

REPUBLIC OF GHANA

Mid-Year Fiscal Policy Review

of the 2022 Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government of Ghana

Presented to Parliament on Monday, 25th July, 2022

By

Ken Ofori-Atta
Minister for Finance

On the Authority of

His Excellency Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo
President of the Republic of Ghana

*In accordance with Section 28 of the
Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921)*





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THE
2022 MID-YEAR FISCAL POLICY REVIEW

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

1D1F	One District One Factory
ABFA	Annual Budget Funding Amount
ABRP	Annual Borrowing and Recovery Plan
ACs	Audit Committees
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AGI	Association of Ghana Industries
AGM	Annual General Meeting
AHIES	Annual Household Income and Expenditure Survey
AML/CFT	Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism
AMR	Antimicrobial Resistance
AOMCs	Association of Oil Marketing Companies
ATI	African Trade Insurance
AUM	Assets Under Management
AWS	Automatic Weather Stations
BDCs	Bulk Oil Distribution Companies
BDR	Births and Deaths Registry
BDS	Business Development Services
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
BLAs	Bilateral Labour Agreements
BoG	Bank of Ghana
BOP	Balance of Payments
BPOs	Business Process Outsourcing
BRCs	Business Resource Centres
BSP	Bulk Supply Point
CA	Concession Agreement
CapBuss	Coronavirus Alleviation Programme Business Support Scheme
CIEA	Composite Index of Economic Activity
CODA	Coastal Development Authority
COLA	Cost-of-Living Allowance
CP	Commercial Programme
CPD	Continuous Professional Development
CRR	Cash Reserve Requirement
CSA	Cyber Security Authority
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CSIR-CRI	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research - Crop Research Institute
DBFOM	Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Maintain
DBG	Development Bank Ghana
DEP	District Entrepreneurship Programme
DOVVSU	Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit
DPAT	District Assemblies Performance Assessment Tool

DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSA	Debt Sustainability Analysis
DUR	Department of Urban Roads
DVLA	Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EIA	Energy Information Administration
E-Levy	Electronic Levy
EOCO	Economic and Organised Crime Office
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESL	Energy Sector Levies
ESLA	Energy Sector Levies and Accounts
FDA	Foods and Drugs Authority
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FIFA	Federation of International Football Association
FOB	Forward Operating Base
FRA	Fiscal Responsibility Act
FWSC	Fair Wages and Salaries Commission
GAB	Ghana Association of Banks
GAF	Ghana Armed Forces
GARID	Greater Accra Resilient and Integrated Development
GCX	Ghana Commodity Exchange
GDA	Grains Development Authority
GDCL	Ghana Digital Centres Limited
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEA	Ghana Enterprises Agency
GFZA	Ghana Free Zones Authority
GHF	Ghana Heritage Fund
GIABA	Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa
GIFEC	Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communications
GIFMIS	Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System
GIIF	Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund
GIR	Gross International Reserves
GIRSAL	Ghana Incentive-Based Risk-Sharing System for Agricultural Lending
GIS	Ghana Immigration Service
GMet	Ghana Meteorological Agency
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GNPC	Ghana National Petroleum Corporation
GPFs	Ghana Petroleum Funds
GPS	Ghana Police Service
GRA	Ghana Revenue Authority
GRATIS	Ghana Regional Appropriate Technology Industrial Services

GRIDco	Ghana Grid Company limited
GSA	Ghana Standards Authority
GSF	Ghana Stabilization Fund
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HAF	Hazardous Activities Framework
HDCS	Harmonized Description and Coding Systems
HeFRA	Health Facilities Regulatory Authority
HFCE	Household Final Consumption Expenditure
IAA	Internal Audit Agency
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
IGF	Internally Generated Funds
iHub	Innovation Hub
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOTCs	International Oil Trading Companies
IPEP	Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme
IPPs	Independent Power Producers
IRS	Interest Rate Subsidy
ITT	In-Tank Transfer
JMLABs	Joint Mandated Lead Arrangers and Book runners
KACE	Kofi Annan Centre of Excellence
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LUSPA	Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority
M2+	Broad Money Supply
MASLOC	Microfinance and Small Loans Centre
MBDA	Middlebelt Development Authority
MCEP	Media Capacity Enhancement Programme
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDPI	Management Development and Productivity Institute
MiDA	Millennium Development Authority
mLab	Mobile Application Laboratory
MLGDRD	Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MMDCes	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Chief Executives
MMTL	Metro Mass Transit Ltd
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoEn	Ministry of Energy
MOI	Ministry of Information
MoRH	Ministry of Roads and Highways
MoU	Memoranda of Understanding
MPC	Monetary Policy Committee
MPR	Monetary Policy Rate
MPS	Meridian Ports Services

MPSA	Master Project Support Agreement
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTDS	Medium-Term Debt Strategy
NaBCo	Nation Builders Corps
NACAP	National Anti-Corruption Action Plan
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organisation
NAELP	National Alternative Employment and Livelihood Programme
NAFCO	National Food Buffer Stock Company Limited
NAP	National Action Plan
NCC	Narcotics Control Commission
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease
NCPD	National Council for Persons with Disability
NDA	Net Domestic Assets
NEIP	National Entrepreneurship Innovation Programme
NFA	Net Foreign Assets
NGO	Non- Governmental Organisation
NHIL	National Health Insurance Levy
NIR	Net International Reserves
NLMTWG	National Labour Migration Technical Working Group
NPA	National Petroleum Authority
NPRA	National Pensions Regulatory Authority
NUIS	National Unemployment Insurance Scheme
NVTI	National Vocational Training Institute
NYA	National Youth Authority
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OAGMoJ	Office of the Attorney-General and Ministry of Justice
OHLGS	Office of the Head of Local Government Service
OIN	Other Items Net
OMCs	Oil Marketing Companies
OPV	Open Pollinated Varieties
PCSRC	Postal and Courier Services Regulatory Commission
PERD	Planting for Export and Rural Development
PFI	Public Financial Institutions
PFJ	Planting for Food and Jobs
PHDC	Petroleum Hub Development Corporation
PO	Passport Office
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRMA	Petroleum Revenue Management Act
PSRRP	Public Sector Reforms for Results Project
PSRS	Public Sector Reforms Secretariat
RACE	Revenue Assurance, Compliance and Enforcement
RCCs	Regional Coordinating Councils
RCSTWSP	Rural Communities and Small Towns Water Supply Project

RFJ	Rearing for Food and Jobs
RGD	Registrar-General's Department
SALWC	Small Arms & Light Weapons Commission
SDR	Special Drawing Right
SGN	Sankofa-Gye Nyame
SHS	Senior High School
SIREC	Soil Irrigation and Research Centre
SOEs	State-Owned Enterprises
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SSNIT	Social Security and National Insurance Trust
SSPP	Single Spine Pay Policy
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
STEP	Skills Towards Employment and Productivity
SWCES	Single Window Citizens Engagement Services
TEN	Tweneboa-Enyenra-Ntomme
TOMIS	Table Office Management Information Systems
TSCs	Technology Solution Centres
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UCC	University of Cape Coast
UMaT	University of Mines and Technology
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
VAT	Value Added Tax
VW	Volkswagen
WACCI	West Africa Centre for Crop Improvement
WHO	World Health Organisation
YEA	Youth Enterprise Agency
ZDF	Zongo Development Fund

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1. Right Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members of Parliament, I stand before you on the authority of His Excellency, President Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo to present the Mid-Year Fiscal Policy Review of the Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government of Ghana for the 2022 Financial Year.
2. Today's presentation is in fulfilment of Section 28 of the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) and Regulation 24 of the Public Financial Management Regulations (L.I. 2378).

A Programme for a Promising Year

3. Mr. Speaker, on 17th November, 2021, I presented the Government's programme to "Build a Sustainable Entrepreneurial Nation" anchored on Fiscal Consolidation and Job Creation in the 2022 Budget- the "**Agyenkwa**" Budget. Our macroeconomic targets were designed to get us back to a path of debt sustainability and increased growth.
4. These targets were underpinned by an aggressive programme to mobilise **GH¢100.5 billion** in revenues and grants. With estimated total expenditure of **GH¢137.5 billion**, we aimed to achieve an overall budget deficit of **7.4 percent** for the year 2022. This was against the backdrop that economic growth had recovered from **0.5 percent** in 2020 to **5.4 percent** in 2021, and the fiscal deficit had declined from **14.7 percent** in 2020 to **11.4 percent** in 2021. While the prospects for 2022 were encouraging, our plans, like many other countries in the world, went awry.

Rapid Unforeseen Challenges

5. Mr. Speaker, the impasse in Parliament and subsequent developments after the presentation of the Budget in November 2021, both global and domestic front, have created enormous challenges for our economy. The deferment of the passage of our proposed revenue measures undermined the credibility of our Budget, leading to heightened investor concerns, credit rating downgrades and closed access to the international capital markets. These happenings have led to severe pressures on the Cedi, which caused the currency to depreciate significantly.
6. Additionally, in February 2022 Russia invaded Ukraine, a situation that worsened the already weakened global supply chains, exacerbated by high financing conditions, the surging food, fertiliser, financing, building materials and fuel prices -that manifested in soaring inflation domestically. These have had a debilitating toll on the cost and standard of living of our people.
7. Mr. Speaker, food prices are rising, fuel and transport fares are up, the cost of borrowing for businesses and households has increased, the cedi has depreciated and the economic outlook has darkened significantly.

8. Mr. Speaker, this state of affairs is quite a painful one for me to report to you. It is hard to see our people lament about the prices of basic commodities. These are difficult times for Government and indeed for the Finance Minister. It is agonising to hear our food producers complain about the cost of hauling foodstuffs from farm gates to market centres. This is not how we envisioned the economy. This is not what we planned and worked hard for. Recent challenges have overtaken us. Our duty is to work through these challenges and overcome them and is exactly what keeps the President and his Team awake at night.

Renewed Partnership

9. Mr. Speaker, let me take this opportunity to discuss the issue of our return to the IMF.
10. Yes, I know this Government assured the nation of a Ghana beyond Aid and our plans and programmes for economic transformation have been designed to achieve just that, and indeed, I did say that Ghana would not embark on an IMF programme.
11. We did not just say it. We also took measures towards the attainment of that objective including the passage of the Fiscal Responsibility Act and instituting a number of irreversibility measures, and also launching the Ghana CARES “Obaatan Pa” programme for economic revitalisation and transformation.
12. Unfortunately, unprecedented global developments over the past two years, especially in these last six months, have really and truly disrupted our efforts. Governments across the world have had to change course to tackle the current crisis. Governments that less than a year ago were busily talking about energy transition and green and cleaner fuels have gone back to firing their coal plants. Governments that are known for low taxes are now raising taxes to tackle growing deficits. These are not ordinary times; not for Ghana, not for Africa, and certainly not for the whole world.
13. Right Hon. Speaker, let us all acknowledge that the situation we are experiencing now is different. The global context we find ourselves in is the first of its magnitude in the Fourth Republic and even before that. It is, therefore, disheartening when people want to pretend that these developments are purely domestic.
14. It is trite knowledge that global developments including the impact of the COVID pandemic and the Russia - Ukraine war, have really undermined and disrupted most economies. Governments across the globe are facing strikes and demonstrations, as workers see their standards of living plummeting with prices of goods and services jumping to heights not seen in over two generations.

15. An International Monetary Fund (IMF) staff team visited Accra from July 6 to 13, 2022, to assess the current economic situation and discuss the broad lines of our government's Enhanced Domestic Program that could be supported by the IMF. At the conclusion of the mission, the statement by the Team Lead correctly captured where we are and why we are where we are. He said:

"Ghana is facing a challenging economic and social situation amid an increasingly difficult global environment. The fiscal and debt situation has severely worsened following the COVID-19 pandemic. At the same time, investors' concerns have triggered credit rating downgrades, capital outflows, loss of external market access, and rising domestic borrowing costs.

"In addition, the global economic shock caused by the war in Ukraine is hitting Ghana at a time when the country is still recovering from the Covid-19 pandemic shock and with limited room for maneuver. These adverse developments have contributed to slowing economic growth, accumulation of unpaid bills, a large exchange rate depreciation, and a surge in inflation."

16. Mr. Speaker, let me be quick to add that we are not wavering at all in our resolve to turn this country around. Ours is of a history of turning things around when the country is in crisis. When the NPP took over the reigns of Government in 2017, we inherited a challenged economy under an IMF programme, which we successfully turned around and exited the programme in 27 months. If the economy was not on track, we would not have been given the all-clear.
17. That was why by April 2019, satisfied with the stability that we had brought to the economy and the policies that we were implementing to sustain growth, the IMF gave us the all-clear to exit the programme. Ghana's growth rate had moved up from 3.7% in 2016, the lowest since 1992, to average 7% from 2017 to 2019. We had cut the rate of inflation down by 33% over the same period to 7.9% by the end of 2019, average lending rates had dropped from the 30s to 23.6% and still dropping. Our trade balance was up to \$2.3 billion. The cedi remained relatively stable. Indeed, the amount of our total revenues that we used to service our debt had dropped from the 2018 spike of 73% to 58.9% by December 2019.
18. We were certainly not out of the woods yet, especially as revenues remained very low and we had been left with billions in arrears to pay, and more bills to pay from numerous contracts that the previous government had signed where we had to pay for electricity that we do not need. Yet, we still found money to fund our own ambitious promises to Ghanaians. We still found the money to bring back or invest more in vital social programmes that had been abandoned by the previous government.
19. But, we also knew that our economy was still vulnerable to shocks. That was why we set out to introduce transformational policies that in the long term will put Ghana Beyond Aid. Key amongst them are the emphasis in education and

vocational training, adding value to our economy through industrialization and digitilisation, investing heavily in roads and railways, and rationalising the power sector.

20. Indeed, Ghana was touted globally as a success story. Investors were lining up in droves to buy our bonds, tourism had taken off-with over a million visitors touring Ghana in 2019 during the Year of Return. Then came the outbreak of the Pandemic, described in June 2020 by the IMF as “a crisis like never before.” But, the Akufo-Addo government stood up to its responsibilities to the Ghanaian people. I, the Finance Minister who was widely described as tight-fisted, even by his own cabinet colleagues, had no choice but to do what the entire world was doing, which was to breach our own self-imposed deficit ceiling in order to save lives and protect livelihoods. We have demonstrated that we can transform this economy when we all come together and put our hearts and minds to it.

A Promising Journey Ahead

21. Mr. Speaker, just as we did in 2017 and 2020, Government is resolved to continue to provide the necessary leadership to turn the economy around. Let me assure you, on behalf of the President, that we will do it again within the next two and half years. To do this, we will proceed with great caution, thoughtfulness, creativity and grit, as the old adage says, we shall “hasten slowly”
22. Mr. Speaker, we are currently developing an Enhanced Domestic Programme to complement the GhanaCARES “Obaatan pa” programme to return us to a path of macroeconomic stability, debt sustainability, robust growth and a Ghana Beyond Aid. We expect this programme to be the basis of our negotiation with the IMF.
23. In the coming months, we will continue to optimise and support our flagship programmes, and make strategic investments in the real sector to increase production, enhance productivity, and create jobs. The YouStart programme will be a fundamental intervention to advancing an entrepreneurial nation to create jobs.
24. Mr. Speaker, our iconic National Builder’s Corps (NaBCo) programme, which was initially to run for three years and extended for an additional year, will be completed by 1st September, 2022. The Programme- which engaged a 100,000 young graduates, has prepared thousands of them for the world of work. So far we have invested approximately **GH¢2.2 billion**. As they exit, the current cohort on the programme are encouraged to take advantage of the YouStart initiative and other existing programmes in our drive to Build an Entrepreneurial Nation. Government’s policy is to support dynamic young entrepreneurs access training and funds to build their businesses and become a significant pool of job providers for their fellow young people.

25. We, however, recognise that our post-COVID economic recovery has been uneven and risks remain high. According to the IMF, the global outlook is grim and has darkened significantly, and global uncertainty is exceptionally high, and 2023 is even more uncertain. However, in the 2022 Budget, we committed ourselves to chart a course towards growth and fiscal sustainability and this Mid-Year Fiscal Policy Review reasserts that commitment.
26. Mr. Speaker, we have seen some major shifts in our budget assumptions compared to November, 2021, when we presented the Budget. These changes have led to reduced revenues, increased interest payments and changes in interest rates and exchange rates. However, we are committed to staying within the appropriation for 2022. In spite of the underperforming revenues and strong external headwinds, we are not seeking additional funds in this Mid-Year Review. We are determined to efficiently use the windfall from the upstream Petroleum Sector to make-up for our revenue shortfall and aggressively improve our revenues even as we rationalise expenditures.
27. Mr. Speaker, the Bank of Ghana increased the Monetary Policy Rate cumulatively by 450 basis points between March and May 2022 and reserve requirements to 12 percent to help address rising inflation and currency depreciation. This led to a significant increase in interest rates and financing costs and a drop in liquidity leading to roll-over pressures.
28. Mr. Speaker, with this backdrop, I now proceed to give details of developments for the first half of the year 2022 and also provide updates on the outlook for this year.

CHAPTER TWO: OVERVIEW OF RECENT MACROECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

2.1 Summary of Global Economic Developments and Outlook

Growth

29. Mr. Speaker, global growth prospects have worsened significantly since the start of 2022, largely due to the Russia-Ukraine war and lockdowns in China. According to the IMF's April 2022 World Economic Outlook, global growth is projected to end the year at 3.6 percent, down from 6.1 percent growth in 2021 and a downgrade from their October 2021 projection of 4.9 percent. The projected slowdown reflects the downward revisions in growth in both advanced and emerging market economies. Across advanced economies, growth is projected at 3.3 percent in 2022, down from the 5.2 percent recorded in the previous year, reflecting the rising energy prices, supply chain disruptions, tightening financial conditions, and elevated uncertainty emanating from Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Growth in advanced economies is expected to further moderate in 2023 due to unwinding of accommodative fiscal and monetary policies.
30. Mr. Speaker, in emerging markets and developing economies, growth is projected to drop sharply from 6.8 percent in 2021 to 3.8 percent in 2022 before rebounding to 4.4 percent in 2023. The sharp slowdown reflects surging commodity prices and the concomitant soaring inflation, trade disruptions, high input costs, tightening financial conditions, and unwinding of accommodative policy support.
31. Mr. Speaker, growth momentum in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) has also weakened in recent months partly reflecting the impact of the Russia-Ukraine war. Growth in the region is projected to slowdown from 4.5 percent in 2021 to 3.8 percent in 2022, on the back of surging crude oil and food prices, heightened security risks in the Sahel, and ongoing tightening of monetary policy in advanced economies. SSA growth is, however, projected to rebound to 4.0 percent in 2023.

Inflation

32. Mr. Speaker, price pressures have continued to build in several advanced and emerging market economies, primarily due to escalating energy and other commodity prices, and widespread supply chain bottlenecks. As a result, headline inflation across several advanced and emerging market economies has elevated and triggered tight monetary policy responses to dampen price pressures.
33. Mr. Speaker, inflation in advanced economies is expected to increase from 3.1 percent in 2021 to 5.7 percent in 2022, but moderate to 2.5 percent in 2023. These projections broadly reflect the expected policy normalisation in advanced

economies, unwinding of fiscal policy support, decline in energy prices, and the waning effects of supply chain bottlenecks on prices.

34. Mr. Speaker, policymakers in several emerging market and developing economies have also shifted towards policy tightening in response to rising inflation and currency exchange pressures. As a result, inflation in emerging market and developing economies is expected to increase from 5.9 percent in 2021 to 8.7 percent in 2022 before moderating to 2.5 percent in 2023.
35. Mr. Speaker, the shift towards less accommodative policies by major central banks to contain inflationary pressures has resulted in tighter global financing conditions. The U.S. Dollar has strengthened, long-term bond yields have risen in response, and sovereign bond spreads have widened especially for emerging market and frontier economies, leading to capital flow reversals and currency pressures in emerging market and frontier economies.

Commodity Prices in World Markets

36. Mr. Speaker, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) projects crude oil prices to average about US\$108 per barrel for the second half of 2022, compared to the realised price of US\$105 per barrel in the first half of the year and US\$71 per barrel in 2021. Crude oil prices are projected to dip marginally to US\$97 per barrel in 2023 but this will largely depend on the degree to which existing, and any potential future sanctions imposed on Russia, and independent corporate actions affect global oil supply.
37. Mr. Speaker, available data from Reuters, gold prices averaged US\$1,877 per fine ounce in the first six months of 2022, compared with US\$1,800 per fine ounce in 2021. Gold prices gained ground as rising inflation and geopolitical risks more than offset the impact of higher nominal interest rates in advanced economies. The price of the yellow metal is projected to stabilise around US\$1,880 per fine ounce in 2022 before declining to US\$1,700 per fine ounce in 2023.
38. Mr. Speaker, cocoa prices have stabilised around US\$2,435 per tonne this year, marginally up from US\$2,430 per tonne in 2021 according to data from the July 2022 World Bank Commodity Market Outlook. Global cocoa production during the current 2021/2022 crop season is expected to reach almost 5 million tonnes, about 1.0 percent lower than last season's crop. Some uncertainties over Ghana's crop have been compensated by Côte d'Ivoire's good prospects. Cocoa prices are forecast to average about US\$2,450 per tonne in 2022, and then increase to US\$2,500 per tonne in 2023.

2.2 Update on Domestic Macroeconomic Development in 2021

Macroeconomic Performance for January -December 2021

39. Mr. Speaker, at the time of presenting the 2022 Budget to this august House in November last year, we provided information on macroeconomic developments for the first nine months of the 2021 fiscal year. Since then, we

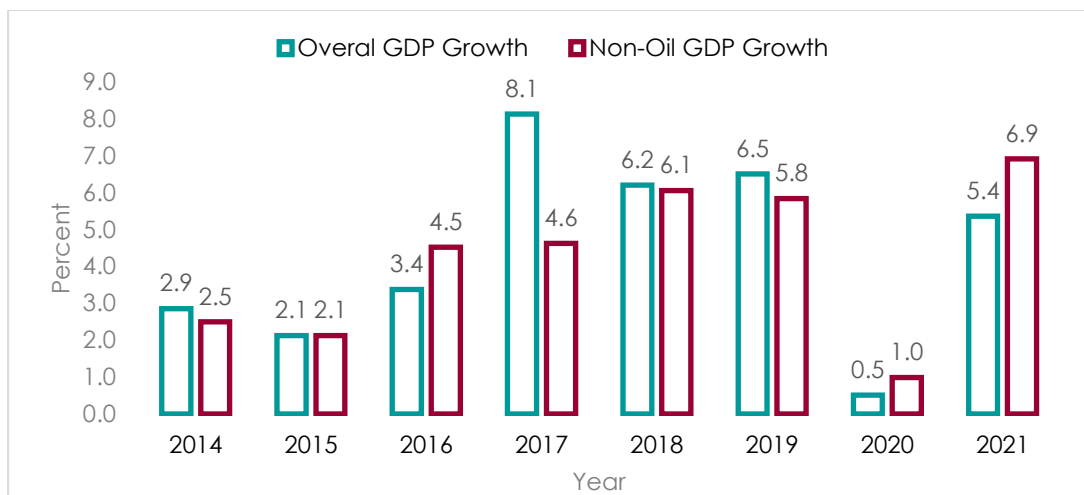
have received updated information through to end-December 2021. With your permission, I will now proceed to present a summary of update on macroeconomic developments in 2021.

40. Mr. Speaker, to put the performance of the economy for the year 2021 in context, I will restate the macroeconomic targets that were set for the year. The 2021 macroeconomic targets as set in the 2021 Budget Statement are:
- overall Real GDP growth of at least 5.1 percent;
 - non-Oil Real GDP growth of at least 7.0 percent;
 - end-period December 2021 inflation of 11.0 percent;
 - overall fiscal deficit of 9.4 percent of GDP;
 - primary deficit of 2.0 percent of GDP; and
 - Gross International Reserves to cover not less than 3.5 months of imports of goods and services.

Growth Performance in 2021

41. Mr. Speaker, the Ghanaian economy recovered strongly from the COVID-related economic downturn in 2020 as evidenced by the provisional 2021 National Accounts Statistics published by Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) in April 2022. Overall real GDP for 2021 grew strongly by 5.4 percent compared to 0.5 percent recorded in 2020 and the revised 2021 annual target of 5.1 percent. Non-oil real GDP growth also increased to 6.9 percent compared to a growth of 1.0 percent recorded in 2020, and the revised 2021 target of 7.0 percent.

Figure 1: GDP Growth (Percent), 2014 - 2021

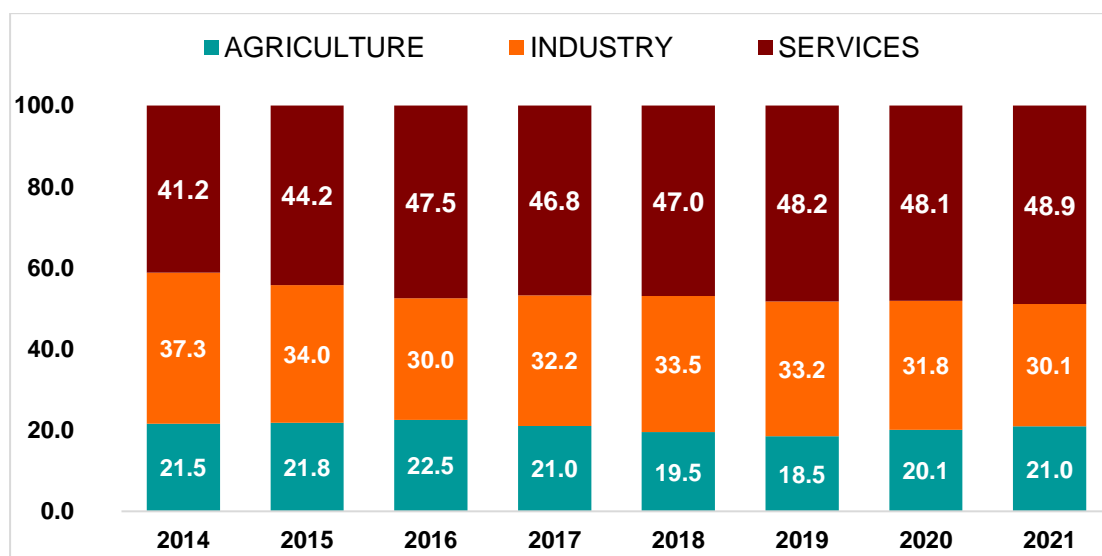


Source: GSS

42. Mr. Speaker, the Services sector recorded the highest growth of 9.4 percent in 2021, followed by the Agriculture sector with a growth outturn of 8.4 percent. The Industry Sector, however, contracted by 0.8 percent over the year. This compared favourably to the growth rate of 7.3 percent and 0.7 percent, recorded for the Agriculture and Services sectors, respectively, and the contraction of 2.5 percent recorded in the Industry Sector in 2020.

43. Mr. Speaker, growth in the Agriculture Sector performance was driven mainly by the Fishing and the Crops subsectors with growth rates of 13.4 percent and 8.9 percent, respectively. The Forestry and Logging subsector also recovered strongly and expanded by 4.7 percent from a contraction of 9.4 percent in 2020.
44. Mr. Speaker, the major contributors to the strong growth performance in the Services sector were the Information and Communication, Public Administration & Defence, Social Security, and the Real Estate subsectors which grew by 33.1 percent, 25.5 percent, and 11.9 percent, respectively. The Hotels and Restaurants subsector also recovered strongly with a growth rate of 4.7 percent from a contraction of 37.0 percent in 2020.
45. Mr. Speaker, as indicated earlier, the industry sector contracted further by 0.8 percent in 2020 after the 2.5 percent contraction recorded in 2020. The Mining and Quarrying subsector was the sole driver of the negative growth in the sector, contracting by 12.1 percent overall, and fuelled by the Oil and Gas segment contraction of 12.5 percent. The Water and Sewerage subsector recorded the highest growth (13.3%), followed by the Manufacturing subsector (7.8%), Electricity subsector (7.4%), and the Construction subsector (5.7%).

Figure 2: Sector Distribution of GDP, 2014 - 2021



Source: MoF & GSS

Price Developments

46. Mr. Speaker, the end-period inflation rate steadily declined in the first half of 2021 from 9.9 percent in January to 7.5 percent in May. This decline brought inflation down below the mid-point of the target band for the first time since the beginning of the inflation targeting regime. The trend decline observed in the first half of 2021 was on the back of a tight monetary policy stance and a relatively stable exchange rate environment. However, in the second half of 2021, adverse climatic factors and food supply chain bottlenecks exerted upward pressure on food prices. Additionally, high imported inflation from rising cost of goods abroad, rising crude oil prices which resulted in upward adjustments in ex-pump prices of petroleum products, and the pass through effects from exchange rate depreciation began to exert pressures on domestic prices.
47. Mr. Speaker, as a result of these developments, inflation rose to 7.8 percent in June and ended the year at 12.6 percent in December. Despite the pressures in 2021, inflation remained broadly within the medium-term target band of 8 ± 2 percent until the last quarter when it moved outside the upper limit of the band. In terms of the broad components, food inflation fell from 12.8 percent in January 2021 to 5.4 percent in May but later reverted to 12.8 percent in December 2021. Non-food inflation, also increased steadily from 8.2 percent in June to 12.5 percent in December.

Monetary Developments

48. Mr. Speaker, the pace of growth in broad money supply (M2+) slowed significantly in December 2021, driven mainly by contraction in the Net Foreign Assets (NFA) of the depository corporations' sector, while Net Domestic Assets (NDA) expanded. M2+ increased by 12.55 percent in December 2021 relative to 29.58 percent in December 2020. In terms of components, the observed moderation in the growth in M2+ reflected in decreased growth in currency outside banks and total deposits.
49. Mr. Speaker, growth in reserve money moderated to 20.00 percent in December 2021 compared to 24.87 percent in December 2020. On the sources of change, reserve money growth was largely due to expansion in the Net Domestic Assets (NDA), which increased significantly, driven by growth in claims on banks and the rest of the economy, as well as increased outflows through the Other Items Net (OIN). Net claims on Government, however, declined, reflecting a net build-up in Government deposits with Bank of Ghana. The net build-up in Government deposits was partly attributed to transfer of Eurobond notional account balance and Ghana cedi proceeds of Special Drawing Right (SDR) holdings to Government's account. In contrast to the expansion in NDA, NFA contracted, reflecting increased demand pressures on the foreign reserves, particularly, during the second half of the year. The contraction was partly on account of increased debt repayment and energy sector payments coupled with intensified forex demand pressures.

50. Mr. Speaker, private sector credit growth showed marginal improvement in 2021, consistent with the gradual recovery in the real sector, following the easing of pandemic-related restrictions. Annual nominal growth in private sector credit increased slightly to 11.15 percent in December 2021 compared to 10.59 percent in the same period of 2020. However, sustained price pressures weighed down real private sector credit which contracted marginally by 1.29 percent, compared to a modest growth of 0.17 percent, over the same comparative period.

Interest Rates

51. Mr. Speaker, interest rates broadly trended downwards at the short-end of the market and reflected mixed trends at the medium- to long-term segments of the market. The 91-day and 182-day Treasury bill rates declined to 12.49 percent and 13.19 percent, respectively, in December 2021, from 14.08 percent and 14.13 percent in December 2020. Similarly, the rate on the 364-day instrument decreased marginally to 16.46 percent from 16.98 percent over the same comparative period. However, rates on the 2-year and 5-year bonds increased to 19.75 percent and 21.0 percent, respectively, from 18.50 percent and 19.85 percent, while rates on the 3-year, 6-year, 7-year and 10-year bonds decreased by 25bps, 70bps, 240bps, and 5bps, respectively, to settle at 19.00 percent, 18.80 percent, 18.10 percent, and 19.75 percent. The rates on the 15-year and 20-year bonds, however, remained unchanged at 19.75 percent and 20.20 percent, respectively, over the same comparative period.
52. Mr. Speaker, the weighted average interbank rate declined to 12.68 percent from 13.56 percent. This reduction transmitted to lending rates. Consequently, average lending rates of banks declined marginally to 20.04 percent in December 2021 from 21.20 percent recorded in the corresponding period of 2020, consistent with developments in the interbank market.

Banking Sector

53. Mr. Speaker, performance in the banking sector remained strong and profitable, reflecting in a strong balance sheet. Total assets increased by 20.4 percent year-on-year to GH¢179.8 billion underpinned by increase in domestic assets in 2021. Domestic assets increased by 23.4 percent driven by increased liquidity flows from deposits, shareholders' funds, and borrowings. Total deposits increased by 16.6 percent to GH¢121.1 billion as at end- December 2021, supported by strong liquidity flows. This was, however, lower than the 24.4 percent growth recorded in 2020.

External Sector

54. Mr. Speaker, the overall Balance of Payments (BOP) recorded a surplus of US\$510.13 million in 2021, compared to a surplus of US\$377.45 million in 2020. The improvement was on account of increased net inflows into the capital and financial account, which outweighed the worsening current account balance position. In the year, the trade balance recorded a lower surplus of US\$1.10 billion, compared to a surplus of US\$2.04 billion in 2020. The lower surplus was on account of stronger growth in imports, particularly in petroleum products,

as the economy gradually recovered from the slowdown in 2020 due to the coronavirus pandemic.

