



Strategic Report

Officers and Professional Advisers

DIRECTORS

Dr J. P. Asiama	Non-Executive Director, Board Chair (appointed 23 September 2025)
Mr. D. Adansi	Chief Executive Officer
Mr. R. J. B. Sambou	Deputy Chief Executive Officer & Chief Operating Officer
Lord P. Boateng	Independent Non-Executive Director and Senior Independent Director (effective 8 September 2025)
Mr. S. Bhandari	Independent Non-Executive Director
Mr. C. M. Thomson	Independent Non-Executive Director
Dr Z. Mumuni	Non-Executive Director (appointed 9 June 2025)
Mr E. Sarpong	Non-Executive Director (appointed 9 June 2025)
Mr K. Biney	Non-Executive Director (appointed 9 June 2025)
Mr F. Alhassan	Non-Executive Director (appointed 9 June 2025)
Dr E. K. Y. Addison	Non-Executive Director former Board Chair (resigned 26 February 2025)
Dr M. Opoku-Afari	Non-Executive Director (resigned 26 February 2025)
Mr J. K. Adomakoh	Non-Executive Director (resigned 3 February 2025)
Mr A. Y. Tali	Non-Executive Director (resigned 25 February 2025)

COMPANY SECRETARY

Janet O. Mbu

REGISTERED OFFICE

Regina House
67 Cheapside, 1st Floor
London
EC2V 6AZ

COMPANY REGISTRATION NO. 03468216

Registered in England and Wales

Ghana International Bank plc is a public company limited by shares.

STATUTORY AUDITOR

Deloitte LLP
2 New Street Square
London
EC4A 3BZ
United Kingdom

Directors



Dr J. P. Asiama
Board Chair



Mr. D. Adansi
Chief Executive Officer



Mr. R. J. B. Sambou
Deputy Chief Executive Officer
and Chief Operating Officer



Lord P. Boateng
Independent Non-Executive Director
and Senior Independent Director



Mr. S. Bhandari
Independent Non-Executive
Director



Mr. C. M. Thomson
Independent Non-Executive
Director



Dr Z. Mumuni
Non-Executive Director



Mr E. Sarpong
Non-Executive Director



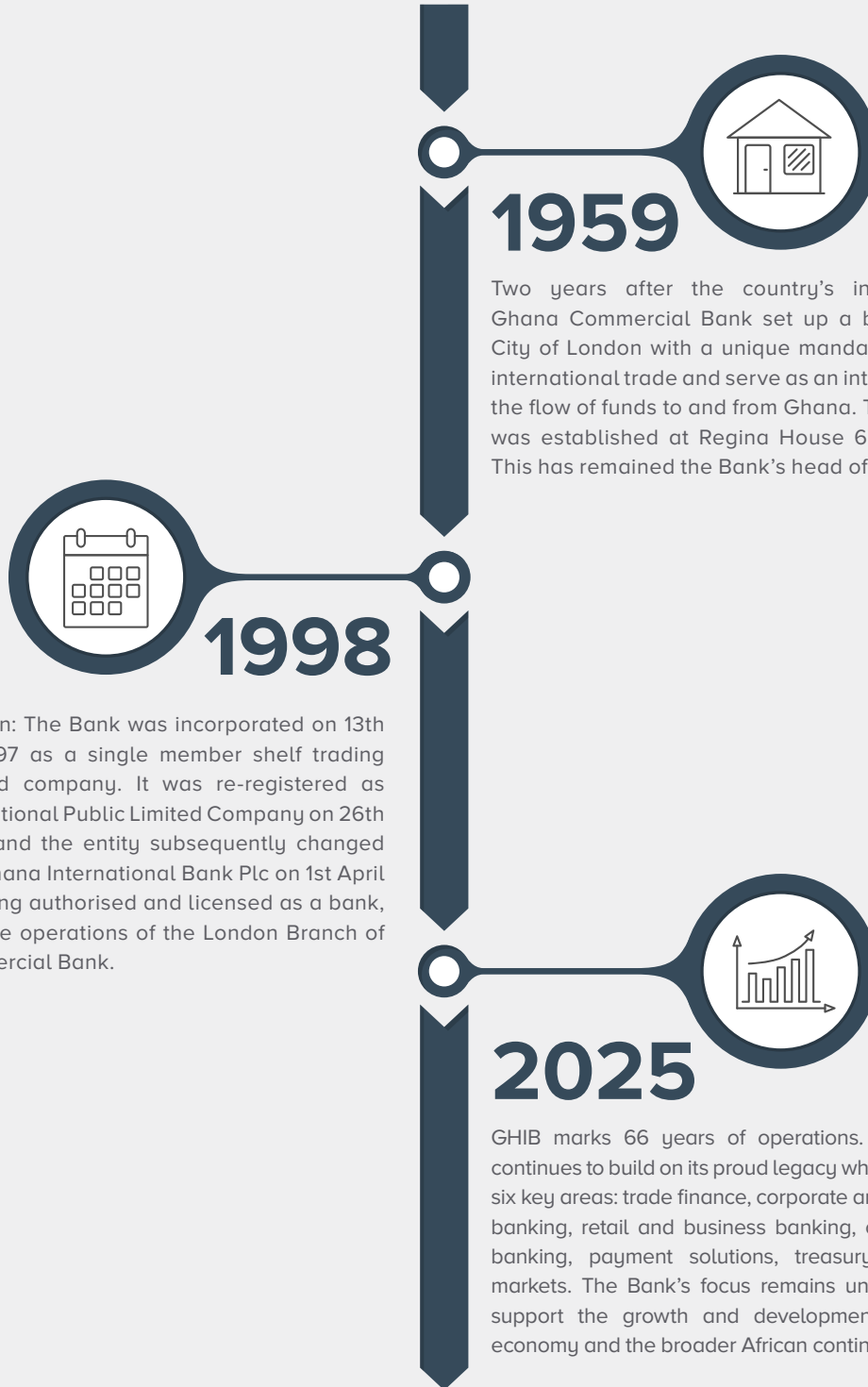
Mr K. Biney
Non-Executive Director



Mr F. Alhassan
Non-Executive Director

Connecting African Trade to Global Finance





1959

Two years after the country's independence, Ghana Commercial Bank set up a branch in the City of London with a unique mandate: to finance international trade and serve as an intermediary for the flow of funds to and from Ghana. This presence was established at Regina House 67 Cheapside. This has remained the Bank's head office.

