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in OCI, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in OCI would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is recognised in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognised in OCI are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss; instead, they are transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

For issued loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts that are designated as at FVTPL all gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.

In making the determination of whether recognising changes in the liability's credit risk in OCI will create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, the Bank assesses whether it expects that the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk will be offset in profit or loss by a change in the fair value of another financial instrument measured at FVTPL. This determination is made at initial recognition.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including deposits and borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The

EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. For details on EIR see the "net interest income section" above.

The Bank derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Bank's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

When the Bank exchanges with the existing lender one debt instrument into another one with substantially different terms, such exchange is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, the Bank accounts for substantial modification of terms of an existing liability or part of it as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new liability. It is assumed that the terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective rate, is at least, 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability.

Date of recognition

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way trades: purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

Categorisation of financial assets and liabilities

The Bank classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss; loans and receivables and Financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Financial liabilities are classified as either held at fair value through profit or loss, or at amortised cost. Management determines the categorisation of its financial assets and liabilities at initial recognition.

Financial assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss

This category has two sub-categories: financial assets and liabilities held for trading, and those designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception. A financial asset or liability is classified as trading if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term.

Financial assets and liabilities may be designated at fair value through profit or loss when the designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities on a different basis, or a Bank of financial assets and/or liabilities is managed and its performance evaluated on a fair value basis.

Loans and advances

Loans and advances are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

Financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) Financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) are those non-derivative financial assets that are not classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivable or amortised cost.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

This relates to all other liabilities that are not designated at fair value through profit or loss.

Initial recognition

The Bank recognises Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities when it becomes a party to the contract.

Financial Assets and Liabilities are initially recognised at fair value plus directly attributable transaction cost except for those that are classified as fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) are subsequently measured at fair value with the resulting changes recognised in equity. The fair value changes on FVOCI assets are recycled to the statement of profit or loss when the underlying asset is sold, matured or derecognised, except for equity instruments. Financial assets and liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at fair value with the resulting changes recognised in profit or loss. Loans and receivables and other liabilities are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment loss.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the right to receive cash flows from the financial assets has expired or where the Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. Any interest in the transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Bank is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

3.2. Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- in the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Bank.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

The Bank measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

- Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.
- Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

For complex instruments such as swaps, the Bank uses proprietary models, which are usually developed from recognised valuation models. Some or all of the inputs into these models may be derived from market prices or rates or are estimates based on assumptions.

The value produced by a model or other valuation technique may be adjusted to allow for a number of factors as appropriate, because valuation techniques

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cannot appropriately reflect all factors that market participants take into account when entering into a transaction. Management believes that these valuation adjustments are necessary and appropriate to fairly stated financial instruments carried at fair value on the statement of financial position.

Day 1 profit or loss

When the transaction price differs from the fair value of other observable current market transactions in the same instrument, or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets, the Bank immediately recognises the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a Day 1 profit or loss) in Net trading income. In cases where fair value is determined using data which is not observable, the difference between the transaction price and model value is only recognised in the profit or loss when the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognised.

3.3. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, cash and balances with other banks and amounts due from banks and other financial institutions with an original maturity of three months or less.

3.4. Property and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Land and buildings are measured at fair value, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and other property and equipment are measured at amortised cost. The Bank does not depreciate the land component of its properties.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components).

The Bank performs a revaluation of its land and buildings every five (5) years using an independent valuer to ensure that the fair value does not differ significantly from its carrying amount.

Assets classified as Capital Work-In-Progress are held at cost. Assets in this class of property and equipment are not depreciated. On completion, the asset is transferred

to the relevant asset category, and depreciation starts in the month of transfer.

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property or equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Bank and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognised in the profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment.

The depreciation rates applicable to property and equipment assets are as follows:

Land	-
Buildings	2%
Motor vehicles	20%
Furniture and fittings	20%
Furniture and fittings of residence	20%
Office equipment	20%
Electric Installations	20%
Office partitioning	25%
Computers and accessories'	33 1/3%

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at the reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposal of property and equipment are determined by comparing proceeds from disposal with the carrying amounts of property and equipment and are recognised in the profit or loss as other income.

3.5. Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Financial guarantees are initially recognised at their fair value, and the fair value is amortised over the life of the financial guarantee. The financial guarantees are subsequently carried at the higher value of the amortised amount and the present value of any expected payment (when a payment under the guarantee has become probable).

3.6. Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in the profit or loss when they are due.

Long service award

Provisions are made by the Bank for long service award described as separation allowances. The long service award is a month's salary for staff for every 1 year worked and two months' salary for D category of staff. The provision is done using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The Bank appoints the services of an actuary every five (5) years in the determination of the long service award. Within the 5-year period, the obligation is assessed internally by the Bank.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when the Bank is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to terminate employment before the normal retirement date. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognised if the Bank has made an offer encouraging voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably.

Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A provision is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

3.7. Impairment on non-financial assets

The carrying amount of the Bank's non-financial assets other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

3.8. Fees and commissions

Fees and commission income and expenses that are an integral part of the effective interest rate on financial instruments are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate.

Other fees and commission income, including account servicing fees, investment management fees, sales commission, placement and arrangement fees and syndication fees are recognised as the related services are performed.

Other fees and commission expense relates mainly to transaction and service fees, which are expensed as the services are received.

3.9. Collateral repossessed

The Bank's policy is to determine whether a repossessed asset can be best used for its internal operations or should be sold. Assets determined to be useful for the internal operations are transferred to their relevant asset category at their fair value. Assets for which selling is determined to be a better option are transferred to assets held for sale at their fair value (if financial assets) and fair value less cost to sell for non-financial assets at the repossession date in, line with the Bank's policy in its normal course of business, the Bank does not physically repossess properties or other assets in its retail portfolio, but engages external agents to recover funds, generally at auction, to settle outstanding debt. Any surplus funds are returned to the customers/obligors. As a result of this practice, the residential properties under legal repossession processes are not recorded on the statement of financial position.

4. Critical judgements and estimates in applying the Bank's accounting policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires Management to make judgement, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are

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believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgement about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately below), that the Directors have made in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in financial statements.

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e. an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of valuation models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, estimation is required in establishing fair values. Judgements and estimates include considerations of liquidity and model inputs related to items such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), funding value adjustments, correlation and volatility.

Impairment losses on loans and advances

The Bank reviews its individually significant loans and advances at each reporting date to assess whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Going concern

The Bank's Management has made an assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, Management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depend on the results of the Solely Payment of Principal and Interest (SPPI) and the business model test. The Bank determines the business model at a level that reflects how Banks of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgment reflecting all relevant evidence, including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Bank monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Bank's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate, and if it is not appropriate, whether there has been a change in business model, and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets.

Significant increase of credit risk

Expected Credit Losses (ECL) are measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for stage 1 assets, or lifetime ECL assets for stage 2 or stage 3 assets. An asset moves to stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. IFRS 9 does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased the Bank takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward looking information.

Creation of groups of assets with similar credit risk characteristics: When ECLs are measured on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped on the basis of shared risk characteristics. Refer to note 8 for details of the characteristics considered in this judgement.

The Bank monitors the appropriateness of the credit risk characteristics on an ongoing basis to assess whether they continue to be similar. This is required in order to ensure that should credit risk characteristics change there is appropriate re-segmentation of the assets. This may result in new portfolios being created or assets moving to an existing portfolio that better reflects the similar credit risk characteristics of that class of assets. Re-segmentation of portfolios and movement between portfolios is more common when there is a significant increase in credit risk (or when that

significant increase reverses) and so assets move from 12-month to lifetime ECLs, or vice versa, but it can also occur within portfolios that continue to be measured on the same basis of 12-month or lifetime ECLs but the amount of ECL changes because the credit risk of the portfolios differ.

Models and assumptions used: The Bank uses various models and assumptions in measuring fair value of financial assets as well as in estimating ECL. Judgement is applied in identifying the most appropriate model for each type of asset, as well as for determining the assumptions used in these models, including assumptions that relate to key drivers of credit risk.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are key estimations that the directors have used in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements:

Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and determining the forward looking information relevant to each scenario: When measuring ECL the Bank uses reasonable and supportable forward looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other.

Probability of default (PD): (PD) constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions. See note 3 for more details, including analysis of the sensitivity of the reported ECL to changes in PD resulting from changes in economic drivers.

Loss Given Default (LGD): LGD is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integral credit enhancements. See note 3 for more details, including analysis of the sensitivity of the reported ECL to changes in LGD resulting from changes in economic drivers.

Fair value measurement and valuation process: In estimating the fair value of a financial asset or a liability, the Bank uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where such Level 1 inputs are not available the Bank uses valuation models to determine the fair value of its financial instruments.

4.1. Financial risk management

4.1.1. Introduction and Overview

The Bank has a risk appetite, approved by the Board of Directors, which expresses the level of risk the Bank is prepared to take. It plays a central role in the development of the Bank's strategic plans and policies. Its overall risk appetite has not changed. The Bank regularly assesses its overall risk profile, performs stress test and monitors concentrations to ensure that it is operating within its approved risk appetite.

The Bank reviews and adjusts its underwriting standards and limits in line with observed and anticipated changes in its environment and the evolving expectations of its stakeholders. It has maintained its general prudence while continuing to support its major customers.

Risk management is at the heart of its business. One of the main risks it incurs comes from granting credit to its customers through its trading and lending operations. Beyond credit risk, it is also exposed to a range of other types of risk, such as cross-border, market, liquidity, operational, pension, reputational and other risks inherent in its strategy and product range.

4.1.2. Risk Management Framework

The ultimate responsibility for setting our risk appetite and managing risk effectively rests with the Board. Acting within an authority delegated by the Board, the Board Risk Committee (BRC), whose membership is comprised exclusively of non-executive directors of the Board, has responsibility for oversight and review of prudential risks, including but not limited to credit, market, liquidity, operational and reputational. It reviews the bank's overall risk appetite and makes recommendations thereon to the Board.

Its responsibilities also include reviewing the appropriateness and effectiveness of the country's risk management systems and controls, considering the implications of material regulatory change proposals, ensuring effective due diligence on monitoring the activities of the Country Risk Committee (RiskCO) and Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO).

The BRC receives quarterly reports on risk management, including portfolio trends, policies and standards, liquidity and capital adequacy, and is authorised to investigate or seek any information relating to an activity within its terms of reference.

The Risk Committee (RiskCo) is responsible for the management of all risks other than ALCO. RiskCo is responsible for the establishment of, and compliance with, policies relating to credit risk, market risk, operational risk, and reputational risk. RiskCo also defines our overall risk management framework. RiskCo

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oversees committees such as Country Operational Risk Committee, Group Special Asset Management, Early Alert (CIB, RB and CB), and Credit Approval Committee.

ALCO is responsible for the management of capital and the establishment of, and compliance with, policies relating to statement of financial position management, including management of liquidity, capital adequacy and structural foreign exchange and interest rate risk.

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty will default on their contractual obligations, resulting in financial loss to the Bank. The Bank's main income-generating activity is lending to customers, and therefore, credit risk is a principal risk. Credit risk mainly arises from loans and advances to customers and other banks (including related commitments to lend such as loan or credit card facilities), investments in debt securities and derivatives that are an asset position. The Bank considers all elements of credit risk exposure, such as counterparty default risk, geographical risk and sector risk, for risk management purposes.

Credit risk management

The Bank's Credit Committee is responsible for managing the Bank's credit risk by:

Ensuring that the Bank has appropriate credit risk practices, including an effective system of internal control, to consistently determine adequate allowances in accordance with the Bank's stated policies and procedures, IFRS and relevant supervisory guidance.

Identifying, assessing and measuring credit risk across the Bank, from an individual instrument to a portfolio level.

Creating credit policies to protect the Bank against the identified risks including the requirements to obtain collateral from borrowers, to perform robust ongoing credit assessment of borrowers and to continually monitor exposures against internal- risk limits.

Limiting concentrations of exposure by type of asset, counterparties, industry, credit rating, geographic location etc.

Establishing a robust control framework regarding the authorisation structure for the approval and renewal of credit facilities.

Developing and maintaining the Bank's risk grading to categorise exposures according to the degree of risk of default. Risk grades are subject to regular reviews.

Developing and maintaining the Bank's processes for measuring ECL including monitoring of credit risk, incorporation of forward looking information and the method used to measure ECL.

Establishing a sound credit risk accounting assessment and measurement process that provides it with a strong basis for common systems, tools and data to assess credit risk and to account for ECL. Providing advice, guidance and specialist skills to business units to promote best practice throughout the Bank in the management of credit risk.

The internal audit function performs regular audits making sure that the established controls and procedures are adequately designed and implemented.

Significant increase in credit risk

As explained in note 1 the Bank monitors all financial assets that are subject to impairment requirements to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk the Bank will measure the loss allowance based on lifetime rather than 12-month ECL.

Internal credit risk ratings

In order to minimize credit risk, the Bank has tasked its Credit Management Committee to develop and maintain the Bank's credit risk grading to categories exposures according to their degree of risk of default. The Bank's credit risk grading framework comprises ten categories. The credit rating information is based on a range of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of default and applying experienced credit judgement. The nature of the exposure and type of borrower are taken into account in the analysis. Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of risk of default.

The credit risk grades are designed and calibrated to reflect the risk of default as credit risk deteriorates. As the credit risk increases the difference in risk of default between grades also changes. Each exposure is allocated to a credit risk grade at initial recognition, based on the available information about the counterparty. All exposures are monitored and the credit risk grade is updated to reflect current information. The monitoring procedures followed are both general and tailored to the type of exposure. The following data are typically used to monitor the Bank's exposures:

- Payment record, including payment ratios and ageing analysis;
- Extent of utilization of granted limit;
- Forbearances (both requested and granted);
- Changes in business, financial and economic conditions;
- Credit rating information supplied by external rating agencies;

- For private sector exposures: internally generated data of customer behaviour, affordability metrics etc.; and
- For public sector exposures: information obtained by periodic review of customer files including audited financial statements review, market data such as prices of credit default swaps (CDS) or quoted bonds where available, changes in the financial sector the customer operates etc.