55. Mr. Speaker, the value of merchandise exports in 2021 was estimated at US\$14.73 billion, an increase of 1.8 percent over the US\$14.47 billion recorded in 2020 due to relatively higher cocoa, crude oil, and non-traditional export receipts. The value of crude oil exports was estimated at US\$3.95 billion in 2021 compared to US\$2.91 billion exported in 2020. The higher outturn reflected higher prices which more than made up for the decline in the volume exported.
56. Mr. Speaker, gold export proceeds in 2021 amounted to US\$5.08 billion compared to US\$6.80 billion recorded in 2020. The decline was largely driven by a decrease in export volumes, even though prices turned out higher than the previous year. The exports of cocoa beans and products amounted to US\$2.84 billion compared to US\$2.33 billion in 2020, representing an increase of 22.5 percent. Cocoa beans exported amounted to US\$1.77 billion, whereas cocoa products amounted to US\$1.07 billion.
57. Mr. Speaker, the total import bill for 2021 was estimated at US\$13.63 billion, representing 9.7 percent year-on-year growth. Of this amount, US\$2.72 billion was spent on oil-related imports (comprising crude oil, gas and refined petroleum products), while the remaining US\$10.91 billion was spent on non-oil imports. In 2020, oil-related imports amounted to US\$1.89 billion and non-oil imports stood at US\$10.54 billion.
58. Mr. Speaker, the services, income, and transfers account recorded a net outflow of US\$3.64 billion, an improvement of US\$0.54 billion compared to the net outflow of US\$4.18 billion recorded in 2020. Net payment for services declined by 29.9 percent to US\$3.16 billion whereas net investment income outflows increased by 12.7 percent to US\$3.83 billion in 2021 from US\$3.40 billion in 2020. Net inflows into the current transfers account (mostly private remittances) declined from US\$3.73 billion in 2020 to US\$3.35 billion in 2021.
59. Mr. Speaker, these developments resulted in a current account deficit of US\$2.54 billion (3.2% of GDP), compared to a deficit of US\$2.13 billion (3.1% of GDP) in 2020. The widening of the deficit was attributed to lower trade surplus and higher net investment income outflows, which outweighed lower net services outflows.
60. Mr. Speaker, the capital and financial account recorded a net inflow of US\$3.30 billion, compared to a net inflow of US\$2.89 billion in 2020. The capital account received a net inflow of US\$0.20 billion for the year 2021 as against a net inflow of US\$0.25 billion in 2020. The financial account also recorded a net inflow of US\$3.10 billion compared to US\$2.64 billion recorded in 2020. The main drivers were higher foreign direct investment and portfolio investment inflows.

International Reserves

61. Mr. Speaker, as at the end of December 2021, the stock of Net International Reserves (NIR) was estimated at US\$6.08 billion, from a stock position of US\$5.57 billion at end of December 2020, indicating a reserve build-up of US\$510.13 million. Gross International Reserves (GIR) also increased by US\$1.07 billion to US\$9.70 billion at the end of December 2021. This was sufficient to provide 4.3 months of import cover compared to 4.0 months of imports cover as at end-December 2020.

Exchange Rate

62. Mr. Speaker, cumulatively, the cedi depreciated by 4.1 percent against the US dollar in 2021, compared to 3.9 percent in 2020. Similarly, it depreciated against the British pound by 3.1 percent in 2021, compared to 7.1 percent in the previous year. Against the euro, the cedi appreciated by 3.5 percent in 2021, compared to the depreciation of 12.1 percent in the previous year. The depreciation rate against the US dollar in 2020 was the lowest since 2010.

Summary of 2021 Fiscal Performance

63. Mr. Speaker, implementation of the Budget indicates that Government's fiscal consolidation programme in 2021 was successful and aligned with the medium-term objective of returning to the Fiscal Responsibility Act (FRA) threshold of "5 percent of GDP" for the fiscal deficit and a "positive" primary balance by 2024.
64. Provisional data for 2021 show that Government's fiscal operations were broadly in line with the programmed target. Total Revenue and Grants amounted to GH¢70,918 million (15.4% of GDP), against a programmed target of GH¢72,477 million (16.5% of GDP). Total Expenditure, including the clearance of arrears and discrepancy, amounted to GH¢113,162 million (24.6% of GDP), against a programmed target of GH¢113,750 million (25.9% of GDP).
65. These developments resulted in an overall fiscal deficit of GH¢42,244 million (9.2% of GDP), against a programmed target of GH¢41,273 million (9.4% of GDP). Including financial sector bailout costs and energy sector IPPs payments the overall cash budget deficit was equivalent to 11.3 percent of GDP against the target of 12.1 percent of GDP and compares favourably to the 15.0 percent of GDP recorded in the corresponding period of 2020.

Table 1: Summary of 2021 Fiscal Performance

S/N	Indicators (GH¢ million)	Jan-Dec 2020		2021 Budget	2021 Rev. Budget	Jan-Dec 2021			
		Prov. Outturn	y/y (%)			Prov. Outturn	Dev (GH¢)	Dev (%)	y/y (%)
1	Total Revenue & Grants	55,138	3.3	72,452	72,477	70,918	-1,559	-2.2	28.6
	<i>% of GDP</i>	14.1		16.7	16.5	15.4			
2	Total Exp. (incl. Arrears & Discrepancy)	100,036	42.4	113,750	113,750	113,162	-588	-0.5	13.1
	<i>% of GDP</i>	25.5		26.2	25.9	24.6			

S/N	Indicators (GH¢ million)	Jan-Dec 2020		2021 Budget	2021 Rev. Budget	Jan-Dec 2021			
		Prov. Outturn	y/y (%)			Prov. Outturn	Dev (GH¢)	Dev (%)	y/y (%)
3	Overall Fiscal Balance (excl. Finsec Bailout & IPP Cost)	-44,898		-41,298	-41,273	-42,244	-971	2.4	
	% of GDP	-11.5		-9.5	-9.4	-9.2			
4	Primary Balance (excl. Finsec Bailout & IPP Cost)	-20,299		-5,434	-8,744.8	-8,721.2	24	-0.3	
	% of GDP	-5.2		-1.3	-2.0	-1.9			
5	Nominal GDP	391,941		433,686	439,381	459,131			
Memo Item									
6	<i>Overall Fiscal Balance (incl. Finsec Bailout & IPP Cost)</i>	<i>-57,634</i>		<i>-53,398</i>	<i>-53,373</i>	<i>-52,090</i>	<i>1,283</i>	<i>-2.4</i>	<i>-9.6</i>
	% of GDP	-14.7		-12.3	-12.1	-11.4			
7	<i>Primary Balance (incl. Finsec Bailout & IPP Cost)</i>	<i>-33,035</i>		<i>0</i>	<i>-20,845</i>	<i>-18,567</i>	<i>2,277</i>	<i>-10.9</i>	<i>-43.8</i>
	% of GDP	-8.4		0.0	-4.7	-4.0			

Source: MoF

Revenue Performance

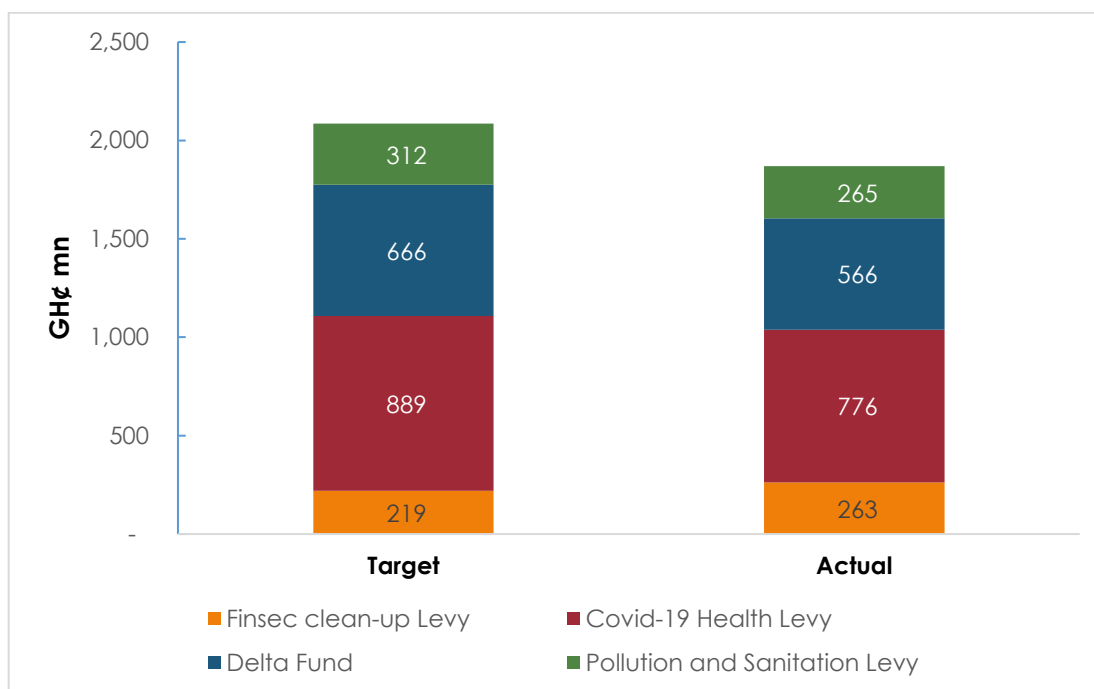
66. Mr. Speaker, the Total Revenue and Grants outturn of GH¢70,918 million (15.4% of GDP), was 2.2 percent below the target of GH¢72,477 million and represents an annual growth of 28.6 percent compared with a year-on-year growth of 2.2 percent recorded in 2020. Domestic Revenue of GH¢69,736 accounted for 98.3 percent of the 2021 outturn.
67. Non-Oil Tax Revenue—which comprises non-oil Taxes on Income and Property, Taxes on Goods and Services, and International Trade Taxes— amounted to GH¢54,276 million (11.8% of GDP), a 1.2 percent higher than the programme target of GH¢53,632 million (12.2% of GDP). The outturn represents an annual growth of 28.0 percent, compared to 4.5 percent growth recorded for the corresponding period in 2020, and constituted 77.8 percent of total Domestic revenue for the period as shown in Table 2.
68. Mr. Speaker, Non-Tax Revenue (excluding petroleum receipts)—comprising MDAs' Internally Generated Funds (IGF) from the sale of goods and services and Dividends from SOEs— amounted to GH¢6,087 million (1.3% of GDP) and was 14.0 percent below the Budget projection of GH¢7,078 million (1.6% of GDP).
69. Petroleum Receipts from upstream oil and gas activities amounted to GH¢4,900 million, 9.7 percent below the target of GH¢5,427 million, but registered a 30.8 percent increase compared to the GH¢3,746 million outturn in 2020.
70. Other Revenues—comprising proceeded from, ESLA, Delta Fund Levy, Pollution & Sanitation Levy, and SSNIT transfers to the NHIL—amounted to GH¢4,472 million against the target of GH¢4,875 million. The outturn represents an annual growth of 60.0 percent despite a shortfall of 8.3 percent against period target.

Table 2: Summary of 2021 Revenue Performance

S/N	Indicators (GH¢ million)	Jan-Dec 2020		2021 Budget	2021 Rev. Budget	Jan-Dec 2021			
		Prov. Outturn	y/y (%)			Prov. Outturn	Dev (GH¢)	Dev (%)	y/y (%)
1	Total Revenue & Grants	55,138	3.3	72,452	72,477	70,918	-1,559	-2.2	28.6
	<i>% of GDP</i>	<i>14.1</i>		<i>16.7</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>15.4</i>			
2	Domestic Revenue	53,910	2.9	70,987	71,012	69,736	-1,276	-1.8	29.4
	<i>% of GDP</i>	<i>13.8</i>		<i>16.4</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>15.2</i>			
3	Non-oil Tax Revenue	42,405	4.5	53,632	53,632	54,276	644	1.2	28.0
	<i>% of GDP</i>	<i>10.8</i>		<i>12.4</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>11.8</i>			
4	Non-Oil Non-Tax Revenue	4,964	2.2	7,078	7,078	6,087	-991	-14.0	22.6
	<i>% of GDP</i>	<i>1.3</i>		<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.3</i>			
5	Oil and Gas Receipt	3,746	-23.4	5,427	5,427	4,900	-527	-9.7	30.8
	<i>% of GDP</i>	<i>1.0</i>		<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.1</i>			
6	Other Revenue	2,794	36.2	4,850	4,875	4,472	-403	-8.3	60.0
	<i>% of GDP</i>	<i>0.7</i>		<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.1</i>		
7	Grants	1,229	24.6	1,465	1,465	1,182	-283	-19.3	-3.8
	<i>% of GDP</i>	<i>0.3</i>		<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.1</i>		

Source: MoF

71. Mr. Speaker, Grants disbursements by Development Partners amounted to GH¢1,182 million, 19.3 percent below the programmed target of GH¢1,465 million and fell short of the 2020 outturn by 3.8 percent. The inflows were exclusively from Project Grants, as no Programme Grants were expected and none was disbursed for the 2021 fiscal year.
72. Mr. Speaker, receipts from the implementation and collection of the new revenue measures for the 2021 fiscal year - namely Pollution and Sanitation Levy, Delta Fund Levy, COVID-19 Health Levy, and Finsec Clean-up Levy - from May 2021 through to December 2021 yielded GH¢1,869.6 million against the target of GH¢2,086.1 million, representing a performance rate of 89.6 percent, as shown in Figure 3. The Finsec. Clean-up Levy amounted to GH¢263 million, exceeding the target of GH¢219 million by 19.9 percent. The Pollution and Sanitation Levy, Delta Fund Levy, and COVID-19 Health Levy recorded performance rates of 85.0 percent, 85.0 percent, and 87.3 percent, respectively, against their targets.

Figure 3: Performance of 2021 Revenue Measures

Source: MoF

Expenditure Performance

73. Mr. Speaker, execution of programmed expenditures for the 2021 fiscal year was broadly contained within ceilings albeit overruns recorded in Capital expenditure – largely driven by Foreign Financed capital expenditure - Interest Payments and Employee Compensations. Total Expenditures including arrears clearance, and discrepancy amounted to GH¢113,162 million (24.6% of GDP), 0.5 percent less than the programmed target of GH¢113,750 million (25.9% of GDP). The outturn represents an execution rate of 99.5 percent against the programme and an annual growth of 13.1 percent compared to 42.4 percent for the same period in 2020.
74. Compensation of Employees for 2021 amounted to GH¢31,663 million compared to the programme target of GH¢31,491 million, exceeding the target by 0.5 percent. Wages and Salaries, the largest component of the Compensation bill, constituted 92.6 percent and amounted to GH¢29,311 million.
75. Mr. Speaker, expenditure on Use of Goods and Services amounted to GH¢7,161 million, some 16.0 percent below the budgetary provision of GH¢8,523 million. On a year-to-year basis, it represented a decrease of 3.1 percent compared to an increase of 19.8 percent recorded for the same period in 2020.
76. Interest Payments on the public debt of GH¢33,523 million exceeded the budgetary provision of GH¢32,528 million for the period by 3.1 percent. Domestic interest payment amounted to GH¢26,422 million, while external

interest payment accounted for GH¢7,101 million. The higher-than-programmed Domestic Interest payment was due to Government's recourse to domestic borrowing to make-up for the shortfall in Eurobond issuance.

Table 3: Summary of 2021 Expenditure Performance

S/N	Indicators (GH¢ million)	Jan-Dec 2020		2021 Budget	2021 Rev. Budget	Jan-Dec 2021			
		Prov. Outturn	y/y (%)			Prov. Outturn	Dev (GH¢)	Dev (%)	y/y (%)
1	Total Exp. (incl. Arrears & Discrepancy)	100,036	42.4	113,750	113,750	113,162	-588	-0.5	13.1
	<i>% of GDP</i>	<i>25.5</i>		<i>26.2</i>	<i>25.9</i>	<i>24.6</i>			
2	Compensation of Employees	28,269	27.2	30,314	31,491	31,663	172	0.5	12.0
	<i>% of GDP</i>	<i>7.2</i>		<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>6.9</i>			
3	Use of Goods and Services	7,388	19.8	5,967	8,523	7,161	1,362	-16.0	-3.1
	<i>% of GDP</i>	<i>1.9</i>		<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.6</i>			
4	Interest Payment	24,599	24.4	35,864	32,528	33,523	995	3.1	36.3
	<i>% of GDP</i>	<i>6.3</i>		<i>8.3</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>7.3</i>			
5	Grants to Other Gov't Units	11,882	4.0	18,081	18,081	13,770	4,311	-23.8	15.9
	<i>% of GDP</i>	<i>3.0</i>		<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>3.0</i>			
6	Capital Expenditure	12,083	96.4	11,528	12,222	16,967	4,745	38.8	40.4
	<i>% of GDP</i>	<i>3.1</i>		<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.7</i>			
7	Other Expenditure	12,189	474.2	8,297	7,205	6,450	-754	-10.5	-47.1
	<i>o/w ESLA</i>	<i>2,748.7</i>		<i>2,979.5</i>	<i>2,979.5</i>	<i>2,941.3</i>	<i>-38.2</i>	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>7.0</i>
	<i>o/w Covid-19 Related</i>	<i>8,122.0</i>		<i>4,509.6</i>	<i>3,812.4</i>	<i>3,373.2</i>	<i>-439.2</i>	<i>-11.5</i>	
8	Arrears	-1,443	97.7	-3,700	-3,700	-3,497	203	-5.5	142.3
	<i>% of GDP</i>	<i>-0.4</i>		<i>-0.9</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-0.8</i>			
9	Discrepancy	-2,183	29.5	0	0	-130	-130		
	<i>% of GDP</i>	<i>-0.6</i>		<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>			

Source: MoF

77. Capital Expenditure for the period amounted to GH¢16,967 million exceeding the budgetary provision of GH¢12,222 million by 38.8 percent. The overage is explained by higher Foreign Financed Capital Expenditure which was driven mainly by higher Project Loans disbursements than programmed.
78. Grants to Other Government Units for the period amounted to GH¢13,770 million against a programme target of GH¢18,081 million. The apparent saving of 23.8 percent is explained by the lower-than-programmed revenue yields from the tax handles linked to the various grants.

Overall Budget Balances & Financing Operations

79. Implementation of the Budget for the 2021 financial year resulted in an overall budget deficit of GH¢42,244 million (9.2% of GDP), against the target of GH¢41,273 million (9.4% of GDP). The corresponding primary balance for the

period was a deficit of GH¢8,721 million (1.9% of GDP), against a targeted deficit of GH¢8,745 million (2.0% of GDP).

80. The fiscal deficit was financed from both domestic and external sources, augmented partly by the IMF SDR inflows. Financing from Domestic sources amounted to a net of GH¢20,382 million (4.4% of GDP), constituting 48.3 percent of the total financing, while Foreign Financing constituted 47.4 percent and amounted to GH¢20,082 million (2.8% of GDP). Exceptional financing (IMF SDR inflows) of GH¢1,779 million constituted the remaining 4.2 percent.

Table 4: Summary of Financing Operations – 2021

S/N	Indicators (GH¢ million)	Jan-Dec 2020		2021 Budget	2021 Rev. Budget	Jan-Dec 2021			
		Prov. Outturn	y/y (%)			Prov. Outturn	Dev (GH¢)	Dev (%)	y/y (%)
1	Total Financing	44,898	165.8	41,298	41,273	42,244	971	2.4	-5.9
	<i>% of GDP</i>	<i>11.5</i>		<i>9.5</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>9.2</i>			
2	Foreign Financing	31	-99.4	15,874	15,874	20,082	4,208	26.5	64,166.9
	<i>% of GDP</i>	<i>0.0</i>		<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>4.4</i>			
3	Exceptional financing					1,779			
	<i>% of GDP</i>					<i>0.4</i>			
4	Domestic Financing	44,867	278.6	25,424	25,399	20,382	-5,016	-19.8	-54.6
	<i>% of GDP</i>	<i>11.4</i>		<i>5.9</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>4.4</i>			
5	Primary Balance	-20,299	805.4	-5,434	-8,745	-8,721	24	-0.3	-57.0
	<i>% of GDP</i>	<i>-5.2</i>		<i>-1.3</i>	<i>-2.0</i>	<i>-1.9</i>			
6	Nominal GDP	391,941		433,686	439,381	459,131			

Source: MoF

2.3 Petroleum Revenue and Utilisation for 2021

81. Mr. Speaker, total petroleum receipts (i.e. proceeds from liftings and other petroleum receipts) as at December 2021, amounted to US\$808.61 million. This compares with receipts of US\$666.39 million for the same period in 2020. The amount comprises receipts from: the 58th to the 62nd liftings from the Jubilee field; the 18th and 19th liftings from the Tweneboa-Enyenra-Ntomme (TEN) field; and the 7th, 8th and excess of contractor over-lift from the Sankofa-Gye Nyame (SGN) field. These liftings together produced 10.48 million barrels, valued at US\$578.61 million. The 2021 total receipts of **US\$808.61 million** included US\$25.28 million from undistributed proceeds carried over from 2020.
82. Mr. Speaker, of the amount received in 2021, GNPC was allocated a total of US\$228.33 million, which is made up of Equity Financing Cost of US\$157.79 million and GNPC's share of the net Carried and Participating Interest of US\$70.54 million. This compares to a total amount of US\$198.65 million received by GNPC in 2020. A total of US\$227.49 million was transferred into the Ghana Petroleum Funds (GPFs) in 2021, compared to US\$166.61 million in

2020. Out of the amount transferred, the Ghana Heritage Fund (GHF) received US\$68.25 million, compared to US\$49.98 million in 2020, while the Ghana Stabilisation Fund (GSF) received US\$159.24 million, compared to US\$116.63 million in 2020. The total amount transferred in 2021 from petroleum liftings and related proceeds as Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA) was US\$352.79 million compared to US\$273.38 million in 2020.

2.4 Public Debt Developments for 2021

83. Mr. Speaker, in line with our fiscal operations, Ghana's public debt stock in nominal terms as at end-December 2021 stood at GH¢351,787.0 million (US\$58,640.0 million), representing 76.6 percent of GDP. However, excluding financing costs associated with the energy sector bailouts and the financial sector clean-up, the stock of debt amounted to GH¢325,694.3 million (US\$54,290.5 million), representing 70.9 percent, as at end-December 2021.
84. Mr. Speaker, the increase in the debt stock was mainly attributed to the Eurobond issuance in March 2021, fluctuations in the exchange rate, contingent liabilities, and the disbursements due on new and existing loans.
85. Mr. Speaker, the composition of the total debt stock was made up of a provisional amount of GH¢170,009.8 million (US\$28,339.2 million) and GH¢181,777.2 million (US\$30,300.8 million) for external debt and domestic debt, respectively, which correspondingly accounted for 48.3 percent and 51.7 percent of the total debt.

Table 5: Public Debt Developments, 2016 – 2021 (GH¢ billion)

No.	Item	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
1	External	68.8	75.8	86.2	112.7	141.8	170.0
	<i>% of GDP</i>	<i>31.3</i>	<i>28.8</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>31.6</i>	<i>36.2</i>	<i>37.0</i>
2	Domestic	53.4	66.8	86.9	105.5	149.8	181.8
	<i>% of GDP</i>	<i>24.3</i>	<i>25.4</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>29.6</i>	<i>38.2</i>	<i>39.6</i>
3	Total Public	122.2	142.5	173.1	218.2	291.6	351.8
	<i>% of GDP</i>	<i>55.6</i>	<i>54.2</i>	<i>56.1</i>	<i>61.2</i>	<i>74.4</i>	<i>76.6</i>

**provisional*

Source: MoF

Financial Sector

86. Mr. Speaker, we are excited to announce to this august House that on 14th June, 2022, the Development Bank Ghana (DBG), which is a significant intervention in our financial architecture, was successfully launched and became fully operational. The "sui generis" DBG is designed as a wholesale bank with a structure that seeks to make it independent of political and bureaucratic interference, among other corporate governance measures, while

benefiting from the promotional powers of the state – a balanced effort that hitherto had been difficult to achieve.

87. Mr. Speaker, this landmark initiative aims at addressing market failures in Ghanaian credit markets, thereby helping to ease the constraint of long-term financing at competitive rates for entrepreneurs in the manufacturing, agriculture, agro-processing, ICT, and housing subsectors to propel economic growth, create jobs, and improve domestic revenue mobilisation.
88. Mr. Speaker, the Bank will provide medium- and long-term financing through credit and capital market institutions for businesses and projects that are designed commercially with independent cash flow. The goal is to complement Government's development agenda. Thus, while the Government focuses on public investment and social spending, DBG will focus on private sector and commercial projects. Clearly, DBG is not designed to become a financing vehicle for Government projects, except for commercially viable projects with independent cash flows.
89. Mr. Speaker, I would like to use this opportunity to thank our Development Partners once again namely, World Bank, African Development Bank, European Investment Bank, Germany's development agency, KfW, and European Central Bank for their support in the establishment of the DBG.

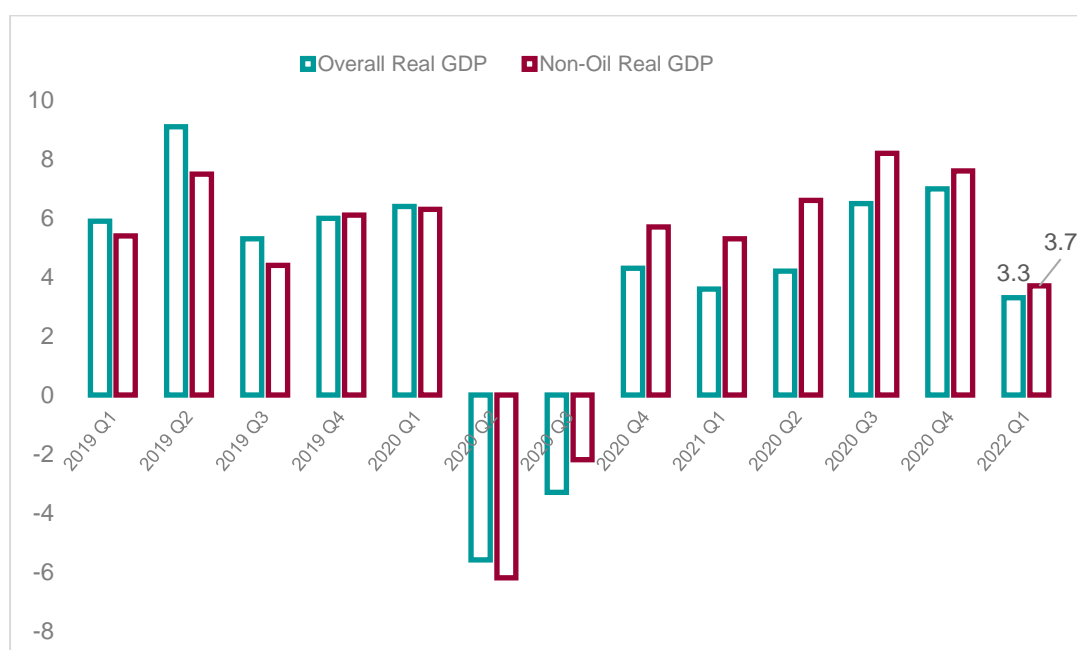
2.5 Update on Domestic Macroeconomic Developments in 2022

Macroeconomic Performance for half-year 2022

90. Mr. Speaker, provisional Q1-2022 National Accounts Statistics published by Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) in June 2022 show that the overall real GDP growth for the first quarter of 2022 was 3.3 percent compared to 3.6 percent recorded in the same period in 2021. Non-oil GDP for the first quarter of 2022 grew by 3.7 percent compared with the Q1-2021 growth of 5.3 percent.
91. Mr. Speaker, the moderation in growth momentum in Q1-2022 was evidenced by the Bank of Ghana's updated Composite Index of Economic Activity (CIEA), which recorded an annual growth of 15.8 percent in March 2022 compared to 26.3 percent in the corresponding periods of 2021. The key drivers of economic activity during the period were increased industrial production, credit to private sector, exports, and higher tourist arrivals.
92. Mr. Speaker, the Agriculture sector recorded the highest growth of 5.6 percent, followed by the Services Sector and the Industry sector, with a growth rate of 3.7 percent and 1.3 percent, respectively. By comparison, the Agriculture sector, and the Services sector expanded by 6.6 percent and 5.5 percent, respectively while the Industry sector contracted by -0.3 percent in the same period in 2021.

93. Mr. Speaker, the growth in the Agriculture Sector for the period was mainly driven by the Fishing, Livestock, and the Crops sub-sectors, which expanded by 26.1 percent, 5.5 percent, and 5.2 percent, respectively. The Forestry and Logging sub-sector, however, contracted by 0.5 percent. The major growth contributor to the Services sector's performance was the Information and Communication, Transport and Storage, and the Hotel and Restaurants sub-sectors, which expanded 26.6 percent, 6.4 percent, and 5.3 percent, respectively. Industry sector growth was fronted by the Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation Activities and Electricity sub-sectors which grew by 25.4 percent, and 15.9 percent, respectively. The Construction sub-sector, however, contracted by 2.6 percent in Q1-2022.

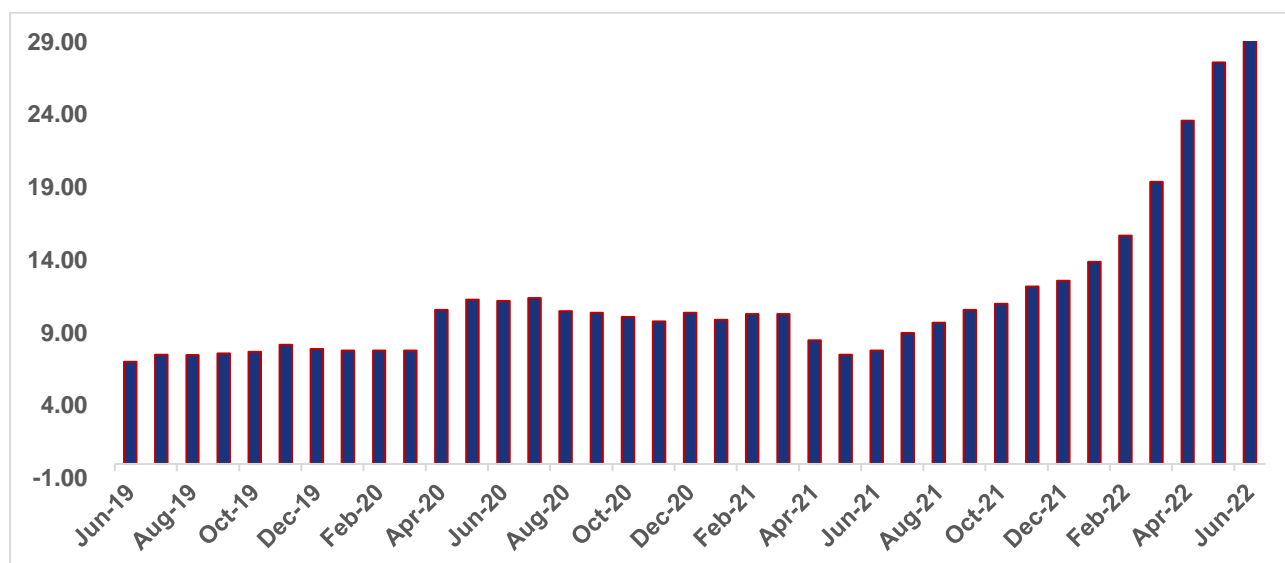
Figure 4: Quarterly Y-o-Y GDP Growth (Percent), 2019Q1- 2022Q1



Source: GSS

Price Developments

94. Mr. Speaker, headline consumer price inflation accelerated from 13.9 percent in January to 29.8 percent in June 2022, the highest rate since September 2009. This was driven by both food and non-food price pressures due to the second-round effects of the upward adjustments in ex-pump prices of petroleum products and the pass through effects of the currency depreciation in the first quarter. In year-on-year terms, food price inflation rose to 30.7 percent in June from 13.7 percent in January. Non-food inflation also escalated to 29.1 percent from 14.1 percent over the review period.

Figure 5: Headline Inflation (Year-on-Year, %)

Source: GSS

Monetary and Interest Rates

95. Mr. Speaker, the pace of growth in broad money supply (M2+) slowed in June 2022 on account of a contraction in Net Foreign Assets (NFA) of the banking sector, despite significant expansion in Net Domestic Assets. Annual growth in M2+ moderated to 19.1 percent in June 2022, compared with 21.3 percent in the same period of 2021. In terms of components, the moderation in M2+ was reflected in currency outside banks, demand deposits, and savings and time deposits. Foreign currency deposits, however, recorded some growth over the review period.
96. Mr. Speaker, reserve money increased by 33.8 percent in June 2022 relative to 41.2 percent in June 2021. Analysis of the sources of change indicate that the growth in reserve money was mainly due to expansion in the Net Domestic Assets (NDA), driven by significant growth in the net claims on Government, reflecting a net drawdown in Government deposits with Bank of Ghana and increased exposure to Government. The year-to-date growth in NDA of the central bank was 58.2 percent in June 2022, relative to by 22.8 percent recorded in the corresponding period of 2021. However, NFA of Bank of Ghana contracted sharply by 129.4 percent relative to a growth of 16.0 percent recorded in the corresponding period of 2021.
97. Mr. Speaker, private sector credit growth rebounded in nominal terms, but sustained price pressures weighed down the growth in real terms. Nominal growth in private sector increased to 33.7 percent in June 2022, relative to 6.8 percent growth in June 2021. In real terms, private sector credit grew by 3.0 percent compared with a contraction by 1.0 percent, over the same comparative periods.