1998

GHIB evolution: The Bank was incorporated on 13th November 1997 as a single member shelf trading private limited company. It was re-registered as Ghana International Public Limited Company on 26th March 1998, and the entity subsequently changed its name to Ghana International Bank Plc on 1st April 1998 after being authorised and licensed as a bank, taking over the operations of the London Branch of Ghana Commercial Bank.

2025

GHIB marks 66 years of operations. Today, GHIB continues to build on its proud legacy while focusing on six key areas: trade finance, corporate and institutional banking, retail and business banking, correspondent banking, payment solutions, treasury and global markets. The Bank's focus remains unchanged – to support the growth and development of Ghana's economy and the broader African continent.



Our Core Values



Respect

We build relationships on trust, respect, kindness, and appreciation of differences.

We uphold equality, dignity, and respect for all, regardless of background or identity.



Integrity

We tell the truth, communicate clearly, and deliver on our promises.

We do the right thing, even when it is not the easiest path, or we don't do it all.



Collaboration

We collaborate to innovate, openly sharing ideas and solving problems together.

We value diverse contributions and encourage self-reflection, questioning, and growth.



Excellence

We have a passion for performance and often go beyond the expected.

We only offer services that are in the best interests of our customers.

Chairman's Report



Dr Johnson P. Asiamah
 Chairman

I am pleased to present the 27th Annual Report and Financial Statements of Ghana International Bank plc ("GHIB" / the "Bank") for the year ended 31 December 2025.

The Bank remains steadfast in its determination to improve profitability year on year, and the outlook for the Bank is positive. I am pleased to see growing revenues as a key driver, which have more than doubled in the last three years.

Significant investments have been made over the last few years to modernise technology systems and infrastructure, and benefits are already starting to be realised across operational resilience, operating efficiency and client experience.

Corporate Governance

Following the outcome of the December 2024 general elections in Ghana and leadership changes in our shareholder organisations, we welcomed a number of new shareholder Non-Executive Directors of the Board.

In 2025 I was appointed as Chair of the Board and we welcomed our new members Dr Z Mumuni, Mr F Alhassan, Mr E Sarpong, and Mr K Biney.

Financial Performance

The Bank reported Profit Before Tax of £7.0m, a 20% improvement compared to £5.8m in 2024. This was attributable to growth in Operating income of 7% to £50.6m, delivered through balance sheet growth and

strong performance in our trade finance business. The balance sheet grew 8% to £1.2bn driven by the Bank's increased strategic focus and enhanced relationship management service with existing and new clients.

The Bank continues to remain highly liquid and strongly capitalised, with a Common Equity Tier 1 ratio of 21.5% and a Liquidity Coverage Ratio of 213% at the end of the year. The Board commends the Senior Leadership Team and all colleagues across GHIB in delivering these results and looks forward to further improvement in profitability in coming years.

State of the Global Economy

The global economy is projected to have grown by 2.7% in 2025, according to the World Bank. This level of growth was achieved despite an escalation of trade tensions. The world economy has proven to be resilient in the face of heightened geopolitical risks and armed conflicts across the globe. Emerging and developing economies were able to benefit from the easier financial conditions partly from dollar depreciation expansionary fiscal policies to counter the impact of tariffs. These policy changes and reordering of supply lines kept the trade flowing.

In the US, trade tensions have abated but still cast a shadow over the global economy, with the risk of another round of tariffs that could extend uncertainties around trade. With a weaker dollar, financial conditions have been relatively accommodative, supporting technological investment including a surge in artificial intelligence (AI) related investment boom. Strict immigration policies appear to be tightening the supply of labour of foreign-born workers, which may be inflationary.

China, which was the hardest hit by the US tariffs has remained resilient with limited impact on export growth. Weaker domestic demand in the housing sector continues to restrain economic growth. Global inflation has fallen steadily, although some regions continue to experience elevated cost of living increases. In the US, the high cost of living remains the most important concern in households in surveys.

The outbreak in late February of the US-Israeli war against Iran has introduced new challenges for the global economy. Initially, the impact has been concentrated in elevated oil prices and a stronger US Dollar. As the conflict continues to evolve, there is a

risk that it could push global inflation higher and slow down economic growth, which may place new demands on policymakers.

Macro Outlook in Ghana

Ghana's economic growth recovery gained momentum in 2025 as GDP grew by 6.1% in the first three quarters of the year. Bank of Ghana's Composite Index of Economic Activity recorded a strong growth rate of 8.8% in November 2025 compared to 1.5% the previous year in November. Key economic indicators such as Purchasing Manager Index, Business Confidence index, and Consumer Confidence index all showed improvement in sentiment confirming an uptick in new orders. Asset quality in the banking sector improved as the Non-Performing Loans ratio declined to 18.9% in December 2025 from 21.8% in 2024, although asset quality risk remains elevated. Private sector credit grew by 19.2% whereas the public sector contracted by 25.5%.

The Ghana cedi emerged as the best-performing currency in Africa in 2025, according to data from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), reinforcing growing confidence in Ghana's macroeconomic recovery and the role of strategic domestic interventions in strengthening the local currency. IMF data, analysed across more than 20 major African economies, shows that the cedi appreciated by over 40 per cent against the US dollar in 2025, outperforming all other currencies on the continent during the period.