The Bank uses credit risk grades as a primary input into the determination of the term structure of the PD for exposures. The Bank collects performance and default information about its credit risk exposures analysed by jurisdiction or region and by type of product and borrower as well as by credit risk grading. The information used is both internal and external depending on the portfolio assessed. The table below provides a mapping of the Bank's internal credit risk grades to external ratings.

Bank's credit risk grades	Fitch rating	Description
1	AAA	Low to fair risk
2	AA+ to AA	Low to fair risk
3	A+ to A	Low to fair risk
4	BBB+ to BBB	Monitoring
5	BB+ to BB	Monitoring
6	B+ to B	Monitoring
7	CCC+	Substandard
8	CCC	Substandard
9	CC+ to CC-	Doubtful
10	C, D	Impaired

Significant increase in credit risk

The Bank analyses all data collected using statistical models and estimates the remaining lifetime PD of exposures and how these are expected to change over time. The factors taken into account in this process include macro-economic data such as GDP growth, unemployment, benchmark interest rates and house prices. The Bank generates a 'base case' scenario of the future direction of relevant economic variables as well as a representative range of other possible forecast scenarios. The Bank then uses these forecasts, which are probability-weighted, to adjust its estimates of PD-

Incorporation of forward-looking information

The Bank uses forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort in its assessment of a significant increase in credit risk as well as in its measurement of ECL (Refer to note 8 for measurement of ECL). The Bank employs experts who use external and internal information to generate a 'base case'

scenario of future forecast of relevant economic variables, along with a representative range of other possible forecast scenarios. The external information used includes economic data and forecasts published by governmental bodies and monetary authorities.

The Bank applies probabilities to the forecast scenarios identified. The base case scenario is the single most-likely outcome and consists of information used by the Bank for strategic planning and budgeting. The Bank has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments and, using a statistical analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses. The Bank has not made changes in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period.

Grouping of instruments for losses measured on a collective basis

For expected credit loss provisions modelled on a collective basis, a grouping of exposures is performed on the basis of shared risk characteristics, such that risk exposures within a group are homogeneous. In performing this grouping, there must be sufficient information for the group to be statistically credible. The grouping of financial instruments for assessment of credit loss provisions on a collective basis is based on the industry sectors of the exposures. Stage 2 and Stage 3 loans are however assessed individually.

Measurement of ECL

The key inputs used for measuring ECL are:

- Probability of Default (PD);
- Loss Given Default (LGD); and
- Exposure at Default (EAD).

As explained above these figures are generally derived from internally developed statistical models and other historical data and they are adjusted to reflect probability-weighted forward-looking information. PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. It is estimated as at a point in time.

The calculation is based on statistical rating models and assessed using rating tools tailored to the various categories of counterparties and exposures. These statistical models are based on market data (where available), as well as internal data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors. PDs are estimated considering the contractual maturities of exposures and estimated prepayment rates.

The estimation is based on current conditions, adjusted to account for future conditions that will impact PD. LGD

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is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due, and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from any collateral.

The LGD models for secured assets consider forecasts of future collateral valuation taking into account sale discounts, time to realisation of collateral, cross-collateralisation and seniority of claim, cost of realisation of collateral and cure rates (i.e. exit from non-performing status). LGD models for unsecured assets consider time of recovery, recovery rates and seniority of claims.

The calculation is on a discounted cash flow basis, where the cash flows are discounted by the original EIR of the loan. EAD is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, and expected drawdowns on committed facilities.

The Bank's modelling approach for EAD reflects expected changes in the balance outstanding over the lifetime of the loan exposure that are permitted by the current contractual terms, such as amortisation profiles, early repayment or overpayment, changes in utilisation of undrawn commitments and credit mitigation actions taken before default.

The Bank uses EAD models that reflect the characteristics of the portfolios. The Bank measures ECL considering the risk of default over the maximum contractual period (including extension options) over which the entity is exposed to credit risk and not a longer period, even if contract extension or renewal is common business practice. However, for financial instruments such as revolving credit facilities that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment component, the Bank's contractual ability to demand repayment and cancel the undrawn commitment does not limit the Bank's exposure to credit losses to the contractual notice period.

For such financial instruments the Bank measures ECL over the period that it is exposed to credit risk and ECL would not be mitigated by credit risk management actions, even if that period extends beyond the maximum contractual period. These financial instruments do not have a fixed term or repayment structure and have a short contractual cancellation period.

However, the Bank does not enforce in the normal day-to-day management the contractual right to cancel these financial instruments. This is because these financial instruments are managed on a collective basis and are cancelled only when the Bank becomes aware of an increase in credit risk at the facility level. This longer

period is estimated taking into account the credit risk management actions that the Bank expects to take to mitigate ECL, e.g. reduction in limits or cancellation of the loan commitment.

4.1.3. Risk limit control and mitigation policies

The Bank manages, limits and controls concentrations of credit risk wherever they are identified – in particular, to individual counterparties and banks, and to industries and countries.

The Bank structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or banks of borrowers, and to geographical and industry segments. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and subject to an annual or more frequent review, when considered necessary.

Limits on the level of credit risk by product and industry sector are approved quarterly by the Board of Directors.

The exposure to any one borrower including banks and brokers is further restricted by sub-limits covering on- and off-balance sheet exposures, and daily delivery risk limits in relation to trading items such as forward foreign exchange contracts. Actual exposures against limits are monitored daily.

Lending limits are reviewed in the light of changing market and economic conditions and periodic credit reviews and assessments of probability of default.

Some other specific control and mitigation measures are outlined below:

(a) Collateral

The Bank employs a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. The most traditional of these is the taking of security for funds advanced, which is common practice. The Bank implements guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation. The principal collateral types for loans and advances are:

- Mortgages over residential properties.
- Charges over business assets such as premises, inventory and accounts receivable.
- Charges over financial instruments such as debt securities and equities.

Collateral held as security for financial assets other than loans and advances depends on the nature of the instrument. Longer-term finance and lending to corporate entities are generally secured; revolving individual credit facilities are generally unsecured. In addition, in order to minimise the credit loss the Bank will seek additional collateral from the counterparty

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as soon as impairment indicators are identified for the relevant individual loans and advances.

(b) Financial covenants (for credit related commitments and loan books)

The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Guarantees and standby letters of credit carry the same credit risk as loans. Documentary and commercial letters of credit – which are written undertakings by the Bank on behalf of a customer authorising a third party to draw drafts on the Bank up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions – are collateralised by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore carry less risk than a direct loan.

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of authorisations to extend credit in the form of loans, guarantees or letters of credit. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Bank is potentially exposed to loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments. However, the likely amount of loss is less than the total unused commitments, as most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards (often referred to as financial covenants).

On-balance sheet

At 31 December 2025	Loans and advances to customers	Equity at FVTPL	Debt instruments at FVTOCI	Short term funds	Financial assets at amortised cost	Total
	UA	UA	UA	UA	UA	UA
Power / Energy	182,025,689	-	1,278,024	-	-	183,303,713
Communication	68,402,339	-	-	-	-	68,402,339
Infrastructure / Transport	470,855,754	-	22,074,795	-	-	492,930,549
Agriculture and Rural development	45,543,615	-	3,629,869	-	-	49,173,484
Water Supply and Sanitation	69,134,489	-	-	-	-	69,134,489
Finance & Industry	546,209,470	6,034,447	11,431,521	-	93,663,245	657,338,683
Multi-sector & Social/Health	151,318,649	-	35,723,162	-	-	187,041,811
Other assets	-	-	-	14,294,195	-	14,294,195
Total	1,533,490,005	6,034,447	74,137,371	14,294,195	93,663,245	1,721,619,263
Allowance for credit losses of Assets	-48,828,687	-	-	-	-923,703	-49,752,390
Net carrying amount	1,484,661,318	6,034,447	74,137,371	14,294,195	92,739,542	1,671,866,873

The Bank monitors the term to maturity of credit commitments because longer-term commitments generally have greater degrees of credit risk than shorter-term commitments.

4.1.3. Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held or other credit enhancements

The Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the gross carrying amounts of the financial assets with the exception of financial and other guarantees issued by the Bank for which the maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the maximum amount the Bank would have to pay if the guarantees are called on. The financial assets are categorised by the industry sectors of the Bank's counterparties.

Loans and advances to customers form 89.07% of the total maximum exposure; 5.44% represent investments in short term and 5.49% represent balances with banks, placements, and other assets.

The following table breaks down the Bank's credit exposure at carrying amounts (without taking into account any collateral held or other credit support), as categorised by the industry sectors of the Bank's counterparties.

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At 31 December 2024	Loans and advances to customers	Equity at FVTPL	Debt instruments at FVTOCI	Short term funds	Financial assets at amortised cost	Total
	UA	UA	UA	UA	UA	UA
Power / Energy	178,881,808	-	1,278,024	-	-	180,159,832
Communication	27,412,700	-	-	-	-	27,412,700
Infrastructure / Transport	310,433,168	-	22,074,795	-	-	332,507,963
Agriculture and Rural Development	48,184,453	-	3,520,328	-	-	51,704,781
Water Supply and Sanitation	44,044,899	-	-	-	-	44,044,899
Finance& Industry	500,704,033	3,508,330	11,431,521	-	117,103,857	632,747,741
Multi-sector & Social/Health	139,848,494	-	710,732	-	11,845,291	152,404,517
Other assets	-	-	-	14,489,699	-	14,489,699
Total	1,249,509,556	3,508,330	39,015,400	14,489,699	128,949,148	1,435,472,133
Allowance for credit losses of Assets	(40,985,751)	-	-	-	(1,351,531)	(42,337,282)
Net carrying amount	1,208,523,805	3,508,330	39,015,400	14,489,699	127,597,617	1,393,134,851

4.1.4. Credit Quality

The Bank manages the credit quality of its financial assets using internal credit ratings. It is the Bank's policy to maintain accurate and consistent risk ratings across the credit portfolio. This facilitates focused management of the applicable risks and the comparison of credit exposures across all lines of business, geographic regions and products. The rating system is supported by a variety of financial analytics, combined with processed market information to provide the main inputs for the measurement of counterparty risk. All internal risk ratings are tailored to the various categories and are derived in accordance with the Bank's rating policy. The attributable risk ratings are assessed and updated regularly.

The credit quality of the Bank's loans and advances is categorised as follows:

Stage 1 Loans and advances

These are loans and advances that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition, or that have low credit risk (where the optional simplification is applied) at the reporting date. They are considered "performing" credits and are rated from 1 to 8 in the Bank's internal credit risk grading system.

Stage 2 Loans and advances

These are loans and advances that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition but do not have objective evidence of a credit loss event. These are considered "the Watch List Credit" in the Bank's internal credit risk grading system and are rated 9.

Stage 3 Loans and advances

These are loans and advances that have objective evidence of a credit loss event. Stage 3 allocation is driven by either the identification of credit impairment or an exposure being classified as defaulted. These loans are considered "non-performing" in the Bank's internal credit risk grading system and are rated 10.

All loans and advances are categorised as follows in the comparative period:

Neither past due nor impaired

These are loans and securities where contractual interest, or principal payments, are not past due.

Past due but not impaired

Loans and securities where contractual interest or principal payments are past due, but the Bank believes that impairment is not appropriate on the basis of the level of security/collateral available and/or the stage of collection of amounts owed to the Bank.

Impaired loans and securities

Impaired loans and securities are loans and securities for which the Bank determines that it is probable that it will be unable to collect all principal and interest due according to the contractual terms of the loan/securities agreement(s). These are loans and securities specifically impaired.

Loans with renegotiated terms

The contractual terms of a loan may be modified for a number of reasons, including changing market conditions, customer retention, and other factors not related to a current or potential credit deterioration of the customer. The Bank renegotiates loans to customers

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to maximise collection opportunities and minimise the risk of default. The revised terms of renegotiated facilities usually include extended maturity, changing the timing of interest payments and amendments to the terms of the loan agreement. There are two loans (Ahl Hotel Marriott, Hotel 2 Fevrier) with renegotiated terms as at 31 December 2024.

Impairment assessment under IFRS 9

The Bank assesses its impairment for the purpose of IFRS reporting using the 'forward-looking' Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model in line with provisions of IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments.

The Bank records an allowance for expected losses for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at FVPL, together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The allowance is based on the expected credit losses associated with the probability of default in the next twelve months unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the probability of default over the life of the asset.

The measurement of expected credit losses is based on the product of the instrument's probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD), and exposure at default (EAD), discounted to the reporting date using the effective interest rate.

The ECL model has three stages. The Bank recognises a 12-month expected loss allowance on initial recognition (stage 1) and a lifetime expected loss allowance when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (stage 2). Stage 3 requires objective evidence that an asset is credit-impaired, and then a lifetime expected loss allowance is recognised.

The Bank writes off a loan/security balance (and any related allowances for impairment losses) when the Credit Department determines that the loans are uncollectible. This determination is reached after considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the borrower's financial position, such that the borrower can no longer pay the obligation, or that proceeds from collateral will not be sufficient to pay back the entire exposure.

Credit Risk Exposure

An analysis of the Bank's credit risk exposure per class of financial asset, internal rating and "stage" without taking into account the effects of any collateral or other credit enhancements is provided in the following tables. Unless specifically indicated, for financial assets, the amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts. For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the amounts in the table represent the amounts committed or guaranteed, respectively.

Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased credit-impaired	Total
At 31-December-2025	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		
Grades 1-3: Low to fair risk	1,353,957,539	-	-	-	1,353,957,539
Grades 4-5: Monitoring	-	-	-	-	-
Grades 6-8: Substandard	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 9: Doubtful	-	90,387,819	-	-	90,387,819
Grades 10: Impaired	-	-	89,144,648	-	89,144,648
Gross carrying amount	1,353,957,539	90,387,819	89,144,648	-	1,533,490,005
Loss allowance	(2,566,243)	(1,304,842)	(44,957,601)	-	(48,828,687)
Carrying amount	1,351,391,296	89,082,977	44,187,046	-	1,484,661,318

Fixed Deposit	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased credit-impaired	Total
At 31-December-2025	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		
Grades 1-3: Low to fair risk	93,663,245	-	-	-	93,663,245
Grades 4-5: Monitoring	-	-	-	-	-
Grades 6-8 : Substandard	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 9: Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
Grades 10: Impaired	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	93,663,245	-	-	-	93,663,245
Loss allowance	(923,703)	-	-	-	(923,703)
Carrying amount	92,739,542	-	-	-	92,739,542

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Loans and advances	UA
At 31-December-2025	
Neither past due nor impaired	1,353,957,539
Past due but not impaired	90,387,819
Impaired	89,144,648
Gross amounts	1,533,490,005
Loss allowance	(48,828,687)
Net amounts	1,484,661,318

Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased credit-impaired	Total
At 31-December-2024	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		
Grades 1-3: Low to fair risk	1,020,677,402	-	-	-	1,020,677,402
Grades 4-5: Monitoring	-	-	-	-	-
Grades 6-8: Substandard	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 9: Doubtful	-	177,425,632	-	-	177,425,632
Grades 10: Impaired	-	-	51,406,522	-	51,406,522
Gross carrying amount	1,020,677,402	177,425,632	51,406,522	-	1,249,509,556
Loss allowance	(3,055,824)	(2,878,034)	(35,051,893)	-	(40,985,751)
Carrying amount	1,017,621,578	174,547,598	16,354,628	-	1,208,523,805

Fixed Deposit	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased credit-impaired	Total
At 31-December-2024	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		
Grades 1-3: Low to fair risk	117,103,857	-	-	-	117,103,857
Grades 4-5: Monitoring	-	-	-	-	-
Grades 6-8: Substandard	-	-	-	-	-
Grade 9: Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
Grades 10: Impaired	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	117,103,857	-	-	-	117,103,857
Loss allowance	(1,351,531)	-	-	-	(1,351,531)
Carrying amount	115,752,326	-	-	-	115,752,326

Loans and advances	UA
At 31-December-2024	
Neither past due nor impaired	1,020,677,402
Past due but not impaired	177,425,632
Impaired	51,406,522
Gross amounts	1,249,506,556
Loss allowance	(40,985,751)
Net amounts	1,208,523,805

Loss allowance

The loss allowance recognised in the period is impacted by a variety of factors, as described below:

- Transfers between stages 1, 2 or 3 due to financial instruments experiencing significant increases (or decreases) of credit risk or becoming credit-impaired in the period, and the consequent “step up” (or “step down”) between 12-month and lifetime ECL;

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Additional allowances for new financial instruments recognised during the period, as well as releases for financial instruments derecognised during the period;

- Impact on the measurement of ECL due to changes in PDs, EADs and LGDs in the period, arising from regular refreshing of inputs to models;
- Impacts on the measurement of ECL due to changes made to models and assumptions;
- Discount unwind within ECL due to the passage of time, as ECL is measured on a present value basis;
- Model parameters updates and enhancements to key model inputs;
- Foreign exchange translations for assets denominated in foreign currencies and other movements; and
- Financial assets derecognised during the period and write-offs of allowances related to assets that were written off during the period.

The tables below analyse the movement of the loss allowance during the year on loans and advances to customers at **amortised cost**.

2025	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Purchased credit- impaired	Total
Loss allowance as at 1 January 2025	(3,055,823)	(2,878,033)	(35,051,892)	-	(40,985,748)
Movements with P&L impact:					
Transfers:					
Transfers from Stage 1 to Stage 2	12,196	(12,196)		-	-
Transfers from Stage 1 to Stage 3	7,910		(7,910)		-
Transfers from Stage 2 to Stage 3		1,161,096	(1,161,096)		-
Transfers from Stage 2 to Stage 1	(7,207)	7,207			-
Increases/(decreases)					-
Increases/(decreases) due to a change in credit risk	304,661	417,088	(8,736,703)	-	(8,014,954)
Release of allowance for financial assets due to write-off	-				-
Written off due to the waiver of loan	-				-
Changes in model assumptions and methodologies					-
Foreign exchange and other movements	-	-	-	-	-
Total net P&L charge of Assets	317,560	1,573,195	(9,905,709)	-	(8,014,954)
Employee benefits-loans below market rate	172,017				172,017
Loss allowance of Assets at 31 December 2025	(2,566,247)	(1,304,838)	(44,957,601)	-	(48,828,687)
Loss allowance of undrawn commitments (off-balance sheet)		-	-	-	
Loss allowance as at 1 January 2025	(366,749)				(366,749)
Decreases/(Increases) due to a change in credit risk	121,610				121,610
Loss allowance of undrawn commitments (off-balance sheet) at 31 December 2024	(245,139)	-	-	-	(245,139)
Loss allowance at 31 December 2025	(2,811,387)	(1,304,838)	(44,957,601)	-	(49,073,826)

Significant changes in the gross carrying amount of financial assets that contributed to the changes in the loss allowance are as follows:

The structured paydown of a significant portion of stage 1 loans and advances to customers which resulted in a decrease in the gross loan book and the loss allowance on stage 2 loans and advances.

More information about the significant changes in the gross carrying amount of financial assets during the period that contributed to changes in the loss allowance is provided in the table below.

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The tables below analyse the movement of the loss allowance during 2024 on loans and advances to customers at amortised cost.

2024	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Purchased credit- impaired	Total
Loss allowance as at 1 January 2024	(732,403)	(965,001)	(36,636,842)		(38,334,246)
Movements with P&L impact:					
Transfers:					
Transfers from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers from Stage 2 to Stage 3					-
Transfers from Stage 2 to Stage 1					
Increases/(decreases)					
Increases/(decreases) due to a change in credit risk	(1,623,049)	(1,913,032)	(2,067,096)	-	(5,603,177)
Release of allowance for financial assets due to write-off	-		3,652,046		3,652,046
Written off due to the waiver of loan	-		(3,807,666)		(3,807,666)
Changes in model assumptions and methodologies					-
Foreign exchange and other movements	-	-	-	-	-
Total net P&L charge of Assets	(1,623,049)	(1,913,032)	(2,222,716)	-	(5,758,797)
Written off due to the waiver of loan	-	-	3,807,666	-	3,807,666
Employee benefits-loans below market rate	(700,371)				(700,371)
Loss allowance of Assets at 31 December 2024	(3,055,823)	(2,878,033)	(35,051,892)	-	(40,985,748)
Loss allowance of undrawn commitments (off-balance sheet)		-	-	-	
Loss allowance as at 1 January 2024	(366,749)				(366,749)
Increases/(decreases) due to a change in credit risk	-				
Loss allowance of undrawn commitments (off-balance sheet) at 31 December 2024	(366,749)	-	-	-	(366,749)
Loss allowance at 31 December 2024	(3,422,572)	(2,878,033)	(35,051,892)	-	(41,352,497)

Credit Collateral

The Bank holds collateral against loans and advances to customers in the form of cash, treasury bills/certificates, stock and shares of reputable quoted companies, legal mortgages, debentures and guarantees. Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of borrowing and updated periodically.

Collateral generally is not held over placements with other Banks, except when securities are held as part of reverse repurchase and securities borrowing activity. Collateral is usually also not held against investment securities.

Other collateral is mainly domiciliation of payments (sales, invoices, salaries, allowances and terminal benefits), lien on shipping documents, corporate guarantees and similar collateral.

Other financial assets comprising cash and bank balances (including balances with the central bank), investment securities and accounts receivable are not secured. The Bank's investment in government

securities, as well as balances held with other banks, are not considered to require collateral given their sovereign nature.

Liquidity Risk

The Bank defines liquidity risk as the risk that it will encounter difficulty meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

It is the policy of the Bank to maintain adequate liquidity at all times, and for all currencies. Hence, the Bank aims to be in a position to meet all obligations, to repay depositors, to fulfil commitments to lend and to meet any other commitments.

A substantial portion of the Bank's assets is funded by Member States' contributions and debentures/borrowings issued by the Bank. These are widely diversified by type and maturity, and they represent a stable source of funds. Lending is normally funded by liabilities in the same currency.

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An analysis of various maturities (undiscounted) of the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities is provided below:

Maturities of financial assets and financial liabilities, undiscounted, include interests.

2025					
	3-6 months	6-12 months	1- 5 Years	Over 5 Years	December 2025
Assets	UA	UA	UA	UA	UA
Cash and bank balances	47,771,669	0	4,716,069	33,240,404	85,728,142
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	92,739,542		-	-	92,739,542
Equity and debt investments	6,034,447	0	74,137,371	0	80,171,818
Loans and advances	130,783,488	191,307,927	479,590,670	682,979,233	1,484,661,318
Other assets	14,225,551	0	68,644	0	14,294,195
Total assets	291,554,697	191,307,927	558,512,754	716,219,637	1,757,595,015
Liabilities					
Other liabilities	67,687,460	21,509,862	20,031,223	29,668,951	138,897,496
Borrowings	71,506,543	211,621,760	595,240,717	207,308,295	1,085,677,315
Total liabilities	139,194,003	233,131,622	615,271,940	236,977,246	1,224,574,811
Net gap	152,360,694	-41,823,695	-56,759,186	479,242,391	533,020,204

2024					
	3-6 months	6-12 months	1- 5 Years	Over 5 Years	December 2024
Assets	UA	UA	UA	UA	UA
Cash and bank balances	32,639,545		3,128,736	14,528,570	50,296,851
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	115,752,326		-	-	115,752,326
Equity and debt investments	3,508,330		50,860,691		54,369,021
Loans and advances	102,036,568	174,664,215	591,646,542	402,518,923	1,270,866,248
Other assets	14,449,411		40,288		14,489,699
Total assets	268,386,180	174,664,215	645,676,257	417,047,493	1,505,774,145
Liabilities					
Other liabilities	49,313,859	25,227,901	9,356,725	27,002,071	110,900,556
Borrowings	85,947,587	102,424,508	538,713,054	169,238,229	896,323,378
Total liabilities	135,261,445	127,652,409	548,069,779	196,240,300	1,007,223,934
Net gap	133,124,735	47,011,806	97,606,478	220,807,193	498,550,211

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Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities

2025					
	Fair Value through Profit or Loss	Amortized Cost	Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	Total Carrying Amount	Total Fair value Amount
Assets	UA	UA	UA	UA	UA
Cash and bank balances	85,728,142	0	0	85,728,142	85,728,142
Other assets		14,294,195	0	14,294,195	14,294,195
Financial assets at amortised cost	0	92,739,542	0	92,739,542	92,739,542
Equity investment and debt instruments	6,034,447	29,820,836	44,316,535	80,171,818	76,464,949
Loans and advances	0	1,484,661,318	0	1,484,661,318	1,410,428,252
Total assets	91,762,589	1,621,515,891	44,316,535	1,757,595,015	1,678,976,629
Liabilities					
Other liabilities	0	138,897,496	0	138,897,496	131,952,621
Borrowings	0	1,085,677,315	0	1,085,677,315	1,031,393,449
Total liabilities	0	1,224,574,811	0	1,224,574,811	1,163,346,071

2024					
	Fair Value through Profit or Loss	Amortized Cost	Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	Total Carrying Amount	Total Fair value Amount
Assets	UA	UA	UA	UA	UA
Cash and bank balances		50,296,851	-	50,296,851	50,296,851
Other assets	-	14,489,699	-	14,489,699	14,489,699
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	115,752,326	-	115,752,326	115,752,326
Equity investment and debt instruments	3,508,330	11,845,291	39,015,400	54,369,021	53,158,340
Loans and advances	-	1,208,523,805	-	1,208,523,805	1,087,671,424
Total assets	3,508,330	1,400,907,972	39,015,400	1,443,431,702	1,321,368,641
Liabilities					
Other liabilities	-	110,900,556	-	110,900,556	110,900,556
Borrowings	-	892,324,371	-	892,324,371	847,708,152
Total liabilities	-	1,003,224,927	-	1,003,224,927	958,608,708

The Bank discloses the contractual expiry by maturity of the Bank's contingent liabilities and commitments. Each undrawn loan commitment is included in the time band containing the earliest date it can be drawn down.

Management of Market Risk

The Bank recognises market risk as the exposure created by potential changes in market prices and rates, such as interest rates, equity prices and foreign exchange rates. The Bank is exposed to market risk arising principally from customer-driven transactions.

Market risk is governed by the Bank's Department of Risk Analysis (DRA), which is supervised by ALCO, and which agrees with policies, procedures and levels of risk appetite in terms of Value at Risk ("VaR"). The DRA provides market risk oversight and guidance on policy setting. Policies cover both the trading and non-trading books of the Bank. The non-trading book is defined as the Banking Book. Limits are proposed by the businesses within the terms of the agreed policy.

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The DRA also approves the limits within delegated authorities and monitors exposures against these limits. Additional limits are placed on specific instruments and currency concentrations where appropriate. Sensitivity measures are used in addition to VaR as risk management tools.

VaR models are back-tested against actual results to ensure pre-determined levels of accuracy are maintained. The Bank's DRA complements the VaR measurement by regularly stress-testing Market Risk exposures to highlight potential risks that may arise from extreme market events that are rare but plausible. Stress-testing is an integral part of the Market Risk Management framework and considers both historical market events and forward-looking scenarios. Ad hoc scenarios are also prepared reflecting specific market conditions. A consistent stress-testing methodology is applied to trading and non-trading books.

Stress scenarios are regularly updated to reflect changes in risk profile and economic events. The DRA has responsibility for reviewing stress exposures and, where necessary, enforcing reductions in overall market risk exposure. It also considers stress-testing results as part of its supervision of risk appetite. The stress-testing methodology assumes that management action would be limited during a stress event, reflecting the decrease in liquidity that often occurs. Contingency plans are in place and can be relied on in the event of any liquidity crisis. The Bank also has a Liquidity Crisis Management Committee, which monitors the application of its policies.