Interest Rates

98. Mr. Speaker, interest rates trended upwards across the spectrum of the yield curve in the year to June 2022, reflecting underlying price pressures and concomitant policy measures. The 91-day and 182-day Treasury bill rates increased to 24.15 percent and 25.55 percent, respectively, in June 2021, from 12.49 percent and 13.19 percent respectively, in December 2021. Similarly, the rate on the 364-day instrument increased to 27.14 percent from 16.46 percent over the same comparative period.
99. Mr. Speaker, the Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) was increased cumulatively by 450bps over the March and May MPC meetings to 19.00 percent in May 2022 due to heightened inflationary pressures. The policy decision was complemented with an increase in the Cash Reserve Requirement (CRR) to withdraw excess liquidity from the market. These policies pushed the weighted average interbank rate to 18.43 percent in May 2022 from 12.68 percent in December 2021, which transmitted to the retail segments of the market in response. Consistent with developments in the interbank market, average lending rates of banks increased to 22.53 percent in May 2021 from 20.04 percent recorded in December 2021.

Exchange Rate

100. Mr. Speaker, the foreign exchange market came under intense pressure during the first quarter of 2022 on the back of monetary policy normalisation in advanced economies, the downgrade of government credit ratings, as well as seasonal demand pressures from corporates and the energy sectors. These pressures were partly offset by inflows from the mining sector and remittances. Cumulatively from January to June, 2022, the Ghana cedi depreciated against the US dollar, the pound sterling, and the euro by 16.93, 7.69 and 9.92 percent, respectively on the interbank market. Comparatively, Ghana cedi depreciated by 0.04 and 1.07 percent for the US dollar and pound sterling respectively, but appreciated by 3.38 percent against the euro, in the same period of 2021.

External Sector

101. Mr. Speaker, developments in the trade account for January to June 2022 indicated a trade surplus of US\$1,437.6 million, compared with a surplus of US\$886.9 million in the same period of 2021. The larger trade surplus was attributed to higher export receipts, compared to total imports.
102. Mr. Speaker, despite the significant improvement in the trade surplus, the current account recorded a deficit mainly due to investment income outflows and net services account payments. The current account deficit of US\$1,094.0 million (1.5% of GDP) for the second quarter of 2022 was, however, lower than the deficit of US\$761.8 million (1.0% of GDP) recorded during the same period last year.
103. Mr. Speaker, the stock of Gross International Reserves (GIR) as at the end of June 2022 was US\$7,680.3 million (equivalent to 3.4 months of import cover).

Financial Sector Developments

Banking Sector

104. Mr. Speaker, the banking sector's performance has remained strong despite the global and macroeconomic challenges. Banks' balance sheet and income statements as at end-May 2022 reflected a solvent and profitable industry. Total assets stood at GH¢194.68 billion, representing a year-on-year growth of 22.5 percent, from GH¢158.88 billion recorded a year earlier. The higher assets growth was on the back of sustained growth in deposits and borrowings. Total deposits grew by 18.8 percent to GH¢127.21 billion in May 2022, compared with GH¢107.05 billion in May 2021. Borrowing increased significantly by 55.0 percent to GH¢25.85 billion, relative to a reduction of 12.1 percent in the previous year. Credit growth picked up during the first five months of 2022, with gross loans and advances up by 27.9 percent year-on-year to GH¢61.7 billion. New advances also increased by 56.5 percent to GH¢20.3 billion, compared with a 3.7 percent decline in the corresponding period of last year.
105. Mr. Speaker, the financial soundness indicators remained positive. The Capital Adequacy Ratio of the industry was 20.6 percent at end-May 2022, well above the 13.0 percent regulatory minimum threshold. The ratio of core liquid assets to short-term liabilities was 28.7 percent in May 2022, an increase from the 25.2 percent in the previous year. Asset quality broadly improved on the back of increased credit growth and recoveries. The industry's NPL ratio improved to 14.4 percent in May 2022 from 16.8 percent in May 2020. When adjusted for fully provisioned loss loans, the NPL ratio declined to 4.4 percent from 6.6 percent during the period under review. Profitability also improved with banks' profit before tax increasing to GH¢3.68 billion over the first five months of 2022, compared to GH¢2.89 billion in the same period last year.

Tax-Exemption on Capital Gains on Listed Securities

106. Mr. Speaker, Government has been implementing various measures to deepen the capital market and to attract more investors onto the market. To continue with these measures, capital gains on listed securities will be tax-exempt for an additional five years. This extension is expected to encourage investors particularly local and retail ones to actively participate in the market and make Ghana the preferred investor destination. The Industry is currently mainly being sustained by non-resident investors. This is because market participation by residents continues to dwindle, coupled with the impact of COVID-19 and the current rating.
107. Mr. Speaker, the waiver of the capital gains tax (CGT), for almost all the years the GSE has been in existence, has been a key attraction for investors who have provided the much-needed patient capital to our corporates to invest, provide jobs, and grow the Ghanaian economy. The GSE has enabled corporates to raise over GH¢18 billion in long-term patient capital (GH¢5.4 billion in equity and GH¢12.6 billion in debt) since its founding 31 years ago. At the same time, investors have traded shares worth about GH¢6 billion and corporate bonds worth over GH¢50 billion. The GSE and the State Interest and Governance Authority (SIGA) plan to list thirty (30) SOEs on the GSE's markets

over the next three years. A waiver of CGT will make these public offers attractive to investors and enable Government to achieve the objective of making SOEs contribute to 30 percent of Ghana's GDP.

108. Mr. Speaker, in addition, a waiver of CGT on GSE-listed equities and corporate bonds will encourage pension funds, especially the GH¢10 billion in Tier 2 and 3, to diversify into equity and corporate debt securities, away from the current 98 percent holdings in Government securities. This will promote stronger economic development and secure profitable pensions for Ghanaian workers. Ghana's ability to attract foreign investors has given the country prominence in global financial market indices like the FTSE and S&P frontier market indices, as well as the ABSA OMFIF African Financial Markets Index. A waiver of CGT on listed securities will strengthen our competitive position and boost forex inflows into the country.

The Africa Trade Insurance Agency (ATI)

109. Mr. Speaker, Ghana became the 15th Member State of African Trade Insurance Agency (ATI) in October 2019 with shareholding valued at US\$17.6 million. Subsequently, ATI officially launched its services and products on the Ghanaian market in February 2020 and has provided political risks cover for transactions and projects in the financial, health, and road sectors with a total gross exposure of US\$450 million.
110. Mr. Speaker, ATI's intervention in the financial sector is helping the Bank of Ghana to maintain adequate foreign exchange to meet external transactions, ease its balance of payments challenges, and support the local currency.
111. Mr. Speaker, this year, Ghana hosted the 22nd Annual General Meeting of the ATI in Accra from June 22-23, 2022. The AGM underscored the need for ATI to be the "critical anchor" that facilitates the flow of financing for productive investments on the African Continent and promote intra-African trade and investment in line with the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) framework.
112. Mr. Speaker, ATI will provide insurance cover for two pipeline projects with a total gross exposure of US\$290.00 million. These projects are;
- the construction and equipping of 40-bed district hospitals at Ayensuano, Effiduase and Offinso, and the completion and equipping of Old Tafo Maternity Block and the Kumasi South Maternity Block with a cover of US\$40.00 million.
 - the Syndicated Term Loan between Rand Merchant Bank, Standard Chartered Bank, and Standard Bank of South Africa (together the Joint Mandated Lead Arrangers and Book runners (JMLABs) of up to US\$250.00 million to finance the capital expenditure portion of the 2022 Budget.

The Ghana Commodity Exchange (GCX)

113. Mr. Speaker, Government's efforts to promote commodity trading through the Ghana Commodity Exchange (GCX) remains resolute, as we continue to transform Ghana's economy by creating prosperity for all in the commodity value chains. The GCX currently trades in five commodities, namely maize, soya bean, sorghum, rice, and sesame on the exchange. However, liquidity remains low on the exchange.
114. Mr. Speaker, in order to increase the volumes of trades and improve liquidity on the commodity exchange, it is important to stimulate the aggregation ecosystem to promote the GCX to become competitive and position Ghana as a regional and global trading hub for all commodities.
115. Mr. Speaker, as a first step, Government will work with GCX and Development Bank Ghana to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to undertake research of the commodity aggregation ecosystem in Ghana to inform a strategy that will enhance aggregation in GCX Warehouses to improve trading on the exchange and also take advantage of AfCFTA.

Fiscal Developments

Summary of Fiscal Performance January - June 2022

116. Mr. Speaker, in the 2022 Budget presented to this august House in November last year, Government indicated that the topmost priority of fiscal policy in 2022 and the medium-term was to strengthen the credibility of our fiscal consolidation programme and maintaining a good balance between the implementation of the revitalisation and transformation programme and fiscal consolidation to promote growth within a stable macroeconomic environment.
117. Mr. Speaker, so far, the implementation of the 2022 Budget from Jan-June indicate that Government's expenditure control measures have been largely successful despite significant fiscal constraints and mounting fiscal pressures, exacerbated by the less robust revenue performance for the period.
118. Mr. Speaker, provisional data on Government fiscal operations for January – June 2022 show shortfalls in revenue performance and a faster execution of expenditures. This resulted in an overall budget deficit of GH¢28,153 million (5.6% of GDP), against a programmed deficit target of GH¢19,730 million (3.9% of GDP). The corresponding primary balance for the period was a deficit of GH¢7,676 million (1.5% of GDP), against a deficit target of GH¢672 million (0.1% of GDP). Summary of fiscal operations for the period Jan – Jun 2022 is shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Summary of Provisional 2022 H1 Fiscal Performance

S/N	Item	Jan-June 2021		2022 Budget	Jan-June 2022				
		Prov. Outturn	y/y (%)		Prog	Prov. Outturn	Dev (GH¢)	Dev (%)	y/y (%)
1	Total Revenue & Grants	30,461	27.2	100,517	43,421	37,808	-5,613	-12.9	24.1
	<i>% of GDP</i>	<i>6.6</i>		<i>20.0</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>7.5</i>			
2	Total Exp. (incl. Arrears & discrepancy)	50,672	4.4	137,529	63,151	65,961	2,809	4.4	30.2
	<i>% of GDP</i>	<i>11.0</i>		<i>27.4</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>13.1</i>			
3	Overall Fiscal Balance	-20,211		-37,012	-19,730	-28,153	-8,423	42.7	39.3
	<i>% of GDP</i>	<i>-4.4</i>		<i>-7.4</i>	<i>-3.9</i>	<i>-5.6</i>			
4	Primary Balance	-5,190		435	-672	-7,676	-7,004	1,042.7	47.9
	<i>% of GDP</i>	<i>-1.1</i>		<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-1.5</i>			
5	Nominal GDP	459,131		502,430	502,430	502,430			

Source: MoF

2.6 Revenue Performance

119. Mr. Speaker, the Total Revenue and Grants amounted to GH¢37,808 million (7.5 percent of GDP), compared with the target of GH¢43,421 (8.6 percent of GDP) and the GH¢30,461 million (6.6 percent of GDP) recorded in the corresponding period in 2021. The outturn for Total Revenue and Grants represents a shortfall of 12.9 percent compared to the period's target and year-on-year growth of 24.1 percent. The shortfall in revenue stemmed from the less robust performance recorded in all the revenue handles for the period.
120. Mr. Speaker, Domestic Revenue for the period amounted to GH¢37,558 million (7.5 percent of GDP), falling below the target of GH¢43,101 million ((8.6 percent of GDP) by 12.9 percent. The outturn, however, represents a year-on-year growth of 26.3 percent and accounted to 99.3 percent of Total Revenue and Grants.
121. Mr. Speaker, Total Non-Oil Tax Revenue, comprising taxes on Income and Property, Goods and Services, and International Trade, amounted to GH¢27,373 million (5.4% of GDP), 12.7 percent below the programmed level of GH¢31,354 million (6.2% of GDP), and constituted 72.8 percent of domestic revenue for the period.
122. Mr. Speaker, the shortfalls in non-oil Tax Revenue for the period are partly explained by the weak performance in domestic taxes due to the delay in the implementation of the proposed revenue measures as well as shortfalls in Personal, Self Employed, Corporate, and Excise taxes.

123. Mr. Speaker, Non-Oil Non-Tax Revenue—which comprises MDAs’ IGF Retention, IGF Lodgement, Fees & User Charges, and Dividends from SOEs—amounted to GH¢2,993 million (0.6 percent of GDP), falling below the Budget projection of GH¢4559 million (0.9 percent of GDP) by 31.4 percent. The lower than projected outturn was driven by the 34.4 percent shortfalls recorded for both Lodgement and Retention for the period.
124. Mr. Speaker, revenue from upstream oil and gas activities amounted to GH¢5,164 million (1.0 percent of GDP), 11.3 percent above the target of GH¢4,639 million (0.9 percent of GDP).
125. Mr. Speaker, other revenues, comprising of SSNIT Contribution to NHIL and proceeds from the Energy Sector Levies (ESL), amounted to GH¢2,029 million (0.4 percent of GDP), 26.0 percent below the target of GH¢2,550 million (0.5 percent of GDP).
126. Mr. Speaker, Grants disbursements by Development Partners amounted to GH¢250 million, 22.1 percent below the programmed target of GH¢320 million. The inflows were exclusively from Project Grants, as no Programme Grants are expected for 2022 fiscal year.

Table 7: Summary of 2022 H1 Revenue Performance

S/N	Item	Jan-June 2021			2022 Budget	Jan-June 2022				
		Prov.	Outturn	y/y (%)		Prog.	Prov. Outturn	Dev (GH¢)	Dev (%)	y/y (%)
1	Total Revenue & Grants		30,461	27.2	100,517	43,421	37,808	-5,613	-12.9	24.1
	<i>% of GDP</i>		<i>6.6</i>		<i>20.0</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>7.5</i>			
2	Domestic Revenue		29,743	27.9	99,547	43,101	37,558	-5,543	-12.9	26.3
	<i>% of GDP</i>		<i>6.5</i>		<i>19.8</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>7.5</i>			
3	Non-oil Tax Revenue		23,308	28.6	77,136	31,354	27,373	-3,981	-12.7	17.4
	<i>% of GDP</i>		<i>5.1</i>		<i>15.4</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>5.4</i>			
4	Non-Oil Non-Tax Revenue		2,759	30.5	10,254	4,559	2,993	-1,566	-34.4	8.5
	<i>% of GDP</i>		<i>0.6</i>		<i>2.0</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.6</i>			
5	Oil and Gas Receipt		1,900	6.5	6,628	4,639	5,164	525	11.3	171.8
	<i>% of GDP</i>		<i>0.4</i>		<i>1.3</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.0</i>			
6	Other Revenue		1,777	42.9	5,528	2,550	2,029	-521	-20.4	14.2
	<i>% of GDP</i>		<i>0.4</i>		<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>			
7	Grants		718	5.1	970	320	250	-71	-22.1	-65.2
	<i>% of GDP</i>		<i>0.2</i>		<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>			

Source: MoF

2.7 Expenditure Performance

127. Mr. Speaker, Total Expenditure (including arrears clearance and discrepancy) for the period amounted to GH¢65,961 million (13.1 percent of GDP), marginally above the target of GH¢63,151 million (12.6 percent of GDP). Except for expenses on Interest Payments and Foreign Financed Capital, all key expenditure items were contained within their respective targets for the period, as shown in Table 8.
128. Mr. Speaker, Compensation of Employees amounted to GH¢17,120 million (3.4 percent of GDP), 4.5 percent below the budgetary provision of GH¢17,921 million (3.6 percent of GDP). The Wage bill constituted 88.6 percent of the total Compensation and amounted to GH¢15,168.3 million.
129. Mr. Speaker, expenditure on the Use of Goods and Services for the period was GH¢2,210 million (0.4 percent of GDP) compared to the target of GH¢3,732 million (0.7 percent of GDP). The apparent saving of 40.8 percent reflects the consolidation measures and the additional expenditure rationalisation measures for discretionary spending implemented for the 2022 fiscal year.
130. Mr. Speaker, Capital Expenditure for the period amounted to GH¢7,108 million (1.4 percent of GDP), against the target of GH¢6,153 million (1.2 percent of GDP). Domestic Capital expenditure recorded a deviation of 77.4 percent below, reflecting the cuts in discretionary spending approved by Cabinet.
131. Mr. Speaker, an amount of GH¢10,145 million (2.0 percent of GDP) was accrued for transfer to statutory and Earmarked Funds, compared to a target of GH¢11,762 million (2.3 percent of GDP). This is explained by the lower-than-programmed revenue inflows linked to these Funds.

Table 8: Summary of 2022 H1 Expenditure Performance

S/N	Item	Jan-June 2021		2022 Budget	Jan-June 2022				
		Prov. Outturn	y/y (%)		Prog.	Prov. Outturn	Dev (GH¢)	Dev (%)	y/y (%)
1	Total Exp. (incl. Arrears & Discrepancy)	50,672	4.4	137,529	63,151	65,961	2,809	4.4	30.2
	<i>% of GDP</i>	<i>11.0</i>		<i>27.4</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>13.1</i>			
2	Compensation of Employees	14,740	9.4	35,841	17,921	17,120	-801	-4.5	16.1
	<i>% of GDP</i>	<i>3.2</i>		<i>7.1</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.4</i>			
3	Use of Goods and Services	981	-69.6	9,149	3,732	2,210	-1,521	-40.8	125.3
	<i>% of GDP</i>	<i>0.2</i>		<i>1.8</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>			
4	Interest Payment	15,021	24.6	37,447	19,059	20,477	1,418	7.4	36.3
	<i>% of GDP</i>	<i>3.3</i>		<i>7.5</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>4.1</i>			
5	Grants to Other Gov't Units	6,350	3.3	26,828	11,762	10,145	-1,617	-13.7	59.8
	<i>% of GDP</i>	<i>1.4</i>		<i>5.3</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.0</i>			
6	Capital Expenditure	7,341	20.4	16,396	6,153	7,108	-1,797	-20.2	-3.2
	<i>% of GDP</i>	<i>1.6</i>		<i>3.3</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.4</i>			
	o/w Domestic Capex	1,665	-19.2	7,795	3,315	749	-2,566	-77.4	-55.0
	<i>% of GDP</i>	<i>0.4</i>		<i>1.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.1</i>			
7	Other Expenditure	3,454	-37.7	9,967	3,575	4,809	1,234	34.5	39.2
	<i>o/w ESLA</i>	<i>1,526.5</i>		<i>4,429.5</i>	<i>2,055.8</i>	<i>1,691.4</i>		<i>-1.3</i>	<i>7.0</i>

S/N	Item	Jan-June 2021		2022 Budget	Jan-June 2022				
		Prov. Outturn	y/y (%)		Prog.	Prov. Outturn	Dev (GH¢)	Dev (%)	y/y (%)
8	Arrears	-1,373	2.5	-1,900	-950	-551	399	-42.0	-59.9
	<i>% of GDP</i>	-0.3		-0.4	-0.2	-0.1			
9	Discrepancy	-1,412	108.2	0	0	-3,541	-3,541		
	<i>% of GDP</i>	-0.3		0.0	0.0	-0.7			

Source: MoF

Financing Operations

132. Mr, Speaker, the implementation of the Budget for the first half of 2022 resulted in an overall budget deficit of GH¢28,153 million (5.6% of GDP), against a deficit target of GH¢19,730 million (3.9% of GDP). The fiscal deficit for the period was financed mainly from domestic sources. Government borrowed a total of GH¢28,153 million, GH¢26,895 million domestically and GH¢1,258 million externally.

Table 9: Summary of 2022 H1 Financing Operations

S/N	Items	Jan-June 2021		2022 Budget	Jan-June 2022				
		Prov. Outturn	y/y (%)		Prog.	Prov. Outturn	Dev (GH¢)	Dev (%)	y/y (%)
1	Total Financing	20,211	-17.9	37,012	19,730	28,153	8,423	42.7	39.3
	<i>% of GDP</i>	4.4		7.4	3.9	5.6			
2	Foreign Financing	15,578	386.9	4,551	3,550	1,258	-2,292	-64.6	-91.9
	<i>% of GDP</i>	3.4		0.9	0.7	0.3			
3	Exceptional financing			4,540	4,540	0			
	<i>% of GDP</i>	0.0		0.9	0.9	0.0			
4	Total Domestic Financing	4,632	-78.4	27,921	11,641	26,895	15,255	131.0	480.6
	<i>% of GDP</i>	1.0		5.6	2.3	5.4			
5	Nominal GDP	459,131		502,430	502,430	502,430			

Source: MoF

2.8 Update on 2022 Revenue Measures

133. Mr. Speaker, Government introduced some fiscal policy measures in the 2022 Budget to support the fiscal consolidation and growth agenda. These fiscal policy measures were expected to contribute a minimum of 3.3 percent of GDP in 2022.
134. We provide below an update on the policies:
- The Exemptions Bill was reviewed after stakeholder consultations, laid before Parliament and read for the first time in February 2022. It was subsequently debated and finally passed in July 22, 2022;
 - Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA) and the Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development (MLGDRD) are piloting the Unified Common Platform designed for efficient property rate administration with full implementation expected in the last quarter of the year;

- The Benchmark Discount policy was revised, with the discount on general goods reduced from 50 percent to 30 percent, while that on vehicles was reduced from 30 percent to 10 percent. The revised policy commenced in March 2022 as opposed to the planned January date of implementation;
- The Ministry of Finance also engaged the Finance Committee of Parliament on the MDA Fees and Charges Amendment Bill. The Bill went through all the necessary Parliamentary processes and was passed on July 15 2022. Implementation will commence in the 3rd quarter of 2022 as opposed to the planned January date of implementation;
- The Revenue Assurance, Compliance and Enforcement (RACE) initiative concluded the first phase of engagements with 99 out of 117 Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to validate their tax payments for the lifting of refined petroleum products from January 2015 to July 2020. RACE also concluded review of tax audits of some mining companies. Further assurance exercises are ongoing with some commercial banks to ascertain the completeness of all taxes collected on behalf of GRA.
- The withholding tax on the sale of unprocessed gold by small-scale miners was reduced from 3 percent to 1.5 percent with effect from 1st January, 2022. The policy has led to an improvement in reported export volumes of 6,222.50kg as at end May, 2022 compared to 2,503.74kg as at end May 2021;
- The Income Tax Act, 2015 (Act 896) was amended to revise the current presumptive tax threshold on turnover from GH¢200,000 to GH¢500,000 for business income of self-employed individual persons. This policy will take effect from the fourth quarter of 2022;
- The VAT Act, 2013 (Act 870) was amended to restrict the Flat Rate System (VFRS) to retailers with annual turnover between GH¢200,000 and GH¢500,000. All other VAT traders are required to charge the standard VAT rate of 12.5 percent of the value of their sales;
- The Electronic Transfer Levy Act, 2022 (Act 1075) was passed on 31st March, 2022. The Levy imposes a charge of 1.5 percent on specified electronic transfers. Implementation of the Levy began in a modified form from 1st May to 30th June, 2022, with full implementation commencing on 1st July, 2022. All Charging Entities were integrated onto the Electronic Management System (ELMAS), also known as the common platform, to provide the basis for computing and charging the correct levy. The Ministry will conduct an evaluation of the 1st phase and continue to monitor performance to identify and attend to any challenges affecting the policy;
- The GRA undertook a number of compliance measures to enhance revenue mobilisation during the first half of the year. These included stepping up audits, vamping up identification, assessment of property owners for rent taxes, and matching National ID data with TIN data to identify and register individuals not already registered with the GRA.

2.9 Public Debt Developments for January - June 2022

135. Mr. Speaker, for the period ending June 2022, the provisional nominal debt stock stood at GH¢393.4 billion, equivalent to 78.3 percent of GDP. The nominal

growth in the public debt stock was due to exchange rate shock, especially the sharp depreciation of the currency experienced in Q1-2022.

136. Mr. Speaker, in terms of composition, the domestic component was GH¢190.1 billion (37.8% of GDP) as at end-June 2022 and accounted for 48.3 percent of the total public debt. The external component was GH¢203.4 billion and represented 51.7 percent of the total.

Table 10: Public Debt Developments - 2020 to June 2022

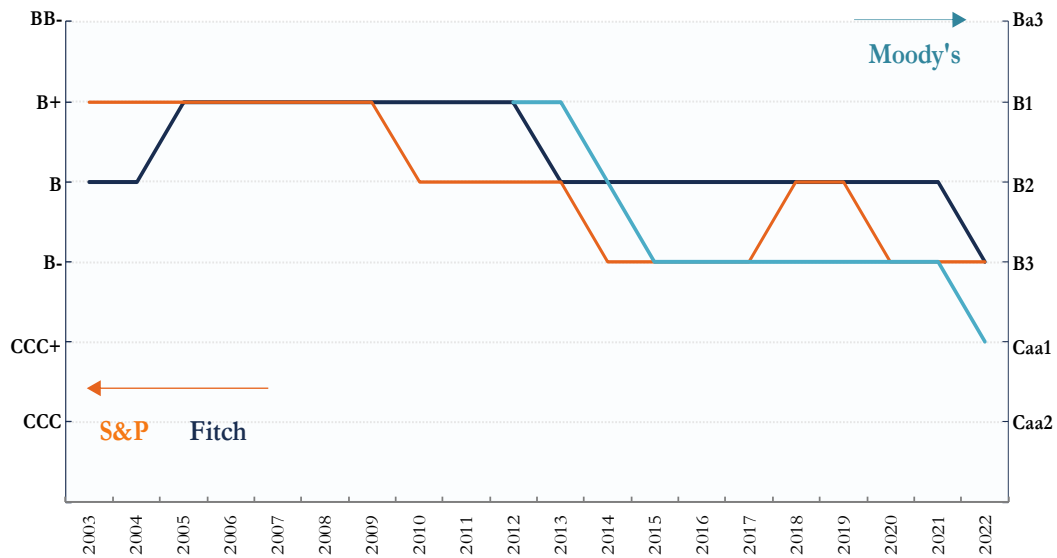
Public Debt			
	2020*	2021*	Jun-2022 **
<i>in millions of GH¢</i>			
External Debt	141,796.83	170,009.79	203,368.97
Domestic Debt with Bailout	149,833.90	181,777.24	190,070.06
Total Debt with Bailout	291,630.73	351,787.02	393,439.03
Public Debt to GDP*			
	2020	2021	Jun-22
<i>% of GDP</i>			
External Debt/GDP	36.2	37.0	40.5
Domestic Debt/GDP	38.2	39.6	37.8
Total Debt/GDP	74.4	76.6	78.3

Source: MoF

Update on Ghana's Credit Ratings for 2022

137. Mr. Speaker, global sovereign credit ratings have been quite turbulent. Fiscal and balance of payments accounts for most Emerging Market economies were expected to taper down but there is a lingering need for fiscal stimulus while other external volatilities persist.
138. Mr. Speaker, notwithstanding these developments, there was optimism at the beginning 2022 that these risks would be abated and for the fiscal and balance of payments accounts to return to the pre-covid period performance levels. However, Russia's invasion of Ukraine heightened volatility and further manifested itself in elevated inflation and inflation expectations, widening fiscal deficits, and worsening current account deficits for import-reliant economies.
139. Mr. Speaker, reflecting this development into Ghana's case, three rating actions were conducted in H1-2022. On 14th January 2022, Fitch Ratings upon their assessment downgraded Ghana's IDR from B to B- and maintained the outlook at negative. Moody's on 4th February 2022 also downgraded Ghana's Long-Term Issuer and Senior Unsecured bond ratings to Caa1 from B3 but changed the outlook from negative to stable.
140. Mr. Speaker, S&P Global, however, affirmed Ghana's Long and Short-term foreign and local currency ratings at B- with a stable outlook on 4th February 2022 after assessing the health of the Ghanaian economy.

Figure 6: Rating performance of Ghana since 2003



Source: MoF and Rating Agencies

141. Mr. Speaker, the mixed credit rating results for Ghana are not unique as many sovereigns have also witnessed the same fate. The key considerations for the downgrade by Fitch and Moody’s included concerns over liquidity and public debt, pace of fiscal consolidation, pandemic-induced revenue underperformance, loss of market access to the international bond market, materially decreasing governance and institutional strength, and inflexibilities in the government budget.
142. Mr. Speaker, S&P Global on the other hand, held Ghana’s rating on the back of the solid growth prospects with real GDP growth projected to average 5.0 percent over the period 2022-2025 and the transparent and responsive political system of Ghana. S&P took note of the significant efforts of the Government on fiscal consolidation including implementation of the discretionary expenditure cut of 30 percent since Q1-2022.

Debt Sustainability Analysis -2022

143. Mr. Speaker, Government conducted a Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) in June 2022 to evaluate the solvency and liquidity status of the country’s total public debt portfolio, while considering current and future debt service obligations.
144. Mr. Speaker, the outlook for Ghana’s debt sustainability is challenged by emerging risks and vulnerabilities. Global exogenous shocks including weak recovery from Covid-19 pandemic, investor sentiments, exchange rate depreciation, high inflation, negative primary balances, and the crystallisation of contingent liabilities from both the energy and financial sectors will pose significant solvency and liquidity risks in the medium to long-term.

145. Mr. Speaker, to bring Ghana's debt to sustainable levels of sustainable levels of moderate debt distress, an aggressive fiscal consolidation plan will need to be accelerated to ensure the return of the primary balance to surplus territory in the medium to long-term.
146. Mr. Speaker, in 2022, strategies including capping concessional and non-concessional borrowing will be enforced to achieve a sustainable nominal debt-to-GDP. This would be key to reduce debt levels and ensure timely servicing of debt.
147. Mr. Speaker, the medium-term fiscal framework will, therefore, be anchored on fiscal adjustment and structural reforms to ensure long-term debt sustainability.

Petroleum Revenue and Utilisation for January - June, 2022

148. Mr. Speaker, total petroleum receipts (i.e., proceeds from liftings and other petroleum receipts) for the first half of 2022, amounted to US\$746.89 million. Receipts from the sale of six crude oil liftings comprising the 63rd to 65th Jubilee, 20th TEN and the 9th and 10th SGN liftings amounted to US\$544.61 million and accounted for 72.9 percent of the period's receipts.
149. Mr. Speaker, out of the amount received for the first half of 2022, a total of US\$173.84 million was transferred to GNPC, which is made up of Equity Financing Cost of US\$96.56 million and GNPC's share of the net Carried and Participating Interest of US\$77.28 million.
150. Mr. Speaker, a total of US\$390.03 million was transferred into the Ghana Petroleum Funds (GPFs), out of which the Ghana Heritage Fund (GHF) received US\$117.01 million, while the Ghana Stabilization Fund (GSF) received US\$273.02 million. The Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA) received a total of US\$183.02 million, out of which US\$25.62 million was allocated to the Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund (GIIF).

CHAPTER THREE: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES IN THE 2022 BUDGET

3.1 Introduction

151. Mr. Speaker, in 2022 the Government set out to complete ongoing programmes and projects, consolidate the gains made from COVID-19 recovery efforts, and continue the agenda towards the revitalisation and transformation of the economy. Despite some challenges, notably revenue shortfalls, Government will continue to execute the transformation agenda through the implementation of reforms to boost revenue mobilisation, judicious use of public resources, and improved efficiency in public spending.
152. The agenda is anchored on: (i) a robust agricultural modernisation drive; (ii) an industrialisation and manufacturing programme; (iii) the AfCFTA programme; (iv) an aggressive FDI promotion drive; (v) a digitalisation programme for more efficient and effective service delivery as well as formalisation of the economy; and (vi) the promotion of Ghana as a regional hub for financial and other services.
153. Mr. Speaker, Government will continue to encourage the citizenry in both the formal and informal sectors to be partners as we vigorously pursue these noteworthy programmes to bring the economy back on track and transform the lives of our people.

3.2 The GhanaCARES "OBAATAN PA" programme

154. Mr. Speaker, the GhanaCARES programme was rolled-out to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic by revitalising and growing the economy through improved productivity and targeted support to reposition the private sector to drive growth and create jobs.
155. The GhanaCARES Programme, therefore, will continue to target key sectors in the economy for sustained results. The Programme prioritises modernisation of agriculture and food import substitution, support for value addition, development of a vibrant tourism sector, and expansion of the country's manufacturing and export capacity.