Gold prices rose by 63.4 percent to an average price of US\$4,316.29 per fine ounce in December 2025, compared with US\$2,641.45 per fine ounce in 2024. This was driven by safe-haven demand following heightened geopolitical uncertainties during the year, increased central bank purchases and successive cuts in the US policy rates. Cocoa futures declined by 45.7 percent to an average of US\$5,899.05 per ton in December 2025, down from US\$10,869.14 per ton in December 2024, due to increased supply from improved weather conditions. Crude oil prices fell by 15.8 percent to an average of US\$61.63 per barrel in December 2025, from US\$73.18 per barrel in December 2024, due to higher supply and weak demand amid slower global economic activity. Volatility in commodity prices, especially oil, is expected in the near-term as the US conflict with Iran continues. Gross International

Reserves stood at \$13.83 bn, equivalent to an import cover ratio of 5.7 months. This compares to 4.1 months coverage in the previous year.

Inflation fell to 5.4% in December 2025 from 23.8% in 2024, due to the adoption of an appropriate monetary policy stance, fiscal consolidation, global easing of inflation and adequate reserve buffers.

The recent US-Israeli war against Iran poses risks to Ghana's disinflation trajectory through higher oil prices and tighter global financial conditions. However, Ghana is in a fiscally stronger position than in recent years and the rise in global gold prices could help cushion the impact for the Africa's largest gold producer. GHIB has no direct exposure to the affected areas in the Middle East, its business has not been materially affected in the short-term. The Bank continues to monitor potential longer-term, second-order impacts on its clients and the global economy.

Update on Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) Growth Dynamics

The World Bank expected the region to grow at a rate of 4.3% in 2026. Growth rates in 2025 were mixed with the three largest economies diverging. Nigeria and South Africa delivered strong growth rates, while

Ethiopia moderated. Nigeria's growth rose to 4.2% in 2025 compared to 3.3% in 2024, driven by the service sector (mainly finance and information and communication technology). In South Africa, growth strengthened in 2025 to 1.3 percent, supported by more reliable electricity supply, a bumper agricultural harvest, and a pickup in business confidence toward year-end. Ethiopia's growth moderated to a still-strong 7.2% owing to strong agricultural performance, gold and electricity production together with effects of the comprehensive reforms which have started to ease long term structural constraints. This, despite Ethiopia's sovereign debt being distressed with elevated spreads as it continues negotiations with bondholders.

Growth in industrial commodity exporting countries excluding Sudan slowed significantly to 3.6 percent in 2025 from 4.3 percent in 2024. In Angola, gains in non-oil sectors were offset by weakness in the oil sector. Underinvestment in aging oil fields weighed on output in 2025, with growth dampened by lower oil prices relative to the previous year. In Zimbabwe, growth increased to 6.6 percent, due to a recovery in agricultural production, and investments in extractive sectors (gold, lithium, iron, and steel), which boosted industrial output.



Chairman's Highlights 2025

Ghana International Bank plc delivered another year of solid performance in 2025, underpinned by strong revenue growth, disciplined balance sheet expansion and continued investment in operational resilience.

Sustained Growth and Strong Performance

Profit before tax rose to £7.0 million, representing a 20% increase from the previous year, while operating income grew to £50.6 million. With revenues more than doubling over three years through strong strategy and client focus.

Key Financial Highlights

£7.0_m

Profit Before Tax
(20% increase from 2024)

£50.6_m

Operating Income
(7% growth year-on-year)

£1.2_b

Total Balance Sheet
(8% growth)

21.5%

Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio

213%

Liquidity Coverage Ratio

Strategic Investment in Technology

Continued significant investment in technology and infrastructure, strengthening:

Operational resilience
Operating efficiency
Client experience

Global Economic Context

2.7%

Global growth in 2025 despite geopolitical tensions

Emerging markets benefited from easing financial conditions and supply chain adjustments. Continued strong investment in technology and AI, particularly in the US economy.

Ghana's Economic Recovery

6.1%

GDP Growth (first three quarters of 2025)

5.4%

Inflation (down from 23.8% in 2024)

19.2%

Private Sector Credit Growth

\$13.83_b

Gross International Reserves
5.7 months import cover

Currency and Commodity Developments

Ghana cedi: Africa's best-performing currency in 2025, +40% vs USD
Gold: +63.4% on safe-haven demand
Cocoa: -45.7% on improved supply
Oil: -15.8% amid weaker global demand

Commitment to Social Impact

Through the Ghana International Foundation (GIF), the Bank continues to support impactful initiatives across Africa in:

Health
Education
Sanitation
Poverty alleviation

Looking Ahead

The Bank's outlook remains positive. GHIB will continue to deepen relationships with clients while expanding opportunities beyond its core markets of Ghana and Nigeria.

Trade finance will remain central to the Bank's mission of supporting economic growth and facilitating trade across Sub-Saharan Africa.

Headline inflation in SSA continued to ease in 2025, reflecting lower global energy prices and strong agricultural harvests. However, food prices remain relatively high, and their price relative to other consumer items continues to rise. Consequently, some central banks in SSA have paused monetary policy easing, while others have raised policy rates as underlying inflationary pressures re-emerged.

Corporate Social Responsibility

GHIB continues to support Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) through its support of Ghana International Foundation's (GIF's) worthy causes in a region that is permanently underfunded. GIF is sponsored by GHIB with the objective of supporting initiatives and projects in Ghana as well as other countries in Africa. Some of the projects GIF has funded include health, sanitation, education and general poverty alleviation initiatives. In pursuance of these objectives, the Bank contributed £71k to the foundation in 2025 (2024: £59k) to support its charitable activities in these areas.

GHIB achieved financial growth and made strategic investments to enhance its operations and efficiency. GHIB continues to improve its profitability in 2025, with investments in technology modernization to enhance operational efficiency and client

experience, while maintaining a strong focus on regulatory and controls framework.

Outlook for 2026 and Beyond

GHIB's business and economic outlook in 2026 remains positive as it continues to strengthen and deepen its relationships with customers. The Bank will continue to seek opportunities outside its main markets of Ghana and Nigeria to diversify its sources of income. It is our expectation that Trade Finance will continue to play a significant role in driving economic growth and alleviating poverty across our markets in SSA.

The Directors recommend the payment of a dividend for the year ended 31 December 2025 of £1,083,579, a 28% increase (2024: £847,741). The total proposed final dividend is 1.70p per share (2024: 1.33p per share).