Foreign Exchange Exposure

The Bank's foreign exchange exposures comprise trading and non-trading foreign currency translation exposures. Foreign exchange exposures are principally derived from transactions. Concentration of UA's equivalence of foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities, and off-statement of financial position items, are disclosed below:

2025						
	USD	GBP	EURO	CFA	Others	2025
	UA	UA	UA	UA	UA	UA
Assets						
Cash and bank balances	53,675,891		22,785,506	9,266,745		85,728,142
Financial assets at amortised cost	45,924,166		35,043,554	11,771,822		92,739,542
Equity investment	39,598,240		630,273	39,943,305		80,171,818
Loans and advances	627,796,039		295,404,229	561,461,050		1,484,661,318
Other assets	9,947,765		1,485,188	2,861,242		14,294,195
Total assets	776,942,101	0	355,348,750	625,304,164		1,757,595,015
Liabilities						
Other liabilities	21,914,350	1,622,754	44,131,836	71,228,556		138,897,496
Borrowings	554,676,057	-	277,216,911	253,784,347	-	1,085,677,315
Total liabilities	576,590,407	1,622,754	321,348,747	325,012,903		1,224,574,811

2024						
	USD	GBP	EURO	CFA	Others	2024
	UA	UA	UA	UA	UA	UA
Assets						
Cash and bank balances	43,735,151	-	1,421,884	5,139,816	-	50,296,851
Financial assets at amortised cost	26,887,216	-	8,435,987	80,429,123	-	115,752,326
Equity investment	29,435,341		610,732	24,322,948	-	54,369,021
Loans and advances	500,107,209		292,773,575	415,643,021		1,208,523,805
Other assets	0		5,016,578	1,730,965	7,742,156	14,489,699
Total assets	600,164,917	0	308,258,756	527,265,873	7,742,156	1,443,431,702
Liabilities						
Other liabilities	20,131,854	1,588,848	34,924,732	54,255,122	0	110,900,556
Borrowings	379,211,480	-	227,877,147	285,235,744	-	892,324,371
Total liabilities	399,343,334	1,588,848	262,801,879	339,490,866	0	1,003,224,927

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A change of 100 basis points in foreign currency rates at the reporting date would have impacted equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below:

2025	100 b p	100 b p
	Increase	Decrease
	UA	UA
Exchange Gain	1,914,145	(1,914,145)
Exchange Loss	1,890,220	(1,890,220)
Net impact	23,926	(23,926)

2024	100 b p	100 b p
	Increase	Decrease
	UA	UA
Exchange Gain	1,017,875	(1,017,875)
Exchange Loss	1,012,674	(1,012,674)
Net impact	5,201	(5,201)

Interest rate exposure

The principal risk to which non-trading portfolios are exposed is the risk of loss from fluctuations in the future cash flows or fair values of financial instruments because of a change in market interest rates. Interest rate risk is managed principally through monitoring interest rate gaps and by having pre-approved limits for repricing bands. ALCO is the monitoring body for compliance with these limits and is assisted by the Bank's DRA in its day-to-day monitoring activities.

The management of interest rate risk against interest rate gap limits is supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities to various standard and non-standard interest rate scenarios. Standard scenarios that are considered on a monthly basis include a 100-basis point (bp) parallel fall or rise in market interest rates.

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have impacted equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below:

2025	100 b p	100 b p
	Increase	Decrease
	UA	UA
Interest income impact	903,584	(903,584)
Interest expense impact	(560,609)	560,609
Net impact	342,975	(342,975)

2024	100 b p	100 b p
	Increase	Decrease
	UA	UA
Interest income impact	870,940	(870,940)
Interest expense impact	(547,807)	547,807
Net impact	323,133	(323,133)

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5. Capital Management

Stated capital

The Bank's capital is analysed into two tiers:

- Tier 1 capital, which includes Member States' capital contribution, other stakeholders' contribution, income surplus/retained earnings, and other regulatory adjustments relating to items that are included in equity but are treated differently for capital adequacy purposes.
- Tier 2 capital, which includes qualifying subordinated liabilities.

The Bank did not have any Tier 2 capital during the period under review.

The Bank's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The impact of the level of capital on shareholders' return is also recognised, and the Bank or Group recognises the need to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with greater gearing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The Bank's capital position at 31 December was as follows:

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
Stated Capital	507,092,167	430,904,088
Income surplus	21,262,500	13,978,454
Revaluation Reserve	8,727,129	8,727,129
Total Equity (Tier 1)	537,081,796	453,609,671

Capital allocation

The allocation of capital between specific operations and activities is, to a large extent, driven by the optimisation of the return achieved on the capital allocated. The amount of capital allocated to each operation or activity is based primarily upon the regulatory capital, but in some cases, the regulatory requirements do not fully reflect the varying degree of risk associated with different activities. In such cases, the capital requirements may be flexed to reflect differing risk profiles, subject to the overall level of capital to support a particular operation or activity not falling below the minimum required for regulatory purposes.

The process of allocating capital to specific operations and activities is undertaken independently of those responsible for the operation and is subject to review by the Bank's ALCO.

The Board of Directors reviews the Bank's policies in respect of capital management and allocation regularly.

Risk-weighted assets		
	2025	2024
	UA	UA
Credit risk	1,484,661,318	1,208,523,805
Market risk	-	-
Operational risk	4,822,847	4,097,557
Total risk-weighted assets	1,489,484,165	1,212,599,267
Total capital expressed as a percentage of total risk-weighted assets	36.06%	37.41%

6. Contingencies

a. Contingencies

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
Undrawn commitments ⁴	815,969,106	753,752,546
Letters of credit	17,891,774	70,987,802
Total	833,860,876	824,740,348

b. Provisions on contingencies

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
Provisions on Undrawn Commitments	(245,139)	(366,749)

7. Fair value categorisation of financial instruments⁵

Valuation principles

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price), regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using a valuation technique. In order to show how fair values have been derived, financial instruments are classified based on a hierarchy of valuation techniques, as explained below.

Valuation governance

The Bank's fair value methodology and the governance over its models include a number of controls and other procedures to ensure appropriate safeguards are in place to ensure its quality and adequacy. All new product initiatives (including their valuation methodologies)

⁴ These relate to undisbursed loan amounts held by the Bank on request by customer for disbursement

⁵ Recognising that there have been no transfers in or out of Level 1/2/3

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are subject to approval by various functions of the Bank, including the risk and finance functions. The responsibility of ongoing measurement resides with the business and product line divisions.

Once submitted, fair value estimates are also reviewed and challenged by the Risk and Finance functions. The independent price verification process for financial reporting is ultimately the responsibility of the Treasury Division within Finance, which reports to the Director of Finance.

The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period by the level in the fair value hierarchy, into which the fair value measurement is categorised.

2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	UA	UA	UA	UA
Debt and equity instruments	6,034,447	29,820,836	44,316,535	80,171,818
Total at 31 December 2025	6,034,447	29,820,836	44,316,535	80,171,818

2024 ⁶	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	UA	UA	UA	UA
Debt and equity instruments	3,508,330	11,845,291	39,015,400	54,369,021
Total at 31 December 2024	3,508,330	11,845,291	39,015,400	54,369,021

Valuation techniques

Equity instruments

The fair value of the instrument classified as Level 1 (see above) was derived from quoted prices for that financial instrument. The fair value of the instruments classified as Level 2 (see above) was calculated using the discounted cash flow method. The risk fee rate adjusted by credit risk was used for discounting future cash flows.

Government debt securities

Government debt securities are financial instruments issued by sovereign governments and consist mainly of long-term bonds with either fixed or floating rate interest payments. When active market prices are not

available, the Bank uses discounted cash flow models with observable market inputs of similar instruments and bond prices to estimate future index levels and extrapolating yield outside the range of active market trading, in which instances the Bank classifies those securities as Level 2.

Fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value.

A comparison, by class, of the carrying amounts and fair values of the Bank's financial instruments that are not carried at fair value in the financial statements is presented above in note 4.1 related to "Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities".

8. Interest income

The total interest income calculated using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method is as follows:

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
Interest on loans and advances	79,585,784	77,913,819
Interest on fixed deposits	8,613,363	7,887,085
Interest on delayed loan repayments	837,098	1,293,138
Interest on Government bonds	1,322,160	441,883
Total	90,358,405	87,535,925

⁶ Restated to present the unquoted equity instruments balance in the correct level of the fair value hierarchy

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9. Interest expense

The total interest expense is calculated using the EIR method for financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
Interest on borrowings	17,762,947	37,017,162
Interest on debentures	38,297,955	17,763,577
Total interest expense	56,060,902	54,780,739

10. a. Fees and commission income⁷

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
Commitment charges	3,856,674	2,700,465
Service charges	1,668,470	1,117,843
Commission fees	1,281,470	1,261,141
Total fee and commission income from contracts with customers	6,806,614	5,079,449

b. Trading income

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
Fees from letters on credit transactions	544,228	451,924

11. Fees and commissions expense

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
Commission expense ⁸	5,031,589	3,329,376

12. Other income/(expenses)

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
Miscellaneous income ⁹	1,782,600	2,069,344
Dividend income	711,031	510,638
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	(10,734)	(72,962)
Rental operating income (Note 12.1)	79,717	65,948
Net foreign exchange (loss)/gain	1,062,215	(451,819)
Gain on foreign currency revaluation	1,129,384	971,912
Total	4,754,212	3,093,061

⁷ Relates to processing fees charged on loans disbursed to customers

⁸ Fees and commissions charged on borrowings.

⁹ Miscellaneous income relates to commissions on foreign transactions

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13. Other Operating Expenses

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
General expenses ¹⁰	1,631,248	1,248,285
Official mission	927,204	979,135
Office repairs and maintenance	924,082	963,638
Studies and project evaluation	858,317	956,681
Conference expenses	692,663	641,530
Printing and office stationery	401,397	573,135
Post and telecommunication	220,228	183,362
Publicity and advertisement	618,418	226,108
Vehicle maintenance	77,724	97,261
Audit fees	99,996	62,500
Total	6,451,277	5,931,635

14. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
Balances with other banks	85,590,000	50,200,893
Cash in hand	138,142	95,958
Total	85,728,142	50,296,851

15. Financial assets at amortised cost

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
Fixed deposits ¹¹	92,739,542	115,752,326

15.1 Movement of financial assets at amortised cost

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
As at 1 January	115,752,326	117,177,377
Acquisition of financial assets at amortised cost	61,032,814	56,368,760
Redemption of financial assets at amortised cost	(84,486,192)	(57,765,581)
Accrued interest	12,766	1,302,168
Reversal of provision	427,828	(1,351,531)
At 31 December	92,739,542	115,752,326

15.2 Impairment allowance on financial assets at amortised cost

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
As at 1 January	1,351,531	1,170,742
Reversal for the year	(427,828)	180,789
At 31 December	923,703	1,351,531

¹⁰ General expenses relate to other expenses such as donations, end of year gifts, bank charges and annual subscriptions.

¹¹ Fixed deposits represent time deposits with banks with a maturity longer than 6 months

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16. Equity Investments

16.1. Quoted equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
As at 1 January	3,508,330	4,077,826
Loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,526,117	(569,496)
At 31 December	6,034,447	3,508,330

Composition of quoted equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
Quoted equity		
Ecobank Transnational Incorporated (ETI)	6,034,447	3,508,330
Total	6,034,447	3,508,330

Quoted equity instrument relates to the Bank's investment in Ecobank Transnational Incorporated.

16.2. Unquoted equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
As at 1 January	39,015,400	39,591,751
Net gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.	5,191,594	(504,964)
Acquisition of Equity investments	109,541	159,394
Redemption/(acquisition) of Equity investments		(230,781)
At 31 December	44,316,535	39,015,400

Composition of unquoted equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income:

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
Unquoted		
ASKY airlines	29,412,234	22,074,795
Oragroup	3,163,682	6,449,507
African Renewable Energy Fund (AREF)	901,011	1,278,024
Africa Food Security	2,039,026	3,312,302
Liberian Bank for Development and Investment (LBDI)	3,750,633	1,671,465
Caisse Regional de Refinancement Hypothecaire (CRRH)	1,778,158	1,242,495
Fidelis finance	2,463,028	2,068,054
West African Emerging Markets Growth Fund (WAEMGF)	630,273	610,732
Fonds africain d'agriculture	178,490	208,026
African Hospitality Limited	-	100,000
Total	44,316,535	39,015,400

16.3. Debt instruments at amortised cost

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
As at 1 January	11,845,291	10,617,954
Acquisition	20,866,555	2,451,000
Redemption	(2,891,010)	(1,223,663)
At 31 December	29,820,836	11,845,291

Composition of debt instruments at amortised cost

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	2025	2024
	UA	UA
Debentures Acquired		
Togo debentures	29,275,408	8,200,569
Senegal debentures	545,428	3,644,722
Total	29,820,836	11,845,291

17. Loans and advances

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
Loans granted to member states	2,871,780,191	2,356,492,161
Amounts not disbursed	(815,969,106)	(609,788,311)
Amounts disbursed	2,055,811,085	1,746,703,850
Repayments on principal	(541,280,809)	(514,982,011)
Subtotal	1,514,530,276	1,231,721,839
Accrued interests	18,959,729	17,787,717
Gross loans	1,533,490,005	1,249,509,556
Allowance for impairment (Note 17.2)	(48,828,687)	(40,985,751)
Total	1,484,661,318	1,208,523,805

17.1. Credit loss expense on financial assets

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
Charge for the year (Loans and advances) Note : 4.1.5 ¹²	8,014,954	5,603,180
Written off due to the waiver of loan	-	3,807,666
Release of allowance for financial assets due to waiver of loan : Note : 4.1.5 ¹³	-	(3,652,046)
Reversal of provision on fixed deposits (Note 15.2)	(427,828)	180,789
Reversal of provision on undrawn commitments (off-balance sheet liabilities) (Note 6b)	(121,610)	-
Net credit loss expense on financial assets	7,465,515	5,939,589

17.2. Total Impairment on gross loans and advances

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
As at 1 January	40,985,751	38,334,246
Employee benefits-loans below market rate	(172,017)	700,371
Release of allowance for financial assets due to the waiver of loan	-	(3,652,046)
Charge for the year	8,014,953	5,603,180
At 31 December	48,828,687	40,985,751

17.3. Maturity analysis of loans and advances

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
PUBLIC SECTOR		
More than two years but less than three years	200,578,651	58,963,452
More than three years but less than five years	120,326,598	147,996,783
More than five years	444,398,199	387,363,228
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	765,303,448	594,323,463

12 The tables below analyse the movement of the loss allowance during the year on loans and advances to customers at amortized cost.