Update and Progress to date

156. **Agricultural Modernisation:** To enhance efficiency in the delivery of support to farmers and improve productivity in the sector, Government, under the programme has:
- registered **1,274,229** farmers in the northern sector (out of an estimated 3 million farmers nationwide) and **32,970** value chain actors. When completed, this database will significantly transform the targeting and tracking in the delivery of fertilisers, seedlings, and extension services in the agriculture sector;

- provided **50 percent** Interest Rate Subsidy (IRS) to **15** key actors in the rice, soya, poultry, and tomato value-chains to lessen the cost of borrowing for these agribusinesses. The decision to provide interest rate subsidy on loans advanced by Public Financial Institutions (PFIs) to these businesses was made after **25 firms** were assessed;
 - signed **11** Master Agreements through the Ghana Incentive-Based Risk-Sharing System for Agricultural Lending (GIRSAL) Project with PFIs that submitted **52** applications to facilitate access to credit in the Agricultural sector. A total of **GH¢27.3 million** in guarantees have been issued for loans worth **GH¢94.7 million** which created and safeguarded **1,309 jobs**;
 - facilitated the release of **five** out of **seven** tomato genotypes produced by CSIR-CRI and West Africa Centre for Crop Improvement (WACCI). This is the first time in the history of Ghana that locally-bred tomato genotypes have been released for multiplication and commercialisation. In addition, the programme is supporting the introduction and distribution of hybrid and climate-resilient seeds in the Berekum West, Ga South, Ada East and West, Ashiaman, and Anloga districts. Other districts to benefit include Techiman, Dormaa, Tono, Veaa, Wenchi, Tuobodom, and Akumadan. To ensure success, the Soil Irrigation and Research Centre (SIREC) is analysing the soil to inform the design of appropriate soil disease and nutrient management regimes for these areas; and
 - trained about **25,000** youth in the “Youth in Innovative Agriculture” initiative by the National Entrepreneurial and Innovation Programme. Together with other financial and technical support, this intervention complements Government’s initiative to create about **100,000** jobs for Ghanaians as well as enhance food security.
157. **Promoting Tourism:** Towards repositioning the tourism sector after the devastating impact of the Pandemic, the programme is supporting investment and development of infrastructure, marketing, and supply-chain linkages. It also seeks to enhance capacity and improve coordination of key tourism institutions and establishments, create jobs, and expand the economy.
158. To this end, Government, through GhanaCARES has:
- commenced the upgrading of **three** culturally significant sites, namely: Aburi Botanical Gardens; Yaa Asantewaa Mausoleum (Ejisu Besease); and the Pikworo Slave Camp (near Paga). The Accra Tourist Information Centre is also undergoing a facelift which is currently **98 percent** complete;
 - rolled-out a comprehensive marketing and branding strategy to complement revitalisation efforts in the sector. It is noteworthy that under GhanaCARES, a Chocolatarium Seminar was organised for value-chain actors in the cocoa industry to improve productivity and processing within the industry;
 - trained and certified **1,386** actors in digital marketing, customer service, and tourism product knowledge across Volta, Upper West, Bono, Western, and Ashanti regions under the Tourism Sector Operators’ Skills Revitalisation Programme. This is expected to significantly improve service delivery and provide a competitive tourism experience.

159. **Advancing Industrial Development:** To catalyse the 10-point Industrial Transformational Agenda, the GhanaCARES programme continues to foster the growth of Ghana's light manufacturing sector. As a result, the programme:
- commenced efforts toward establishing a Bioequivalence Centre at Noguchi to support the local pharmaceutical manufacturing industry. In addition, **five** pharmaceutical companies are being prepared to receive support to upgrade their operations to WHO standards and enhance their competitiveness. These interventions are within the context that, Ghana currently produces only about 30 percent of its pharmaceutical product requirements. These interventions will therefore reduce imports of pharmaceutical products; and
 - launched the National Training and Retraining Programme under the National Unemployment Insurance Scheme (NUIS) in July 2022. This programme will equip **15,000** Ghanaians with employable skills. Through this intervention, Government is bolstering reskilling and retraining of employees for the private sector to enhance and revitalise the industrial sector.
160. **Building Technological Competencies:** Under GhanaCARES, Government is building the capacity of institutions and private sector actors to improve the engineering capabilities of the foundry and machine tooling sector. Specifically, the private sector is being supported to manufacture various tools that have been successfully prototyped by CSIR and GRATIS. Towards this, GhanaCARES is supporting the construction of a Foundry and a Machine Tooling Centre, which are **95 percent** and **10 percent** complete, respectively. On completion, the facilities will lead in the manufacture of basic tools and implements for the agriculture, mining, and automobile sectors.
161. **Economic Enclave Project:** A key strategy for competitive food import substitution is to undertake an economic enclave project anchored on agriculture. The Economic Enclave Project is expected to create a viable ecosystem for the youth to engage in commercial farming with initial focus on rice and poultry production. The GhanaCARES Economic Enclave Project will focus on:
- Agricultural Production Infrastructure Development;
 - Agri-Business Capacity Building; and
 - Delivery of Social Infrastructure and Community Services.
162. In this pursuit, Government, under the GhanaCARES programme has:
- secured a parcel of land in South-Eastern Ghana, at Asutsuare, for the Enclave Project;
 - signed an MoU to leverage the capacity and expertise of the Millennium Development Authority (MiDA) to accelerate implementation of key interventions under the Enclave Programme; and
 - finalised arrangements on a proposed **US\$30 million** grant from MasterCard Foundation to support the youth in rice and poultry production.

163. Mr. Speaker, the programme continues to attract interest from international partners in mobilising private sector investments as demonstrated by the current collaboration with MasterCard.
164. The Ghana Investment Promotion Centre is developing an investment promotion programme which targets the key priorities of the GhanaCARES Programme.

3.3 YouStart

165. Mr. Speaker, as part of efforts to address the high rate of youth unemployment in the country, Government announced an ambitious and pioneering entrepreneurial initiative in the 2022 Budget Statement and Economic Policy known as 'YouStart' to create one million jobs over three years (2022–2024). Government, through this initiative, will provide training, funding, access to market and technology to the youth (Ghanaian citizens between the ages of 18-40 years) and youth-led businesses to assist them start, build, and grow their own businesses.
166. Mr. Speaker, due to the national nature of the initiative, a nine-member Inter-Ministerial Committee was set up to ensure a broad-based design and provide policy direction. Additionally, a 10-member Steering Committee comprising key institutions with experience in youth development and entrepreneurship, and also with presence across the country was set up. This includes Ghana Enterprises Agency (GEA), National Entrepreneurship Innovation Programme (NEIP), Ghana TVET Services, National Youth Authority (NYA), and Youth Enterprise Agency (YEA).
167. Mr. Speaker, to achieve the intended results for YouStart, a series of stakeholder consultations were held with the Association of Ghana Industries (AGI), all Regional Ministers and MMDCEs, Civil Society Organizations, Youth groups, and Student Leaders, among others, to sensitise them as well as solicit inputs to improve the programme. Government will continue to engage other stakeholders for successful implementation of the programme.
168. Mr. Speaker, the YouStart was piloted in March 2022 with 70 participants across the country who participated in a mandatory two-week training programme to equip them with the requisite skills in entrepreneurship, financial management, good corporate governance, marketing, and customer service, among others. This was followed by an event to allow the participants pitch their business ideas for funding under the programme.
169. Mr. Speaker, an amount of GH¢1.98 million was disbursed under the pilot to 46 individuals and 8 Associations/Groups (with membership of between 6 and 45), based on their specific needs, to enable them scale up their businesses and contribute to the job creation agenda of Government.

170. Mr. Speaker, YouStart is anchored on the following programmes namely: District Entrepreneurship Programme (DEP); Commercial Programme (CP); and YouStart Grace.
171. DEP is designed to support urban and rural nascent micro businesses with micro loans and starter pack products of up to GH¢50,000 and GH¢100,000, respectively, at concessionary rates. The programme will be administered with the GEA and NEIP as implementing agencies and NYA, Ghana TVET Services, and YEA as partner institutions.
172. Mr. Speaker, our iconic National Builder's Corps (NaBCo) programme, which was initially to run for three years and extended for an additional year, will be completed by 1st September 2022. The Programme- which engaged 100,000 people, has prepared more than 35,000 graduates for the world of work. So far we have invested approximately GH¢2.2 billion. As they exit, the current cohort on the programme are encouraged to take advantage of the YouStart initiative and other existing programmes in our drive to Build an Entrepreneurial Nation. Government's policy is to support dynamic young entrepreneurs access training and funds to build their businesses and become a significant pool of job providers for their fellow young people.
173. The Commercial Programme will provide medium-sized businesses across the country with technical and financial support to enable them scale up their businesses. This programme will be spearheaded by some Participating Financial Institutions (PFIs) with support from the Ghana Association of Banks (GAB). The PFIs, through the GAB, have developed a standardised loan product of up to GH¢500,000 at a concessionary rate. In this regard, 13 banks have indicated their commitment to partner Government in implementing the YouStart Commercial Programme.
174. The YouStart Grace Programme will be spearheaded by Faith-Based organisations across the country to target unemployed youth, women-owned businesses, and rural entrepreneurs.
175. His Excellency the President is expected to launch the YouStart programme before the end of the year.

3.4 Development Bank Ghana

176. Mr. Speaker, on 14th June, 2022, the Development Bank Ghana (DBG), a significant intervention in our financial architecture, was successfully launched and became fully operational.
177. The "sui generis" DBG is designed as a wholesale bank with a structure to make it independent of political and bureaucratic interference, albeit with other corporate governance measures, while benefiting from the promotional powers of the state – a balancing effort that hitherto had been difficult to achieve.

178. This landmark initiative aims at addressing market failures in Ghanaian credit markets, thereby helping to ease the constraint of long-term financing at competitive rates for entrepreneurs in the manufacturing, agriculture, agro-processing, ICT, and housing subsectors to propel economic growth, create jobs, and improve domestic revenue mobilisation.
179. Specifically, the Bank will provide medium to long-term financing through credit and capital market institutions for commercially-designed businesses and projects with independent cash flow. The goal is to complement the national development agenda. Thus, while the focus of Government is on public investment and social programmes, DBG will focus on private sector and commercial projects. Clearly, DBG is not designed to become a financing vehicle for government projects, except for commercially viable projects with independent cash flows.

3.5 Strategic Anchor Industries

180. Mr. Speaker, we are pleased to report that despite the adverse effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on global supply chains, the Ghana Automotive Development Programme under the Strategic Anchor Industries Initiative, continues to attract investment from global vehicle brands.
181. In April 2022, Nissan commissioned an assembly plant in Tema. Currently, it is the largest automotive assembly plant in Ghana, with the capacity to assemble over 31,000 vehicles per annum. The plant will also produce Peugeot brand of vehicles and these locally assembled vehicles will be marketed domestically and to neighbouring countries. This will bring the number of global brands assembling vehicles under the Ghana Automotive Development Programme to five namely, Volkswagen (VW), Toyota, Sinotruck, Nissan, and Peugeot in addition to Ghana's own Kantanka.
182. Mr. Speaker, it is expected that three additional assembly plants will be established this year to produce a total of six global brands namely, Hyundai, Isuzu, Honda, KIA, Changan, and ZX Auto. The Toyota assembly plant which commenced commercial production in 2021, will start assembling Suzuki vehicles this year. This significant increase in assemblers will broaden the choice of made-in-Ghana vehicles to 13 brands of automobiles.
183. As part of measures to support the programme, the enabling Act provided for an increase in the Customs duties to 35 percent of the CIF value on vehicles in the same category as those being assembled locally and the ban on import of salvaged vehicles and vehicles over 10 years of age. Government will pass regulations to implement these measures before the end of the year. Additionally, to make the prices of these vehicles competitive, supplies of these vehicles will be zero-rated for VAT purposes until December 2023.
184. Mr. Speaker, automotive assembly opens up opportunities to localise the production and supply of components and parts, including spare parts for the

automotive industry. In this regard, Government is drafting a Component Manufacturing Policy for implementation.

3.6 Agenda 111

185. Mr. Speaker, in line with Government's plan to accelerate implementation of the Agenda 111 Project, comprising 101 district hospitals, 7 regional hospitals, and 3 psychiatric hospitals, works have commenced and are at various stages of construction in 87 out of the 111 sites. The project management team is working assiduously to ensure that the hospitals are delivered as planned.

3.7 Emerging Developments for the first half of 2022

Security

186. Mr. Speaker, Government is aware of the emerging security threats in the country and is committed to ensuring the security of all Ghanaians. Government will continue to adequately resource the security agencies to discharge their mandate.
187. In the face of the complex threats that endanger the peace and security of the nation, the Ghana Armed Forces (GAF) increased the number of Forward Operating Bases (FOBs) to improve timely response to security threats and prevent cross-border crimes and terrorist infiltration. In addition, GAF continues to provide surveillance for the country's air space, and international borders through collaboration with other domestic security agencies to maintain a stable and safe society.
188. Mr. Speaker, to improve internal security in the country, the Ghana Police Service trained 5,000 recruits to augment staff strength and improve the Police-Civilian ratio. The Service also carried out extensive anti-armed robbery operations in addition to intelligence-led swoops, snap checks, and motor patrols leading to the arrest of armed robbery suspects throughout the country. To further improve the security situation, additional personnel will be deployed to ensure public safety nationwide.
189. Mr. Speaker, Government launched the Citizen Awareness Campaign dubbed "SEE SOMETHING, SAY SOMETHING" with the aim to create awareness about the threats of terrorism and other security concerns. Government continued to maintain internal peace and security through: pre-emptive intelligence gathering and reporting; providing 24-hour protection to persons and vital installations; monitoring the security situation in the West African sub-region; and managing the Emergency Communication System (112) to improve coordination among agencies.

Food Security

190. The contagion of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Russia-Ukraine crisis are threats to food security. These have resulted in high cost of fertilizer and other

agricultural inputs that have disrupted world food supply chains, as well as high cost of energy. The situation has culminated in high production costs and food prices on the domestic market.

191. Prices of imported food items have also increased due to high import and internal distribution costs. The high food prices have been exacerbated by the influx of traders from neighbouring countries to purchase grains.
192. To address this challenge and ensure food security, Government has taken the following measures:
 - placing a temporary ban on grain (maize, rice, and soya) exports. This is being enforced by an inter-ministerial committee. As a long-term measure, a Grains Development Authority (GDA), which will be made up of the existing Grains and Legumes Development Board and National Food Buffer Stock Company Limited, will be established to regulate grain production and marketing, including exports;
 - promoting increased production and use of organic fertilizers;
 - promoting the cultivation of crops such as roots and tubers, as well as leguminous crops which require less fertilizer; and
 - closely monitoring food and input prices to pick early warning signals of potential food crisis in order to take prompt remedial actions.

Energy Sector Developments

193. Mr. Speaker, the on-going Russia-Ukraine conflict has led to a global tightening in the supply of fuel, particularly diesel, due to sanctions imposed on Russia – a major supplier of fuel in the global oil market. Petroleum stocks across all depots are being monitored closely to ensure stocks are adequate to meet demand nationwide.
194. Government has granted approval for negotiations between the Regulator – NPA and International Oil Trading Companies (IOTCs) to implement an In-Tank Transfer (ITT) supply arrangement of petroleum products in Ghana. This supply arrangement will see IOTCs granted a special dispensation to allow imports and store products in the country for onward sale to the licensed Bulk Import, Distribution & Export Companies rather than the current model where products are brought offshore with no guarantee of the products being discharged in country. This model has attracted a lot of interest from more IOTCs to deliver products that ensures guaranteed product delivery.
195. In addition, the forex liquidity challenge, which posed a threat to payment of IOTCs and ultimately the continuous supply of petroleum products into the country, was largely resolved following the timely intervention by the Bank of Ghana through special forex auctions for petroleum imports. This has bolstered the confidence of IOTCs in the Ghanaian market to sustain trade flows of petroleum products into Ghana.

Power Purchase Agreements Negotiations

196. Mr. Speaker, to ensure that power is affordable for industrial, commercial and residential use, the renegotiation of Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) was completed with six Independent Power Producers (IPPs), namely, Karpower, Cenpower, Early Power, Twin City Energy (formerly Amandi), AKSA Energy, and Cenit collectively referred to as "Key IPPs". Restructuring in the form of amended documentation is almost complete.
197. The primary focus of the negotiations was the formation of balanced, sustainable energy partnerships, which will reduce the overall financial burden imposed on Government by "take or pay" contracts. In this regard, Government took a nuanced approach to address each contract individually, tailored to the specific peculiarities of each of the Key IPPs.
198. Mr. Speaker, the Government Negotiating Team pursued a combination of cost-cutting initiatives, including conversion to a tolling model, refinancing of expensive debt, profiling of tariffs, and switching power plants from imported liquid fuel to locally produced natural gas as primary fuel, among other interventions.
199. To date, agreements have been reached with the Key IPPs, resulting in expected savings estimated at US\$13.2 billion over the life of the PPAs. These savings are expected to come from a combination of reduced capacity and energy charges across the Key IPPs. In addition, the strategic focus of Government is to maximise savings over the next 7 to 10 years, when the most pressure on Government finances due to the contracted overcapacity is expected. In particular, discussions on refinancing and restructuring of expensive foreign debt on the books of some of these IPPs are complete with financial close expected in the coming weeks.
200. Mr. Speaker, these crucial negotiations further underscore Government's firm resolve to execute a structured, transparent and objective sector restructuring process, all with a view to ensuring a sustainable, fair, and balanced energy sector for all stakeholders.

3.8 Selected Flagships

Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP)

201. Mr. Speaker, the Coastal Development Authority (CODA) completed drains at Alhaji Kpeji, Amomoley, Tantra, Asofan, Odorkor Post Office, Ofankor, One Plus One, Shukura Market, and Weija in the Greater Accra Region. The Authority also completed roads in the Madina New Market, Focus Road, P&T Area Roads, and Tatan Roads. Additionally, the Authority completed classroom blocks and a library at Agona Asafo, Assin Bereku, Akropong No.1, Edukrom, Yaborae, and Abura Asebu Kwamankesse in the Central and Oti regions.
202. The Authority also constructed health facilities at Adiembra and Assin Atwereboanda, and institutional toilets at Assin Praso, Atekhedu, Anyinsbrim,

and Wassa Moseaso in the Central and Western Regions. In addition, CODA constructed an Astro turf each at Abofu, Abelemkpe, and Alajo in the Greater Accra Region. Boreholes were drilled at Adiembra, Akwenumor, AB Bukazo, and Wudese in the Western Region, and a market was completed at Ablekuma Zongo in the Greater Accra Region.

203. Mr. Speaker, the Middlebelt Development Authority (MBDA) also constructed: hand pumps at Domeabra in New Edubiase, Ashanti Region and at Takyiman and Mmofranfadwene in the Eastern Region; mechanised boreholes at Roman Hill, Ayiem, Muoho, Abrade/Hemang and Edwinase all in the Ashanti Region; and an institutional toilet at Nkaseim in the Ahafo Region. In addition, the MBDA constructed mechanised boreholes at Nkrankwanta and Beposo in the Bono Region and at Asikasu and Alafia in the Eastern Region.
204. Mr. Speaker, MBDA completed 4 community centres and 2 durbar grounds at Bontodiase and Abenase in Ofoase Ayiribi, Susuaho in Tano North, Tanoboase in Techiman North, Fetentaa in Berekum West, and Banda Boase in Banda. The Authority further extended electricity and provided streetlights to rural communities, including Boadukrom and Akotosu in Kumawu, Attakruwam and Anigyeikrom in Asunafo North, and Kukuom in Asunafo South. The Authority also procured and installed 200 streetlights at selected communities in Sene East. In addition, the MBDA completed 8 mini markets and 48 stalls in communities at Soabe in Akwatia, Ogome in Yilo Krobo, Subriso, Katapei, and Achina all in Ahafo Ano North; and Abore and Esaase in Manso Nkwanta.

Zongo Development Fund

205. Mr. Speaker, the Zongo Development Fund (ZDF) completed 11 out of 17 recreational parks. The Fund completed 24 six-unit classroom blocks with additional 14 at various stages of completion. The Fund supplied 2,400 units of dual desks to schools. Thirty-one mechanised community water systems were completed while another 14 are over 80 percent complete.

One District One Factory (1D1F)

206. Mr. Speaker, the One District One Factory (1D1F) Initiative was designed to support the private sector to establish manufacturing enterprises to add value to the natural resource endowments in our districts. The programme, which seeks to expand the productive capacities of new and existing enterprises and enhance their competitiveness, continues to record impressive results.
207. A total of 296 1D1F projects are at various stages of implementation, out of which 125 are currently operational. Government will continue to support 1D1F firms with: technical assistance; facilitation of access to credit; interest payment subsidy support to de-risk lending by the Participating Financial Institutions (PFIs); and support from the host MMDAs and relevant MDAs, especially in respect of access to electricity, roads, and connection to water supply and other utilities.

Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ)

208. Mr. Speaker, the Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) programme achieved significant gains in productivity of selected crops through the provision of subsidised seeds and fertilizer to beneficiary farmers. The yields of maize increased from 1.8mt/ha in 2016 to 3.8mt/ha in 2021, rice from 2.7mt/ha to 4.3mt/ha, and Soya 1.7mt/ha to 2.2mt/ha. Emboldened with this success, Government scaled up interventions in the provision of affordable agricultural machinery as well as irrigation and storage infrastructure.
209. Under the Food Crops Development Module of the PFJ programme, which aims to increase productivity and incomes of small holder farmers, Government targeted to distribute 39,000mt and 310,500mt of subsidised improved seeds and fertilizers, respectively, to 1.7 million farmers for the 2022 cropping season. As at June 2022, a total of 5,500mt of improved seeds (1,390mt of Maize (OPV), 1,540mt of Maize (Hybrid), 1,860mt of Rice, 50mt of Groundnut, 51mt of Cowpea, 540mt of Soya bean, 64mt of Sorghum, 5mt of Vegetables) and 6,000mt of fertilizers (400mt organic and 5,600mt inorganic) were distributed to PFJ beneficiary farmers, mainly in the southern regions of the country. The input subsidy intervention has stimulated increased willingness of farmers to use improved seeds and fertilizers.
210. Mr. Speaker, in the second half of the year, the Ministry will distribute 33,500mt of improved seeds and 304,500mt of organic and inorganic fertilizers to beneficiary farmers in the northern sector.
211. Government, under the Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD) programme, raised and distributed 100,000 improved cashew seedlings to farmers across the country. Government will facilitate the production of 200,000 improved cashew planting materials for distribution to tree crop farmers in the second half of 2022.
212. Under the Rearing for Food and Jobs (RFJ) programme, which has the objective of increasing animal protein, creating employment, and increasing income for actors along the livestock value chain, Government procured and installed 1,200-capacity poultry battery cages to support 1,000 women and youth. A total of 313 beneficiaries in nine MMDAs (Savelugu, Sagnarigu, Wa Municipal, Nandom, Sissala East, Krachi East, Nkwanta South, Techiman North, and Nkoranza) were supported with 35,123 layer-pullets as start-ups.
213. The purpose of the intervention is to empower rural women and youth with sustainable alternative livelihoods and promote improved household nutrition. In the second half of the year, Government will distribute 84,877 layer-pullets to the remaining 687 women and youth beneficiaries of battery cages. In addition, Government will complete procurement processes for one million broiler day-old chicks and 500mt of feed and vaccines for supply to small holder farmers at subsidised rates to increase meat production.

214. Mr. Speaker, to improve and multiply genetic traits of small ruminants under the Breed Improvement Programme, a total of 3,750 improved breeds of small ruminants were distributed to complete the procurement of the targeted 13,000 ruminants to support 268 out-breeders in 10 MMDAs (Lawra, Wa Municipal, Bole, West Mamprusi, Savelugu, Nkwanta South, Jasikan Municipal, Kasena-Nankana, Kintampo North, and Ejura-Sekyeredumase) and 5 breeding stations (Kintampo North Municipal, Savelugu, Lawra, Nkwanta South, and Ejura-Sekyeredumase).
215. As part of efforts to improve farmers' timely access to appropriate farm machinery and equipment for agricultural production and increased productivity, Government took delivery of various agricultural machinery and equipment under the third and final tranche of the Brazilian More Food Programme. To date, 70 percent of the equipment are being assembled for distribution to farmers under a concessionary financing arrangement.
216. Mr. Speaker, under the One District One Warehouse intervention, 65 out of 80 planned warehouses were completed as at June 2022. In the second half of the year, Government will complete the remaining 15 warehouses. These warehouses will add 80,000mt to the national grain storage capacity and enhance operations of the National Food Buffer Stock Company Limited (NAFCO) and the Warehouse Receipt System being implemented by the Ghana Commodity Exchange.
217. To promote all year-round crop production, Government continued to improve irrigation infrastructure across the country. The rehabilitation and modernisation of large-scale irrigation schemes at Tono (2,490ha), Kpong (2,852ha), and Kpong Left Bank Project (2,100ha) were completed. These three large schemes are expected to provide irrigable land for all-year-round crop production.
218. Additionally, Phases I and II of the Tamne Irrigation Project, which comprises the construction of a dam wall and development of 500ha of irrigable area, were completed. Phase III of the project, which involves the stabilisation of spillway structures to mitigate damage to the dam wall and potential flooding of surrounding settlements, is at 40 percent completion.
219. Mr. Speaker, under the One-Village One-Dam initiative, Government awarded contracts for the construction of small earth dams at Sunyeri, Tousal/Jeyiri, Tasundo, and Gilang and the development of irrigable areas at Vunania (15ha) and Gilang (15ha) in 2021. The status of completion of these projects as at end-June 2022 were as follows: Vunania at 70 percent; Gilang at 70 percent; Tousal/Jeyiri at 45 percent; Tasundo at 90 percent; and Sunyeri at 45 percent.
220. Two other projects at Kpalbutabu and Duadinyediga for crop irrigation and flood mitigation in flood-prone areas of the Northern Savanna Zone are 70 percent and 50 percent complete, respectively. In the second half of the year,

Government will continue Phase III of the Tamne Irrigation Project, construction of dams at Sunyeri, Tousal/Jeyiri, Tasundo, and Gilang and development of irrigable areas at Vunania and Gilang.

Free SHS Programme

221. Mr. Speaker, the implementation of the Free SHS programme continues to create and expand access to secondary education. Out of the 571,892 registered candidates for the BECE this year, 555,353 candidates (97 percent) qualified for placement into the SHS system. Out of the total qualified candidates, 367,811 were placed automatically while the remaining 187,542 candidates went through the self-placement model. Government is currently undertaking a validation and headcount of first-year students in the various public SHSs.
222. Government continued with the infrastructural expansion in Senior High Schools to increase access to students at that level. A total of 17 projects made up of classroom blocks, dormitories, staff bungalows, libraries, and toilet facilities, among others, have so far been completed this year.

Ghana School Feeding Programme

223. Mr. Speaker, the Ghana School Feeding Programme fed 3,620,468 pupils in 10,832 public basic schools with one hot nutritious meal every school going day in the first half of the year. The Programme also provided employment for 32,496 caterers and cooks, and served as a source for a ready market for local farm produce.

The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme

224. Mr. Speaker, under the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme, Government begun a pilot recertification process in 10 districts across all five regions in northern Ghana. This will enable graduation of households who are no longer in the extreme poor category of the LEAP programme onto other existing social protection programmes.

National Identification Programme

225. Mr. Speaker, as at June 2022, 16,895,108 Ghanaians had been enrolled on the National Identification Authority's Register. Out of the number registered, the Authority issued 15,618,734 ECOWAS Identity Cards (Ghana Cards). Additionally, 155,662 foreigners enrolled and received Non-Citizen Identity Cards.

3.9 Selected MDA Programmes

Administration Sector

226. The main focus of the Administration Sector is to ensure effective democratic governance, public financial management, local government administration, public accountability, public policy management, as well as good international relations, development communications, and civil society engagement.

Office of Government Machinery

227. Mr. Speaker, the Public Sector Reforms Secretariat (PSRS) completed the restructuring of 13 participating organisations in the Public Sector Reforms for Results Project (PSRRP). These included the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority (DVLA), Passport Office (PO), and Birth and Death Registry (BDR), among others.
228. As at end-June 2022, the Microfinance and Small Loans Centre (MASLOC) distributed 203 vehicles, 415 tricycles, 550 sewing machines, and 167 hair driers to beneficiaries.
229. Mr. Speaker, the Internal Audit Agency (IAA) facilitated the establishment and inauguration of 5 new and reconstituted 39 Audit Committees (ACs). This brings the number of ACs to 538, representing 85 percent out of the 632 targeted. The Agency facilitated the training of Audit Committees under the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP), and ensured timely implementation of both internal and external audit recommendations.

Parliament of Ghana

230. Mr. Speaker, the House of Parliament held 59 Plenary and 133 Committee Sittings to consider and approve 684 papers. The papers covered various policy proposals, including 5 bills, 36 legislative instruments, 16 Auditor General's Reports, and 9 loan agreements. The House admitted 79 Statements and Ministers responded to 373 parliamentary questions.
231. The Public Accounts Committee held 35 days of Public Sittings to consider the 2018 Reports submitted by the Auditor-General. The House continued with the implementation of the e-Parliament Project (currently 95 percent complete), the Table Office Management Information Systems (TOMIS), the Geographic Information Systems, as well as the Budget and Fiscal Analysis Office.
232. Mr. Speaker, for the rest of the year, the House will continue to discharge all constitutional obligations, including ongoing projects and programmes.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration

233. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry hosted the 4th Extraordinary Summit of the ECOWAS Authority of Heads of State and Government in Accra to review political developments in the Republic of Mali. The Ministry organised another ECOWAS meeting to examine the recent political developments in Burkina Faso, Guinea, and Mali with a view to ensuring the restoration of constitutional rule.
234. Mr. Speaker, Ghana participated in a number of international fora and conferences, including the 35th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, One Ocean Summit in Brest, France, state visit to George Town, Guyana, and participated in the 2022 Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Kigali, Rwanda.

Ministry of Finance

235. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry of Finance through the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) commenced data collection for Annual Household Income and Expenditure Survey (AHIES). The main objective of AHIES is to obtain data to estimate regional Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HFCE) to support the compilation of Regional GDP statistics using the Expenditure Approach.
236. The Revenue Assurance, Compliance and Enforcement (RACE) Team of the Ministry of Finance concluded the first phase of engagements with 99 out of 117 Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to validate tax payments for the lifting of refined petroleum products. The engagements involved GRA, the National Petroleum Authority (NPA), the Association of Oil Marketing Companies (AOMCs), and some commercial banks.
237. Under the RACE initiative, Government has established a tax liability of GH¢62 million against a commercial bank out of which GH¢14.3 million has been recovered. Furthermore, about GH¢9.9 million has been recovered from some Oil Marketing Companies.
238. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry collaborated with the GRA to complete the preliminary work of aligning the Value Added Tax (VAT), excise duty, and other Schedules of the Customs Act, 2015 (Act 891) to the 2022 Customs Commodity and Harmonized Description and Coding System (HS CODE). The Ministry further revised the Benchmark Discount policy with general goods attracting 30 percent discount from 50 percent and vehicles 10 percent from 30 percent.
239. In line with Cabinet's decision to revise MDAs budget allocations downwards, the Ministry engaged all MDAs to discuss the new policy directives and their effects on budget allocations and to improve budget credibility.
240. As part of efforts to improve Public Financial Management, the Ministry deployed GIFMIS to 14 new IGF collecting institutions during the first-half of the year.

241. Mr. Speaker, Ghana hosted the 2022 Annual General Meetings of the African Development Bank from 23rd to 27th May, 2022, under the theme "Achieving climate resilience and a just energy transition for Africa". The meetings, which brought together Ministers for Finance representing Member Countries and State Participants of the African Development Fund, created a platform to highlight policy responses to issues including the COVID-19 pandemic's persistence and Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The discussions also centred on how to increase funding for issues connected to climate adaptation and the transition to a clean energy economy.
242. Additionally, Ghana hosted the 22nd Annual General Meeting of the Africa Trade Insurance (ATI) Agency in Accra on 22nd and 23rd June, 2022. The AGM underscored the need for ATI to be the "critical anchor" that facilitates the flow of financing for productive investments on the African Continent and promote intra-African trade and investment in line with the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) framework.
243. Mr. Speaker, Ghana also successfully hosted the 36th Technical Commission/Plenary and the 24th Ministerial Committee Meetings of the Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA) from 13th to 18th February, 2022. These meetings provided an opportunity for member states to address relevant issues that require a concerted effort and harmonised approach in the effective implementation of the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) measures.

Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development

244. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development (MLGDRD) transferred GH¢275,215,249 to Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs), under the District Assemblies Performance Assessment Tool (DPAT), to support the implementation of the District Annual Action Plans.
245. Mr. Speaker, Government continued the construction of the Kumasi Central Market Phase II and the Takoradi Market which are 41 percent and 49 percent completion, respectively.
246. Government, through the Department of Parks and Gardens, maintained about one million m² of landscaped sites in major cities and towns. The Department also developed 5,223 m² of road medians.
247. Mr. Speaker, in the 6 newly created regions, Government continued the construction of administration blocks and bungalows, 6 Regional Police Command offices, 12 bungalows for Regional Police Commanders and 6 blocks of 12-unit 2-bedroom flats for staff.

248. Government, through the Office of the Head of Local Government Service (OHLGS), recruited 2,547 officers into the various classes of the Local Government Service to boost staff strength and improve service delivery.

National Development Planning Commission

249. Mr. Speaker, the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) is working on base documents to facilitate the completion of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework 2022-2025. As at end-June, the development plans of 31 MDAs, and 255 MMDAs have been certified. The 16 Regional Coordinating Councils are currently preparing their medium-term plans. The Commission will finalise the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework by the end-December 2022.
250. The Commission organised stakeholder engagements to review national and institutional structures and interventions aimed at improving food and nutrition security in Ghana. The stakeholder engagements resulted in recommendations for strengthening implementation and reporting mechanisms towards food systems transformation and nutrition security in the Country.
251. The Commission will hold quarterly stakeholder coordination meetings for food and nutrition networks and other sector working groups as part of efforts geared towards improved FNS coordination including the development of a harmonized national plan of action for FNS
252. The Ghana 2022 Voluntary National Review (VNR) of the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development has been completed and submitted to United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) in line with the common reporting guidelines. Dissemination and public sensitisation of the document is scheduled to commence in the second half of the year.

