

African Central Bank

Member of the Board & Shareholder Regional Update November 2025





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Economic Community of States, Nations, Territories & Realms of the African Diaspora Sixth Region (ECO-6)

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Moore Town, Island of Jamaica

Secretariat of the Economic Community of the 6th Region

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African Central Bank: thirty-four years in the making (1991 – 2025)

This year's 34th anniversary of the founding of the <u>Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community</u> is significant because it marks the end of the 34 years granted African nations to complete their regional integration and harmonization policies per Article 6 (1) et al of the treaty; including integration of the community's most important institution —the African Central Bank (ACB).

Since January 2021, the Economic Community of States, Nations, Territories & Realms of the African Diaspora Sixth Region (ECO-6) has been a regional capital sponsor of the African Central Bank and is represented as a member of the board pursuant to Article IV of the Agreement of Cooperation and Trade between ECO-6 and the African Central Bank.

ECO-6 submits this "regional update" to the Board of the African Central Bank as well as the leadership of the regional economic communities and the African Union member states in consideration of Article II Section 3(e) of the Agreement of Cooperation and Trade between ECO-6 and the African Central Bank.

ACB Opening Capital Balance

Date	Currency	Balance
January 29, 2021	(AKL) LUMI	124,060,150,375.93

ACB Authorized Drawing Limit

Date	Currency	Balance
March 23, 2021	(AKL) LUMI	3,947,368,421,052.63





Message from the Chairman of the Sixth Region & President of African Diaspora Central Bank

As we approach year-end 2025, African national policies are rapidly harmonizing with existing regional mandates and legislation that establish the new framework for African economic prosperity with the Diaspora. This stellar outlook at the regional and continental level is driven by an evidence-based increase in trade and tourism agreements, commercial partnerships, and financial liquidity between continental Africa and the Sixth Region; agreements that draw from ADCB's interregional funding of (AKL) LUMI 2.1 trillion for the period 2025 – 2063.

With more than 2.2 million Africans across all regions having already received sponsored training under the A.I. Africa Training Initiative, ADCB is building economic and geopolitical bridges across tribal, local, municipal, national and kingdom authorities that open the door for knowledge transfer and successful long-term economic cooperation, ensuring no community is left behind.

While recognizing that demand for A.I.-related solutions creates short-term pressure on the continent's scarce electricity network, ADCB underscores interregional successes that expedite the development of its funded 1000 GWp continental energy infrastructure. In this context, climate action is witnessing a major victory due to transactions denominated in (AKL) LUMI that drive climate adaptation and the full integration of long-term renewable energy infrastructure, while simultaneously giving due care to the continent's fragile ecological system.

Climate funding in LUMI for interregional development agreements, such as that between the African Diaspora Central Bank, the Republic of Rwanda and the Republic of Vanuatu, highlights the prioritization of climate action within African energy security. For the East African Community, funded geothermal energy production and research benefits from the presence of 98 volcanoes, of which Rwanda is home to three, while Vanuatu has 9 volcanoes of its own. For non-volcanic geothermal solutions, such as the current ADCB funded research exploration on 200 MW solar-geothermal 50-50 hybrid energy solution for the Island of Jamaica, regional partners place best-in-class practices for the ecology at the forefront of considerations in solar and geothermal advancement.

In addition to unparalleled climate action, ADCB project partners are benefiting from confidence in LUMI's stability for long-term financial modelling, its strength for macro-scale economic planning, and its transparency for continental and Sixth Region trade. This is evidenced by robust Q3 secondary market results that opened at LUMI 1 = USD 27.80 and closed at LUMI 1 = USD 33.41, building on LUMI's overall trajectory of stability since 2021 at the prime rate of LUMI/USD = 15.96.

The official theme of the African Union for 2025 and beyond is "Justice for Africans and People of African Descent Through Reparations," which is the cornerstone topic within the African family where Sixth Region policy has been decisive in its implementation of this theme. On the one hand, the region has successfully located and accounted for 594.151 tonnes of gold misappropriated from Africa by third-party institutions. On the other hand, the ECO-6 House of Kings has successfully secured the payment of reparations from African kingdoms and traditional leaders in recognition of the role that some played in the slave trade: The first tranche of reparations by African kingdoms to people of African descent within those colonial franchises stipulated per the Reparations Act is available for payment in the amount of (AKL) LUMI 3,047.62.

Within the House of Kings, ADCB has played an important role in building economic bridges. Both Ghana and Canada benefit directly from indigenous cooperation as Africville Nova Scotia and its new

brother town Africville Nova Scotia in the Gomoa Traditional Area of Ghana now partner in sustainable cities, cultural exchange, and knowledge transfer toward the development of the African Sea-Air-Land Transportation (S.A.L.T.) System and similar scale projects. Africville's total endowment of LUMI 105 billion is double the current GDP of Canada.

The period 2021 – 2025 has seen continental monetary objectives consolidated by ECO-6 as a first-mover in driving the robust growth and development of African regions through the introduction of its common currency. This success is augmented by the status of (AKL) LUMI as both the legal tender of the Sixth Region and an official currency of the African Central Bank per Article III of the Agreement. In this context, businesses are able to freely transact in LUMI for regional and continental transactions without further authorizations at the level of national central bank as they continue to harmonize with the region.