13 The tables below analyse the movement of the loss allowance during the year on loans and advances to customers at amortized cost.

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	2025	2024
	UA	UA
PRIVATE SECTOR		
More than two years but less than three years	486,700,850	375,052,298
More than three years but less than five years	23,164,606	232,364,277
More than five years	258,321,101	69,126,210
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	768,186,557	676,542,785
TOTAL PUBLIC& PRIVATE SECTOR	1,533,490,005	1,270,866,248

17.4. Economic sector analyses of loans

The distribution of outstanding loans at 31 December are as follows:

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
PUBLIC SECTOR		
Power/energy	125,769,672	134,711,513
Communication	12,119,969	14,924,339
Infrastructure/transport	434,738,361	264,951,601
Agriculture and rural development	45,543,615	48,761,013
Water supply and sanitation	69,134,489	45,727,636
Finance & industry	6,218,152	6,717,517
Multisector & social/health	71,779,191	78,529,845
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	765,303,448	594,323,463

PRIVATE SECTOR		
Power/energy	56,256,017	44,354,945
Communication	56,282,370	18,462,144
Infrastructure/transport	36,117,393	48,427,503
Finance & industry	539,991,319	497,359,179
Multisector & social/health	79,539,458	67,939,014
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	768,186,557	676,542,785
TOTAL PUBLIC & PRIVATE SECTORS	1,533,490,005	1,270,866,248

(iii) Key ratios on loans and advances:

- Loan loss ratio is 3.47% (2024: 3.23%)
- Non-Performing loan ratio (NPL) is 5.81% (2024: 4.11%)
- Ratio of fifty (50) largest exposures (gross funded and nonfunded) to total exposures is 77.45% (2024: 75.41%)
- Loan/borrowing ratio 1.37 (2024: 1.35)

18. Other assets

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
Special fund for telecommunication	8,445,861	9,043,993
Sundry debtors	3,334,179	3,244,916
Prepayments	1,003,558	566,501
Staff receivables	593,172	272,478
Organisation de la francophonie (OIF)	557,686	512,831
Suppliers (advance payments)	272,874	763,477
Stationery and consumables	86,865	85,503
Total	14,294,195	14,489,699

19. Property and Equipment

Cost	UA	UA	UA	UA	UA	UA	UA	UA	UA	UA	UA	UA	UA
	Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Furniture & fittings offices	Equipment & office machine	Electric installations	Furniture & fittings of residences	Office partitioning	IT equipment	Work in progress	Total		
At 1 January 2025	11,599,237	28,360,048	1,427,692	1,426,439	1,351,712	2,704,413	261,623	4,392,611	2,745,255	2,674,397	56,943,427		
Additions		-	1,687	536,602	15,575	130,179	189,718	251,297	2 982,104	(2,674,397)	1,432,765		
Disposals	-	-	-162,299	-	-	-	-38,539	-	-	-	(200,838)		
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
At 31 December 2025	11,599,237	28,360 048	1,267,080	1,963,041	1,367,287	2,834,592	412,802	4,643,908	5,727,359	-	58,175 354		
Depreciation													
At 1 January 2025	0	8,106,758	939,583	1,397,092	1,290,721	2,371,659	204,518	4,128,742	2,368,127	-	20,807,200		
Charge for the year		567,327	138,642	90,178	29,956	72,976	53,790	91,924	1,612,744		2,657,536		
Disposal		-	-162,299	-	-	-	-26,424	-	-		(188,723)		
At 31 December 2025	-	8,674,085	915,926	1,487,294	1,320,676	2,442,052	234,442	4,220,666	3,980,872	-	23,276 014		
Net book value													
At 31 December 2025	11,599,237	19,685 963	351,154	475,747	46,611	392,540	178,360	423,242	1,746,487	-	34,899,340		

Cost	Land		Buildings		Vehicles		Furniture & fittings offices		Equipment & office machine		Electric installations		Furniture & fittings of residences		Office partitioning		IT equipment		Work in progress		Total	
	UA		UA		UA		UA		UA		UA		UA		UA		UA		UA		UA	
At 1 January 2024	11,599,237		28,288,299		1,197,093		1,403,415		1,317,044		2,392,777		314,248		4,142,512		2,660,302		2,600,882		55,915,809	
Additions			71,750		475,803		23,024		35,063		311,636		23,963		250,099		129,179		73,515		1,394,032	
Disposals	-		-		(245,204)		-		(395)		-		(76,588)		-		(44,226)		-		(366,413)	
Transfers	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-	
Revaluation	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-	
At 31 December 2024	11,599,237		28,360,048		1,427,692		1,426,439		1,351,712		2,704,413		261,623		4,392,611		2,745,255		2,674,397		56,943,427	
Depreciation																						
At 1 January 2024			7,540,368		996,386		1,371,554		1,240,302		2,360,230		224,785		4,075,138		2,210,531				20,019,294	
Charge for the year			566,390		132,894		25,538		50,814		11,429		25,898		53,604		201,822				1,068,389	
Disposal					(189,697)		-		(395)		-		(46,165)		-		(44,226)				(280,483)	
At 31 December 2024	0		8,106,758		939,583		1,397,092		1,290,721		2,371,659		204,518		4,128,742		2,368,127		-		20,807,200	
Net book value																						
At 31 December 2024	11,599,237		20,253,290		488,109		29,347		60,991		332,754		57,105		263,869		377,128		2,674,397		36,136,227	

Work in progress relates to costs incurred by the Bank in developing its Information Technology infrastructure. None of the assets procured is pledged.

- **Disposal of property and equipment**

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19.1 Disposal of tangible fixed assets

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
Carrying amount	200,838	366,413
Accumulated depreciation	188,723	280,483
Net book value	12,115	85,930
Proceeds from disposal	1,381	12,968
Gain/ (Loss) on disposal	10,734	72,962

20. Other liabilities

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
Asky	57,687,460	37,660,612
Special Fund for Telecommunications	23,381,241	21,140,221
Sundry payables	28,812,634	19,802,709
OMNIBSIC	7,301,937	-
Caisse Régionale de Refinancement hypothécaire uemoa	6,574,535	18,439,317
West African Health Organization (WAHO)	5,579,822	5,109,630
Regional Fund for Agriculture and Food (FRAA)	2,844,553	3,034,141
Ecowas staff joint provident fund (ESJPF)	2,090,792	1,700,870
Compensation fund	1,586,501	1,666,025
Ecowas provident fund	1,854,121	1,159,152
Liaison account Organisation La Francophone (OIF)	831,556	772,561
Salary tax	107,205	48,569
Loss allowance of undrawn commitments (Off-balance sheet)	245,139	366,749
Total	138,897,496	110,900,556

21. Defined Benefit Obligation

These consist of long-term employee benefits, including long-service leave or sabbatical leave, jubilee or other long-service benefits, long-term disability benefits, and, if they are not payable wholly within twelve months after the end of the period, bonuses are accounted for as deferred compensation. These benefits were available to 149 staff in the year (2024: 151)

The following table summarises the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and the unfunded status and amounts recognised in the statement of financial position for the respective plans:

Net benefit income (recognised in profit or loss)

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
Current service cost	(839,100)	(1,801,818)
Interest cost on long service award	(311,727)	(803,324)
Past service cost	(3,614,050)	(344,858)
Net benefit income	(4,318,734)	(2,950,000)

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Changes in the present value of the provision for long service award:

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
Provision at 1 January	6,065,457	6,072,560
Interest cost	311,727	(1,801,818)
Current service cost	839,100	(803,324)
Past service cost	3,167,907	(344,858)
Benefit paid	(1,405,910)	(2,957,103)
Provision for long service award as at 31 December	8,978,281	6,065,457

The principal assumptions used in determining pension and postemployment medical benefit obligations for the Bank's plans are shown below:

	2025	2024
Discount rate	6.20%	6.20%
Inflation	3.00%	5.50%
Salary increase	7.5%	10.0%
Mortality	10.0%	10.0%
Withdrawal	2%	2%
Early retirement Age	62	55

The disclosure of the Sensitivity Analysis on the provision for long service award is below:

Employee Benefit Scheme	Base Scheme	Discount rate -1%	Discount rate +1%	Rate/ Salary Increase -1%	Rate/ Salary Increase +1%	CPI Rate Increase -1%	CPI Rate Increase +1%	Mortality Adjustment +1%	Withdrawal Rate (1+10%)
Actuarial Liabilities									
Long Service Awards	369,292	397,027	344,719	344,745	396,436	-	-	342,791	363,704
Death Benefit Scheme	35,752	37,823	33,890	-	-	33,806	37,884	64,776	35,328
Transport Scheme	444,073	475,646	416,122	-	-	415,027	476,378	460,823	450,131
Separation Allow Scheme	6,196,726	6,687,332	5,764,188	5,765,098	6,676,562	-	-	5,727,937	6,214,186
Home Return Allowance Scheme	738,530	775,128	705,264	-	-	704,368	775,503	702,648	731,037
Gratuity Reinstallation Allowance	1,193,908	1,290,651	1,109,059	1,109,101	1,288,668	-	-	1,134,302	1,198,155
Total Scheme	8,978,281	9,663,607	8,373,242	7,218,944	8,361,666	1,153,201	1,289,765	8,433,277	8,992,541
Percent Change		7.63%	-6.74%	-19.60%	-6.87%	-87.16%	-85.63%	-6.07%	0.16%

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22. Borrowings

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
1. INDIA EXIM LINE OF CREDIT \$1 billion	227,641,284	231,669,463
LIGNE DE CREDIT COMMERCIALE EXIM BANK INDE	-	645,265
EXIM BANK INDIA LINE OF CREDIT	-	6,219,403
EXIM BANK INDIA LINE OF CREDIT	9,784,593	-
2. DEBENTURE STOCK 2017 2027	8,501,871	11,845,348
DEBENTURE STOCK 2019 2026	9,809,851	13,667,709
DEBENTURE STOCK 2021 2028	32,699,505	42,521,761
DEBENTURE STOCK 2022 2029	109,870,337	131,210,006
DEBENTURE STOCK 2024 2031	91,558,615	85,043,522
3. AFRIEXIM BANK LINE OF CREDIT	26,811,832	34,865,553
4. BADEA LINE OF CREDIT	39,638,749	20,541,759
5. STANDARD CHARTERED BANK LONDON LINE OF CREDIT	-	1,049
6. AGENCE FRANÇAISE DE DEVELOPPEMENT	53,988,497	33,623,255
7. SOCIETE ISLAMIQUE DE DEVELOPPEMENT	17,104,051	19,715,687
8. CARGILL LOAN	158,817,086	53,867,328
9. AFRICA DEVELOPMENT BANK LOAN	101,314,403	101,189,914
10. AFRICA FINANCE CORPORATION (AFC) LOAN	127,603,603	59,103,464
11. COMMERZBANK LINE OF CREDIT	6,492,914	-
12. EMPRUNT KFW IPEX BANK	10,919,879	1,463,835
13. BORROWINGS E.I.B	21,449,469	19,923,176
14. AFRICA AGRICULTURE AND TRADE INVESTMENT FUND (AATIF)	9,831,007	12,451,984
15. ODDO BHF LIGNE DE CREDIT	8,536,768	3,031,955
ACCRUED INTEREST ON BORROWINGS	16,177,221	13,721,942
FEES AND COMMISSIONS TO BE SPREAD OUT	(2,874,220)	(3,999,007)
Total	1,085,677,315	892,324,371

22.1 Movement on borrowings

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
Balance at 1 January	892,324,371	876,440,307
Additional borrowings received	681,974,939	312,355,261
Principal repayments	(492,202,061)	(296,965,298)
Net accrued interest	3,580,066	494,100
Closing balance	1,085,677,315	892,324,371

Terms and conditions on borrowings

1. India Exim line of Credit

- **Export-Import Bank of India line of Credit 2006 – 2026**

The Bank signed a 180,788,673 UA (250,000,000 USD) line of credit with the Indian Exim Bank in 2006 at an annual interest rate of 1.75% for a period of twenty (20) years. The purpose of the borrowing is to finance the Bank's operations. Related transaction costs have been capitalized and amortized over the life of the loan. This facility is secured by a charge on the uncalled capital of the Borrower to the extent of the aggregate amounts owed as principal and interest of the Individual Credit;

- **Export-Import Bank of India line of Credit 2010 – 2030**

The Bank signed a 72,315,469 UA (100,000,000 USD) line of credit with the Indian Exim Bank in 2010 at an annual interest rate of 1.75 % for a period of twenty (20) years. The purpose of the borrowing is to finance the Bank's operations. Related transaction costs have been capitalized and amortized over the life of the loan. This facility is secured by a charge on the uncalled capital of the Borrower to the extent of the aggregate amounts owed as principal and interest of the Individual Credit;

- **Export-Import Bank of India line of Credit 2011 – 2031**

The Bank signed a 108,473,204 UA (150,000,000 USD) line of credit with the Indian Exim Bank in 2011 at an annual interest rate of 1.75% for a period of 20 years, including moratorium period of 5 years. The purpose of the borrowing is to finance the bank's operations. Related transaction costs have been capitalized and amortized over the life of the loan. This facility is secured by a charge on the uncalled capital of the Borrower to the extent of the aggregate amounts owed as principal and interest of the Individual Credit;

- **Export-Import Bank of India line of Credit 2018 – 2043**

The Bank signed a 359,507,906 UA (500,000,000 USD) line of credit with the Indian Exim Bank in 2018 at an annual interest rate of 1.50% for a period of 25 years, including moratorium period of 5 years. The purpose of the borrowing is to finance the Bank's operations. Related transaction costs have been capitalized and amortized over the life of the loan. This facility is secured by a charge on

the uncalled capital of the Borrower to the extent of the aggregate amounts owed as principal and interest of the Individual Credit;

- **Export-Import Bank of India line of Credit 2025-2037**

The Bank signed a UA 29,207,740 (40,000,000 USD) line of credit with the Indian Exim Bank in August 2025. The term is 12 years from the date of the first drawdown under the credit facility. The interest rate is SOFR plus 390 basis points per annual, payable half-yearly. This borrowing is secured by a cash margin equivalent to two instalments of interest and repayment of principal by means of an interest-bearing deposit with Exim Bank.