Ministry of Information

253. Mr. Speaker, as part of efforts to sensitise the public on the E-Levy, the Ministry of Information (MOI) organised five town hall meetings across the country. The purpose was to offer explanations on the importance of the E-levy and receive feedback and inputs from relevant stakeholders.
254. The Ministry, in collaboration with its partners, and under the patronage of Otumfuo Osei Tutu II, organised the maiden edition of the Media Capacity Enhancement Programme (MCEP) for media personnel in Kumasi to address capacity challenges facing media practitioners.

Economic Sector

255. Mr. Speaker, the focus of the Economic Sector is to ensure: a strong and resilient economy; sustainable and reliable energy supply; industrial

transformation; improved science, technology, and innovation; private sector development; agriculture and rural development; fisheries and aquaculture development; and tourism and creative arts development.

Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development

256. Mr. Speaker, civil works on the Aquaculture Centre and Commercial Farms at Amrahia is about 70 percent complete. This centre, when completed, will provide training in best aquaculture practices to help augment local fish production.
257. The Ministry implemented a three-month Closed Season for Tuna Fleet from January to March 2022. In addition, the Closed Season for the Artisanal and In-Shore Operators will be held for one month in July and two months in July and August respectively. These closed Seasons are held annually to help replenish the fish stock.
258. Mr. Speaker, in order to boost fish production from both the marine and inland subsectors, a total of 22,639,500 litres of premix fuel was supplied to various Landing Beach Committees.
259. As part of efforts to improve the safety, targeting, and transparency of premix distribution, Cabinet approved automation of the sale of premix fuel during the first half of the year. In this regard, premix automated vending machines will be installed at 300 landing beaches across the country within a period of 18 months.

Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources

National Alternative Employment and Livelihood Programme (NAELP) for Small Scale Miners

260. Mr. Speaker, illegal mining (a.k.a. galamsey) has caused grave destruction to our natural environment (including land, forest, and water bodies) and continues to pose serious threat to our very survival as a people and remains a national security issue. Decades of weak regulatory regimes and enforcement have allowed inappropriate mining methods and activities to dominate the small-scale mining sub-sector. As part of efforts to address this menace, the National Alternative Employment and Livelihood Programme (NAELP) was introduced.
261. NAELP is anchored on six main interventions: National Land Reclamation and Re-afforestation; Agriculture and Agro-processing; Apprenticeship, Skills Training and Entrepreneurship; Responsible, Viable and Sustainable Community Mining; Mine Support Services; and Community Enhancement Projects.

262. The Land Reclamation and Re-afforestation component of the programme raised 20,217,810 seedlings of economic trees (hybrid oil palm, coconut, teak, mahogany, and acacia) to support the Green Ghana day and augment agriculture and agro-processing activities in mining communities.
263. The Green Ghana Day which is celebrated annually seeks to mobilise citizens to undertake massive nationwide tree planting exercises. As at end-June 2022, tree seedlings distributed across the country under this year's Green Ghana celebration was 25.6 million. This exceeded the target of 20 million tree seedlings for the year.
264. In addition, the programme commenced the reclamation and restoration of 823.13 hectares of degraded lands for economic use. These activities have created alternative employment for about 10,000 permanent and casual (direct and indirect) workers within these mining communities. Work also commenced on a landscape study focused on skills identification and infrastructure audit in the mining communities to facilitate the implementation of the other four components.
265. Mr. Speaker, as part of efforts to reduce or eliminate the use of mercury in the mining sector, the Minerals Commission procured 100 Mercury-Free Gold Processing Plants for distribution to small-scale miners. These plants can recover 90 percent of gold compared with the other methods that recover just 30 to 35 percent of gold. This change is to leverage chemical-free mining and position Ghana towards implementing the provisions of the Minamata Convention on Mercury which came into force on 16th August, 2017.
266. Mr. Speaker, to deepen Local Content and Local Participation in the mining industry, Government increased the number of items on the procurement list from 29 to 41. This is estimated to result in the injection of over USD2 billion worth of goods and services into the local economy and also deepen local content and local participation through job creation and promote the growth of the domestic manufacturing industry. In addition, a minimum of 20 percent of financial, insurance, and re-insurance services required in the mining sector has been reserved for companies exclusively owned by Ghanaians (shareholders and directors). Contract mining and drilling services for surface operations are now exclusively reserved for Ghanaians.
267. Mr. Speaker, the Minerals Commission has gone fully digital and applications are now being received and processed solely online. Payments for various services by mining companies, including small scale miners are being done online through the Ghana.gov payment platform.
268. Mr. Speaker, following the passage of the Land Act, 2020 (Act 1036), the Lands Commission embarked on various activities to support efficient implementation of the Act. To facilitate the preparation of the L.I., a number of public sensitisation sessions were held on the Act. These included engagements with

traditional authorities, civil society organisations, faith-based organisations, the media, and government agencies.

Ministry of Trade and Industry

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Business Resource Centres

269. Mr. Speaker, to strengthen institutional support for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), the Ministry of Trade and Industry launched 67 Business Resource Centres (BRCs), out of which 37 are fully-staffed and equipped. They operate as financial and investment facilitation hubs and serve as repositories of information for SMEs, among others. Additional 30 BRCs are near completion and will become operational by the end of 2022.

Technology Solution Centres

270. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry is operationalising five new Technology Solution Centres (TSCs) to provide product innovation and technology services to the industrial sector. In this regard, GRATIS Foundation and the existing network of 36 TSCs are being strengthened to support operators in the light engineering sector.
271. A total of 371 apprentices and 13 master craftsmen were supported with hands-on skills development in motor vehicle technology, electrical engineering, welding and fabrication, and metal machining by the TSCs across the country.
272. Mr. Speaker, under the Ghana Enterprises Agency Apprenticeship Scheme funded with support from the MasterCard Foundation, 3,000 apprentices graduated and were provided with start-up kits to operate their own enterprises in their local districts. In addition, 35,623 women were supported with Business Development Services (BDS), and 224 MSMEs were assisted to access credit. The scheme also supported the creation of 2,400 new businesses resulting in the creation of 3,199 direct jobs across the country.
273. Mr. Speaker, as at May 2022, a total of GH¢15,649,661.13 was recovered from MSMEs whose repayments are due under the Coronavirus Alleviation Programme Business Support Scheme (CapBuss).
274. Mr. Speaker, to streamline Ghana's Quality Infrastructure to ensure that goods and services emanating from or traded in Ghana are designed, manufactured, and supplied in a manner that matches the requirements of the consumers and regulatory authorities, Cabinet approved the National Quality Policy for implementation.
275. The Ghana Standards Authority (GSA) commenced operations of its Cement Testing Laboratory in January 2022. The Laboratory carries out the testing of cement and concrete cubes, to enhance quality and safety standards for buildings and other concrete structures. In addition, GSA commissioned an Air Condition and Refrigeration Testing Laboratory.

276. Mr. Speaker, the Ghana Free Zones Authority (GFZA) licensed 19 new enterprises comprising 18 in the manufacturing sector and one in the services sector. The projected capital investment from these newly licensed Free Zones enterprises is US\$177 million.

African Continental Free Trade Area

277. Mr. Speaker, to enable Ghanaian enterprises harness the full benefit from the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), the Ministry is supporting 200 companies in preparation for tariff liberalisation across the continent. In this regard, 100 of these companies were assisted to complete registration and undergo product inspections for the issuance of Rules of Origin Certificates.

Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture

278. Mr. Speaker, in March 2022 the Ministry inaugurated a team to locate and facilitate the reparation and restitution of trafficked and stolen Ghanaian cultural heritage and artefacts.
279. The Ministry, in collaboration with the Ghana Museums and Monuments Board, commissioned the refurbished National Museum on Friday, 10th June, 2022 after several years of closure. The Ministry will ensure that the National Museum is maintained and operated to promote the culture and heritage of the Ghanaian people.

Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation

280. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry, through the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), conserved 636 and distributed 186 plant accessions in the first half of the year. This is to ensure the country preserves plant genetic materials for posterity. Additionally, 14 maize germplasms were developed for climate-smart agriculture and over 2500kg of maize breeder and foundation seeds were supplied to seed growers to produce certified seeds for farmers under the Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) initiative.
281. The CSIR also produced and supplied over 720mt of improved seed soybean varieties, 4mt of seed rice, and 0.02mt of seed pepper to farmers. In addition, 35,220 brood stocks and 834,370 fingerlings of Nile tilapia were distributed to farmers. The CSIR will continue to support the PFJ by developing improved varieties for farmers.
282. Mr. Speaker, in response to the dynamite explosion that resulted in the loss of lives and properties at Appiatse in the Western Region, the Ministry, through on the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), conducted two impact assessments of the environment to determine the residual Ammonium Nitrate levels. Subsequently, approval was given to the District Assembly to begin work on the land. EPA is continuing with strict enforcement as per its mandate to prevent future explosions.

283. Mr. Speaker, following the Appiatse explosion, the Ministry, through the Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority (LUSPA), carried out surveys and prepared a local plan to facilitate the housing reconstruction process. The plan is expected to accommodate about 870 people on a 160-acre land.
284. Furthermore, LUSPA collaborated with the Lands Commission to prepare Industrial Enclave and Urban Renewal Project Spatial Plans on 13,231 acres of land in the Shai-Osudoku and Ningo-Prampram districts in the Greater Accra Region.

Ministry of Energy

285. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry of Energy (MoEn) is committed to achieving commercial operation of the 250 MW Mytilineos Power Plant in Kumasi with the aim of improving supply reliability and reduce losses in the middle and northern parts of the national grid. Discussions on the Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC), as well as Operation and Maintenance (O&M) agreements, have reached an advanced stage.
286. In order to reduce transmission and distribution system losses and improve transmission system reliability, works on the following projects are being undertaken and are at various stages of progression:
- The Volta-Achimota Lot of the 161KV Volta-Achimota-Mallam Transmission Line Upgrade Project has progressed from 83 percent to 85 percent completion; and
 - The Achimota-Mallam segment which was 55 percent complete at the beginning of the year is currently 61 percent complete.
287. Mr. Speaker, the Kasoa Bulk Supply Point (BSP) Project which comprises the re-construction of a section of GRIDCO's 161KV Winneba-Mallam transmission lines and tie-in-works was completed. The objective of the project is to create an energy hub and a "Borderless Sub Region" for unrestricted flow of electrical energy.
288. The Ministry also completed the construction of a 78MVA Ellen Moran, state-of-the-art substation at Kanda to provide sustainable and reliable power supply to the 37 Military Hospital, the Greater Accra Regional Hospital, the Jubilee House, as well as surrounding areas like Cantonments, Kanda, Roman Ridge, and Burma Camp. The construction of the Legon Primary Substation and Interconnection Circuits was also completed.
289. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry is dedicated to H.E. the President's aspiration of achieving universal coverage of electricity by 2024. In pursuit of this, 58 communities were connected to the national grid as at end-June 2022, with works in other communities at various stages of completion. The national electricity access rate has now increased from 86.63 percent in 2021 to 87.19 percent as at mid-year 2022. The Ministry will connect additional 400 towns under the SHEP-4, SHEP-5, and other turnkey projects.

290. The Ministry continued to support Government flagship programmes by providing engineering and consultancy services for electricity extension to 36 One District One Factory (1D1F) facilities across the country. Engineering assessments are ongoing for 30 more 1D1F applications to determine the scope of works and support to be provided.
291. Mr. Speaker, under the renewable and alternative energy development programme, the following projects are at various stages of completion:
- the second phase of the 912kW Jubilee Solar PV Project is 45 percent complete and expected to be fully completed by the end of the year;
 - the Solar Irrigation Project at the Ho Technical University was completed and commissioned on 18th March, 2022 to promote the development of decentralised renewable energy systems in rural areas;
 - under the Solar Lantern Distribution Programme, a total of 2,729 units of solar lanterns were distributed to rural and peri-urban areas at subsidised prices as part of efforts to promote clean lighting sources. Additional 1,200 units of solar lanterns will be distributed by the end of the year; and
 - a total of 40,253 units of Improved Charcoal Cook Stoves were distributed in the first half of the year. This brings the total number of stoves distributed to over 240,000 units since the programme's inception.
292. The Petroleum Hub Development Corporation (PHDC) engaged several communities within the project catchment area as part of its investment and business development strategy, and will roll out nationwide stakeholder engagements by the end of the year.
293. Mr. Speaker, in order to pave way for trading within the sub-region, the PHDC, will complete feasibility studies to support the development of a refinery and storage tanks, jetties and other port infrastructure in collaboration with potential investors.

Infrastructure Sector

294. The focal areas of the Infrastructure Sector are: water resource management; management of protected areas; coastal and marine control; provision of transport infrastructure; information and communication; construction industry development; drainage and flood control; infrastructure maintenance; rural and urban development management; and disaster management.

Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources

295. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources initiated the process to revise the 2007 National Water Policy. The final draft of the revised policy document was prepared and a meeting held with the Parliamentary Select Committee on Works and Housing for validation.

296. To safeguard and ensure effective utilisation of water resources within the country, hydrological mappings were carried out to critically map out hydrologically sensitive areas which are subjected to degradation, erosion, drought, flooding, and pollution from human activities within forest reserves and other selected areas. Water quality sampling and monitoring is being carried out to ascertain the quality of freshwater resources, while a number of public education activities and seminars were undertaken to sensitise the public to desist from activities that may pollute water bodies.
297. Projects under the Urban and Rural Water Management programmes, such as the Yendi, Tamale, and Damongo Water Supply Projects, and the Rural Communities and Small Towns Water Supply Project (RCSTWSP), are at various stages of completion.
298. In addition, Government, in collaboration with the private sector, initiated the process to provide Integrated and Recycling Composting Plants through Public-Private Partnership arrangements in all the 16 regions of the country.

Ministry of Works and Housing

299. Mr. Speaker, Government continued with works to protect the coastal settlements against beach erosion and flooding to protect lives, livelihoods and properties from tidal wave erosion. These works have also protected some strategic assets of national importance, such as the Aboadze and Takoradi Thermal Power Stations and the Cape Coast Castle. Furthermore, the projects have created calm beaches and landing sites to boost fishing and enhance economic activities in the project communities.

Greater Accra Resilient and Integrated Development (GARID) Project

300. Mr. Speaker, under the Greater Accra Resilient and Integrated Development (GARID) Project, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) was completed, and a permit was issued for the construction of detention ponds. Similarly, consultancy service for the design of an early flood warning system for Accra was completed and the procurement processes to engage a service provider to develop the system commenced. Additionally, the procurement process to engage a contractor for performance-based dredging of the Odaw River Basin was completed and a contract is expected to be signed shortly. Furthermore, the draft detailed engineering designs for Achimota, Nima, and Kaneshie priority drains were completed and are currently under review.
301. Mr. Speaker, the motion for the second reading of the Ghana Hydrological Authority Bill, 2021 was moved for the establishment of the Ghana Hydrological Authority, whose mandate will, among other things, include the development of a comprehensive Drainage Master Plan to mitigate the effects of flooding and the protection of our coastlines. It is expected that the establishment of this Authority will also provide the needed avenue to plan, mobilise private sector financing, oversee, monitor, and stem the uncontrolled and improper development of drainage systems across the country.

302. The Ministry, in consultation with the Office of the Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, drafted the Rent Bill, 2022 and the Ghana Housing Authority Bill, 2022 after policy approval was obtained from Cabinet. Currently, stakeholder engagements have commenced to review and finalise the draft bills.

Ministry of Roads and Highways

303. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry of Roads and Highways continued routine and periodic maintenance activities to protect the huge investment made by Government in the provision of road infrastructure. As at end-June 2022, routine maintenance comprising grading, pothole patching, shoulder maintenance, and vegetation control were carried out on 201km of the trunk road network 1,811km of the feeder road network and 1,341km of the urban road network.
304. Within the same period, periodic maintenance activities comprising re-gravelling/spot improvement and resealing works were carried out on 10km, 131km, and 368km of the trunk, feeder, and urban road networks, respectively. Additionally, 129km of asphaltic overlay was undertaken by the Department of Urban Roads (DUR). Minor rehabilitation works covering upgrading and the construction of culverts and drainage structures were also carried out on 48km of trunk roads, 349km of feeder, and 88km of urban road networks.
305. Mr. Speaker, Government is piloting the implementation of performance-based road contracting through the rehabilitation and maintenance of 1,052km of trunk and feeder roads. These roads are located in Bono East, Northern and Upper West Regions. Currently, physical works on one package (Package 3) in the Bono East Region is at 18.7 percent completion, while the others are at various stages of design and contractor mobilisation.
306. Mr. Speaker works continued on the La Beach Road Project which involves improving capacity along the Accra-Tema Beach Road and the construction of a 3-tier interchange at the Nungua Barrier. Progress of work on Lots 1 and 2 are at 34 percent and 50 percent, respectively as at June 2022. Development works on the Kumasi Lake Roads and Drainage Extension project. The works involve the dualisation of about 2km of the Lake Road, the extension of the existing Aboabo drain, construction of 3No. reinforced concrete drains and construction of the Chirapatere Bus Terminal. Physical progress stands at 92 percent as at end-June 2022.
307. Works on Phase II of the Obetsebi Lamptey Circle Interchange and other ancillary works are ongoing with Mechanically Stabilised Earth walls currently being constructed alongside drainage works around the Accra Metro Roads Department Office. The project is at 57 percent completion as at June 2022,

while the construction of a flyover across the Accra-Tema Motorway from the Flower Pot roundabout is also 30 percent completed.

308. Works are ongoing on the rehabilitation of Assin Fosu – Assin Praso (N8) 31km roads. It involves the dualisation into a 4-lane carriageway of 1.2km Assin Fosu township roads, the reconstruction of the railway underpass bridge, and the reconstruction of drainage structures between Assin Fosu and Assin Praso. Currently, works are at 22 percent completion.
309. Again, work on the construction of 50 prefabricated bridges to improve connectivity within areas cut-off by waterways continued in 2022. The works, which are located in all 16 regions of the country, have achieved progress of 79 percent. A contract has also been awarded for the design, fabrication and delivery of 87 steel panel bridges, 15 of which were delivered. A new bridge is being constructed over River Pra at Twifo Praso to separate vehicular traffic from rail traffic along the Twifo Praso – Dunkwa Road. The project is at 69 percent completion. The construction of a steel bridge over the White Volta at Mishuo is at 25 percent completion.
310. Other road projects which have achieved significant progress include

Table 11: Other Road Projects

S/N	Project Name	Region	Length (km)	Status (%)
1	Upgrading of Navrongo - Naga Road (km 2.7 - 42.2) - Lot 1	Upper East	39.5	45
2	Upgrading of Wa-Bulenga-Yaala Road (Km 6- km 37) - Lot 1	Upper West	31	51
3	Upgrading of Salaga - Ekumdiye - Kpandai Road (Km 26.7 - 45.3) and Kpandai - Nkanchina Road (km 10.8) – Lot 2	Northern	29.4	69
4	Resealing of Tamale-Salaga Road – Lot 1	Northern	25.4	100
5	Upgrading of Yagaba - Mankarigu Road (Km 12.00 – 24.00) and Upgrading of Mankarigu – Nawuni Road (Km 0.0 – 17.50) - Lot 4	North East	29.5	71.2
6	Upgrading of Daboya - Mankarigu Road (Km 30.0 - 63.1) – Lot 5	Savannah	33.1	36
7	Rehabilitation of Atebubu - Kwame Danso Roads	Bono East	35	30
8	Upgrading of Anwiankwanta-Obuasi Rd	Ashanti	30	85
9	Upgrading of Nsuta – Beposo – Lot 3	Ashanti	7	100

S/N	Project Name	Region	Length (km)	Status (%)
10	Upgrading of Nalerigu – Gbintri Road (Km 6.0 – 46.0) – Lot 2	North-East	40	70
11	Rehabilitation of New Abirem – Ofoasekuma Road (Km 0 - Km33.20) – Lot 2	Eastern	33.2	99
12	Upgrading of Golokwati-Wli Road (Km10- 27)	Volta	17	100
13	Upgrading of Bogoso – Insu Siding-Huni Valley Road – Lot 4	Western	26	83
14	Rehabilitation of Nkonya Wrumpung-Kwamikrom (Km21-42) – Lot 1	Oti	21	100
15	Upgrading of Sefwi Wiawso - Akontombra Road (Km 0.0 - 15.0) -Lot 2	Western North	15	61
16	Upgrading of Akrodie - Sayereso Road (Km 0 - 20) –Lot 1	Ahafo	20	84.8
17	Upgrading of Menji – Bui Road (Km 0 – 30) – Lot 1	Bono	30	98.4
18	Rehabilitation of selected roads in Greater Accra	Greater Accra	25	75
19	Partial Reconstruction of Bawjiase - Adeiso Road (Km 0.0 - 15.0) - Lot 1	Central	15	99.5
20	Reconstruction of Osiem-Begoro - Lot 5	Eastern	24.8	100

Source: MoRH

311. Mr. Speaker, the scope of works undertaken under Phase I of the Master Project Support Agreement (MPSA) with Sinohydro Corporation Limited comprised 10 Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) Contracts for 442km of roads and 2 interchanges. The lots which have started and gained significant progress include:

Table 12: Master Project Support Agreement (MPSA) Projects

LOT NO.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	SCOPE	STATUS, JUNE, 2022
2	Tamale Interchange Project	No.	1	100%
3	PTC Roundabout Interchange Project, Takoradi	No.	1	35%
6	Sunyani Inner City Roads	km	39	63%
7	Western Region and Cape Coast Inner City Roads	km	32.19	100%

LOT NO.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	SCOPE	STATUS, JUNE, 2022
6	Upgrading of Selected Feeder Roads in Ashanti and Western Regions	km	68	100%
10	Construction of Hohoe-Jasikan-Dodi-Pepesu	km	66.4	100%

Source: MoRH

Road Financing

312. Mr. Speaker, under the Ministry of Roads and Highways (MoRH) Public-Private Partnership (PPP) programme for road infrastructure, the Design, Build, Finance, Operate, and Maintain (DBFOM) Accra – Tema Motorway and Extension PPP Project (27.7km) is at the procurement stage. Site works are expected to commence in September 2022.
313. The Government of Ghana has made a strategic decision, in line with the Public Private Partnership Act, 2020 (Act 1039) to procure the Accra-Tema Motorway and Extensions Project through GIIF with a mandate to deliver a GIIF-led PPP financing solution, where maximum funds are raised from the market, but majority ownership of the project remains with GIIF on behalf of the Ghanaian Government.
314. The draft Concession Agreement (CA) between GIIF and MoRH is currently under review by GIIF, MoRH, the Office of the Attorney-General and Ministry of Finance. When completed, the CA is expected to be approved by the PPP Committee, Cabinet and Parliament. The completed road will be tolled to recover the whole life cost of the completed infrastructure as well as pay lenders and provide a return for equity investors. The Government of Ghana shall provide funding through GIIF to take equity in the Special Purpose Vehicle to be created by GIIF for the project.

Ministry of Communications and Digitalisation

315. Mr. Speaker, towards empowering girls and young women to take up careers in the Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) sector and close the persistent digital gap that exists between males and females, the Ministry has been implementing an annual Girls-in-ICT initiative. A total of 3,000 girls and 300 ICT/STEM Teachers were trained in the Bono East, Bono, and Ahafo regions this year. At the end of the training, the best 100 performing participants in each Region and the participating ICT Teachers were given laptops and certificates.
316. To mark this year's International Women's Day celebration, the Kofi Annan Centre of Excellence (KACE) in ICT organised workshops for 362 female students from selected public and private Senior High Schools.
317. KACE trained 752 participants, including students, consisting of 605 males and 147 females in 11 different ICT training skills at 3 Centres in Accra, Sunyani,

and Bolgatanga. In addition, 282 Army recruits were provided with specialised ICT training skills at the Sunyani Centre.

318. Mr. Speaker, 520 students from basic, junior and senior high schools and tertiary institutions received introductory lessons in robotics, scratch programming, Internet of Things, Internet Safety and ICT career development at the Centre.
319. The Ghana Digital Centres Limited (GDCL), in like manner, trained 5,852 youth in different digital programmes and events through the Mobile Application Laboratory (mLab) and Innovation Hub (iHub) to nurture tech start-ups from January to June 2022. A total of 20,852 youth have so far been trained at the GDCL in partnership with the National Youth Authority (NYA) and other stakeholders.

Rural Telephony Project

320. Mr. Speaker, in line with the Universal Access to ICT Programme, the Ministry, through the Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communications (GIFEC) constructed 760 repeater sites by the first quarter of 2022, with 500 operationalised under the Rural Telephony and Digital Inclusion Project. This has provided access to reliable, affordable, and secure broadband infrastructure to 6,000 rural communities thereby enhancing social and economic activities in the beneficiary communities.

Job Creation

321. Mr. Speaker, to facilitate job creation in the digital innovation ecosystem, the GDCL rolled out enabling packages, anchored on skilled labour and the requisite infrastructure to attract global companies to consider Ghana as a preferred destination for technology companies, especially Business Process Outsourcing (BPOs). A total of 1,021 new jobs were created, mainly through BPOs.

Incubation and Support for Start-up Jobs

322. Mr. Speaker, to support the youth with entrepreneurial ideas through business incubation and to help develop their businesses, the mLab during the period supported 726 youth through incubation, funding, employment and internship programmes. The iHub also supported about 50 start-ups through various incubation and acceleration programmes.

Improving Meteorological Services in Ghana

323. Mr. Speaker, the Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet) collaborated with an NGO to install three Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) in Saboba (Northern Region), Sumbrungu (Upper East Region) and Tumu (Upper West Region) in the second quarter of the year.
324. The GMet will procure and install additional 4 AWS for selected weather stations as part of this project. The aim is to improve accuracy and reliability of weather forecasts and their dissemination to weather-sensitive sectors, such as aviation and agriculture as part of the digitalisation process.

Improving Safety and Security in the Digital Space

325. Mr Speaker, to create awareness and enhance safety and security in the digital space, the Cyber Security Authority (CSA), through the celebration of the Africa Safer Internet Day, sensitised children, young people, parents, guardians, and educators on safe internet use, respect for oneself online, and observing etiquette online. The Authority also conducted Child Online Protection surveys in four selected Senior High Schools on 'current trends in online abuse associated with children online'.
326. **SIM Card Re-registration:** The National SIM Card Re-registration process commenced on 1st October, 2021 for SIM card activation on all networks. The exercise was initially planned to end by April 2022, but the deadline was extended to 31st July, 2022. Out of a total number of 41,685,575 mobile subscriptions, 23,184,601 SIM cards were successfully linked to the Ghana Card of which 14,102,670 completed the re-registration as at 29th June, 2022.

Postal and Courier Services

327. Mr. Speaker, the Postal and Courier Services Regulatory Commission (PCSRC) licensed 33 new operators and renewed licenses of 63 existing operators. Furthermore, 24 monitoring and three clampdown exercises were carried out to identify and flash out illegal postal and courier operators. These exercises led to an increased number of operators registering with PCSRC.
328. PCSRC is in the process of digitalising its operations for effective service delivery. It also completed the establishment of its Regional Office at Kumasi during the period under review.

Ministry of Railways Development

329. Mr. Speaker, the investments made by Government since 2017 towards the development of a modern railway network will soon begin showing results in terms of its impact on the economy. Government is within target to complete the construction of the new Tema to Mpakadan Railway line by the end of this year. The project is currently about 92 percent complete. The operationalisation of the project is expected to enhance efficiency at the Tema Port and provide the shortest transportation route between the southern and northern parts of Ghana using the Volta Lake, thereby reducing the cost of transportation for both freight and passengers.
330. The segmented approach towards the development of the Western Railway Line is also on course. The section of the line from Kojokrom to Manso covering a distance of 22km is on schedule for completion this year. The project is currently 85 percent complete.
331. Mr. Speaker, Government is developing local capacity for the maintenance and sustenance of the railway system in the country. The UMaT School of Railways and Infrastructure Development in Sekondi is currently building the capacity of

about 1,000 young male and female students who gained admission during the 2021 and 2022 academic years to pursue various engineering programmes to develop skills and expertise for the railway industry.

332. In addition, Government is upgrading the old Railway Location Workshop Complex for the maintenance of locomotives, wagons, coaches, and other ancillary equipment for efficient operation of the railway system and improvement in the delivery of railway services in Ghana. The upgrade of the workshop infrastructure is currently about 93 percent complete.

Ministry of Transport

333. Mr. Speaker, Government continued with the programme to provide 12 fish landing sites and two fishing ports to coastal communities. The projects are at various stages of completion as indicated below:

- Axim – 91%
- Dixcove – 88%
- Moree – 92%
- Jamestown – 50%
- Mumford – 91%
- Winneba – 82%
- Elmina – 75%
- Senya Beraku – 93%
- Gomoa Feteh – 90%
- Teshie – 93%
- Keta – 88%
- Osu – 90%
- Ekumfi – 93%
- Mfantseman – 86%

334. Mr. Speaker, at the Tema Port, the last remaining berth of the Dedicated Container Terminal (MPS Terminal 3) was completed and is operational. This brings the total number of berths to four. The development of a Container and a Multi-purpose Terminal at the Takoradi Port is also progressing steadily and expected to be completed by the end of the year. The new terminals will enhance Ghana's competitiveness in the sub-region and efforts by Government to position the country's sea ports as the leading container hub within the West African Sub-region.

335. Mr. Speaker, a number of infrastructure facelifts were undertaken at the various airports aimed at opening up the country for efficient movement of people, goods, and services and also promote tourism. The Kumasi Airport Phase II, which involves the construction of a new terminal building capable of handling one million passengers per annum, car park, apron, and access roads, is 99 percent complete and expected to be completed by end of 2022. The Phase III, which involves the extension of the existing runway, boarding bridges and other ancillary works, is at 59 percent completion.

336. Similarly, works on the Tamale Airport Phase II project is at 95 percent and expected to be completed by the end of 2022. When completed, the project will serve as an alternate to KIA and also serve the Sahelian Region. In addition, works on the overlay and resurfacing of the Sunyani Airport runway (Phase I) is progressing steadily. It is currently at about 95 percent complete, and expected to be fully completed by end of this year.
337. The Consultant engaged to undertake Feasibility Studies for the development of an airport in either the Central Region, Western Region or across the two regions submitted the Draft Feasibility Report. It is expected that the Final Feasibility Report will be completed by end of July 2022.
338. Mr. Speaker, it is Government policy to ensure that majority of the travelling public commute by some means of higher occupancy transport service. In this respect, Government supported the Metro Mass Transit Ltd (MMTL) to procure 100 intercity buses. The first batch of 45 buses out of the 100 buses were commissioned and the remaining 55 buses are expected to be delivered by end of the year.

Social Sector

339. Mr. Speaker, the key focal areas of the Social Sector are: education and training; health and health services; food and nutrition security; population management and migration for development; poverty and inequality reduction; child protection and family welfare; support for the aged; gender equality, empowerment of women and girls; sports and recreation; youth development; social protection; disability and development; and employment and decent work.

Ministry of Education

Education Support Services

340. Mr. Speaker, as part of Government's commitment to enhance the delivery of library infrastructure in the country, four new public libraries were commissioned:
- Nii Commey Library and ICT Center in Efutu, Central Region;
 - Dzagada Afadzinu Public Library in Akosua Village, Central Region;
 - Nana Afia Kobi Serwah Ampem II Public Library in Ashtown, Ashanti Region;
 - and
 - Edward Akufo-Addo Public Library at Frafraha, Greater Accra Region.
341. In addition, four existing regional libraries in Tema, Koforidua, Accra, and Kumasi were refurbished.
342. Government is implementing a hands-on mobile ICT project to equip pupils in primary schools with practical ICT skills through Mobile Library Services. A total

of 368 Mobile Library Van outreaches were conducted in elementary schools across the country as part of the initiative.

Basic Education

343. Mr. Speaker, Government also continued with the implementation of various social intervention programmes to ease the financial burden on parents and guardians. So far, GH¢15 million has been released for the payment of Capitation Grants to all public basic schools across the country. In addition, 16 basic school infrastructural projects were completed and handed over.

STEM

344. Mr. Speaker, Government commenced the development of Regional STEM centres and Model STEM Senior High Schools nationwide as part of the commitment to the advancement of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) education in the country. In April 2022, Government operationalised the Bosomtwe Girls' STEM SHS in the Ashanti Region and the first batch of girls are currently in school.
345. Mr. Speaker, in line with Government's commitment to ensure that adequate logistics are available for effective and efficient administration of schools and educational directorates, the Ministry procured and distributed 175 buses and 55 pickup trucks to schools and educational institutions across the country.

Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations

Harmonious Labour Relations

346. Mr. Speaker, Government this year organised the maiden National Labour Conference, a broad stakeholders' platform, to deepen dialogue with social partners and other key government institutions. The conference aimed at strengthening tripartism for building peaceful labour relations and a resilient economy. The Conference resolved that Government should expedite action on the review of the Single Spine Pay Policy (SSPP) to address issues of salary inequities and inequalities. A technical committee was constituted to review the SSPP as a response to the decision from the conference.
347. Mr. Speaker, to ensure industrial peace and harmony at the labour front, Government and Organised Labour agreed to the payment of 15 percent Cost-of-Living Allowance (COLA), which takes effect from 1st July, 2022, for public sector workers on the Single Spine Salary Structure.
348. Government successfully resolved eight strike actions in the first half of the year. The Fair Wages and Salaries Commission (FWSC) intensified its stakeholder consultations by engaging the Council of State, the Parliamentary Select Committee on Local Government and Rural Development, and 25 Trade Unions towards the promotion of harmonious labour relations in the country.