With a combined GDP of African states at the primary market rate of LUMI 187 billion, ADCB's interregional funding of LUMI 2.1 trillion allows regional bodies and institutions to establish thriving macro-economies that are African powerhouses. This fulfills the regions' role as building blocks for continental integration. In-line with mandates for the free movement of Africans across a borderless continent, ADCB's railway tourism investment within the IPADA Initiative is budgeted to accommodate 240,000 km of mixed-use railways across the continent, turning African physical border crossings into a cultural museum of a bygone era and supporting free intra-continental trade as the norm.

Finally, the Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM) for Global Climate Action, Poverty Eradication, and Sustainable Development has successfully begun to impact local and third-party attempts at poverty perpetuation. Since the March expiration of the 3 years period granted to third-party financial intermediaries to adopt and integrate the ERM, the Sixth Region has made great strides with African leaders in identifying illicit systems of wealth extraction that contribute to the perpetuation of African poverty, including those financial payments by intermediaries that induce leaders to corruption.

The harmonization of regional bodies has positioned Africa into a new economic trajectory. Standing at the end of 2025, ADCB appraises the African Central Bank of a regional and continental economic outlook that has never been better.



H.R.M. REX SEMAKO I & VI KING TIMOTHY ELISHA MC PHÈRSON

Chairman of the Sixth Region
President of the African Diaspora Central Bank











Regional Update: Africville Nova Scotia

Summary

A total of 28,220 people will receive reparations at the amount of LUMI 3,047.62 per person for a total of LUMI 86 million (CAD \$4.2 billion) in Africville Nova Scotia: This number increases to the sum of LUMI 4.7 billion (CAD \$231 billion) to be paid in reparations for eligible recipients across all of Canada.

The Department of Trade within the Canadian High Commission in Ghana will be a neutral observor in the establishment of a Diaspora community in the Gomoa Traditional Area of Ghana which will serve as the new brother community and trade partner for Africville Nova Scotia.

Africville Nova Scotia was initially endowed with LUMI 15 billion during its re-inauguration in February 2025 and has since received subsequent endowments for a total of LUMI 105 billion. Primary budgets include local infrastructures, knowledge and labour transfer in the development the interregional S.A.L.T. System, and the payment of reparations for people of African descent within the 1606 Charter of Virginia franchise and the 1621 Royal Charter of Nova Scotia franchise.

Local Data

Endowment and GDPs

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Endowment at Africville Nova Scotia	105 billion	
GDP Canada	62.2 billion	
GDP Ghana	2.3 billion	

Populations

Canada	41,288,599
Ghana	34,427,414
Africville Nova Scotia	28,220
Gomoa Traditional Area	91,014

Electricity Consumption Per Capita

Africville Nova Scotia	14,460 kWh
Africville NS at Gomoa Traditional Area	552.5 kWh

Note: Energy target for Africville NS at Gomoa Traditional Area is 6,000 kWh per capita

Trade Import/Export

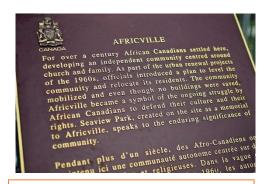
Energy products, vehicles and auto parts, industrial machinery, gold, wheat, cocoa products, shea butter, steel, copper, iron ore, electronics, cashew nuts, cloth material, and various other goods.





(AKL) LUMI

HISTORY OF AFRICVILLE



The Africville plaque was issued under the Canadian Historic Sites and Monuments Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. H-4)

The plaque reads,

"For over a century African Canadians settled here, developing an independent community centred around church and family. As part of the urban renewal projects of the 1960s, officials introduced a plan to level the community and relocate its residents. The community mobilized and even though no buildings were saved, Africville became a symbol of the ongoing struggle by African Canadians to defend their culture and their rights. Seaview Park, created on the site as a memorial to Africville, speaks to the enduring significance of community."

Heritage Value

Africville was designated a national historic site of Canada in 1997.

Until its forced destruction in the 1960s, Africville was representative of the African settlement in Nova Scotia from both its geographical and social organization, as well as its economic positioning within a two-tiered society of economic privilege and oppression, African-Canadian vs Scottish-Canadian.

Over time, the emergence of a more politically conscious and economically orientated African-Canadian culture led to a decision by the city of Halifax in 1964 to destroy Africville. Today, Africville has become an enduring symbol of the need for Africans in North America to be proactive toward the development of their economic institutions and lands.

Africville was established in the 1830's by African-North-Americans and the Maroons of Jamaica. The community grew during the 19th century with its own businesses, school and church. However, over the



Seaview African United Baptist Church, 1960

years, the City of Halifax consistently denied the community municipal services. During the urban renewal movement of the 1960s -city council began the forced clearance of Africans from their homes and destruction of Africville as community. Despite protests, the community was demolished and its members were dispersed throughout Halifax.

A campaign for redress emerged and Africville has since become an emblem of pride for traditional African institutions and lands in Canada. Africville has served as a source of inspiration to other African



communities throughout North America, and Africville Park has become an annual place of pilgrimage for former Africville residents and their descendants.



(Source: Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada)

