Signed

Dr Johnson P. Asiamah
 Chairman

1 April 2026



Chief Executive Officer's Report



Dean Adansi
Chief Executive Officer

The Year in Review

We have continued to work successfully on executing our strategy in 2025, and this is reflected in the strong underlying operating fundamentals of our business. Our trade finance business has shown robust growth, reflecting our goal of diversifying our footprint across select markets in sub-Saharan Africa. We also made progress in our corporate credit business as well, as we saw a revival of loan demand in some of our markets. A benign interest rate environment in the US and UK was also supportive of the progress we made in growing our investment portfolio.

On the funding side, we have progressed with a number of international partners in our efforts

to optimize funding tenors and sources. Ongoing discussions with other multi-lateral and commercial partners are expected to enhance optimization of our funding structure in the coming years.

We remain committed to our selected core markets in Sub-Saharan Africa, and prospects from economic growth are fair, with regional growth expected to be about 4% in 2026. The IMF's data indicates that growth in the non-resource-intensive countries should outstrip rates in resource-intensive markets. However, debt service burdens remain elevated, and some governments have tapped domestic debt markets to meet borrowing needs. Even with the outlook for

commodity prices being mixed, we believe we can continue to make progress with our strategy of diversifying across markets, with a focus on vital trade finance solutions, both in our legacy trade corridors and increasingly in intra-Africa trade.

Economic growth in our largest market, Ghana, has been resilient. Real GDP is expected to grow by 4% in 2025 and 4.5% to 4.8% in 2026, after a strong 5.7% performance in 2024. With completion of the domestic debt and Eurobond restructurings, debt levels have fallen to sustainable levels. The IMF program is expected to end in 2026, with growth having exceeded program targets. In the meantime, inflation has fallen significantly to less than 5%, and international reserves have increased appreciably.

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is one of our key markets in Sub-Saharan Africa, and a focus of our diversification efforts. Our commercial engagement there has been growing recently. DRC is the world's

leading producer of cobalt (a key mineral in the energy transition), and Africa's largest copper producer. Economic growth is projected at about 5% through 2028, driven mainly by the mining sector, which can be vulnerable to world commodity prices. The fiscal deficit is also expected to be below 1% in the next few years, while inflation and debt levels remain subdued on account of central bank monetary discipline, and controlled non-priority spending. Given how important the extractive sector is in the economy (mining accounts for almost

We believe our position as a key clearing bank and innovative structured trade bank will be instrumental in driving growth in 2026 and beyond.



GHIB announced a \$50million 'mutual risk participation agreement' with British International Investments. GHIB continues to attract partnerships and collaborations towards bridging the trade finance gap in Africa.

100% of export revenue), we intend to expand our participation in the export economy by providing pre-export and post-export financing, and payments solutions to the mining companies and their suppliers. We believe our position as a key clearing bank and innovative structured trade bank will be instrumental in driving growth in the DRC in 2026 and beyond.

In the UK, real GDP growth is expected to fall slightly to about 1.3% in 2026, from about 1.5% in 2025. The Office for Budget Responsibility also projects inflation at about 3% in 2026, roughly unchanged from 2025. Debt levels are expected to remain elevated at approximately 95% of GDP through 2030. To address social spending needs, taxes are likely to increase by about 1 percentage point to 37% of GDP. This combination of higher taxes, tepid productivity improvements, low growth, and high indebtedness poses difficult policy choices for the current government. From our perspective, the uncompetitive regulatory burden, and high tax rates projected in the coming years are counterproductive in unleashing the growth potential of the UK economy. A focus on job-creating initiatives and tax incentives to attract and retain capital in high-productivity sectors of the economy would be positive developments in reversing the current trend of low growth and high debt levels. Recent initiatives by the government to ease regulatory burdens in the financial sector and to promote UK exports are a step in the right direction, although

pressure to increase defence spending will tighten the government's fiscal space. We will continue to make investments in UK assets in the coming year, subject to the direction of policy rates, and the effectiveness of policy actions aimed at boosting growth.

Our annual trade finance conference in London (CNVERGE) was a resounding success, with participation from over 10 countries. The focus was on financing commodities, which is a highly topical issue in our markets, given the economic dependence on extractive resources in many of our markets. Over three days, participants engaged on some of the challenges faced by countries in SSA in reducing reliance on raw commodity exports, managing commodity pricing risks, and exploring ways to increase intra-Africa trade. The panel discussions were of the highest quality, with experts drawn from practitioners in London, continental Europe, and our markets in SSA. We were pleased with the high turnout rate and the excellent market exposure gained from such a high-profile event.

Signed

Dean Adansi
 Chief Executive Officer

1 April 2026



GHIB CEO, Dean Adansi led a team to call on the Minister of Finance of Ghana, the Hon. Dr. Cassiel Ato Forson. GHIB continues to be systemically important to the economies of our core markets in West Africa.



GHIB CEO Dean Adansi and COCOBOD CEO Dr. Ransford Abbey, during a customer engagement session in London. GHIB prioritizes regular engagements with customers and clients as key to delivering the right value.

The iconic Mammy Truck, also known as the Mammy Wagon or Bolekaja, once powered West Africa's commodity trade. Adapted Bedford trucks carried cocoa, coffee and palm oil from rural farms to ports, bridging distance and connecting farmers to global markets.

At Ghana International Bank, that spirit of connectivity continues to inspire our role in facilitating African trade, linking markets, moving capital and enabling commerce across borders.



Our Strategy

Truly British, Proudly African.

Since 1959, GHIB has been focused on providing a uniquely African perspective to global markets and International Finance, powered by the unrivalled capacity of the City of London as a world-class financial hub. Our success is anchored in a clear strategic intent: to become UK's Pan-African Trade Bank, creating sustainable wealth through trade for African corporates, sovereigns, and financial institutions.



Our Vision

To be the most compelling UK trade bank focused on Africa.



Our Mission

To accelerate wealth creation in Africa through the provision of specialised financial services by deploying scale and innovation for client success.