- **Exim Bank India line of credit 2020–2025**

The Bank signed a line of credit of UA 2,777,257 (USD 4,000,000) with Indian Exim Bank in 2020 at a rate of 1.5% for a term of 5 years, including a oneyear grace period. The interest rate is SOFR (6 months) plus 340 basis points per annum, payable semiannually. This borrowing is secured by maintaining a cash margin equivalent to one repayment installment of interest and principal for the duration of the facility, by means of an interestbearing deposit with Exim Bank's London branch.

2. Debenture stock

- **Debenture stock 2017 – 2027**

The Bank issued a 32,071,677 UA (26,000,000,000 FCFA) debenture in 2017 at an annual interest rate of 6.10% for a period of ten (10) years. The purpose of the debt issued is to finance the Bank's operations. Related transaction costs have been capitalized and amortized over the life of the debt issued.

- **Debenture stock 2019 – 2026**

The Bank issued a 55,508,672 UA (45,000,000,000 FCFA) debenture in 2019 at an annual interest rate of 6.40% for a period of seven (7) years. The purpose of the debt issued is to finance the Bank's operations. Related transaction costs have been capitalized and amortized over the life of the debt issued.

- **Debenture stock 2021 – 2028**

The Bank issued a 64,510,662 UA (50,000,000,000 FCFA) debenture in 2021 at an annual interest rate of 6.50% for a period of seven (7) years. The purpose of the debt issued is to finance the Bank's operations. Related transaction costs

have been capitalized and amortized over the life of the debt issued.

- **Debenture stock 2022 – 2029**

The Bank issued a 144 346 374 UA (120,000,000,000 FCFA) debenture in 2022 at annual interest rate of 5.90% for a period of 7 years. The purpose of the borrowing is to finance the Bank's operations. Related transaction costs has been capitalized and amortized over the life of the debt issued.

- **Debenture stock 2024 – 2031**

The Bank issued a 85,043,522 UA (70,000,000,000 FCFA) debenture in 2024 at annual interest rate of 6.50% for a period of 7 years. The purpose of the borrowing is to finance the Bank's operations. Related transaction costs has been capitalized and amortized over the life of the debt issued.

3. AFRICAN EXPORT-IMPORT BANK (AFREXIM BANK) 2023 - 2027

The Bank signed a UA 42,898,939 (EUR 50,000,000.00) loan agreement with Afreximbank in 2023 at an annual interest rate of EURIBOR 6M +3.75% for a period of five (5) years. The purpose of the borrowing is to finance the Bank's operations.

4. THE ARAB BANK FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA (BADEA)

- **BADEA Line of Credit 2017-2027**

The Bank signed a (UA 10,847,319) USD 15,000,000 line of credit with Badea in 2017 at an annual interest rate of 5% for a period of ten (10) years. The purpose of the borrowing is to finance the Bank's operations. Related transaction costs have been capitalized and amortized over the life of the loan.

- **BADEA Line of Credit 2025-2030**

The Bank signed a (UA 36,509,675) USD 50,000,000 line of credit with Badea in 2025 at an annual interest rate of 6.35% for a period of five (5) years. The purpose of the borrowing is to finance the Bank's operations.

5. Standard Chartered Bank line of credit

The Bank entered into a credit facility with Standard Chartered in 2017. The purpose of this borrowing is to finance the Bank's operations. Related transaction costs were capitalised and amortised over the term of the borrowing. The security for this borrowing is the Bank's callable

capital. There are no outstanding borrowings under this facility.

6. Agence Française de développement (AFD)

- **AFD 2020 – 2030**

The Bank signed a UA UA 42,898,939 (EUR 50,000,000) loan agreement with AFD in 2020, for a period of 10 years. Each disbursement corresponds to a fixed interest rate of 3.34 %. The purpose of the borrowing is to finance the Bank's operations.

- **AFD EURO LINE 2024 – 2034**

The Bank signed a UA UA 42,898,939 (EUR 50,000,000) (EURIBOR 6months + 4.15%) loan agreement with AFD in 2024, for a period of 10 years. The purpose of the borrowing is to finance the Bank's operations.

- **AFD USD LINE 2024 – 2034**

The Bank signed a UA UA 36,509,675 (USD 50,000,000) (Term SOFR 6 months +4.81%) loan agreement with AFD in 2024, for a period of 10 years. The purpose of the borrowing is to finance the Bank's operations.

7. Islamic Corporation for the Development of Private Sector (ICD)

The Bank signed a UA 17,159,576 (EUR 20,000,000) line of credit with ICD in 2024 at 12-month EURIBOR + 225bps (2.25%) for a period of one year renewable three times. The purpose of the borrowing is to finance the Bank's operations.

8. CARGILL FINANCIAL SERVICES INTERNATIONAL, INC. (CARGILL)

- **CARGILL 2024 – 2027**

The Bank signed in 2022 a UA 25,556,773 (USD 35,000,000) loan agreement with Cargill, for a period of 3 years at an annual interest rate of 4.9%+ SOFR. The purpose of the borrowing is to finance the Bank's operations.

- **CARGILL 100 Millions USD line of credit (2025 – 2027)**

- The Bank signed a UA 18,254,838 (USD 25,000,000) loan agreement with Cargill, on July 23, 2025, for a period of 2 years, at an annual interest rate of SOFR+ 4.80%. The purpose of the borrowing is to finance the Bank's operations.

- The Bank signed a UA 18,254,838 (USD 25,000,000) loan agreement with Cargill, on July 23, 2025, for a period of 2 years, at an annual

interest rate of SOFR+ 4.80%. The purpose of the borrowing is to finance the Bank's operations.

- The Bank signed a UA 18,254,838 (USD 25,000,000) loan agreement with Cargill, on July 23, 2025, for a period of 2 years, at an annual interest rate of SOFR+ 4.80%. The purpose of the borrowing is to finance the Bank's operations.
- The Bank signed a UA 18,254,838 (USD 25,000,000) loan agreement with Cargill, on July 23, 2025, for a period of 2 years, at an annual interest rate of SOFR+ 4.80%. The purpose of the borrowing is to finance the Bank's operations.
- CARGILL 100 Millions USD line of credit (2025 – 2027)
- The Bank signed a UA 14,603,870 (USD 20,000,000) loan agreement with Cargill, on November 25, 2025, for a period of 2 years, at an annual interest rate of SOFR+ 4.80%. The purpose of the borrowing is to finance the Bank's operations.
- The Bank signed a UA 14,603,870 (USD 20,000,000) loan agreement with Cargill, on November 25, 2025, for a period of 2 years, at an annual interest rate of SOFR+ 4.80%. The purpose of the borrowing is to finance the Bank's operations.
- The Bank signed a UA 14,603,870 (USD 20,000,000) loan agreement with Cargill, on November 25, 2025, for a period of 2 years, at an annual interest rate of SOFR+ 4.80%. The purpose of the borrowing is to finance the Bank's operations.
- The Bank signed a UA 14,603,870 (USD 20,000,000) loan agreement with Cargill, on November 25, 2025, for a period of 2 years, at an annual interest rate of SOFR+ 4.80%. The purpose of the borrowing is to finance the Bank's operations.
- The Bank signed a UA 14,603,870 (USD 20,000,000) loan agreement with Cargill, on November 25, 2025, for a period of 2 years, at an annual interest rate of SOFR+ 4.80%. The purpose of the borrowing is to finance the Bank's operations.

9. African Development Bank (AfDB) Line of credit

The Bank signed a UA 36,509,675 (USD 50,000,000) line of credit with AfDB in 2023 at a rate of 6 month Daily compounded SOFR + 370bps (SOFR+ 3.70%). The tenor of the credit lines is 3.5 years. The purpose of the loan is to finance the Bank's operations. Related

transaction costs have been capitalised and amortised over the life of the loan.

The Bank signed a UA 42,898,939 (EUR 50,000,000) line of credit with AfDB in 2023 at a rate of EURIBOR + 325bps (EURIBOR+ 3.25%) . The tenor of the credit lines is 3.5 years. The purpose of the loan is to finance the Bank's operations. Related transaction costs have been capitalised and amortised over the life of the loan.

The Bank signed a UA 21,905,805 (USD 30,000,000) line of credit with AfDB acting as manager of the Africa Growing Together Fund (AGTF) in 2023 at a rate of 6 month Daily compounded SOFR + 370bps (SOFR+3.70%). The term of the credit lines is 3.5 years. The purpose of the loan is to finance the Bank's operations.

10. AFRICA FINANCE CORPORATION (AFC) 2022-2027

• AFC 2022 - 2027

The Bank signed in 2022 a UA 42,181,847 (EUR 49,164,208.46) loan agreement with AFC, for a period of 5 years at an annual interest rate of 6.9 per cent. The purpose of the loan is to finance the Bank's operations. The facility is secured by a charge over the investment account with the Eligible Collateral transferred to the Agent Bank.

• AFC 2023 - 2026

The Bank signed in 2023 a UA 21,449,469 (EUR 25,000,000) loan agreement with AFC, for a period of 3 years at an annual interest rate of EURIBOR 3M+ 5.35%. The purpose of the loan is to finance the Bank's operations.

• AFC 2025 - 2026

The Bank signed in 2025 UA 64,348,408 (EUR 75,000,000) loan agreement with AFC, for a period of 1.5 years at an annual interest rate of EURIBOR 3M+ 5.35%. The purpose of the loan is to finance the Bank's operations.

11. COMMERZBANK 2024 - 2034

- The Bank signed a UA 17,112,387 (EUR 19,945,000) ECA covered facility agreement with Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft in 2024 for a period of 10 years at a rate of EURIBOR 6M + 1.4%. The purpose of the borrowing is to finance the Bank's operations.
- The Bank signed a UA 33,087,951 (EUR 38,565,000) ECA covered facility agreement with Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft and AKA Ausfuhrkredit-Gesellschaft mbH in 2024

CHAPTER VI: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

for a period of 10 years at a rate of EURIBOR 6M + 1.4% . The purpose of the borrowing is to finance the Bank's operations.

12. KFW IPEX BANK line of credit

The Bank signed a UA 16,215,799 (EUR 18,900,000) loan agreement with KFW IPEX BANK in 2022 for a period of 8 years at a rate of EURIBOR 6M + 1.33%. The purpose of the borrowing is to finance the Bank's operations.

13. European Investment Bank 2024 - 2036

The Bank signed a UA 85,797,877 (EUR 100,000,000) loan agreement with European Investment Bank in 2024, for a period of 12 years at a rate of EURIBOR 6M + 2.25%. The purpose of the borrowing is to finance the Bank's operations.

14. AATIF 2022-2028

The Bank signed in 2022 a UA 18,254,838 (USD 25,000,000) loan agreement with AATIF, for a period of 6 years at an annual interest rate of EURIBOR 3M + 3.70%. The purpose of the loan is to finance the Bank's operations.

15. ODDO BHF line of credit

The Bank signed in 2021 a 14 590 000 EUR loan agreement with ODDO BHF, for a period of nine years at an annual interest rate of Euribor 6M + 1.45%. The purpose of the loan is to finance the Bank's trade finance operations. The facility is secured by a guarantee on the Bank's callable shares.

23. Stated capital

The authorised capital of EBID is UA 2,500,000,000 of which the regional members have been allocated 70% and the balance of 30% is reserved for nonregional members. This 70% which is UA 1,750,000 ,000 is completely subscribed. As at the reporting date 40% of the UA 1,750,000,000 is called up. Details of the stated capital as at 31 December 2024 is disclosed below:

Stated capital	December 2025	December 2024
	UA	UA
Authorised :		
2,500,000 ordinary shares of UA 1,000 each	2,500,000,000	2,500,000,000
Unsubscribed capital	(750,000,000)	(750,000,000)
Subscribed capital	1,750,000,000	1,750,000,000
Callable capital	(1,050,000,000)	(1,050,000,000)
Callup capital	700,000,000	700,000,000
Call in arrears	(192,907,833)	(269,095,912)
At 31 December 2025	507,092,167	430,904,088

Call in arrears

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
Benin	4,184,521	8,778,882
Burkina	7,608,365	7,608,365
Cape Verde	4,381,213	4,381,213
Cote d'Ivoire	0	24,233,905
The Gambia	12,265,878	12,265,880
Ghana	274,959	5,103,597
Guinea	0	8,486,252
Guinea Bissau	8,839,881	8,849,198
Liberia	29,324,475	31,393,673
Mali	5,559,960	5,559,960
Niger	6,145,218	6,145,218
Nigeria	70,364,311	95,982,440
Senegal	21,799,057	23,105,979
Sierra Leone	22,159,994	22,915,166
Togo	0	4,286,183
	192,907,833	269,095,912

Movement on Capital

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
Balance at 1 January	430,904,088	373,884,347
Additional capital contributions	76,188,079	57,019,741
Balance at 31 December	507,092,167	430,904,088

Capital structure by country shareholders

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Member country	Subscribed capital by allocated voting rights	Called up capital allocated	Paid up capital beginning balance	Additional contribution	Paid up capital ending balance
	UA	UA	UA	UA	UA
BENIN	50,017,733	20,007,093	11,228,211	4,594,361	15,822,572
BURKINA FASO	43,356,870	17,342,748	9,734,383	0	9,734,383
CAP VERT	16,652,158	6,660,863	2,279,650	0	2,279,650
COTE D'IVOIRE	258,318,805	103,327,522	79,093,617	24,233,905	103,327,522
GAMBIE	43,356,870	17,342,748	5,076,868	0	5,076,868
GHANA	274,975,023	109,990,009	104,886,412	4,828,638	109,715,050
GUINEE	48,321,890	19,328,756	10,842,504	8,486,252	19,328,756
GUINEE BISSAU	25,008,870	10,003,548	1,154,350	9,317	1,163,667
LIBERIA	111,661,348	44,664,539	13,270,866	2,069,198	15,340,064
MALI	31,669,735	12,667,894	7,107,934	0	7,107,934
NIGER	35,000,165	14,000,066	7,854,848	0	7,854,848
NIGERIA	546,680,868	218,672,347	122,689,907	25,618,129	148,308,036
SENEGAL	131,639,883	52,655,953	29,549,974	1,306,922	30,856,896
SIERRA LEONE	73,330,760	29,332,304	6,417,138	755,172	7,172,310
TOGO	60,009,025	24,003,610	19,717,427	4,286,183	24,003,610
	1,750,000,000	700,000,000	430,904,089	76,188,079	507,092,167

24. Retained earnings

This represents the residual of cumulative annual profits. Details of Retained Earnings are shown in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

25. Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve relates to the revaluation of the Bank's Head Office Building at Lone Togo. Movement on revaluation reserve is shown in the Statement of changes in equity.