349. The Ministry undertook a nationwide survey on the incidence of violence and harassment at the work place as part of its commitment towards the ratification of ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No.190) and ensuring a world of work free from violence and harassment, including gender-based violence.
350. Mr. Speaker, as part of efforts at strengthening labour migration governance, the Ministry drafted 2 Bilateral Labour Agreements (BLAs) with Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. The BLAs are pending adoption by representatives of the two countries and Ghana. The Ministry developed a standardised template to regulate the export of labour from Ghana to other countries. The template was validated by the National Labour Migration Technical Working Group (NLMTWG).
351. Mr. Speaker, as part of efforts to commemorate the 2022 World Day Against Child Labour, the Ministry and the National Steering Committee on Child Labour embarked on a month-long intensive awareness creation and sensitisation on various media platforms including print, electronic, television, radio and social media. The Ministry also reviewed the Hazardous Activities Framework (HAF) taking into consideration the evolving threats and hazards as a result of the changing world of work and technological advancement.
352. Mr. Speaker, by the end of June the National Pensions Regulatory Authority (NPRO) had achieved significant success in growing pension fund assets, providing investment guidelines for the industry, and prosecuting defaulting employers.
353. The Authority revised "Guidelines on the Investment of Tier 2 and Tier 3 Pension Scheme Funds" in the Pensions Industry. The Guidelines expand the investment option to include constituent funds while expanding alternative and responsible investments.
354. Mr. Speaker, as at 31st May, 2022, an amount of GH¢11,964,425.38 had been retrieved from defaulting employers with respect to the mandatory 2nd Tier Schemes from the Authority's prosecution activities.
355. MDPI signed a Service Level Agreement with the Ministry of Finance as one of the service providers under the training and retraining component of the national unemployment insurance scheme. The initiative forms part of the Ghana Covid-19 Alleviation and Revitalisation of Enterprises and Support (GhanaCARES "Obaatan Pa") Programme and is intended to offer affected workers opportunities to enrol in training programmes that will preserve and upgrade their skills.
356. Mr. Speaker, the Technical and Vocational Training (TVET) Institutions under the Ministry enrolled 10,920 youth to pursue various trades.

357. Mr Speaker, the Ministry intends to undertake the following interventions in the second half of 2022 to address emerging issues and maintain industrial harmony:
- Intensify engagement with its social partners and relevant stakeholders to maintain a harmonious labour environment as part of Government's effort to strengthen employment coordination across the productive sectors of the economy.
 - Intensify education on the Labour (Domestic Workers) Regulation, 2020, (L.I. 2408) that seeks to regulate domestic work in the country; and
 - Leverage MDPI to commence the implementation of the training and retraining of 15,000 workers in the Private Education Sector whose employment were adversely affected by the outbreak of the Covid-19 Pandemic.

Ministry of Youth and Sports

358. Mr. Speaker, two of our national football teams, the Black Stars and the Black Princesses, qualified to the 2022 FIFA World Cup Tournaments. As a result, Ghana will be represented at the FIFA World Cup in Qatar in November 2022 by the Black Stars, and at the FIFA U-20 World Cup in Costa Rica, August 2022 by the Black Princesses. Ghana will also participate in the 2022 Commonwealth Games in Birmingham, UK this year.
359. The 2022-2032 National Youth Policy and Implementation Plan, a coordinated framework formulated to guide the development and implementation of interventions to build an empowered youth for national development and their active participation in global affairs, was developed and approved by Cabinet.
360. Mr. Speaker, the National Youth Volunteer Programme was launched in Kumasi with a call on Ghanaian youth to use their energies and abilities to drive development in their communities.
361. Government is implementing Phase II of the Skills Towards Employment and Productivity (STEP) programme to train about 1,500 youth in six modules — transport, applications development, satellite installation, hairdressing, cosmetology, and dress making.
362. Mr Speaker, the National Sports Authority successfully held the 2022 edition of the National Cross Country race on 26th February, 2022 at Akim Oda. In all, 192 athletes from the 16 Regions participated in the event.
363. Mr. Speaker, Ghana was represented in various international competitions at which the following medals were won:
- 5th Para Taekwondo Championship, Niger – 2 gold medals and 1 bronze;
 - African Hockey Cup of Nations Accra, Ghana – 1 silver medal; and
 - National Beach Volleyball Cotonou, Benin – 2 bronze medals.

364. Mr. Speaker, Ghana will host the 13th African Games in 2023. Preparatory activities towards the successful hosting and organisation have begun. The overall progress of work on the University of Ghana Sports Stadium stands at 45 percent as at May 2022. Other works including Medical and Kitchen Domes as well as the refurbishment of the respective hostel facilities to be used as the Games Village, are at various stages of completion.

National Commission for Civic Education

365. Mr. Speaker, the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) developed strategies to guide its engagements through broadcast van outreaches, mass media infomercials, social media platforms and engagements of stakeholder groups.
366. Under Civic Education, a total of 29,815 activities were undertaken under the three sub-programmes; Constitutional Awareness Creation, Deepening and Sustaining Civic Awareness and Patriotism and Good Citizenship. This achievement was due mainly to education on the coronavirus vaccine update, Sim Card re-registration exercise, Ghanaian values, violence extremism and national security, child protection issues and the need for Constitutional reforms. These activities were carried out through awareness creation education, sensitisation and conscientisation.
367. Mr. Speaker, the Commission held its 3rd NORPREVSEC National Dialogue in Tamale, Northern Region on the theme "Violent Extremism and Political Instability in West Africa: Implications for Ghana". This was a follow-up to research conducted by the NCCE into the risk and threat of violent extremism in 10 border regions of Ghana in 2020. The research found socio-economic, and religious factors and most importantly unemployment, porous borders and poor surveillance as the major factors that made Ghana vulnerable to terrorist attacks. The dialogue formed part of NCCE's project titled "Preventing Electoral Violence and Providing Security to the Northern Border Regions of Ghana (NORPREVSEC)". Movies on violence and its effects were screened for the populace that was engaged.
368. The Commission also undertook Symposia with 10 selected Tertiary Educational Institutions in the five regions of Northern Ghana on identifying early warning signals of extremist violence, peace building mechanisms, measures to counter radicalisation of students and to guard against being recruited to perpetrate violence. These engagements were partly meant to address the tensions being created by the activities of violent extremist groups and prevent the likelihood of democratic relapse.
369. Mr. Speaker, COVID-19 safety protocols and the vaccination campaign continued to feature predominantly in public sensitisation activities during the period under review. The general public was sensitised on the need to take the COVID-19 vaccine in order to avoid the re-emergence of the disease.

370. The Commission further engaged citizens to re-orient their way of life by revisiting indigenous Ghanaian values which have in recent times been eroded by the influx of western lifestyles. The traditional Ghanaian values such as patriotism, integrity, respect, hard work, decency, friendliness, faithfulness, loyalty, honesty, and discipline among others, were some examples of values cited in the sensitisation campaigns. Additionally, tenets of good citizenship as delineated in Article 41 of the 1992 Constitution were equally explained to the listening public.
371. Mr. Speaker, in an attempt to beat down cyber fraud in the society, engagements with the citizenry on the on-going SIM card re-registration exercise was intensified. The focus was to whip up the interest of the populace to participate fully in the exercise as a civic responsibility. The general public was further reminded of the extension of the deadline for the exercise to 31st July, 2022.
372. Mr. Speaker, the Commission celebrated two activities during the Constitution Week, which is one of the programmes under the theme "Three Decades of Uninterrupted Constitutional Rule: Revisiting the Agenda for Reform". As part of activities to commemorate this year's Annual Constitution Week Celebration, the NCCE organised a main lecture and panel discussion at the Academy of Arts and Sciences which provided a platform for discussants to critically deliberate on how the 1992 Constitution has fared over the years and if there is the need for possible amendments.
373. Another programme of the Constitution Week was engagement with the security services. The Commission had intensive interactions with Security Agencies at the national and regional levels across the country. These encounters sought to remind the security services of the relevance of the milestones chalked and the need to sustain and uphold the 1992 Constitution as a living document. In all, a total of 62 engagements were undertaken with the six major security agencies.
374. The Annual Citizenship Week was also observed under the theme "Sustaining Our Democracy, Ghanaian values in practice: The Role of a Child" in basic schools nationwide. The Citizenship Week celebration is a mentorship programme meant to inculcate in pupils of basic schools, the Ghanaian values of good citizenship. It sought to remind them of the civic and public responsibilities they need to uphold towards contributing to and strengthening Ghana's democracy. A total of 6,465 basic schools were visited nationwide.
375. Mr. Speaker, the Commission carried out three collaborations with the Legal Resource Centre on public sensitisation on the court case tracking system in 30 selected districts across the Country, the Centre for Democratic Development on promoting inclusive governance and increasing youth participation, and the MISS GHANA foundation on training on national values for 2022 beauty pageants.

Ministry of Health

376. Mr. Speaker, in spite of the COVID-19 pandemic, the health sector was able to sustain its performance in 2021 as revealed in an evaluation carried out by the Ministry of Health.
377. As part of the global agenda to tackle Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR), Government launched the AMR Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) project plan and implementation with a National Action Plan (NAP) on AMR. The National Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) Policy and Strategy and the National Food Safety Policy were also launched.
378. Mr. Speaker, works on the following projects, are at various stages of completion:
- Kumawu, Fomena and Takoradi European Hospital Staff Accommodation under the Hospitals Project;
 - Construction of the Eastern Regional Hospital in Koforidua;
 - Reconstruction of the Tema General Hospital, reconstruction of the Central Medical Stores, construction of a District Hospital in Nkoranza, and construction of Accident and Emergency Centre at Dormaa Hospital;
 - Construction of Shama District Hospital;
 - Construction of a Urology and Nephrology Centre at Korle Bu Teaching Hospital;
 - Construction of New Trauma Hospitals at Obuasi and Anyinam and an Accident and Emergency Centre at Enyiresi Hospital;
 - Rehabilitation of Effia Nkwanta Hospital and construction of the Western Regional Hospital; and
 - Construction of 11 No. 40-Bed Hospital and one 30-Bed Hospitals in Ashanti, Bono, Greater Accra, and Eastern Regions.
379. It is also expected that a number of Health infrastructural projects will be completed by end-year 2022. These are: construction of one district hospital and five polyclinics in Western Region (Akontombra, Nsuaem, Elubo, Wassa Dunkwa, Bogoso and Mpohor); expansion and equipping of four selected Health facilities (Aburi (Kom), Tetteh Quashie, Kibi and Atibie); and completion and equipping of the Upper East (Bolgatanga) Regional Hospital, Phase II project.
380. Mr. Speaker, as part of efforts to control the COVID-19 pandemic, the following Continuous Professional Development (CPD) activities were carried out:
- 10 training sessions in 5 regions (3 in Volta, 3 in Oti and 4 in Ahafo/Bono/Bono East regions); and
 - Trained 416 nurses/midwives on COVID-19 CPDs across 5 regions
381. The first quarter preliminary figures indicate that the Ministry is on course towards the achievement of its service indicators;

Table 13: Preliminary Service Indicators

Item	Q1 Target (%)	Q1 Actual (%)
ANC 4+	85.00	82.10
Skilled birth attendance coverage	65.00	63.50
Under 5 Malaria Case Fatality Rate	0.15	0.09
TB treatment success rate	88.00	82.40

Source: MoH

382. As part of Government's efforts to improve tertiary health care, H.E. The President commissioned the second phase of the University of Ghana Medical Centre (UGMC) on 17th June, 2022. In addition, the Ho Teaching Hospital received a Health Facilities Regulatory Authority (HeFRA) accreditation for Family Medicine Centre and recruited four specialists in the area of Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, and Paediatrics. The Ho Teaching Hospital will begin residency training in Internal Medicine and Child Health By the end of the year.
383. Mr. Speaker, to maintain professional standards, and regulate and improve quality of care, the Pharmacy Council inducted 664 new pharmacists and the Allied Health Professionals Council accredited 2,930 professionals. HeFRA registered 48, inspected 137, and licensed 244 health facilities across the country as a way of ensuring that health facilities meet set standards.
384. Mr. Speaker, as part of its mandate to ensure that medicinal and non-medicinal products are safe for consumption, the Foods and Drugs Authority (FDA), in the first quarter of 2022, registered 1,905 medicinal and 1,599 non-medicinal products and embarked on 519 and 3,211 market surveillance visits to outlets of medicinal and non-medicinal products, respectively.

Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection

385. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection is currently leading a process to remove beggars from the streets of major cities in the country. The process is being overseen by Inter-Ministerial and Technical Committees. A work plan was developed in collaboration with key stakeholder Ministries to help remove beggars from the streets and find a lasting solution to the problem. The Embassy of Niger in collaboration with the Government and other relevant stakeholders repatriated a total of 1,320 Nigeriens to their home country. All stakeholders pledged their commitment to implement the action plan nationwide to address this long-standing problem.
386. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry continues to address challenges faced by the extreme poor and vulnerable groups in assessing social protection services as well as persons who experience SGBV. From January to June, the Single Window Citizens Engagement Services (SWCES) received 651 and addressed 349 cases.

387. Mr. Speaker, to mainstream disability issues into the plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs, the Ministry established desk offices at RCCs and District Assemblies for disability-related matters. A Plan of Action for the establishment was developed. The Ministry, through the National Council for Persons with Disability (NCPD), engaged 27 MMDAs in mainstreaming disability at the district level and plans to cover an additional 14 MMDAs before the end of the year.
388. The Ministry hosted the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child in April 2022, and is currently reviewing the Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) for integrated ECCD service delivery to the Ghanaian child.
389. Mr. Speaker, since the launch of the Orange Support Centre in 2021, which operates using a toll-free line and the BOAME App, 563 complaints on domestic violence were received and referred to the appropriate bodies for redress.
390. The Ministry provided trauma-informed care for 20 child and 14 adult victims of Human Trafficking at its various shelters, and reintegrated four victims of trafficking back into their families. As part of the implementation of the Human Trafficking Act, 2005 (Act 694), the Ministry finalised and is currently implementing the Human Trafficking National Plan of Action (2022-2026).

Public Safety Sector

391. The main focal areas of the Public Safety Sector are: human security, public safety, and law and order. This Sector seeks to ensure effective, accountable, transparent, and responsive institutions that provide protection for citizens at all levels.

Office of the Attorney-General and Ministry of Justice

392. Mr. Speaker, the Office of the Attorney-General and Ministry of Justice (OAGMoJ) represented the State in 324 civil cases. The Ministry reviewed and advised Government on 44 agreements/contracts to ensure value for money and reviewed five Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) for MDAs and MMDAs. Additionally, the Ministry received 40 petitions from MDAs and MMDAs as well as the general public and offered 39 legal opinions and advice.
393. Mr. Speaker, as at end-June the Registrar-General's Department (RGD) had registered 52,451 businesses/companies made up of 285 subsidiary business names, 3,154 companies limited by guarantee, 80 partnerships, 7,715 companies limited by shares, 41,182 sole proprietorships, and 35 external companies. The Department also registered 909 marriages, filed 392 trademarks, registered 394 trademarks and 47 industrial designs, and filed 4 patents.
394. Mr. Speaker, the Economic and Organised Crime Office (EOCO) recovered an amount of GH¢8.2 million, made up of GH¢5.8 million from direct recovery into

the Consolidated Fund and GH¢2.4 million from indirect recoveries to other institutions from the proceeds of crime as at the end of June 2022. The General Legal Council also received 41 complaints against lawyers and resolved 27 of them.

395. The Ministry continued with work on the Law House Project which is 55 percent complete. In addition, the Copyright Office registered 387 copyright works and organised a sensitisation workshop for 550 police recruits in Accra.

Ministry of Defence

396. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry of Defence (MoD) continued with the construction of the Forward Operating Base (FOB) at Ezinlibo in the Western Region which is now 25 percent complete. The project is aimed at protecting the country's oil and gas resources. Additionally, the Ministry continued the construction of 12 FBOs and three logistic support stations.
397. The Ministry continued the construction of Phases I and II of the Military Housing Project across all garrisons. Phases I is about 60 percent complete while Phase II is 30 percent complete. In addition, the 500-bed Military Hospital in Afari, Kumasi in the Ashanti Region is about 96 percent complete.
398. Mr. Speaker, the Ghana Armed Forces continued to collaborate with the security agencies of Togo, Burkina Faso, and Cote d'Ivoire to flush out miscreants and prevent possible terrorist attacks in the region.

Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice

399. Mr. Speaker, the priorities of the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice's (CHRAJ) for 2022 are to scale-up implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP), improve the culture of respect for human rights and access to justice, and enhance accountability of public offices as part of national efforts to build an inclusive and prosperous society founded on good governance, high ethical standards and integrity.
400. The reconstruction of the Commission's offices at the Old Parliament House, as part of efforts to improve infrastructure facilities, is about 50 percent complete. In addition, the Commission opened 30 new district offices across the country using office accommodation provided by District Assemblies, and recruited 180 staff with various levels of expertise.
401. Mr. Speaker, in the first half of the year, the Commission;
- Completed the Baseline Study on the Access to Justice Project on gender-based violence against older women accused of witchcraft in the Northern and North East Regions;
 - Completed work on the National Baseline Assessment Report on Business and Human Rights in Ghana;
 - Investigated 2,830 human rights complaints;

- Conducted 962 public education and sensitization programmes on human rights;
 - Investigated 321 administrative justice cases;
 - Carried out 101 public education and sensitization programmes on administrative justice;
 - Organised two completion and validation workshops on Risk Mitigation Plans for the Fisheries and Health Sectors as part of the Corruption Risk Assessment (CRA) of the two sectors.
 - Constituted a Committee on Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to develop common SOPs for all state institutions that have the mandate to investigate whistleblower complaints under the Whistleblower Act.
 - Completed data collection and field work for the 2021 Ghana Corruption Survey being undertaken by the Commission, Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in Ghana, and commenced report writing. Survey results to be launched in July 2022;
 - Completed investigation of 13 corruption cases and breaches of code of conduct for public officers; and
 - Carried out 137 public education and sensitisation programmes on anti-corruption and NACAP;
402. Mr. Speaker, in the second half of the year, CHRAJ will undertake the following activities:
- Conduct Phase II Systemic Investigations on the adverse impact of activities in the extractive sector to ascertain the state of security and human rights and recommend remedial measures;
 - Compile and issue an Annual Progress Report on NACAP;
 - Organise the 2022 High Level NACAP Conference; and
 - Carry out about 500 Anti-corruption educational programmes.

Ministry of The Interior

403. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry of the Interior marked and recorded all newly procured weapons of the Ghana Immigration Service (GIS) into a database to promote accountability and easy tracing of GIS weapons. The Small Arms & Light Weapons Commission (SALWC), in collaboration with the Ghana Police Service (GPS), also embarked on physical stocktaking of confiscated small arms in all Police exhibit stores and armouries in the Bono East Region.
404. The Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS), as at end-June, attended to 2,141 incidents of fire. The Service organised 2,291 public fire safety education programmes, inspected 1,798 premises, issued 451 fire permits, 1,412 new fire certificates, and renewed 4,100 certificates. In addition, the Service responded to 249 road traffic collision and rescue operations and carried out 2,397 safety inspection and audits of premises.
405. Mr. Speaker, in 2022 the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) carried out 2,380 educational campaigns to sensitise the public on Disaster Risk

Reduction (DRR). The organisation also undertook 2,190 field assessments in hazard and disaster prone areas.

406. NADMO conducted one full-scale simulation exercise on earthquakes and 30 table-top exercises to validate and enhance preparedness and responsiveness for all other hazards and disasters. The Organisation further responded to 469 emergency rescue missions, and provided humanitarian support and relief items to 7,940 disaster victims.
407. Mr. Speaker, the Ghana Prisons Service trained 1,375 inmates, made up of 175 juveniles and 1,200 adults, in various National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI) programmes. The Service also prepared 100 juveniles and 570 adults for the BECE, and 400 started Senior High School programmes. The Service assisted 70 inmates who passed entrance examination at UCC to enrol into College of Distance Education.
408. The Ghana Police Service (GPS) completed the Ultra-Modern Head office for the Domestic Violence Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU) situated at the National Headquarters. The Police Administration continued with aggressive crime prevention by deploying 914 motor bikes to enhance patrols throughout the country.
409. Mr. Speaker, the Narcotics Control Commission (NCC) collaborated with other agencies to destroy an approximately 80-acre cannabis farm. In addition, the Commission seized various narcotic drugs with a combined weight of 7,507kg, and made 12 arrests.
410. The Ghana Immigration Service (GIS) conducted day and night patrols to secure the country's territorial borders. The GIS arrested 7,522 irregular migrants for breach of immigration laws and inspected 683 companies, 983 hotels, 155 residential sites, and 13 educational institutions to ascertain their compliance with our immigration laws. The GIS also intercepted 64 foreign nationals for immigration-related offences and prosecuted 27 of them. The Service repatriated 205 and refused 3,704 foreign nationals entry into the country. Four persons were also arrested for attempting to stowaway.

Office of the Special Prosecutor

411. Mr. Speaker, in line with its mandate, the Office of the Special Prosecutor (OSP), is investigating a number of cases of suspected corruption. For the first time since its inception, the OSP recovered some illicitly acquired funds. Following a successful investigation, the OSP has placed two cases before the High Court in Kumasi and Accra.
412. As part of efforts to prevent corruption, OSP launched the Ghana Corruption League Table (GCLT) in March 2022. The GCLT is a tailor-made scoring and ranking tool that provides an overall assessment of corruption vulnerabilities by collecting and analysing data on the incidence, experiences, and perceptions of corruption in MDAs, MMDAs, and SOEs.

413. Mr. Speaker, for the rest of the year, OSP will deepen collaboration with other law enforcement and anti-graft agencies (such as the Police Service, EOCO, Audit service, and CHRAJ), as well as non-governmental institutions in the fight against corruption and corruption-related offences.

CHAPTER FOUR: REVISED 2022 MACROECONOMIC FRAMEWORK AND FISCAL TARGETS

Revision to 2022 Macroeconomic Framework

414. Mr. Speaker, the macroeconomic environment has significantly changed since we presented the 2022 Budget to this august House in November 2022 stemming mainly from global shocks and domestic developments. The scarring from the COVID-19 pandemic coupled with the impact of the Russia-Ukraine war on an already fragile global supply chain, commodity prices, global inflation and interest rates as well as the tight financing conditions have rendered the assumptions that underpinned the macroeconomic framework of the 2022 Budget obsolete and irrelevant, hence the need for revision. Specifically, the revision has been occasioned by:
- Global developments and outlook including the impact of Covid-19 pandemic and the Russia-Ukraine War;
 - Changes in key macro-fiscal assumptions, including those on GDP, exchange rates, interest rates, and crude oil prices and volumes;
 - Newly available data on Macro-Fiscal Performance (real, fiscal, monetary and external sectors) for the first half-year of 2022; and
 - The implementation of the approved 30 percent expenditure cuts and other expenditure rationalisation measures by Cabinet as well as the impact of the BoG monetary policy interventions including hikes in the monetary policy rates and an increase in the reserve requirement ratio.
415. Mr. Speaker, on the global front:
- International price of crude oil has increased from US\$74.17/bbl in December 2021 to a high of US\$133.89/bbl in March 2022 and it is still high at US\$103.4/bbl as at yesterday, 24th July 2022;
 - Global inflation has increased to a 40-year high. For example, the US inflation increased from 5.4 percent in June 2021 to 9.1 percent in June 2022. Similarly, UK inflation increased from 2.1 percent in May 2021 to 9.1 percent in May 2022 while the EU is at 8.6 percent.
 - Global interest rates are also at their 40-year high. For example, the US Federal funds rate increased from 0.1 percent in June 2021 to 1.6 percent in June 2022, the most aggressive interest rate rise since 1994. The Bank of England's base rate increased to 1.25 percent in May 2022 from 0.1 percent in June 2021, the highest level for 13 years, while the EU increased rates by 0.5 percent; and
 - Global financing conditions are at their tightest since early 2016 and for emerging countries since 2009, driven largely by energy price increases, interest rate hikes, and credit rating downgrades
416. Mr. Speaker, on the domestic front:
- Real GDP grew at 3.3 percent at the end of Q1 2022 compared to 3.6 percent same period in 2021;

- Inflation was 29.8 percent at the end of June 2022 compared to 9 percent a year earlier;
- The fiscal deficit was 5.7 percent of GDP for H1 2022 compared to target of 3.9 percent;
- The debt-to-GDP ratio stood at 76.6 percent at the end of 2021 and is now 78.3 percent;
- the MPC rate was increased by 450 basis points between March and May 2022 from 14.5 percent to 19 percent. Similarly, the Required Reserve ratio was increased from 10 percent to 12 percent in March 2022;
- Gross International Reserves was US\$7.7 billion (3.4 months of import cover at the end of June 2022, compared to US\$9.7 billion (4.3 months of import cover at the end of December 2021); and
- The exchange rate depreciated cumulatively by 19.2 percent against the US Dollar on 20th July, 2022 up from 4.1 percent at the end of 2021.

417. Mr. Speaker, based on the above developments for the first six months of 2022 and outlook for the rest of the year, we have accordingly revised the macro-fiscal targets for 2022 as follows:

- Overall Real GDP Growth rate of 3.7 percent down from 5.8 percent;
- Non-Oil Real GDP Growth rate of to 4.3 percent down from 5.9 percent
- End-period headline inflation of 28.5 percent, up from 8 percent;
- Overall fiscal deficit of 6.6 percent of revised GDP down from 7.4 percent;
- Primary surplus of 0.4 percent of revised GDP up from a surplus of 0.1 percent of GDP; and
- Gross International Reserves sufficient to cover at least three and half months of imports of goods and services.

Revision to GDP Projections

418. Mr. Speaker, the overall Real GDP Growth for 2022 has been revised to 3.7 percent from 5.8 percent, while Non-Oil Real GDP has been revised to 4.3 percent from 5.9 percent. These revisions from earlier projections largely reflects GDP performance for the first quarter of 2022, the impact of the Ukraine-Russia war, fiscal consolidation, and anticipated reduction in real consumption due to the inflationary pressures.

419. Mr. Speaker, even though the impact of the Russia-Ukraine war is expected to be protracted, growth is projected to increase to 5.0 percent in 2023, and average 5.3 percent between 2023-2025 largely reflecting an increase hydrocarbon production, cocoa production, mining production, gains from digitalisation of the economy, and leveraging the AfCFTA. The corresponding projections for Non-oil Real GDP growth are 4.3 percent for 2022, 4.7 percent for 2023, and an average of 5.0 percent over the medium-term.

Monetary Sector Outlook for 2022

420. Mr. Speaker, in the first half of 2022, the Bank of Ghana took decisive policy measures to re-anchor inflation expectations as inflationary pressures became

intense and broad-based. The Bank raised the policy rate by a cumulative 450bps and increased the reserve requirement to 12 percent from 8 percent. The combined effect of these measures was a sharp decline in liquidity during the first half of the year. Aside these measures, the Bank also introduced forex auction for bulk oil distribution companies (BDCs) to help stabilise ex-pump petroleum prices, following the significant jumps in crude oil prices on the international market.

421. Mr. Speaker, in the outlook, monetary policy in the remainder of 2022 will focus on price stability, with a view to firmly re-anchor inflation expectations and create conditions favourable for growth. Inflation is expected to remain above the upper band of 8 ± 2 percent in the medium-term due to significant upside risks in the outlook. Globally, price pressures remain elevated and may exert pressure on imported items. On the domestic front, risks to inflation include ex-pump price adjustments, increased transport fares, and the pass through effect of currency depreciation. These may, however, be moderated by easing food price pressures, depending on the outturn of the harvest season.
422. Mr. Speaker, the banking industry is expected to remain resilient, with improved credit growth to support economic activity. However, risks to the industry's asset quality remain on the upside on the back of the global and domestic economy challenges, which may spill over into the banking sector through loan repayment challenges.
423. Mr. Speaker, for the rest of 2022, Ghana's external position will focus on preserving external reserve buffers sufficient to cover at least three and half months of imports of goods and services to cushion the economy against adverse external shocks. This will be supported mainly by improvement in the trade balance and modest deterioration in the current account. The downside risks to the projection include weaker commodity prices below what have been projected, portfolio reversals, and further volatility in the domestic forex market.

Revision to the 2022 Fiscal Framework

424. Mr. Speaker, against the backdrop of the global and domestic developments, the 2022 fiscal framework has been revised in line with government's broader economic policy strategy which aims to re-anchoring debt onto a sustainable path. More specifically the following factors underpin the revision:
- Fiscal performance for the first half of 2022;
 - Shortfalls in the expected yields from the new 2022 revenue measures (revised downwards by 66 percent from GH¢16,439 million to GH¢5,642 million) emanating from delays in Parliamentary approvals or in their implementation and sometimes with varied rates. These include:
 - the 1.75 percent E-levy which was passed at a rate of 1.5 percent with implementation beginning in May 2022, three months after the planned

- implementation start date of February and with unanticipated exemptions;
 - the Review of Benchmark Value Policy which started in March with varied discounts as opposed to the planned January start date;
 - the Exemptions Act passed in July 2022 as opposed to December 2021, thus delaying the implementation start date by seven months; and
 - the Review of Fees & Charges Act which was also passed in July 2022 as opposed to December 2021, thus delaying the implementation start date by seven months.
 - The implementation of the 30 percent discretionary expenditure cuts and other expenditure measures announced by Government earlier in the year. The other expenditure measures include:
 - the moratorium on foreign travels except for pre-approved critical and/or statutory travels; and
 - 50 percent cut in fuel coupon allocations for all political appointees and Heads of government institutions, including SOEs, effective 1st April 2022.
 - the moratorium on purchase of imported vehicles.
 - Granting of 15 percent Cost of Living Allowance (COLA) to public servants for the second half of 2022 after intense negotiations to cushion public sector workers on the impact of rising inflation;
 - Upward revision to the average weighted domestic interest rates;
 - Upward revision in exchange rate on account higher depreciation; and
 - Revision of the Benchmark Crude oil price from US\$61.2/bbl to US\$94.8 and the Benchmark Crude oil volume from 59.5mn barrels to 58.0mn barrels.
425. Mr. Speaker, the revision of the 2022 fiscal framework to reflect these developments results in an overall fiscal balance equivalent to 6.6 percent of revised GDP, compared to the 2022 Budget deficit target of 7.4 percent of GDP. Government remains committed to the broad medium-term fiscal policy objective to pursue a fiscal consolidation drive towards fiscal and debt sustainability to support macroeconomic stability in a post Covid-19 era.

Revisions to Total Revenue and Grants

426. Mr. Speaker, Total Revenue and Grants have been revised to GH¢96,842 million (16.4% of revised GDP) in 2022, down from the 2022 Budget target of GH¢100,517 million (20.0% of GDP), representing 3.7 percent reduction as shown in Table 14.
427. Total Non-Oil Tax Revenue has been revised to GH¢68,796 million (11.6% of revised GDP), which is 10.8 percent lower than the 2022 Budget target of GH¢77,136 million (15.4% of GDP). The revision mainly reflects revenue performance for the first half of the year, delays in granting of Parliamentary approvals to key revenue measures as well as implementation challenges associated with some of the measures and a general slowdown in the outlook of economic activity.

428. Mr. Speaker, due to the revision in the benchmark crude oil price from US\$61.23 to US\$94.8 and benchmark crude oil volumes from 59.5million barrels to 58.0 million barrels, the upstream petroleum revenues have been revised upwards from GH¢6,628 million (1.3% of GDP) to GH¢12,088 million (2.0% of revised GDP).
429. Mr. Speaker, Non-Oil Non-Tax Revenue has been revised downwards from GH¢10,254 million (2.0% of GDP) to GH¢9,502 million (1.6% of revised GDP) to reflect the delayed passage of the Fees and Charges (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 2022 and the non-operationalization of the Unified Common Platform for Property Rate Collection.
430. Mr. Speaker, Grants have been revised upward by 22.5 percent from GH¢970 million (0.2% of GDP) to GH¢1,188 million (0.2% of revised GDP), mainly on account of the revised programmed exchange rate assumptions.

Revisions to Expenditures

431. Mr. Speaker, Total Expenditure (including payments for the clearance of arrears and discrepancy) has been revised downward to GH¢135,742 million (22.9% of Revised GDP) from the original budget projection of GH¢137,529 million (27.4% of GDP) as shown in Table 14. The adjustments reflect developments in the first half of 2022, including the implementation of the 30 percent discretionary expenditure cuts announced by the Government earlier in the year.
432. Mr. Speaker, Compensation of Employees has been revised upward to GH¢37,949 (6.4% of Revised GDP) from the 2022 Budget estimate of GH¢35,841 (7.1% of GDP) largely reflecting the 15 percent Cost of Living Allowance (COLA) agreed between Government and organised labour in July 2022.
433. Mr. Speaker, expenditure on Use of Goods and Services has been adjusted downwards by GH¢3,527 million from the 2022 Budget estimate of GH¢9,149 million (1.8% of GDP) to GH¢5,622 million (0.9% of Revised GDP). The resultant reduction reflects the impact of the 30 percent cut in discretionary spending announced earlier and further rationalisation to ensure that overall expenditures are within Budgetary constraints.
434. Mr. Speaker, Capital Expenditure has also been revised downwards by GH¢2,450 million to GH¢13,945million (2.4% of Revised GDP), 17.8 percent lower than the 2022 Budget Estimate of GH¢16,396 million (3.3% of GDP). Of this amount, Domestic-financed Capital Expenditure has been revised downwards to reflect the 30 percent cut in discretionary spending announced earlier and further rationalisation measures carried out to ensure that overall expenditures are within the ceiling imposed by the original Budget appropriation.