Our Values

- Respect
- Integrity
- Collaboration
- Excellence



Value Proposition

GHIB is primarily a Trade Bank. We will focus on our core area of expertise in Trade Finance whilst optimising potential synergies across our mix of integrated and complementary business lines.

Our Business Model

Established Legacy (Since 1959)	01	Originally a Ghana Commercial Bank branch in London, later incorporated as GHIB in 1998.
Ownership and Governance	02	Owned by major Ghanaian financial institutions, with the Central Bank of Ghana as majority shareholder.
Regulated and Trusted	03	Ghanaian-owned bank authorised by the UK PRA and regulated by the FCA & PRA, ensuring credibility in global finance.
Core Business Areas	04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Trade Finance (Primary Focus) ■ Correspondent & Corporate Banking ■ Treasury & Transactional Banking Africa ■ Global Gateway: Provides financial access, expertise, capital, and cross-border solutions for businesses operating in Africa
Global Presence	05	Head Office: London Representative Office: Accra Covers East & Central Africa remotely

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and business review of the year 2025

GHIB's key measurements of effectiveness of its operation are profitability, Return on Equity, Return on Assets, Cost to Income, Total Assets, Non-performing Exposure Ratio and Net interest margin ratios. These performance indicators are inherent measures to the delivery of the Bank's strategy. There are no non-financial performance indicators that are considered key.

Key Performance Indicators (KPI's)

Profit before Tax



Profit before tax – The Bank reported a profit of £7.0m in 2025, which improved compared to the £5.8m profit in 2024. This increase was primarily driven by a rise in operating income, which grew by £3.2m, representing a 7% increase. Operating expenses also increased by £2.5m, or 6%, as the Bank continued to invest in digital transformation and business growth. Profitability has strengthened significantly from 2023, when the Bank reported a £4.3m profit before tax in 2023, supported by a continued upward trend in operating income from £40.0m in 2023 to £50.6m in 2025, operating income has grown by £10.6m, underscoring the Bank's ongoing expansion and commercial resilience.

Cost / Income ratio



Cost / income ratio – is the ratio of operating expenses to operating income, showing the percentage of income used to cover expenses. In 2025, operating income grew by £3.2m, or 7%, driven by an increase in interest income. Operating expenses rose by £2.5m or 6%, reaching £43.6m, up from £41.2m in 2024. Staff costs increased by 5% to £28.2m as the Bank invested in its workforce to support business growth. The Bank continues to focus on cost management and has achieved a reduction in the rate of annual cost increases (6% in 2025 vs an average of 16% over the previous four years).

Post-tax return on Equity



Post-tax return on equity – is calculated by dividing profit after tax by the average equity for the year. In 2025, average equity increased by 3.1% year-on-year, from £166.6m to £171.7m. Profit after tax saw a significant improvement, rising by 27.5% year-on-year, from £4.2m in 2024 to £5.4m in 2025. This increase in profit after tax outpaced the growth in average equity, leading to an overall improvement in the post-tax return on equity.

Total Assets



Total Assets – are influenced by changes in liabilities and equity, particularly deposits. In 2025, total deposits increased by £89m, or 10%, year-on-year, with average deposits rising by 19% to £886m. On the asset side, the majority of the increase was seen in Loans and advances to customers, which rose from £57.2m to £152.1m. Total assets grew substantially over the last two years by 48%. The growth supported by the sustained momentum in deposit and loanbook growth.

Post-tax return on Assets



Post-tax return on Assets – measures profit after tax against average assets on a monthly basis for the year. In 2025, average assets were £1,093.1m, which represents an 16.3% increase from the average of £939.9m in 2024. This metric indicates how effectively the Bank is using its assets to generate profit.

Non-performing Exposure Ratio



Non-performing Exposure Ratio – is calculated by dividing stage 3 exposures by total gross exposures (not including exposures with nil credit provision). The ratio remains exceptionally low. In 2025, the ratio decreased by 0.1% compared to 2024, reflecting a strengthening in overall asset quality. The improvement was driven by both a reduction in non-performing exposures and an expansion in the Bank's total exposure base.

Total Revenue



Total revenue – is gross Operating income, which is calculated by adding back Interest expense and similar charges to Operating income. Total interest income saw a rise of £2.7m or 5%, driven by growth in the balance sheet. Deposits from customers were up 10% to £964m in 2025. Total non-interest income increased by £2.5m, or 23%, largely due to growth in fees earned from letters of credit in 2025. Over the last two years, total revenue increased by 36%, supported by a continued upward trend in both interest and non-interest income.

Net interest margin



Net interest margin – is the ratio of net interest income to average interest-earning assets during the year. In 2025, average interest-earning assets were £1,077.1m, an increase of 19.6% from £900.7m in 2024. The net interest margin decreased by 0.6% year-on-year, which was driven by a lower interest rate environment and temporary reduced exposure to higher yielding risk assets intra year.

Enabling Trade. Driving growth. Connecting Africa

Strategic Journey

Strengthening Foundations

Regulatory Compliance
 Improved Team Strength
 Market Preparation

Driving Growth

Trade Finance Expansion
 Customer Experience
 Digital Transformation



Business Expansion

Increased focus on scaling:

Trade Finance
 Lending
 Correspondent Banking
 Payments
 Treasury Solutions
 Retail and Business Banking

Stronger Operations

Improved resilience, controls
 Client service excellence

Future-Focused Strategy

Trade Finance Expansion
 Retail and Business Banking Growth
 Technology and Operational Resilience

GHIB's vision is to become the UK's leading Africa focused trade bank. This strategic objective is grounded in our deep understanding of African markets and six decades of experience in the UK, enabling us to deliver specialised financial solutions that support sustainable wealth creation across the continent.

The Bank is in a growth phase, scaling its trade finance platform through targeted product and geographic diversification, alongside accelerated digital transformation to enhance client experience.

GHIB has expanded its presence in West Africa, notably in The Gambia, Liberia, and Sierra Leone, while making significant progress in Nigeria. This growth has been driven by an expanded counterparty network on a non presence basis and strengthened partnerships with global financial institutions and Africa focused suppliers.