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
As at 1 January	19,393,620	19,393,620
Revaluation of property and equipment	-	-
At 31 December	19,393,620	19,393,620

26. Other reserves

Other reserves are made up of fair value changes from the equity investments that are classified at fair value through other comprehensive income. Movement on other reserves are shown in the Statement of changes in equity.

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
As at 1 January	6,001,383	6,506,347
Fair value gain on Unquoted instruments	5,191,594	(504,964)
At 31 December	11,192,977	6,001,383

CHAPTER VI: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

27. Personnel expenses

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
Salaries professional staff	4,506,336	4,178,505
Long service allowance	4,318,734	2,950,000
Tuition fees	2,682,683	1,661,827
End of year Gratuity	2,608,275	3,058,912
Staff medical bills	948,405	652,086
Post adjustment for professional staff	837,931	857,281
Clothing allowance	706,416	737,071
Employers contribution Professional staff	678,633	683,890
Expatriation allowance	573,457	558,368
Housing allowance / professional staff	522,388	555,715
Responsibility allowance	335,052	316,997
Transport allowance professional staff	330,147	319,788
Leave allowance staff	204,246	123,830
Family allowance/ professional staff	200,012	187,264
Tax releave	185,378	174,320
Social contributions	131,915	38,482
Out of Station Allowance (Fees)	57,514	36,049
Long service award	50,294	9,407
Recruitment cost	43,517	6,129
Education & development exp	32,230	22,927
Entertainment allowance	27,777	33,644
Duty allowance	16,501	11,236
Honorary in house doctor	15,481	11,144
Installation allowance	12,924	21,066
Salaries temporary staff	5,342	3,822
Transport and other trainings/travels	4,990	4,401
Perdiem and other Trainings	2,133	-
Staff insurance	-	196,376
Other Gratuity	-	700,371
TOTAL	20,038,711	18,110,908

28. Related party transactions

Transactions with Directors and Key Management Personnel

Directors and key management personnel refer to those personnel with authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the business activities of the Bank. These personnel are the Executive Management of the Bank.

CHAPTER VI: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Interest income from loans granted to staff are included in the interest income calculated using effective interest rate.

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
As at 1 January	2,196,410	1,332,076
Loans and advanced during the year	1,155,421	1,155,421
Loan repayments received	(291,087)	(291,087)
At 31 December	3,060,744	2,196,410

The Bank made provision for impairment in respect of loans to Directors and key management members during the period under review.

Advances to related parties

Key management compensation

IAS 24 "Related party disclosures" requires the following information for key management compensation. Key management comprises members of the Executive Management, which includes all executive directors.

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
Salaries	559,861	601,050
Other allowances	1,022,669	1,404,014
	1,582,530	2,005,064

Other allowances	2025	2024
	UA	UA
Gratuity	430,150	625,654
Clothing allowances	134,400	137,848
Other salary allowances	458,119	640,512
Total	1,022,669	1,404,014

Transactions with Directors, Officers, and other employees

During the year, the Bank granted loans and advances to the key management personnel. The following are loan balances due from key related parties:

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
Executives	676,835	956,254
Officers and other employees	10,361,717	7,518,366
Total	11,038,552	8,474,620

Terms and conditions

The loan and advances from directors, officers and employees relate to salary advances, personal loans, vehicle loan and mortgage loans. These loans attract annual interest rates at 0%, 3.2%, 2% and 2.8% and are payable within 12 month, 4 years, 5 years and 15 years respectively.

Amounts due from related parties (Excluding Loans)

	2025	2024
	UA	UA
Executive	18,054	359,381
Officers and other employees	185,720	466,031
Total	203,774	825,412

CHAPTER VI: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

These are accountable imprests given to staff for various assignments on behalf of the Bank. The staff is required to account for the imprest after the assignments.

29. Events after the reporting date

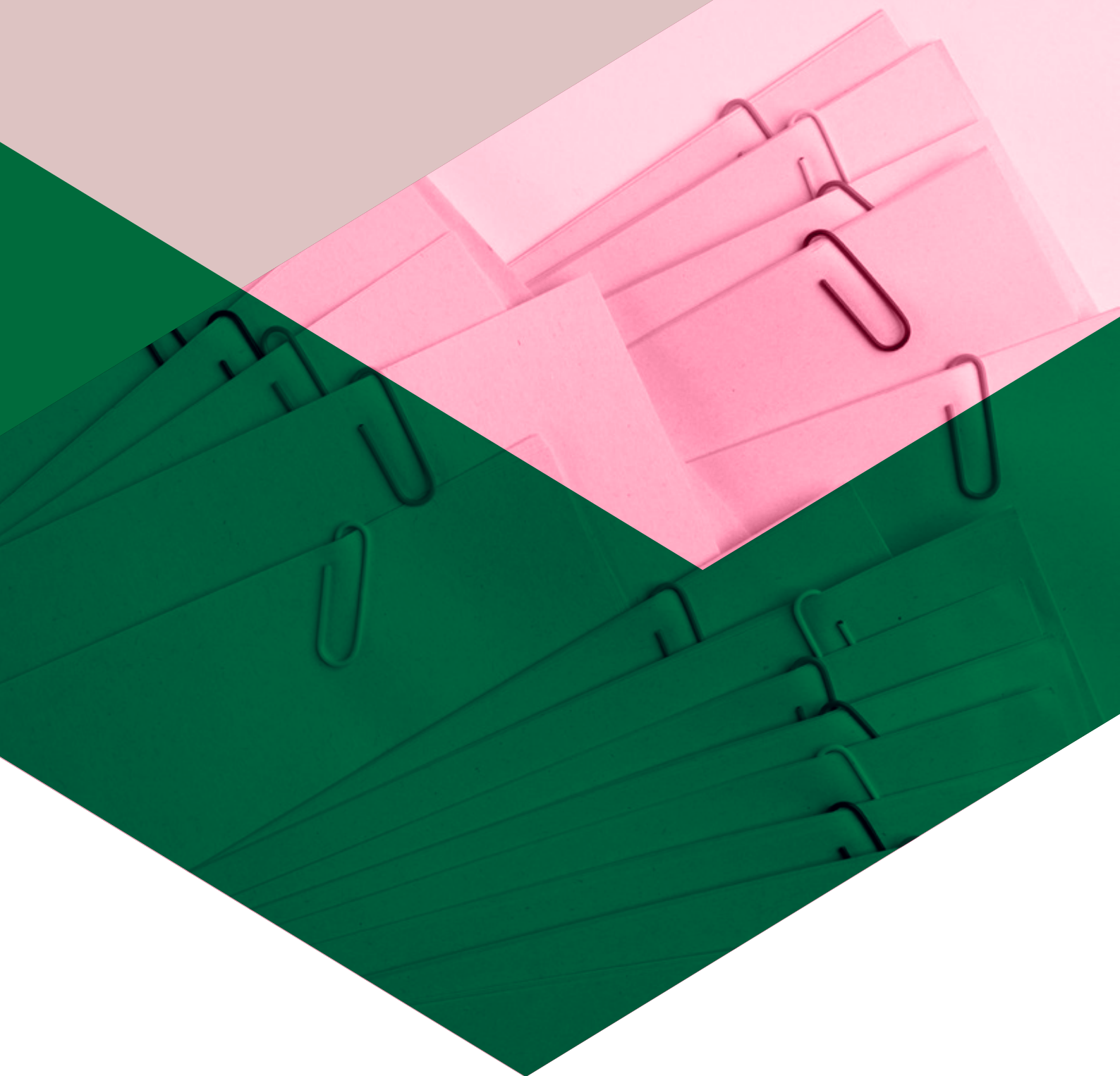
There are no events after the reporting date that require disclosure in these financial statements.

PROJECTS FINANCED BY EBID

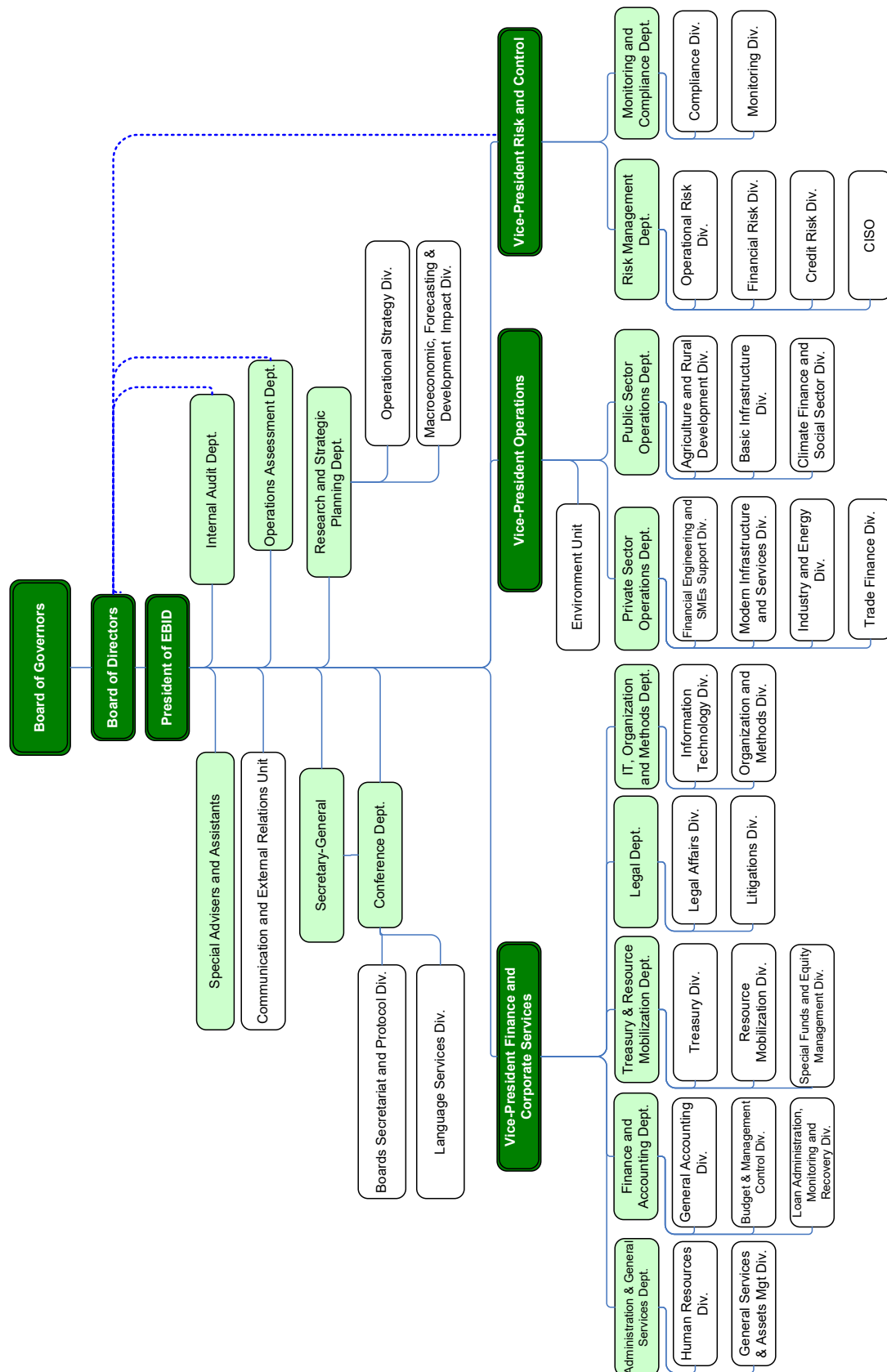


07

Annexes



Annex 1: EBID Organisation Chart



Annex 2: List of projects appraised in 2025

	Period	N°	Projects	Country	Sector	Instrument	Request (in UA)
Public	1 st Quarter	1	Project for a new standard-gauge railway line from Kano to Maradi	Nigeria	Transport infrastructure	Loan	131,004,367
		2	Project to bring referral hospitals in Côte d'Ivoire up to standard (Phase II)	Côte d'Ivoire	Social (Health)	Loan	70,461,074
	2 nd Quarter	3	Project to upgrade and modernise four (4) agricultural colleges in the Republic of Guinea	Guinea	Professional training	Loan	22,953,233
		4	Project to construct three micro hydroelectric power stations with a total capacity of 27.6 MW in the Republic of Guinea	Guinea	Renewable Energy	Loan	77,213,999
		5	Phase 1a of the Lagos-Calabar coastal motorway project in the Federal Republic of Nigeria	Nigeria	Transport infrastructure	Loan	56,656,376
	3 rd Quarter	6	Project to develop a 50 MW solar power plant in Jalingo, Taraba State;	Nigeria	Renewable Energy	Loan	71,707,121
		7	Project to construct a rice mill and irrigation system in the local government area of Wukari, Taraba State;	Nigeria	Rural Development	Loan	59,184,127
		8	Project to develop an industrial park (phase 1): Agro-industrial and logistics hubs	Nigeria	Agro-industry	Loan	68,147,797
	4 th Quarter	9	Project to construct 225 kV, 33 kV and 66 kV transmission lines and substations in Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Energy	Loan	58,136,452
		10	Project to modernise the National Development Observatory and create a national digital ATLAS in the Republic of Guinea	Guinea	Infrastructure / ICT	Loan	15,088,361
		11	Project to develop the Lungi Hotel and Conference Centre in Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Hospitality & Tourism	Loan	58,994,088
Total Public Appraised							689,546,996
Private	1 st Quarter	1	Line of credit project to support SMEs for Sterling Bank	Nigeria	Finance	Loan	36,801,507
		2	Design, construction and maintenance project for nine (09) technical and vocational education and training (TVET) centres for Planet One Education SAU	Togo	Healthcare infrastructure	Loan	41,545,133
		3	Construction project for a 372 MW gas-fired power plant in Songon and an electricity transmission line for Songon Energies, in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	Energy	Loan	23,906,599
	2 nd Quarter	4	Project financing proposal for the supply of crude oil to Dangote Petroleum Refinery Petrochemicals FZE	Nigeria	Finance	Trade Finance	75,479,275
		5	Project financing operation for the import of clinker for Société du Ciments de la Côte D'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	Industry	Trade Finance	18,869,819
		6	Credit line project for Banque Sahelo-Saharienne Pour l'Investissement et le Commerce Sénégal (BSIC-SN SA)	Senegal	Finance	Loan	13,002,381