435. Mr. Speaker, despite the adjustments to Use of Goods and Services and Domestic Capital Expenditure, the ABFA allocations to beneficiary MDAs have increased by 91.7 percent on account of higher Benchmark Oil Revenue.
436. Mr. Speaker, Interest Payments have been revised upwards from GH¢37,447 million (7.5% of GDP) to GH¢41,362 million (7.0% of Revised GDP), mainly on account of inflationary pressures on interest rates, and exchange rate depreciation resulting in higher cost of financing in the case of external interest.
437. Mr. Speaker, Grants to other Government Units have been revised downward from the 2022 Budget estimate of GH¢26,828 million (5.3% of GDP) to GH¢23,684 million (4.0% of Revised GDP), reflecting lower-than-programmed revenue inflows.
438. Mr. Speaker, Other Expenditure, comprising Energy Sector Levies (ESL) transfers, and payments to Independent Power Producers (IPPs) are estimated at GH¢11,111 million (1.9% of Revised GDP), up from the 2022 Budget estimate of GH¢9,967 million (1.9% of GDP).

Overall Balance and Financing

439. Mr. Speaker, the revisions in Government's fiscal operations results in a fiscal deficit (on cash basis) of GH¢38,900 million (6.6% of Revised GDP) up from the originally approved 2022 Budget deficit target of GH¢37,012 million (7.4% of GDP). The corresponding primary balance is a surplus of GH¢2,461 million (0.4% of revised GDP), up from the 2022 Budget estimate of a surplus of GH¢435 million (0.1% of GDP), as shown in Table 14.
440. Mr. Speaker, although the deficit is expected to be financed from both foreign and domestic sources, domestic financing will be the key driver while government works to regain external market access.
441. Mr. Speaker, Net Foreign Financing of GH¢10,880 million (1.8% of revised GDP), includes a provision for additional term loan of US\$500 million and programmed external financing of US\$274 million from bilateral sources.
442. Mr. Speaker, Total Domestic Financing will amount to GH¢28,091 million (4.7% of revised GDP), representing 72.0 percent of the total financing for 2022. Domestic financing will continue to be augmented by on-lent IMF SDR resources from Bank of Ghana. The Sinking Fund will also be resourced from the excess over the cap on the Stabilisation Fund for debt repayment. Due to the tight financing conditions, the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Ghana will continue to engage to provide emergency financing, in line with the BoG Act, to close any residual financing gap.

Table 14: Summary of Revised 2022 Fiscal Operations (GH¢ million)

No	Item	2022 Budget		2022 Revised Budget		
		Prov. Outturn	% of GDP	Budget	% of Revised GDP	%Δ
1	Total Revenue & Grants	100,517	20.0	96,842	16.4	-3.7
2	Total Expenditures (incl. arrears clearance & discrepancy)	137,529	27.4	135,742	22.9	-1.3
3	Overall Fiscal Balance	-37,012	-7.4	-38,900	-6.6	
4	Primary Balance	435	0.1	2,461	0.4	
5	Total Financing	37,012	7.4	38,900	6.6	
6	o/w Foreign Financing (Net)	4,551		10,880		
7	o/w Exceptional financing (IMF SDR)	4,540		-		
8	o/w Total Domestic Financing	27,921		28,020		
9	APPROPRIATION	145,472	29.0	145,472	24.6	0.0
10	Nominal GDP	502,430		591,883		

Source: MoF

Mid-year Revenue Measures

443. Mr. Speaker, Government will seek the necessary approvals from Parliament to introduce new revenue measures.
444. Mr. Speaker, Government will introduced the Penalty and Interest waiver policy and suspended the quarterly income tax instalment payments by individuals using the income tax stamp system and some categories of vehicles under the vehicle income tax sticker scheme for the period ending June 2022. In the light of current economic challenges, Government has decided to further extend these measures till the end of 2022.
445. Mr Speaker, the digital economy presents a potentially untapped source of revenue as it continues to witness an increase in activities compared to a decrease in transactions by traditional brick-and-mortar industries.
446. The Ministry, in conjunction with GRA, has reviewed the various enactments relating to taxation of e-commerce, betting and gaming, to align them with current trends. Government will in due course, submit the proposed amendments to these laws to Parliament for consideration and passage.

447. Mr. Speaker, VAT compliance has traditionally been a challenge due to the largely informal nature of transactions in the economy. Quite a number of importers though registerable for VAT, are currently not in the GRA database. To promote compliance, Government will impose a penalty equivalent to the VAT these non-registered persons are required to charge on their goods, payable at the ports of entry. Such importers will, however, be permitted to recover these payments when they register and file their VAT returns. The implementation start date for this policy is 1st October 2022.
448. Mr. Speaker, aside Income Tax, VAT continues to be the most prolific tax handle for domestic revenue mobilisation. The manual systems being used by our traders make monitoring and revenue assurance difficult and unwieldy. During the 4th quarter of 2022, an electronic invoicing system (e-VAT) will be rolled out to enable GRA have a real-time view of VAT - related transactions for the collection of the tax.

Revisions to Petroleum Revenues

449. Mr. Speaker, at the time of presenting the 2022 Budget to Parliament in November 2021, a benchmark crude oil price of US\$61.23 per barrel was used to project petroleum revenues for 2022, in line with provisions of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act (PRMA) 2011, (Act 815) as amended. Recent developments in Ukraine and Russia have led to an increased demand for crude oil amidst supply challenges in the first half of 2022, this subsequently resulted in an uptick in prices. For example, Brent crude oil price traded at US\$103.4 per barrel on 24th of July, 2022 compared to US\$86.51 in January 2022 according to the Energy Information Administration (EIA).
450. Mr. Speaker, consistent with section 7 of the Petroleum Revenue Management (Amendment) Act 2015, (Act 893), we are recommending for approval, a revised average crude oil price of US\$94.83 per barrel for 2022 up from the price of US\$61.23 per barrel used in the 2022 Budget Statement and Economic Policy of Government.
451. Mr. Speaker, the recommended crude oil price reflects a mix of annual average of prices sourced from reputable international institutions consistent with subsection 10 of the first schedule of Petroleum Revenue Management Act 2011, (Act 815) as at 13th July 2022.
452. Mr. Speaker, based on performance of crude oil production for the first six months of 2022, revised production volumes for 2022, and the revised crude oil prices, the total petroleum receipts have been revised upwards from US\$1,006.14 million to US\$1,521.62 million representing a 51.2 percent increase. The breakdown of the revised 2022 projected petroleum receipts and distribution for the medium-term are presented in Table 15 & Table 16.

Table 15: Revised 2022 Petroleum Revenue Projection (US\$ Millions)

No.	Items	Unit	2022
1	Royalties	USD mn	312.70
1.1	o/w Crude Oil	USD mn	312.70
1.2	o/w Gas	USD mn	-
2	Carried and Participating Interest	USD mn	812.13
2.1	o/w Crude Oil	USD mn	812.13
2.2	o/w Gas	USD mn	-
3	Corporate Income Tax	USD mn	395.86
4	Surface Rentals	USD mn	0.92
5	TOTAL PETROLEUM RECEIPTS	USD mn	1,521.62
Memo			
1	Price	USD/Bbl	94.83
2	Benchmark Production (Oil)	Mn Bbl	58.02

Source: MoF

Table 16: Revised 2022 Petroleum Distribution (US\$ Millions)

No.	Items	Unit	2022
1	Transfer to National Oil Company (NOC)	USD mn	403.22
1.1	o/w Equity Financing	USD mn	227.97
1.2	o/w 30% Net CAPI	USD mn	175.25
2	Benchmark Revenue (BR)	USD mn	1,118.40
2.1	o/w Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA)	USD mn	782.88
2.2	o/w Transfer to the Ghana Petroleum Funds (GPFs)	USD mn	335.52
2.2.1	o/w Ghana Stabilization Fund	USD mn	234.86
2.2.2	o/w Ghana Heritage Fund	USD mn	100.66
3	Total Amount Distributed	USD mn	1,521.62

Source: MoF

Update of 2022 Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy

453. Mr. Speaker, the 2022-2025 Medium-term Debt Strategy (MTDS) sought to propose appropriate financing mix to meet Government's funding objectives, considering the costs associated with borrowing as well as the risk.
454. Mr. Speaker, on the domestic front, the 2022 MTDS sought to build benchmark bonds, by tapping into or reopening medium to long-term bonds and continue with the issuance of Treasury bills for liquidity and cash buffers to account for cash flow demand seasonalities. On the external front, Government planned to finance the 2022 budget with receipts of the IMF SDR allocation and syndicated loans from commercial banks.
455. Mr. Speaker, the recent global and domestic macroeconomic developments have had adverse effect on the implementation of Government financing

strategy in the first half of 2022. The sharp depreciation of the cedi, surge in inflation, monetary policy rate hikes, and sovereign credit ratings downgrade, among others, led to liquidity challenges in the primary debt market.

456. Mr. Speaker, for the first half of the year, Government witnessed uncovered auctions during the first and second quarters and had to finance the budget through tap-ins and re-openings on existing medium-term instruments from the domestic debt market.
457. Mr. Speaker, Ghana could not access the International Capital Market (ICM) and so Government had to use the IMF SDR receipts to support the implementation of 2022 Budget for the first half of the year in line with the strategy. In addition, Government is embarking on alternative sources of external financing through syndicated loans to support the budget.
458. Mr Speaker, we wish to express our sincere appreciation to this august House for approving the loan facility between the Government and the Afreximbank for the equivalent of US\$ 750 million.

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION

459. Mr. Speaker, ours is a country of strong, courageous, resilient, optimistic and joyful people. Indeed, it is amazing how we can find humour in the most difficult situations which keeps our spirits alive. As a nation, we have gone through many difficulties including the recent COVID-19 pandemic that devastated many nations, yet we survived. That is a testament to our resilience.
460. We concede that times are hard and things are not what we desired. But we believe in the overcoming spirit of the Ghanaian people, a spirit that does not cower in the face of challenges. It is this spirit that inspires us as a Government to provide the leadership that is required.
461. Mr. Speaker, our decision to go to the IMF again, despite what we had determined earlier, is a short-term measure for balance of payment support. In the longer-term what we really need is a major structural shift in our economy.
462. The structure of the economy is still largely primary despite the numerous attempts to structurally transform it through various industrialisation programmes. We are heavily reliant on primary commodities, extractive industry and are price takers on the market. Our capacity and productivity remains low both in the public and private sectors. There are huge inefficiencies as well as limited skills to foster our developments and improve the standards of living. In this regard, any adverse global development impacts us negatively no matter how efficient we manage the economy.
463. Mr. Speaker, that is why the President's vision of a Ghana Beyond Aid is critical. It is to reduce our vulnerability to global shocks. Over the last few years the implementation of our flagships including the 1D1F, the Planting for Food and Jobs, the Road and Railway development programme and our recovery programme the GhanaCARES "Obaatan Pa", will add value to our products.
464. To increase productivity in both the public and private sector of the economy to drive our transformation agenda, Government will implement programmes such as the YouStart as well as the Training and Retraining programme to enhance the skills of Ghanaians especially the youth. Furthermore, we will:
- Promote a robust digital-technology driven in architecture for unique identification to aid revenue mobilisation, expenditure management and enhance security;
 - Improve connective transport and communication infrastructure that promotes national and regional trade; and
 - Strengthen the financial ecosystem, reinforced with the Development Bank Ghana, that supports Ghanaian enterprises and enhances inclusive growth.
465. Mr. Speaker, our forward march is underpinned by our significant investment in structural transformation. Let me emphasis that over the last 5-years, we have been prudent in the usage of our tax revenues. As a Government we have

made sure that these resources are channeled into interventions that impact the life and livelihoods of our fellow Ghanaians.

466. Mr. Speaker, we have:
- Invested in the future of our children through the free SHS where 5.3 billion has been spent to enable 1,261,495 student have access to secondary education
 - Invested in the Poor and vulnerable through the LEAP programme
 - Invested in providing one hot nutritious meal per day to 3,260,468 pupils in our basic schools and provided a study income stream for 32,496 caterers
 - Invested in construction, rehabilitation and upgrading of major road networks
 - Invested in lives and livelihoods during the COVID through the CAP-Buss and other interventions
 - Invested in making sure that all public workers were paid every month during the COVID pandemic including the teachers who were paid for all the nine months when the academic calender was disrupted.
 - invested in ensuring that we provide adequate human resources for our public sector by employing 295,032 between 2017 and 2019. Of this number
 - 85,464 into the Education sector
 - 146,255 into the health sector
 - 36,747 into the Security services
 - Invested in to strategically place industries in over a 100 districts under the 1D1F programme
 - Investing in the expansion of health infrastructure to every district under the agenda 111 initiative
467. Mr. Speaker, for 3-years we have provided relief for our people, we prioritised saving lives and livelihoods inspite of our fiscal situation.
468. Mr. Speaker, Government has always come during the difficult times and we believe that together we will overcome challenges that lie ahead of us.
469. Mr. Speaker, we are investing to grow the economy and create jobs for our young people to be able to leverage the opportunities created by AfCFTA. It is the most sustainable means of improving living standards in the long term. At this critical time, we are directing resources to regain economic stability. This is what Ghanaian households and businesses expect and deserve.
470. With discipline, dedication and hard work, we will overcome the current challenges that confront our nation. We are convinced we can do this again. We worked closely with Ghanaians to turn around the economic situation in 2017.
471. Mr. Speaker, in the immediate term, we will strengthen our focus on efficiency in our fiscal operations and transformation efforts. To this end, we are:

- aggressively improving revenue mobilisation by adopting more innovative and comprehensive approaches including technology
 - rationalising expenditures;
 - adopting policies to address inflation;
 - promoting production and improving productivity, including implementing the GhanaCARES and YouStart programmes; and
 - exploring innovative financing as illustrated by the recently approved **US\$ 750 million Afrexim Facility**.
472. Mr. Speaker, predictions on a changed global outlook since the war has manifested. According to the IMF, the outlook has darkened significantly, and uncertainty is exceptionally high. The downside risks about which the IMF had previously warned have now materialised.
473. Mr. Speaker, there is no crystal ball in predicting when these uncertainties will end. The pandemic, which has been at the root of the current worldwide torment, is far from over. Crucially, the global weekly average of COVID infections has surged from **472,895** to **1,080,886** between 31st May, 2022 and 22nd June, 2022; even though the active infection rate in Ghana stands currently below 500. Despite harsh economic sanctions and tacit diplomacy, we are witnessing a war of attrition in Ukraine with no end in sight. Monetary policy adjustments to tame surging inflation may persist over the medium term.
474. We are also developing a new strategy to enable us to confront these uncertainties as part of the Enhanced Domestic Programme. This programme will stimulate economic growth, promote fiscal consolidation and enable us re-emerge on the path of sustained transformation. We have invited the IMF to support key components of this programme.
475. Mr. Speaker, this programme reinforces our focus on fiscal consolidation. To demonstrate our commitment, we are not seeking additional resources despite significant challenges. We will stay within the appropriation for 2022. Government will balance underperforming revenues and the adverse impacts of the strong external headwinds with effective use of the windfall from the Upstream Petroleum Sector. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry of Finance will work with the Bank of Ghana in the coming months to provide emergency financing shortfalls, in line with the law, given the current unpredictable and challenging environment.
476. The Bank of Ghana is also taking measures to help reduce inflation and has introduced a major critical measure to help stabilise the cedi; which is to exercise Ghana's first right of refusal to gold produced here and, for the first time in the Fourth Republic, at least, build a strong gold reserves culture to protect the cedi better moving forward.
477. Mr. Speaker, the collective achievement of these initiatives will offer a more permanent respite and improve our capacity to withstand similar challenges in

the future. Our economic prospects are bright. But we will have to contend with recurrent external challenges, and adapt quickly to a new environment. There will always be unexpected challenges ahead. These have to be carefully considered and measures put in place to resolve them.

478. Mr. Speaker, we are confident because we have laid the key infrastructure upon which we can anchor this process of national growth.
479. Mr. Speaker, we are even more confident of an imminent break-through because we have a track record, a plan, the discipline, the dedication, the competence as well as the compassion for our people and country. But most of all, we have God who gives abiding grace for this new journey. He guided the Akufo-Addo Government to successfully exit an IMF programme in 2019. He will again use this Government to successfully go through this programme. We will chart a sustainable course that will restore and improve macroeconomic stability, energise and expand economic activity, create jobs and strengthen Ghana's structural resilience to future external shocks.
480. Mr. Speaker, I serve a President who has shown by his deeds that he is deeply committed to the welfare of the masses of this country. Ours is also a government that is not afraid to make hard choices for the good of our country. I want to appeal to Ghanaians to keep faith with the President and his team. We know things are tough now. But we have a plan and the will to drive it. I want this House to do exactly what it did in the earlier crisis of 2020; support us in our bid to reduce the impact of this global crisis on the nation and to tackle the vulnerabilities in our economy that make us prone to such shocks. The President wants this sovereign House to be a strategic partner in Government's efforts to stabilise the economy and spur growth to create jobs.
481. Ours is a proud history of finding solutions to our country's issues. We have done it before and we will do it again, and with the help of this House and the support of the good people of Ghana we shall come out of this stronger. As we claim the Lord's promise in Joel 2 to send his people corn, wine and oil to satisfy us and eliminate reproach.
482. In this journey, we must eschew pessimism that takes invaluable energy away from our forward march to transformation. As one people, we must speak the same language of patriotism to guarantee our own collective success - for a united country will have no restraint but victory.
483. Mr. Speaker, I am thankful for the opportunity to be here to outline our programmes. I am grateful that we continue to engage and find sustainable solutions to our challenges.
484. God indeed Bless our Homeland Ghana and make us great and strong.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1A: Real GDP Growth (percent) at Constant 2013 Prices

S/N	ITEMS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2022**	2023**	2024**	2025**
1.	AGRICULTURE	2.7	6.2	4.9	4.7	7.3	8.4	2.1	5.5	4.9	4.7
1.01	Crops	2.2	7.2	5.8	5.3	8.6	8.9	2.0	5.9	5.1	4.9
	<i>o.w. Cocoa</i>	-7.0	9.2	3.7	5.4	1.4	10.4	-20.0	6.3	5.2	5.2
1.02	Livestock	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	3.0	5.7	5.5	5.2
1.03	Forestry and Logging	2.9	3.4	2.4	-1.7	-9.4	4.7	3.1	2.2	2.0	2.4
1.04	Fishing	3.1	-1.4	-6.8	1.7	14.1	13.4	1.2	2.7	2.5	2.1
2.	INDUSTRY	4.3	15.6	10.5	6.4	-2.5	-0.8	4.2	4.6	6.3	6.4
2.01	Mining and Quarrying	-0.2	30.8	23.3	12.6	-9.2	-12.1	4.8	2.0	7.9	8.3
	<i>o.w. Oil & Gas</i>	-15.6	80.3	7.9	14.4	-4.6	-12.5	-6.0	9.0	9.0	10.0
2.02	Manufacturing	7.9	9.5	4.1	6.3	1.9	7.8	4.3	6.7	5.6	5.4
2.03	Electricity	-5.8	19.4	5.5	6.0	9.9	7.4	4.2	7.2	7.0	7.0
2.04	Water and Sewerage	-11.8	6.1	-3.6	-4.4	2.2	13.3	2.5	5.0	5.0	5.0
2.05	Construction	8.4	5.1	1.1	-4.4	3.1	5.7	3.0	5.1	5.0	5.0
3.	SERVICES	2.8	3.4	2.8	7.6	0.7	9.4	3.8	4.8	4.9	5.1
3.01	Trade; Repair of Vehicles, Household Goods	-0.4	8.2	2.8	3.7	-2.9	5.9	3.2	3.2	4.4	5.0
3.02	Hotels and Restaurants	2.3	7.6	3.2	6.0	-37.0	4.3	8.0	6.7	6.5	6.5
3.03	Transport and Storage	1.1	8.9	1.1	4.3	4.1	6.9	2.2	4.2	4.1	4.2
3.04	Information and communication	5.6	4.2	13.1	46.5	21.5	33.1	10.2	7.5	6.2	6.0
3.05	Financial and Insurance Activities	8.0	-17.7	-8.2	1.6	9.3	2.4	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5
3.06	Real Estate	3.2	3.8	-6.5	19.9	11.7	11.9	6.0	5.6	5.0	5.0
3.07	Professional, Administrative & Support Service activities	-4.2	2.9	0.3	5.1	-6.2	8.7	1.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
3.08	Public Administration & Defence; Social Security	8.9	4.2	4.3	3.7	10.0	25.5	0.5	4.5	4.5	4.9
3.09	Education	2.3	6.3	3.9	9.4	7.8	-3.7	2.5	6.3	6.0	6.0
3.10	Health and Social Work	4.0	14.1	22.6	10.4	5.9	7.5	2.0	4.6	4.6	4.8
3.11	Other Service Activities	-0.1	5.3	3.1	2.6	-17.2	10.1	2.0	3.6	4.0	4.0
4.	GDP at basic prices	3.3	8.3	6.1	6.5	0.8	5.3	3.6	4.9	5.4	5.5
	Net indirect Taxes	4.8	4.6	7.5	6.1	-4.0	6.3	5.2	6.5	5.5	5.4
5.	GDP in purchasers' value	3.4	8.1	6.2	6.5	0.5	5.4	3.7	5.0	5.4	5.5
	<i>o.w. Informal GDP at purchasers' value</i>	2.7	6.1	2.6	5.9	-0.8	4.5	3.5	5.1	6.0	6.2
6.	Non-Oil GDP	4.5	4.6	6.1	5.8	1.0	6.9	4.3	4.7	5.2	5.2

* Provisional

** Projection

Appendix 1B: Real GDP at Constant 2013 Prices by Economic Activity (GH¢ Million)

S/N	ITEMS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2022**	2023**	2024**	2025**
1.	AGRICULTURE	26,824	28,491	29,880	31,271	33,549	36,373	37,154	39,203	41,110	43,034
1.01	Crops	19,788	21,207	22,447	23,636	25,677	27,957	28,516	30,199	31,739	33,294
	<i>o.w. Cocoa</i>	2,318	2,531	2,625	2,768	2,807	3,099	2,479	2,635	2,772	2,916
1.02	Livestock	3,564	3,766	3,969	4,184	4,412	4,653	4,793	5,066	5,345	5,623
1.03	Forestry and Logging	1,960	2,026	2,073	2,037	1,846	1,932	1,992	2,036	2,077	2,127
1.04	Fishing	1,513	1,492	1,391	1,414	1,614	1,831	1,853	1,903	1,950	1,991
2.	INDUSTRY	45,285	52,355	57,854	61,537	60,001	59,521	61,995	64,851	68,961	73,391
2.01	Mining and Quarrying	15,004	19,619	24,192	27,240	24,737	21,740	22,783	23,239	25,075	27,156
	<i>o.w. Oil & Gas</i>	6,255	11,279	12,175	13,932	13,288	11,627	10,929	11,913	12,985	14,284
2.02	Manufacturing	15,723	17,219	17,933	19,066	19,431	20,951	21,852	23,316	24,622	25,951
2.03	Electricity	1,506	1,799	1,898	2,012	2,210	2,374	2,473	2,651	2,837	3,035
2.04	Water and Sewerage	748	793	765	731	747	847	868	911	957	1,004
2.05	Construction	12,303	12,926	13,067	12,488	12,876	13,610	14,019	14,734	15,470	16,244
3.	SERVICES	56,191	58,128	59,761	64,317	64,754	70,812	73,527	77,055	80,807	84,893
3.01	Trade; Repair Of Vehicles, Household Goods	14,168	15,331	15,754	16,330	15,856	16,795	17,332	17,887	18,674	19,608
3.02	Hotels and Restaurants	5,052	5,439	5,612	5,950	3,749	3,910	4,222	4,505	4,798	5,110
3.03	Transport and Storage	7,747	8,440	8,533	8,903	9,270	9,912	10,130	10,556	10,989	11,450
3.04	Information and communication	2,987	3,112	3,520	5,158	6,267	8,342	9,193	9,883	10,495	11,125
3.05	Financial and Insurance Activities	8,707	7,165	6,577	6,681	7,299	7,473	7,795	8,145	8,512	8,895
3.06	Real Estate	1,245	1,292	1,208	1,448	1,617	1,809	1,918	2,025	2,127	2,233
3.07	Professional, Administrative & Support Service activities	1,734	1,784	1,788	1,879	1,764	1,918	1,947	2,005	2,065	2,127
3.08	Public Administration & Defence; Social Security	4,693	4,889	5,099	5,287	5,816	7,301	7,338	7,668	8,013	8,406
3.09	Education	5,406	5,747	5,973	6,535	7,045	6,781	6,951	7,389	7,832	8,302
3.10	Health and Social Work	2,756	3,145	3,854	4,256	4,507	4,847	4,943	5,171	5,409	5,668
3.11	Other Service Activities	1,696	1,786	1,842	1,890	1,565	1,723	1,758	1,821	1,894	1,970
4.	GDP at basic prices	128,300	138,974	147,496	157,125	158,304	166,706	172,676	181,109	190,878	201,319
	Net indirect Taxes	6,859	7,172	7,711	8,182	7,853	8,351	8,785	9,356	9,871	10,404
5.	GDP in purchasers' value	135,159	146,146	155,207	165,308	166,157	175,057	181,461	190,466	200,749	211,723
	<i>o.w. Informal GDP at purchasers' value</i>	39,156	41,562	42,648	45,156	44,805	46,831	48,470	50,928	53,996	57,325
6.	Non-Oil GDP	128,904	134,867	143,032	151,375	152,869	163,430	170,532	178,553	187,764	197,439

* Provisional

** Projection

Appendix 1C: GDP at Current Market Prices by Economic Activity (GH¢ Million)

S/N	ITEMS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2022**	2023**	2024**	2025**
1.	AGRICULTURE	45,773	51,408	55,967	61,765	73,896	90,489	112,482	147,095	174,480	200,161
1	Crops	34,965	39,730	43,801	48,925	59,816	73,942	92,918	123,747	147,642	170,046
	<i>o.w. Cocoa</i>	5,028	5,490	5,694	5,793	6,627	9,365	9,305	11,219	12,954	14,753
1	Livestock	4,583	4,987	5,288	5,655	6,134	7,080	8,315	10,082	11,826	13,469
1	Forestry and Logging	3,483	3,988	4,168	4,257	4,395	4,999	6,048	7,078	7,960	8,844
1	Fishing	2,742	2,703	2,710	2,929	3,551	4,469	5,202	6,187	7,051	7,802
2.	INDUSTRY	60,813	78,714	96,211	110,913	117,099	129,771	180,666	217,264	251,768	287,837
2	Mining and Quarrying	16,851	26,268	39,296	47,460	41,715	42,717	69,424	72,970	78,833	86,643
	<i>o.w. Oil & Gas</i>	1,027	9,023	16,971	21,335	13,793	21,156	41,559	48,215	52,976	58,550
2	Manufacturing	23,761	26,680	31,229	36,229	42,929	49,128	63,127	82,601	98,793	114,572
2	Electricity	3,522	4,435	4,221	4,377	4,808	5,210	6,371	7,898	9,307	10,840
2	Water and Sewerage	1,846	2,324	2,212	2,294	2,539	3,411	4,505	6,089	7,448	8,771
2.1	Construction	14,833	19,007	19,252	20,552	25,108	29,306	37,238	47,707	57,386	67,010
3.	SERVICES	96,437	114,272	134,786	160,948	177,111	210,882	263,493	334,429	394,761	452,362
3.01	Trade; Repair Of Vehicles, Household Goods	29,505	35,315	44,713	53,766	62,201	72,687	91,414	116,905	139,343	159,259
3.02	Hotels and Restaurants	7,417	9,453	10,807	12,473	8,716	9,622	12,525	15,700	18,720	21,819
3.03	Transport and Storage	13,259	17,294	21,083	23,530	26,567	32,017	39,821	51,938	61,659	70,541
3.04	Information and Communication	4,473	5,237	7,056	10,177	13,807	19,805	26,706	34,097	40,118	46,239
3.05	Financial and Insurance activities	13,359	11,876	11,613	12,637	14,363	15,770	19,083	23,061	26,856	30,481
3.06	Real Estate	3,556	5,700	6,263	9,006	10,087	12,987	16,662	21,221	24,918	28,726
3.07	Professional, Administrative & Support Service activities	3,229	3,813	4,284	5,016	5,169	5,908	7,177	8,839	10,146	11,436
3.08	Public Administration & Defence; Social Security	6,990	8,436	9,942	11,643	14,237	18,697	22,084	27,965	32,529	37,223
3.09	Education	7,826	9,129	10,076	12,155	11,255	11,001	13,102	16,361	19,260	22,342
3.10	Health and Social Work	4,112	5,101	5,999	7,234	7,704	8,846	10,590	12,972	14,998	17,183
3.11	Other Service Activities	2,710	2,918	2,948	3,312	3,005	3,542	4,330	5,369	6,216	7,113
4.	GDP at basic prices	203,023	244,394	286,964	333,626	368,106	431,142	556,641	698,788	821,010	940,360
	Net indirect Taxes	16,572	18,404	21,623	22,918	23,835	27,989	35,243	45,683	54,649	63,173
5.	GDP in purchasers' value	219,595	262,798	308,587	356,544	391,941	459,131	591,883	744,471	875,658	1,003,533
	<i>o.w. Informal GDP at purchasers' value</i>	64,926	73,794	81,722	90,051	101,944	119,248	148,759	177,299	206,306	234,533
6.	Non-Oil GDP	218,568	253,775	291,616	335,210	378,148	437,975	550,324	696,256	822,682	944,983

* Provisional

** Projection

Appendix 2A: Summary of Central Government Operations – H1 2022

<i>In GH¢ unless otherwise stated</i>	2022 Budget	2022 Prog. Q1+Q2	2022 Prov. Q1+Q2
I. REVENUES			
Total Revenue & Grants	100,516,846,109	43,420,992,819	37,807,854,487
(per cent of GDP)	20.0	8.6	7.5
Domestic Revenue	99,546,670,517	43,100,834,874	37,558,317,822
Tax Revenue	80,168,398,306	33,476,773,326	30,066,306,752
Taxes on Income and Property	38,292,470,245	16,553,780,611	15,302,687,696
Personal	13,643,562,951	6,180,561,111	4,769,057,766
Company Taxes	18,035,583,180	6,707,384,025	6,162,113,168
Company Taxes on Oil	1,693,613,869	1,185,529,709	1,430,421,398
Other Direct Taxes	4,919,710,245	2,480,305,766	2,941,095,363
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	36,015,981,339	14,043,876,056	12,384,783,808
Excises	6,177,432,480	2,789,628,978	2,628,739,257
VAT	14,534,864,446	6,556,823,866	5,804,772,284
National Health Insurance Levy (NHIL)	3,269,958,252	1,472,415,081	1,467,449,941
GETFund Levy	3,277,033,843	1,087,617,947	1,467,905,165
Communication Service Tax	651,739,818	298,362,210	282,128,839
E-Transaction Levy	6,963,386,254	1,462,311,113	93,728,578
Covid-19 Health Levy	1,141,566,246	376,716,861	640,059,744
International Trade Taxes	9,029,968,322	4,239,198,023	4,157,699,749
Import Duties	9,029,968,322	4,239,198,023	4,157,699,749
Tax Refunds	-3,170,021,600	-1,360,081,364	-1,778,864,501
Social Contributions	772,423,715	386,211,858	210,000,000
Non-Tax Revenue	13,849,819,743	7,074,303,447	5,462,956,517
Other Revenue	4,756,028,753	2,163,546,244	1,819,054,552
Grants	970,175,592	320,157,945	249,536,665
Project Grants	970,175,592	320,157,945	249,536,665
Programme Grants	0	0	0
II. EXPENDITURE			
Total Expenditure	135,629,030,822	62,201,255,630	61,868,840,697
(percent of GDP)	27.0	12.4	12.3
Compensation of Employees	35,841,237,277	17,920,618,639	17,119,746,318
Wages & Salaries	30,896,948,620	15,448,474,310	15,168,268,477
(percent of GDP)	6.1	3.1	3.0
Social Contributions	4,944,288,658	2,472,144,329	1,951,477,841
Use of Goods and Services	9,149,050,595	3,731,707,735	2,210,461,522
Interest Payment	37,447,234,536	19,058,549,658	20,476,908,964
Domestic	28,943,813,785	14,831,567,204	15,861,874,334
External	8,503,420,751	4,226,982,454	4,615,034,631
Subsidies	326,482,442	107,739,206	167,031,890
Grants to Other Government Units	26,828,362,838	11,761,770,739	10,145,150,086
Social Benefits	187,095,202	106,902,428	0
Other Expenditure	9,453,843,105	3,360,666,396	4,642,026,763
Capital Expenditure	16,395,724,828	6,153,300,830	7,107,515,154
Domestic Financed	7,795,124,920	3,315,102,860	749,008,553
Foreign Financed	8,600,599,908	2,838,197,970	6,358,506,601
Overall Balance (Commitment)	-35,112,184,714	-18,780,262,811	-24,060,986,210
(percent of GDP)	-7.0	-3.7	-4.8
Arrears clearance (net change)	-1,900,000,000	-950,000,000	-551,015,381
Overall Balance (Cash)	-37,012,184,714	-19,730,262,811	-24,612,001,591
(percent of GDP)	-7.4	-3.9	-4.9
Discrepancy	0	0	-3,540,786,396
Overall balance (incl. Divestiture and Discrepancy)	-37,012,184,714	-19,730,262,811	-28,152,787,988

Appendix 2A: Summary of Central Government Operations – H1 2022

<i>In GH¢ unless otherwise stated</i>	2022 Budget	2022 Prog. Q1+Q2	2022 Prov. Q1+Q2
Financing	37,012,184,714	19,730,262,811	28,152,787,988
Foreign (net)	4,551,307,273	3,549,807,286	1,257,625,068
Borrowing	12,494,624,316	7,382,240,024	6,858,040,561
Project Loans	7,630,424,316	2,518,040,024	6,108,969,936
Programme Loans	0	0	749,070,626
Sovereign (Eurobonds, Green Bonds, Term Loans, Others)	4,864,200,000	4,864,200,000	0
Amortisation (due)	-7,943,317,043	-3,832,432,739	-5,600,415,493
Exceptional financing	4,539,920,000	4,539,920,000	0
IMF SDR ¹	4,539,920,000	4,539,920,000	0
Domestic (net)	28,799,955,542	12,297,506,654	28,124,370,725
Banking	14,341,265,508	5,847,736,891	21,126,921,363
Bank of Ghana ²	0	0	22,048,276,338
Comm. Banks	14,341,265,508	5,847,736,891	-921,354,975
Non-banks	13,985,383,364	6,096,016,079	6,997,449,362
Other Domestic	473,306,670	353,753,685	0
o/w from Ghana Stabilisation Fund	473,306,670	353,753,685	0
Ghana Petroleum Funds	-405,691,431	-303,217,444	-356,023,610
Transfer to Ghana Petroleum Funds	-1,352,304,771	-1,010,724,814	-1,186,745,367
o/w Stabilisation Fund	-946,613,340	-707,507,370	-830,721,757
o/w Heritage Fund	-405,691,431	-303,217,444	-356,023,610
Net Transfer from Ghana Stabilisation Fund	946,613,340	707,507,370	830,721,757
Sinking Fund	0	0	-873,184,196
Contingency Fund	-473,306,670	-353,753,685	0
Memorandum items			
Domestic Revenue	99,546,670,517	43,100,834,874	37,558,317,822
(percent of GDP)	19.8	8.6	7.5
Domestic expenditure	89,581,196,378	40,304,508,002	38,574,211,528
(percent of GDP)	17.8	8.0	7.7
Domestic Primary Balance	9,965,474,139	2,796,326,872	-1,015,893,706
(percent of GDP)	2.0	0.6	-0.2
Primary Balance	435,049,822	-671,713,153	-7,675,879,024
(percent of GDP)	0.1	-0.1	-1.5
Non-oil Primary Balance	-6,193,294,237	-5,310,327,600	-12,839,477,601
(percent of GDP)	-1.2	-1.1	-2.6
Overall Balance (cash, discrepancy)	-37,012,184,714	-19,730,262,811	-28,152,787,988
(percent of GDP)	-7.4	-3.9	-5.6
Oil Revenue	6,628,344,059	4,638,614,447	5,163,598,577
(percent of GDP)	1.3	0.9	1.0
Non-Oil Revenue and Grants	93,888,502,049	38,782,378,372	32,644,255,910
(percent of GDP)	18.7	7.7	6.5
Benchmark Oil Revenue	4,507,682,571	3,369,082,713	3,955,817,889
(percent of GDP)	0.9	0.7	0.8
Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA)	3,155,377,800	2,358,357,899	2,769,072,522
(percent of GDP)	0.6	0.5	0.6
Nominal GDP	502,429,679,426	502,429,679,426	502,429,679,426
Non-Oil Nominal GDP	488,054,807,094	488,054,807,094	488,054,807,094

¹ Treated as on-lent from the Bank of Ghana to Government

² Includes IMF SDR resources on-lent to Government, Drawdown of Government's deposit held with the BoG, GoG stocks and bonds sold by commercial banks to the BoG under repurchase agreement, and Overdrawn balance on the Government's treasury main account held with the BoG.