Looking ahead, the Bank will selectively expand into Francophone West Africa, East Africa, and Central Africa, guided by a disciplined, risk aligned market entry strategy. To support this expansion, GHIB has strengthened its front office coverage model, enhancing bench strength and deepening relationships across priority regions.

Our core focus remains on scaling trade finance, lending, correspondent banking, payments, and treasury solutions, alongside selective growth in retail and SME banking. A rolling strategic planning framework ensures agility in response to evolving market conditions, regulatory requirements, and the Bank's strategic ambitions.

Continued investment in technology, people, and systems will further strengthen operational resilience, enhance control frameworks, and elevate our client service proposition.



Key Strategic Highlights - 2025

01 Strong Market Confidence

Strong fundraising progress in 2025, growing market confidence in GHIB.



02 Focus on Trade Development

Funding focused on supporting African trade and improving liquidity for businesses in frontier markets.



03 Strengthening GHIB's Role in Trade Bridges

The partnership strengthens GHIB's role in connecting African businesses to global capital markets.



04 Expanding Partnerships

With development finance institutions, impact investors, and commercial partners.



Funding:

GHIB's fundraising performance in 2025 reflected the Bank's strengthened market positioning and the growing confidence of global partners in its Africa-focused mandate.

Throughout the year, the Bank deepened its relationships with development finance institutions, impact-aligned investors, and key commercial partners, mobilising capital to support trade, liquidity, and enterprise growth across its core markets.

A milestone was the announcement through a symbolic signing ceremony of a \$50 million Mutual Risk Participation Agreement between British International Investments and the Bank.

This transaction expands the Bank's capacity to support trade finance and working capital activity across West Africa and other priority corridors. More importantly, it underscores the rising confidence in GHIB's role as a trusted trade bridge, connecting African markets to global capital and strengthening liquidity flows across the continent.



GHIB signed a strategic partnership agreement with the Vista Bank Group, on the sidelines of #CNVERGE'25. GHIB continues to be a strong partner for banks and financial institutions on the continent.

Coverage & Strategic Partnerships

Expanded Coverage

Strengthened presence across Sub-Saharan Africa

Strategic Partnership

Partnership with Vista Bank Group announced at GHIB CNVERGE 2025

Launch of GHIB AfriTradeX

Pan-African Collaboration

Strategic agreement with Vista Bank Group

These partnerships enhances liquidity access, structured trade capabilities, and seamless execution in frontier markets.

In 2025, GHIB strengthened its coverage across key Sub-Saharan African markets while maintaining strong relationships within the global financial system. The Bank's network of correspondent and partner banks continued to underpin crossborder trade by enabling secure payments, settlements, and information flows. GHIB also preserved robust upstream relationships with international financial institutions, supporting access to liquidity and structured solutions that meet recognised industry standards.

A notable milestone during the year was the formalisation of a partnership with the Vista Bank Group. Vista's presence—from Mozambique through West Africa—enhances GHIB's ability to support crossborder activity and broadens regional reach for clients operating in multiple African markets. This partnership complements GHIB's international linkages and strengthens the delivery of integrated financial solutions across priority corridors.

GHIB also advanced its clientengagement agenda through platforms designed to facilitate dialogue and support informed decisionmaking. These included the annual GHIB CNVERGE conference in London and the launch of GHIB AfriTradeX. These platforms have evolved as key vectors in projecting GHIB in the market.



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- Governance Report
- Financial Statements

GHIB | **AfriTradeX**
GHANA INTERNATIONAL BANK

GHIB AfriTradeX Forum is a platform designed to spotlight solutions, foster collaboration, and to upskill. Through its combination of high-level dialogue, intensive masterclasses, and strategic networking engagements, AfriTradeX brings together leading professionals from across Africa and around the world to deepen expertise in international trade, correspondent banking, risk management, compliance, and practical trade solutions.

Celebrating Customer Excellence

GHIB continues to recognise and celebrate the achievements of its customers and clients, reinforcing the Bank's commitment to building enduring relationships and supporting businesses that are driving transformational impact across the continent.

At GHIB CNVERGE, Mr. Edmund Poku, Chief Executive of Niche Cocoa Industry Ltd., was honoured as 'Businessman of the Year'. Mr. Poku has led Niche Cocoa's evolution from an emerging enterprise into a fully integrated international cocoa processor.

GHIB has been privileged to play a role in this journey, providing the international financial intermediation that has supported the company's expansion .



Celebrating Excellence

GHIB's Celebration of Excellence recognises clients whose leadership, governance and performance are shaping Africa's trade and industrial landscape.



Platform for Client Recognition

Through this initiative, GHIB highlights organisations that drive value creation, resilience and sustainable growth across the continent.



Businessman of the year award

At GHIB CNVERGE, Mr. Edmund Poku, Chief Executive of Niche Cocoa Industry Ltd., was honoured as 'Businessman of the Year-2025'.

Capabilities that will Enable our Future Growth

A central pillar of GHIB's vision is continued investment in people. GHIB will expand human-capital capacity, with targeted initiatives to build linguistic, technical, and cultural proficiency for deeper engagement in Francophone Africa. This includes growing teams with specialised market expertise, developing leadership pipelines, and investing in training programmes that enhance cross-border execution capabilities.