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	Period	N°	Projects	Country	Sector	Instrument	Request (in UA)
Private	3 rd Quarter	7	Credit line project for VISTA BANK (SL) to support SME financing in the Republic of Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Finance	Loan	7,469,725
		8	Project to expand poultry and dairy farming for G-FARMS Ltd in the Republic of The Gambia	The Gambia	Agro-industry	Loan	7,469,725
		9	Project to construct and operate three solar photovoltaic power plants with a total capacity of 36 MWC by ENERSADO in the Republic of Guinea	Guinea	Energy	Loan	17,180,368
		10	Credit line project for AFG Holding to finance capacity building for its subsidiaries in the ECOWAS region	Côte d'Ivoire	Finance	Loan	42,658,476
		11	Credit line project for VISTA GUI to support SME financing in the Republic of Guinea	Guinea	Finance	Loan	29,318,850
		12	Medium-term financing project for New World Televisions S.A. in the Togolese Republic	Togo	Infrastructure / Telecom	Loan	41,930,556
	4 th Quarter	13	Project to construct a tissue paper manufacturing plant for TRITON OCH INDUSTRIES GHANA LTD, in the Republic of Ghana	Ghana	Industry	Loan	11,151,493
		14	Project to manage waste in Lagos for ZOOMLION, in the Federal Republic of Nigeria	Nigeria	Industry	Loan	37,171,644
	Total Private Appraised					403,955,550	
	TOTAL PROJECTS APPRAISED					1,093,502,546	

Annex 3: List of projects approved in 2025

	Period	N°	Projects	Country	Sector	Instrument	Amount (in UA)
Public	2 nd Quarter	1	Financing facility for commodity trading by the National Food Security Processing & Marketing Corporation (NFSPMC), The Gambia	The Gambia	Agriculture and Food Security	Loan	9,740,513
		2	Project to upgrade and modernise four (4) agricultural colleges in the Republic of Guinea	Guinea	Professional training	Loan	22,953,233
		3	Project to construct three micro-hydroelectric power stations with a total capacity of 27.6 MW in the Republic of Guinea	Guinea	Renewable Energy	Loan	77,213,999
		4	Kano–Maradi Standard Gauge Railway Project	Nigeria	Transport Infrastructure	Loan	131,004,367
		5	Phase 1a of the Lagos–Calabar Coastal Highway Project in the Federal Republic of Nigeria	Nigeria	Transport Infrastructure	Loan	56,656,376
	3 rd Quarter	6	Project to develop a 50 MW solar power plant in Jalingo, Taraba State;	Nigeria	Renewable Energy	Loan	71,707,121
		7	Project to construct a rice mill and irrigation system in the local government area of Wukari, Taraba State;	Nigeria	Rural Development	Loan	59,184,127
		8	Project to develop an industrial park (Phase 1): Agro-industrial and logistics hubs	Nigeria	Agro-industry	Loan	68,147,797
	4 th Quarter	9	Project for a new standard gauge railway line from Kano to Maradi, in the Federal Republic of Nigeria	Nigeria	Transport infrastructure	Loan	131,004,367
		10	Project for the construction of transmission lines and substations at 225 kV, 33 kV and 66 kV in Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Energy	Loan	58,136,452
		11	Project to modernise the National Development Observatory and create a national digital ATLAS in the Republic of Guinea	Guinea	Infrastructure / ICT	Loan	15,088,361
Total Public Approved							700,836,712

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	Period	N°	Projects	Country	Sector	Instrument	Amount (in UA)
Private	1 st Quarter	1	Project for the acquisition of Black Volta MINE (BVM) owned by Azuma Resources Ghana Limited by Engineers and Planners	Ghana	Industry / Mining	Loan	65,878,564
	2 nd Quarter	2	Project for a credit line in favour of Sterling Bank (II)	Nigeria	Finance	Loan	36,801,507
		3	Project for the construction of five cashew nut processing plants and a cashew oil production plant	Benin	Agro-industry	Loan	12,369,904
		4	Project for the design, construction and maintenance of six (06) technical and professional education and training (EFTP) centres for Planet One Education SAU	Togo	Education	Loan	41,545,133
		5	Project to finance the importation of clinker for Société du Ciments de la Côte D'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	Industry	Trade Finance	18,869,819
		6	Line of Credit Project in Favour of the Sahelo-Saharan Investment and Trade Bank Senegal (BSIC-SN SA)	Senegal	Finance	Loan	13,002,381
	3 rd Quarter	7	Credit line project for VISTA BANK (SL) to support SME financing in the Republic of Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Finance	Loan	7,469,725
		8	Project to construct a 372 MW gas-fired power plant in Songon and an electricity transmission line for Songon Energies in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	Energy	Loan	23,906,599
		9	Project to expand poultry and dairy farming for G-FARMS Ltd, in the Republic of The Gambia	The Gambia	Agro-industry	Loan	7,469,725
		10	Credit line project for VISTA GUI to support SME financing in the Republic of Guinea	Guinea	Finance	Loan	29,318,850
	4 th Quarter	11	Partial financing of television broadcasting rights requirements for NEW WORLD TV SA in the Togolese Republic	Togo	Infrastructure / ICT	Loan	41,930,556
		12	Credit line project for AFG HOLDING SA, intended to strengthen the capacities of its subsidiaries in the ECOWAS region	Côte d'Ivoire	Finance	Loan	42,658,476
Total Private Approved							341,221,238
TOTAL PROJETS APPROVED							1,042,057,950

Annex 4: List of signed projects (commitments) in 2025

	N°	Project	Country	Sector	Instrument	Date of Signature	Amount (in UA)
Public	1	Financing facility for commodity trading by the National Food Security Processing & Marketing Corporation (NFSPMC), The Gambia	The Gambia	Agriculture and Food Security	Loan	01/05/2025	9,740,513
	2	New standard gauge railway line project from Kano to Maradi	Nigeria	Transport Infrastructure	Loan	30/06/2025	131,004,367
	3	Phase 1a of the Lagos-Calabar Coastal Motorway Project in the Federal Republic of Nigeria	Nigeria	Infrastructure / Transport	Loan	09/07/2025	56,656,376
	4	Project to improve and modernise four (4) agricultural colleges in the Republic of Guinea	Guinea	Social / Training	Loan	10/11/2025	22,953,233
	5	Project to construct three micro-hydroelectric power stations with a total capacity of 27.6 MW in the Republic of Guinea	Guinea	Renewable energy	Loan	10/11/2025	77,213,999
Total Public Signed							297,568,488
Private	1	Line of credit project to support SMEs in favour of BSIC-CI	Côte d'Ivoire	Finance	Loan	27/01/2025	12,243,229
	2	Line of credit project to support SMEs in favour of Sterling Bank (II)	Nigeria	Finance	Loan	24/06/2025	36,801,507
	3	Project to acquire Black Volta MINE (BVM) owned by Azuma Resources Ghana Limited by Engineers and Planners (E&P)	Ghana	Industry / Mining	Loan	07/07/2025	65,878,564
	4	Credit line project in favour of the Sahelo-Saharan Bank for Investment and Trade Senegal (BSIC-SN SA)	Sénégal	Finance	Loan	05/08/2025	13,002,381
	5	Project to finance the import of clinker in favour of the Société du Ciments de la Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	Industry	Trade Finance	15/09/2025	18,869,819
	6	Project for the design, construction and maintenance of six (06) technical and vocational education and training (TVET) centres for Planet One Education SAU	Togo	Service - Training Education	Loan	22/10/2025	41,545,133
	7	Credit line project for VISTA BANK (SL) to support SME financing in the Republic of Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Finance	Loan	27/10/2025	7,469,725
	8	Credit line project for VISTA GUI to support SME financing in the Republic of Guinea	Guinea	Finance	Loan	27/10/2025	29,318,850
	9	Credit line project for AFG HOLDING SA to strengthen the capacities of its subsidiaries in the ECOWAS region	Côte d'Ivoire	Finance	Loan	18/11/2025	42,658,476
	10	Partial financing of television broadcasting rights for NEW WORLD TV SA in the Togolese Republic	Togo	Infrastructure / ICT	Loan	05/12/2025	41,930,556
Total Private Signed							309,718,240
TOTAL PROJETS SIGNED							607,286,727

Annex 5: List of supervised projects in 2025

	N°	Projects	Member States	Sectors	Nature
Private	1	Construction project for a cashew nut processing plant with a capacity of 30,000 tonnes/year in Tiébissou (CAPRO Industries SA), in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	Agro-Industry	Loan
	2	Project to construct the modern Adjamé market in Abidjan, Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, by KOIRA BTP SA	Côte d'Ivoire	Social	Loan
	3	Project to construct a tissue paper manufacturing plant for TRITON OCH INDUSTRIES GHANA LTD	Ghana	Industry	Loan
	4	Waste management project in Lagos for Zoomlion	Nigeria	Infrastructure	Loan
Public	1	Project to build and rehabilitate 19 village water supply systems	Benin	Rural development	Loan
	2	Project to electrify 100 rural localities by connecting them to SBEE's conventional grid	Benin	Infrastructure / Energy	Loan
	3	Project to electrify 750 community facilities using solar photovoltaic systems	Benin	Infrastructure / Energy	Loan
	4	Project to build twenty-seven (27) new drinking water supply systems in the Boucle du Mouhoun and Haut Bassin regions	Burkina Faso	Rural development	Loan
	5	Project to equip and rehabilitate health facilities (PERSCI)	Côte d'Ivoire	Social (Health)	Loan
	6	Project to finance work to reinforce and upgrade the Kanawolo-Korhogo road in Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	Infrastructure / Road	Loan
	7	Project to reinforce the drinking water supply system for the localities of Guéyo and Sérihio and surrounding villages from the Davo river, and surrounding villages from the Davo river	Côte d'Ivoire	Dev. Rural / Water	Loan
	8	Industrial component of the agro-industrial cluster project in the North (2PAI-NORD) in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	Agro-Industry	Loan
	9	SME development support project 'SME Start-up'	Côte d'Ivoire	Rural Dev.	Loan
	10	Project to set up a vegetable storage, processing and packaging plant in the Bélier agro-industrial cluster (2PAI-BELIER)	Côte d'Ivoire	Agro-Industry	Loan
	11	Project to install 1,000 solar pumping and water treatment units in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	Rural Dev. / Water	Loan

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	N°	Projects	Member States	Sectors	Nature
Public	12	Project to construct a water retention dam and develop the downstream perimeter, and to install a solar field for pumping and irrigating rice fields at the Sangola site in M'Bengué	Côte d'Ivoire	Rural Dev. / Agriculture	Loan
	13	Construction project for the 225 kV double-voltage transmission line from Fomi substation to Siguiri substation (135.5 km);	Guinea	Infrastructure / Energy	Loan
	14	Project to construct 150 water boreholes equipped with manual pumps and 100 drinking water supply systems in Upper Guinea and Forest Guinea in the Republic of Guinea	Guinea	Water	Loan
	15	Project to build drinking water supply systems for the towns of Béyla, Koubia and Fria in the Republic of Guinea	Guinea	Water	Loan
	16	Construction project for the Barclayville - Klowne - Sasstown road	Liberia	Infrastructure / Roads	Loan
	17	Construction project for the 225 kV double-voltage Sikasso-Bougouni- Sanankoroba - Bamako link	Mali	Infrastructure / Energy	Loan
	18	Construction project for the Kandadji dam	Niger	Infrastructure / Energy	Loan
	19	Construction project for the Dakar-Saint-Louis motorway: Tivaouane-Mékhé section (basic loan and supplementary loan)	Senegal	Infrastructure / Roads	Loan
	20	Project to build a youth and citizenship centre in thirty-eight (38)	Senegal	Infrastructure / Real Estate	Loan
	21	Dakar-Bamako Corridor Rehabilitation Project: RN7: Mako-kédougou-Moussala (basic loan and supplementary loan)	Senegal	Infrastructure / Road	Loan
	22	Diamniadio Urban Hub Integrated Road and Miscellaneous Network Development Programme, Phase 1	Senegal	Infrastructure / Road	Loan
	23	Koidu City University of Science and Technology Construction Project Kono District Project	Sierra Leone	Education	Loan
	24	Project to strengthen electricity distribution capacity in the country's major inland towns (CEET) - Phase II	Togo	Infrastructure / Energy	Loan

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