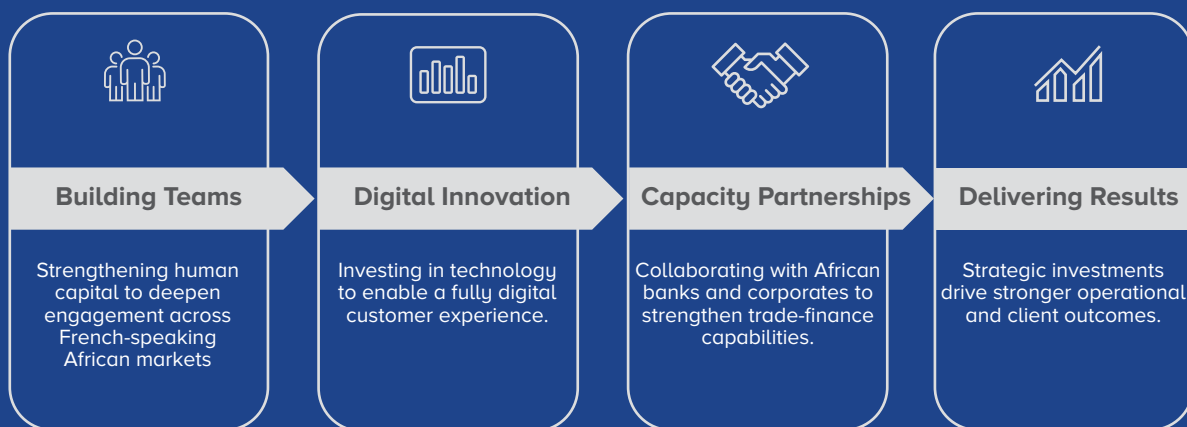
These efforts are intended to position GHIB to better capture opportunities in high-growth French-speaking markets where demand for structured trade solutions continues to rise. GHIB will also continue investing in technology to enable a fully digital customer experience across all service streams. The Bank will continue deployment of automation tools, workflow digitalisation, enhanced data-management systems, and customer-facing digital channels.

These investments will support faster turnaround times, improved transparency, enhanced risk oversight, and seamless fulfilment—from onboarding and due diligence through to transaction monitoring and reporting. A digitally enabled operating model will not only enhance customer satisfaction but also strengthen the Bank's resilience and scalability as activities expand across diverse jurisdictions.

Another key element of the Bank's forward-looking agenda is its commitment to lead the continent in structuring capacity-building and upskilling programmes. GHIB will continue working with partner banks and corporates across Africa to elevate technical competence, embed international best practices, and strengthen institutional readiness for sustainable, well-structured trade transactions.

Through training, workshops, advisory support, and hands-on transaction collaboration, GHIB aims to help partners reach world-class standards—ultimately enabling them to originate, structure, and fulfil sustainable transactions in partnership with GHIB. This approach reinforces the Bank's role not just as a financier, but as an ecosystem builder shaping the next wave of Africa's trade-finance capabilities.

GHIB steps into 2026 with renewed clarity, strengthened capability, and firm confidence in its ability to deliver long-term, sustainable value for clients, partners, and stakeholders across Africa.





GHIB | TradeFAST
GHANA INTERNATIONAL BANK

GHIB has introduced a new customer-engagement platform called TradeFASTs—a series of focused, high-intensity roundtable sessions held over breakfast with key ecosystem participants across our markets. The inaugural TradeFAST took place in Accra in partnership with the UK-Ghana Chamber of Commerce.

This first session centred on identifying practical solutions for SMEs seeking to scale into global supply chains, with particular emphasis on firms active in commodity trade.



GHIB Customer Experience



The UK's Pan African Trade Bank

GHIB remains committed to delivering a clear, fair and transparent customer experience across all its products and services.

Our Consumer Duty obligations guide how we design solutions, communicate information and support customers in making informed financial decisions. We prioritise outcomes that reflect our clients' needs, ensuring that processes, disclosures, and service interactions are easy to understand and accessible.



STRATEGIC
GROWTH PLAN

EXPANSION

STRENGTHENING
PARTNERSHIPS

FUTURE
GROWTH






GHIB | TradeCLOSE
GHANA INTERNATIONAL BANK

As part of GHIB's commitment to deepening regional trade engagement, members of Team GHIB embarked on a series of market immersion visits across key markets, engaging directly with local banking partners, trade institutions, and market participants.

These engagements create opportunities to exchange insights, strengthen partnerships, and better understand the evolving dynamics shaping trade across the region. From commodity-driven economies to expanding agribusiness and industrial value chains, West Africa continues to play an increasingly important role in regional and global trade flows.

Overview of Risk

The Bank's approach is only to take on risks that it understands and is able to manage so that it can achieve its strategy while protecting its resources and the interests of its Shareholders and other stakeholders.

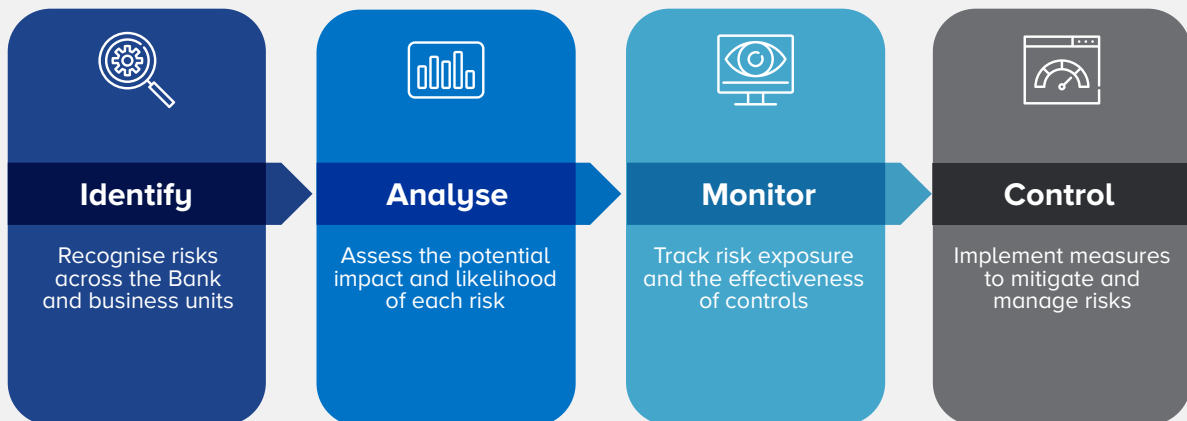
The Bank's risk management framework seeks to ensure that there is an effective process in place to manage risk across the Bank. Risk management is integral to all aspects of the Bank's activities and is the responsibility of all staff.

The Board is responsible for approving the Bank's Risk Appetite Statement. Management is responsible for ensuring that the Bank operates within the defined Risk Appetite. Managers have a particular responsibility to evaluate their risk environment, to put in place appropriate controls and to monitor the effectiveness of those controls. The risk management culture emphasises careful

analysis and management of risk in all business processes. Risks are identified, assessed, and managed at both enterprise level ('top-down') and business level ('bottom-up'). The Board Risk Committee, which is chaired by an independent Non-Executive Director, has oversight of these processes.

This Committee meets at least four times a year, and reviews and challenges risk reports provided by Senior Management. The Bank seeks to mitigate risks within its strategy and business model by ensuring that a rigorous regime of systems and controls is in place, and that it is embedded at all levels of the organisation.

The systems and controls are regularly tested through a risk-based internal audit process as part of GHIB's annual internal audit plan.



Principal Risks

The Bank's Principal Risks are outlined below and represent the most significant risks faced by the Bank given its business model and operating environment.

Credit Risk

Credit Risk is the risk that obligors will not be able to meet repayment commitments as and when they fall due. The Bank accepts credit risk is inherent in its activities.

Geopolitical developments have an impact on the economic environment and the Bank's ability to implement its strategy. The Bank has an established process for monitoring and managing the risk arising from geopolitical events and mitigating its potential impact as much as possible. This includes taking a forward-looking view of potential developments, regularly assessing the potential impact on its strategy and adjusting its tactical approach proactively.

Climate Change creates credit risks through physical and transition impacts which may affect obligors' ability to meet their obligations.

The Bank has developed and implemented a Climate Change risk management framework which aims to help the business assess the potential strategic and financial implications of climate change risk. The Bank aims to identify and manage risks as well as opportunities related to climate change through regular review of the environmental risks faced by borrowers' including environmental risks relating to the countries within which they operate.

Operational Risk

Operational Risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. Such risks are part of doing business. The Bank is committed to mitigating operational risks by having appropriate procedures, a strong risk culture, appropriate training

for staff, as well as well-articulated policies and procedures.

Risks are identified and managed by each business area in the first Line of Defence through a Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) process. The Bank has adopted a standardised Risk Type Taxonomy to which the different risk types are mapped. A consolidated picture of the Bank's risks is reflected in its Risk Register.

Within operational risk, Business Disruption Risk refers to the Bank's inability to deliver its products and services due to disruption caused by, but not limited to, cyber- attack, failed 3rd Party arrangements, technological change and other external events. A Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity Plan is in place to ensure that the Bank is able to effectively respond to potential threats to safeguard the interests of its key stakeholders, reputation, brand and value-creating activities.

The Bank has developed and strengthened its Model Risk management framework including governance arrangements, implementation processes, and model validation for models that have a material impact on its activities.

The Bank's Crisis Management, Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity Plan are reviewed and approved by the Board annually. The plans are tested regularly. These plans are subject to review by the Bank's third Line of Defence in line with their annual program of work.

Liquidity and Funding Risk

This is the risk that the Bank is unable to meet its contractual or contingent obligations as they fall due; and that it does not have the appropriate amount, tenor or composition of liquidity to support its growth strategy, and to meet short-term financial demands without significant loss of capital and /or income. Funding Risk is the risk that the Bank cannot maintain a diversified, stable and cost-effective funding base.

The Bank has a comprehensive internal control framework for managing its liquidity risk and uses both quantitative and qualitative measures in the liquidity assessment process. The liquidity framework is designed to ensure that the Bank's liquidity resources are sufficient (in amount and quality) to meet its obligations as they fall due, and that the funding profile is aligned to the defined risk appetite and growth plan.

The Bank manages liquidity risk by maintaining an appropriate framework that includes a liquidity policy, an appropriate governance framework, as well as liquidity risk analysis, stress testing, limit setting and monitoring.

Market Risk

Market Risk refers to the risk of a change in the actual market value or earnings of financial instruments including bonds, caused by adverse movements in asset prices, foreign exchange or interest rates. The Bank is exposed to foreign exchange risk as a result of mismatches between the currencies of its assets and liabilities.

The Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) monitors market risk and special sessions are convened when there are significant movements in the value of the portfolio.

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) arises from potential changes in interest rates relevant to the Bank's assets and liabilities (including Base Rate and other benchmark rates) that may affect the Bank's future revenue and net interest income.

Regulatory and Conduct Risk

Regulatory Risk refers to the risk that changes in regulation could materially affect the business of the Bank or the markets within which it operates. The Bank's business is subject to many regulations in different jurisdictions and currently the pace of change is significant and may affect the business

of the Bank either directly or indirectly. The Bank mitigates this risk by having a dedicated unit that reviews regulatory requirements and developing policies and controls to ensure compliance with the relevant regulatory requirements.

Conduct Risk is defined as the risk that GHIB may cause detriment to its customers or other market participants or may have an adverse effect on market stability or effective competition as a result of its actions. This could result in reputational damage and financial loss for the firm. GHIB mitigates this risk by maintaining appropriate policies and procedures, providing ongoing training to its staff, eliminating conflicts of interest, setting the right tone from the top, defining a clear code of conduct, taking firm action when any customer detriment is identified and having in place oversight arrangements.

The Board sets high ethical standards whilst rigorous new product approval guidelines are in place. The Code of Conduct and Staff Handbook set out expected standards of behaviour for staff. This is complemented by the Bank's whistleblowing policy. The various aspects of conduct and reputational risk are encapsulated in a Conduct Risk framework and there is regular monitoring of conduct risk by the compliance department as part of its ongoing compliance monitoring program.

Financial Crime Risk

GHIB appreciates and understands the need to identify and manage the potential Financial Crime risks posed by various types of customers and this is assessed through the Bank's Customer Risk Assessment Framework. The Bank has established an appropriate approach to identify and risk categorise customers to ensure they remain within the Bank's risk appetite. Customer activity is also monitored appropriately throughout the customer relationship as part of the on-going monitoring controls in place.



Ghana International Bank has been providing a uniquely African perspective, to Global Finance.

Scan the QR Code, to discover how we can be your #GrowthPartner in Africa.