Appendix 2B: Economic Classification of Central Gov't Revenue – H1 2022

<i>In GH¢ unless otherwise stated</i>	2022 Budget	2022 Prog. Q1+Q2	2022 Prov. Q1+Q2
TAX REVENUE	80,168,398,306	33,476,773,326	30,066,306,752
TAXES ON INCOME & PROPERTY	38,292,470,245	16,553,780,611	15,302,687,696
Personal	13,643,562,951	6,180,561,111	4,769,057,766
PAYE	12,281,511,753	5,551,915,619	4,535,916,765
Self Employed	1,362,051,198	628,645,492	233,141,001
Companies	18,035,583,180	6,707,384,025	6,162,113,168
Company Taxes on Oil	1,693,613,869	1,185,529,709	1,430,421,398
Others	4,919,710,245	2,480,305,766	2,941,095,363
Other Direct Taxes	3,516,657,810	1,906,418,019	2,347,433,022
o/w Royalties from Oil	1,339,147,210	937,403,047	1,262,915,753
o/w Mineral Royalties	1,677,853,060	750,817,284	862,858,924
National Fiscal Stabilisation Levy	754,233,838	251,434,899	207,951,479
Finsec clean-up Levy	252,793,529	128,924,700	177,166,006
Airport Tax	396,025,067	193,528,148	208,544,856
TAXES ON DOMESTIC GOODS AND SERVICES	36,015,981,339	14,043,876,056	12,384,783,808
Excises	6,177,432,480	2,789,628,978	2,628,739,257
Excise Duty	670,883,363	328,617,294	257,439,799
Petroleum Tax	5,506,549,117	2,461,011,684	2,371,299,458
o/w Energy Fund levy	50,086,800	26,271,211	23,356,342
o/w Road Fund levy	2,454,253,200	1,287,289,319	1,109,832,218
VAT	14,534,864,446	6,556,823,866	5,804,772,284
Domestic	8,480,934,720	3,769,407,552	2,849,733,669
External	6,053,929,725	2,787,416,313	2,955,038,615
National Health Insurance Levy (NHIL)	3,269,958,252	1,472,415,081	1,467,449,941
Customs Collection	1,317,819,550	607,022,559	527,839,032
Domestic Collection	1,952,138,702	865,392,522	939,610,908
GETFund Levy	3,277,033,843	1,087,617,947	1,467,905,165
Customs Collection	1,324,895,141	451,186,965	528,294,257
Domestic Collection	1,952,138,702	636,430,982	939,610,908
Communication Service Tax	651,739,818	298,362,210	282,128,839
E-Transaction Levy	6,963,386,254	1,462,311,113	93,728,578
Covid-19 Health Levy	1,141,566,246	376,716,861	640,059,744
TAXES ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE	9,029,968,322	4,239,198,023	4,157,699,749
Imports	9,029,968,322	4,239,198,023	4,157,699,749
Import Duty	9,029,968,322	4,239,198,023	4,157,699,749
Tax Refunds	-3,170,021,600	-1,360,081,364	-1,778,864,501
SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS	772,423,715	386,211,858	210,000,000
SSNIT Contribution to NHIL	772,423,715	386,211,858	210,000,000
NON-TAX REVENUE	13,849,819,743	7,074,303,447	5,462,956,517
Retention	8,318,614,084	3,707,848,956	2,445,684,096
Lodgement	5,531,205,660	3,366,454,490	3,017,272,421
Fees & Charges	916,989,325	505,696,235	350,275,543
Dividend/Interest & Profits (Others)	398,319,638	143,527,078	104,870,934
Dividend/Interest & Profits from Oil	3,589,451,005	2,512,615,704	2,446,980,046
Surface Rentals from Oil/PHF Interest	6,131,975	3,065,987	23,281,380
Yield from Capping Policy	152,313,717	69,989,485	91,864,518
OTHER REVENUE	4,756,028,753	2,163,546,244	1,819,054,552
ESLA Proceeds	4,756,028,753	2,163,546,244	1,819,054,552
Energy Debt Recovery Levy	2,739,050,000	1,436,669,130	296,234,004
Public Lighting Levy	222,499,612	110,426,325	0
National Electrification Scheme Levy	148,193,035	73,176,374	0
Price Stabilisation & Recovery Levy	816,206,106	269,348,015	798,021,065
Delta Fund	565,680,000	186,674,400	492,472,325
Pollution and Sanitation Levy	264,400,000	87,252,000	232,327,158
DOMESTIC REVENUE	99,546,670,517	43,100,834,874	37,558,317,822
GRANTS	970,175,592	320,157,945	249,536,665
Project Grants	970,175,592	320,157,945	249,536,665
Programme Grants	0	0	0
TOTAL REVENUE & GRANTS	100,516,846,109	43,420,992,819	37,807,854,487
Memorandum items			
Taxes on Income and Property (% of GDP)	7.6	3.3	3.0
Non-oil Taxes on Income and Property (% of non-oil GDP)	7.2	3.0	2.6
Taxes on Goods and Services (% of GDP)	7.2	2.8	2.5
Taxes on International Trade (% of GDP)	1.8	0.8	0.8
Tax Revenue (Net of Tax Refunds, % of GDP)	16.0	6.7	6.0
Non-Oil Tax Revenue (Net of Tax Refunds, % of non-oil GD	15.8	6.4	5.6
Non-Oil Tax Revenue (Gross, % of GDP)	16.0	6.5	5.8
Non-Tax Revenue (% of GDP)	2.8	1.4	1.1
Domestic Revenue (% of GDP)	19.8	8.6	7.5
Non-Oil Domestic Revenue	18.5	7.7	6.4
Grants (% of GDP)	0.2	0.1	0.0
Total Oil Receipts	6,628,344,059	4,638,614,447	5,163,598,577
Non-Oil Tax Revenue (Gross)	80,305,658,826	32,713,921,935	29,151,834,101
Non-Oil Tax Revenue (Net)	77,135,637,226	31,353,840,570	27,372,969,601
Non-oil Taxes on Income and Property	35,259,709,166	14,430,847,855	12,609,350,544
Import Exemptions	4,011,430,006	832,499,152	1,138,064,452
Benchmark Oil Revenue	4,507,682,571	3,369,082,713	3,955,817,889
Nominal GDP	502,429,679,426	502,429,679,426	502,429,679,426
Non-Oil Nominal GDP	488,054,807,094	488,054,807,094	488,054,807,094

Appendix 2C: Economic Classification of Central Gov't Expenditure – H1 2022

<i>In GH¢ unless otherwise stated</i>	2022 Budget	2022 Prog. Q1+Q2	2022 Prov. Q1+Q2
II EXPENDITURE			
Compensation of Employees	35,841,237,277	17,920,618,639	17,119,746,318
Wages & Salaries	30,896,948,620	15,448,474,310	15,168,268,477
Social Contributions	4,944,288,658	2,472,144,329	1,951,477,841
Pensions	1,853,816,917	926,908,459	697,308,722
Gratuities	305,358,998	152,679,499	129,757,042
Social Security	2,785,112,742	1,392,556,371	1,124,412,078
Use of Goods and Services	9,149,050,595	3,731,707,735	2,210,461,522
o/w ABFA	946,613,340	645,341,101	830,721,757
Interest Payment	37,447,234,536	19,058,549,658	20,476,908,964
Domestic	28,943,813,785	14,831,567,204	15,861,874,334
External (Due)	8,503,420,751	4,226,982,454	4,615,034,631
Subsidies	326,482,442	107,739,206	167,031,890
Subsidies on Petroleum products	326,482,442	107,739,206	167,031,890
Grants to Other Government Units	26,828,362,838	11,761,770,739	10,145,150,086
National Health Fund (NHF)	3,367,610,481	1,469,911,681	973,297,247
Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETF)	2,600,802,275	1,086,044,752	975,403,284
Road Fund	1,947,806,343	813,366,274	730,504,092
Petroleum Related Funds	39,751,150	16,599,312	14,908,247
Dist. Ass. Common Fund	3,342,970,849	1,398,306,419	1,188,341,802
Ghana Infrastructure Fund (ABFA Capex)	441,752,892	330,170,106	387,670,153
Retention of Internally-Generated Funds (IGFs)	8,318,614,084	3,707,848,956	2,445,684,096
Transfer to the National Oil Company from Oil Revenue	1,683,052,872	702,810,343	1,207,780,689
Other Earmarked Funds	5,086,001,893	2,236,712,896	2,221,560,475
Youth Employment Agency	440,698,082	189,268,652	172,819,285
Student's Loan Trust	5,172,502	2,159,937	1,939,892
Export Development Levy	316,668,792	132,234,766	118,763,269
Ghana Airport Authority	396,025,067	193,528,148	208,544,856
Mineral Development Fund	266,324,015	111,211,760	99,881,995
Mineral Income Investment Fund	1,342,282,448	600,653,827	690,287,139
GRA Retention	2,314,069,117	1,005,667,341	927,538,151
Plastic Waste Recycling Fund	4,761,871	1,988,465	1,785,889
Social Benefits	187,095,202	106,902,428	0
Lifeline Consumers of Electricity	187,095,202	106,902,428	0
Other Expenditure	9,453,843,105	3,360,666,396	4,642,026,763
ESLA Transfers	4,429,546,310	2,055,807,038	1,691,366,459
Other Critical spending (IPPs)	4,024,296,794	804,859,359	2,950,660,304
Finsec (GAT)	1,000,000,000	500,000,000	0
Capital Expenditure	16,395,724,828	6,153,300,830	7,107,515,154
Domestic financed	7,795,124,920	3,315,102,860	749,008,553
o/w MDAs CAPEX ABFA	1,609,242,678	1,202,762,528	530,297,411
Foreign financed	8,600,599,908	2,838,197,970	6,358,506,601
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	135,629,030,822	62,201,255,630	61,868,840,697
APPROPRIATION	145,472,347,865.6	99,462,005,603.9	67,491,672,927.7
Total Expenditure	135,629,030,822.4	92,709,115,121.3	61,868,840,697.0
Arrears Clearance (net change)	1,900,000,000.0	1,235,000,000.0	505,856,949.9
Amortisation	7,943,317,043.2	5,517,890,482.7	5,116,975,280.9
Memorandum items:			
Compensation of Employees	7.1	5.4	3.4
Wage and Salaries	6.1	4.6	3.0
Wage and Salaries (% of Tax Revenue)	0.4	4.4	3.2
Goods and Services	1.8	1.1	0.4
Interest Payments	7.5	5.8	4.1
Subsidies	0.1	0.0	0.0
Recurrent Expenditure	20.7	14.8	9.6
Capital Expenditure	3.3	1.8	1.4
Total Capital Expenditure (incl.those under Grants to other Gov't Units)	4.9	2.8	2.1
Total Expenditure	27.0	18.5	12.3
Total Capital Exp (incl. those under Grants to other Gov't Units)	24,408,833,013	13,823,615,869	10,699,275,170
ABFA CAPEX	2,208,764,460	2,066,425,354	1,938,350,765
Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA)	3,155,377,800	2,952,036,220	2,769,072,522
Benchmark Oil Revenue	4,507,682,571	4,217,194,600	3,955,817,889
Nominal GDP	502,429,679,426	502,429,679,426	502,429,679,426
Non-Oil Nominal GDP	488,054,807,094	488,054,807,094	488,054,807,094

Appendix 3A: Summary of Central Government Operations - 2022

<i>In GH¢ unless otherwise stated</i>	2022 Budget	2022 Revised Budget	2022 Adjustment
I. REVENUES			
Total Revenue & Grants	100,516,846,109	96,842,134,702	-3,674,711,407
(per cent of GDP)	20.0	16.4	-3.6
Domestic Revenue	99,546,670,517	95,653,753,593	-3,892,916,924
Tax Revenue	80,168,398,306	74,425,752,487	-5,742,645,819
Taxes on Income and Property	38,292,470,245	38,976,222,425	683,752,180
Personal	13,643,562,951	12,748,984,875	-894,578,077
Company Taxes	18,035,583,180	16,477,198,016	-1,558,385,164
Company Taxes on Oil	1,693,613,869	3,144,849,599	1,451,235,729
Other Direct Taxes	4,919,710,245	6,605,189,936	1,685,479,692
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	36,015,981,339	30,028,329,375	-5,987,651,964
Excises	6,177,432,480	6,177,432,480	0
VAT	14,534,864,446	15,402,925,770	868,061,324
National Health Insurance Levy (NHIL)	3,269,958,252	3,040,752,478	-229,205,774
GETFund Levy	3,277,033,843	3,094,318,983	-182,714,860
Communication Service Tax	651,739,818	580,947,682	-70,792,136
E-Transaction Levy	6,963,386,254	611,000,000	-6,352,386,254
Covid-19 Health Levy	1,141,566,246	1,120,951,982	-20,614,264
International Trade Taxes	9,029,968,322	8,573,275,841	-456,692,481
Import Duties	9,029,968,322	8,573,275,841	-456,692,481
Tax Refunds	-3,170,021,600	-3,152,075,154	17,946,446
Social Contributions	772,423,715	511,225,702	-261,198,013
Non-Tax Revenue	13,849,819,743	15,960,746,652	2,110,926,909
Other Revenue	4,756,028,753	4,756,028,753	0
Grants	970,175,592	1,188,381,108	218,205,517
Project Grants	970,175,592	1,188,381,108	218,205,517
Programme Grants	0	0	0
II. EXPENDITURE			
Total Expenditure	135,629,030,822	133,842,472,169	-1,786,558,653
(percent of GDP)	27.0	22.6	-4.4
Compensation of Employees	35,841,237,277	37,948,992,821	2,107,755,544
Wages & Salaries	30,896,948,620	32,955,763,558	2,058,814,938
(percent of GDP)	6.1	5.6	-0.6
Social Contributions	4,944,288,658	4,993,229,263	48,940,606
Use of Goods and Services	9,149,050,595	5,866,619,270	-3,282,431,325
Interest Payment	37,447,234,536	41,361,592,947	3,914,358,411
Domestic	28,943,813,785	31,345,638,700	2,401,824,914
External	8,503,420,751	10,015,954,248	1,512,533,497
Subsidies	326,482,442	326,482,442	0
Grants to Other Government Units	26,828,362,838	23,683,877,918	-3,144,484,920
Social Benefits	187,095,202	169,686,511	-17,408,691
Other Expenditure	9,453,843,105	10,784,985,125	1,331,142,020
Capital Expenditure	16,395,724,828	13,700,235,135	-2,695,489,693
Domestic Financed	7,795,124,920	4,207,112,741	-3,588,012,179
Foreign Financed	8,600,599,908	9,493,122,394	892,522,486
Overall Balance (Commitment)	-35,112,184,714	-37,000,337,467	-1,888,152,754
(percent of GDP)	-7.0	-6.3	0.7
Arrears clearance (net change)	-1,900,000,000	-1,900,000,000	0
Overall Balance (Cash)	-37,012,184,714	-38,900,337,467	-1,888,152,754
(percent of GDP)	-7.4	-6.6	0.8
Discrepancy	0	0	0
Overall balance (incl. Divestiture and Discrepancy)	-37,012,184,714	-38,900,337,467	-1,888,152,754

Appendix 3A: Summary of Central Government Operations – 2022

<i>In GH¢ unless otherwise stated</i>	2022 Budget	2022 Revised Budget	2022 Adjustment
Financing	37,012,184,714	38,900,337,467	1,888,152,754
Foreign (net)	4,551,307,273	10,880,493,231	6,329,185,958
Borrowing	12,494,624,316	20,610,368,928	8,115,744,611
Project Loans	7,630,424,316	8,304,741,286	674,316,970
Programme Loans	0	2,375,254,494	2,375,254,494
Sovereign (Eurobonds, Green Bonds, Term Loans, Others)	4,864,200,000	9,930,373,148	5,066,173,148
Amortisation (due)	-7,943,317,043	-9,729,875,696	-1,786,558,653
Exceptional financing	4,539,920,000	0	-4,539,920,000
IMF SDR	4,539,920,000	0	-4,539,920,000
Domestic (net)	28,799,955,542	30,685,326,021	1,885,370,479
Banking	14,341,265,508	19,618,822,437	5,277,556,928
Bank of Ghana	0	8,387,663,890	8,387,663,890
Comm. Banks	14,341,265,508	11,231,158,547	-3,110,106,961
Non-banks	13,985,383,364	11,066,503,584	-2,918,879,779
Other Domestic	473,306,670	0	-473,306,670
Ghana Petroleum Funds	-405,691,431	-839,919,692	-434,228,260
Transfer to Ghana Petroleum Funds	-1,352,304,771	-2,665,481,785	-1,313,177,013
o/w Stabilisation Fund	-946,613,340	-1,865,837,249	-919,223,909
o/w Heritage Fund	-405,691,431	-799,644,535	-393,953,104
Net Transfer from Ghana Stabilisation Fund	946,613,340	1,825,562,093	878,948,753
Sinking Fund	0	-1,825,562,093	-1,825,562,093
Contingency Fund	-473,306,670	0	473,306,670
Memorandum items			
Domestic Revenue	99,546,670,517	95,653,753,593	-3,892,916,924
(percent of GDP)	19.8	16.2	-3.7
Domestic expenditure	89,581,196,378	82,987,756,827	-6,593,439,551
(percent of GDP)	17.8	14.0	-3.8
Domestic Primary Balance	9,965,474,139	12,665,996,766	2,700,522,627
(percent of GDP)	2.0	2.1	0.2
Primary Balance	435,049,822	2,461,255,480	2,026,205,658
(percent of GDP)	0.1	0.4	0.3
Non-oil Primary Balance	-6,193,294,237	-9,626,948,715	-3,433,654,478
(percent of GDP)	-1.2	-1.6	-0.4
Overall Balance (cash, discrepancy)	-37,012,184,714	-38,900,337,467	-1,888,152,754
(percent of GDP)	-7.4	-6.6	0.8
Oil Revenue	6,628,344,059	12,088,204,195	5,459,860,136
(percent of GDP)	1.3	2.0	0.7
Non-Oil Revenue and Grants	93,888,502,049	84,753,930,506	-9,134,571,543
(percent of GDP)	18.7	14.3	-4.4
Benchmark Oil Revenue	4,507,682,571	8,884,939,283	4,377,256,712
(percent of GDP)	0.9	1.5	0.6
Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA)	3,155,377,800	6,219,457,498	3,064,079,698
(percent of GDP)	0.6	1.1	0.4
Nominal GDP	502,429,679,426	591,883,324,323	89,453,644,897
Non-Oil Nominal GDP	488,054,807,094	550,324,489,297	62,269,682,203

Appendix 3B: Economic Classification of Central Gov't Revenue - 2022

<i>In GH¢ unless otherwise stated</i>	2022 Budget	2022 Revised Budget	2022 Adjustment
TAX REVENUE	80,168,398,306	74,425,752,487	-5,742,645,819
TAXES ON INCOME & PROPERTY	38,292,470,245	38,976,222,425	683,752,180
Personal	13,643,562,951	12,748,984,875	-894,578,077
PAYE	12,281,511,753	11,814,222,715	-467,289,038
Self Employed	1,362,051,198	934,762,160	-427,289,038
Companies	18,035,583,180	16,477,198,016	-1,558,385,164
Company Taxes on Oil	1,693,613,869	3,144,849,599	1,451,235,729
Others	4,919,710,245	6,605,189,936	1,685,479,692
Other Direct Taxes	3,516,657,810	5,307,124,022	1,790,466,212
o/w Royalties from Oil	1,339,147,210	2,484,218,525	1,145,071,315
o/w Mineral Royalties	1,677,853,060	2,574,048,108	896,195,048
National Fiscal Stabilisation Levy	754,233,838	613,103,696	-141,130,143
Finsec clean-up Levy	252,793,529	288,937,152	36,143,623
Airport Tax	396,025,067	396,025,067	0
TAXES ON DOMESTIC GOODS AND SERVICES	36,015,981,339	30,028,329,375	-5,987,651,964
Excises	6,177,432,480	6,177,432,480	0
Excise Duty	670,883,363	670,883,363	0
Petroleum Tax	5,506,549,117	5,506,549,117	0
o/w Energy Fund levy	50,086,800	50,086,800	0
o/w Road Fund levy	2,454,253,200	2,454,253,200	0
VAT	14,534,864,446	15,402,925,770	868,061,324
Domestic	8,480,934,720	8,950,149,764	469,215,043
External	6,053,929,725	6,452,776,006	398,846,281
National Health Insurance Levy (NHIL)	3,269,958,252	3,040,752,478	-229,205,774
Customs Collection	1,317,819,550	1,144,447,238	-173,372,312
Domestic Collection	1,952,138,702	1,896,305,240	-55,833,462
GETFund Levy	3,277,033,843	3,094,318,983	-182,714,860
Customs Collection	1,324,895,141	1,146,360,951	-178,534,190
Domestic Collection	1,952,138,702	1,947,958,032	-4,180,670
Communication Service Tax	651,739,818	580,947,682	-70,792,136
E-Transaction Levy	6,963,386,254	611,000,000	-6,352,386,254
Covid-19 Health Levy	1,141,566,246	1,120,951,982	-20,614,264
TAXES ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE	9,029,968,322	8,573,275,841	-456,692,481
Imports	9,029,968,322	8,573,275,841	-456,692,481
Import Duty	9,029,968,322	8,573,275,841	-456,692,481
Tax Refunds	-3,170,021,600	-3,152,075,154	17,946,446
Tax Refunds	-3,170,021,600	-3,152,075,154	17,946,446
SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS	772,423,715	511,225,702	-261,198,013
SSNIT Contribution to NHIL	772,423,715	511,225,702	-261,198,013
NON-TAX REVENUE	13,849,819,743	15,960,746,652	2,110,926,909
Retention	8,318,614,084	8,318,614,084	0
Lodgement	5,531,205,660	7,642,132,569	2,110,926,909
Fees & Charges	916,989,325	652,646,665	-264,342,660
Dividend/Interest & Profits (Others)	398,319,638	298,000,000	-100,319,638
Dividend/Interest & Profits from Oil	3,589,451,005	6,451,789,582	2,862,338,576
Surface Rentals from Oil/PHF Interest	6,131,975	7,346,490	1,214,515
Property Rate Collection	468,000,000	39,390,000	-428,610,000
Yield from Capping Policy	152,313,717	192,959,832	40,646,115
OTHER REVENUE	4,756,028,753	4,756,028,753	0
ESLA Proceeds	4,756,028,753	4,756,028,753	0
Energy Debt Recovery Levy	2,739,050,000	2,739,050,000	0
Public Lighting Levy	222,499,612	222,499,612	0
National Electrification Scheme Levy	148,193,035	148,193,035	0
Price Stabilisation & Recovery Levy	816,206,106	816,206,106	0
Delta Fund	565,680,000	565,680,000	0
Pollution and Sanitation Levy	264,400,000	264,400,000	0
DOMESTIC REVENUE	99,546,670,517	95,653,753,593	-3,892,916,924
GRANTS	970,175,592	1,188,381,108	218,205,517
Project Grants	970,175,592	1,188,381,108	218,205,517
Programme Grants	0	0	0
TOTAL REVENUE & GRANTS	100,516,846,109	96,842,134,702	-3,674,711,407
Memorandum items			
Taxes on Income and Property (% of GDP)	7.6	6.6	-1.0
Non-oil Taxes on Income and Property (% of non-oil GDP)	7.2	6.1	-1.2
Taxes on Goods and Services (% of GDP)	7.2	5.1	-2.1
Taxes on International Trade (% of GDP)	1.8	1.4	-0.3
Tax Revenue (Net of Tax Refunds, % of GDP)	16.0	12.6	-3.4
Non-Oil Tax Revenue (Net of Tax Refunds, % of non-oil GDP)	15.8	12.5	-3.3
Non-Oil Tax Revenue (Gross, % of GDP)	16.0	12.2	-3.8
Non-Tax Revenue (% of GDP)	2.8	2.7	-0.1
Domestic Revenue (% of GDP)	19.8	16.2	-3.7
Non-Oil Domestic Revenue	18.5	14.1	-4.4
Grants (% of GDP)	0.2	0.2	0.0
Total Oil Receipts	6,628,344,059	12,088,204,195	5,459,860,136
Non-Oil Tax Revenue (Gross)	80,305,658,826	71,948,759,517	-8,356,899,309
Non-Oil Tax Revenue (Net)	77,135,637,226	68,796,684,363	-8,338,952,863
Non-oil Taxes on Income and Property	35,259,709,166	33,347,154,302	-1,912,554,864
Import Exemptions	2,388,782,389	2,388,782,389	0
Benchmark Oil Revenue	4,507,682,571	8,884,939,283	4,377,256,712
Nominal GDP	502,429,679,426	591,883,324,323	89,453,644,897
Non-Oil Nominal GDP	488,054,807,094	550,324,489,297	62,269,682,203

Appendix 3C: Economic Classification of Central Gov't Expenditure - 2022

<i>In GH¢ unless otherwise stated</i>	2022 Budget	2022 Revised Budget	2022 Adjustment
II EXPENDITURE			
Compensation of Employees	35,841,237,277	37,948,992,821	2,107,755,544
Wages & Salaries	30,896,948,620	32,955,763,558	2,058,814,938
Social Contributions	4,944,288,658	4,993,229,263	48,940,606
Pensions	1,853,816,917	1,483,551,571	-370,265,346
Gratuities	305,358,998	356,650,763	51,291,766
Social Security	2,785,112,742	3,153,026,929	367,914,187
Use of Goods and Services	9,149,050,595	5,866,619,270	-3,282,431,325
o/w ABFA	946,613,340	1,865,837,249	919,223,909
Interest Payment	37,447,234,536	41,361,592,947	3,914,358,411
Domestic	28,943,813,785	31,345,638,700	2,401,824,914
External (Due)	8,503,420,751	10,015,954,248	1,512,533,497
Subsidies	326,482,442	326,482,442	0
Subsidies on Petroleum products	326,482,442	326,482,442	0
Grants to Other Government Units	26,828,362,838	23,683,877,918	-3,144,484,920
National Health Fund (NHF)	3,367,610,481	1,868,472,354	-1,499,138,127
Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETF)	2,600,802,275	1,788,202,661	-812,599,613
Road Fund	1,947,806,343	1,418,309,530	-529,496,812
Petroleum Related Funds	39,751,150	28,945,092	-10,806,057
Dist. Ass. Common Fund	3,342,970,849	3,036,947,097	-306,023,752
Ghana Infrastructure Fund (ABFA Capex)	441,752,892	870,724,050	428,971,158
Retention of Internally-Generated Funds (IGFs)	8,318,614,084	8,318,614,084	0
Transfer to the National Oil Company from Oil Revenue	1,683,052,872	1,851,162,363	168,109,491
Other Earmarked Funds	5,086,001,893	4,502,500,686	-583,501,207
Youth Employment Agency	440,698,082	317,626,854	-123,071,228
Student's Loan Trust Fund	5,172,502	3,357,289	-1,815,213
Ghana EXIM Bank Ltd	316,668,792	230,584,712	-86,084,079
Ghana Airport Company Ltd.	396,025,067	396,025,067	0
Mineral Development Fund	266,324,015	297,507,768	31,183,753
Mineral Income Investment Fund	1,342,282,448	1,190,031,074	-152,251,374
GRA Retention	2,314,069,117	2,063,900,531	-250,168,586
Plastic Waste Recycling Fund	4,761,871	3,467,392	-1,294,480
Social Benefits	187,095,202	169,686,511	-17,408,691
Lifeline Consumers of Electricity	187,095,202	169,686,511	-17,408,691
Other Expenditure	9,453,843,105	10,784,985,125	1,331,142,020
ESLA Transfers	4,429,546,310	4,429,546,310	0
Other Critical spending (IPPs)	4,024,296,794	6,355,438,815	2,331,142,020
Finsec (GAT)	1,000,000,000	0	-1,000,000,000
Capital Expenditure	16,395,724,828	13,700,235,135	-2,695,489,693
Domestic Financed	7,795,124,920	4,207,112,741	-3,588,012,179
o/w MDAs CAPEX ABFA	1,609,242,678	3,171,923,324	1,562,680,646
Foreign Financed	8,600,599,908	9,493,122,394	892,522,486
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	135,629,030,822	133,842,472,169	-1,786,558,653
APPROPRIATION	145,472,347,866	145,472,347,866	0
Total Expenditure	135,629,030,822	133,842,472,169	-1,786,558,653
Arrears Clearance (net change)	1,900,000,000	1,900,000,000	0
Amortisation	7,943,317,043	9,729,875,696	1,786,558,653
Memorandum items:			0
Compensation of Employees	7.1	6.4	-0.7
Wage and Salaries	6.1	5.6	-0.6
Wage and Salaries (% of Tax Revenue)	38.5	44.3	5.7
Goods and Services	1.8	1.0	-0.8
Interest Payments	7.5	7.0	-0.5
Subsidies	0.1	0.1	0.0
Recurrent Expenditure	20.7	18.0	-2.7
Capital Expenditure	3.3	2.3	-0.9
Total Capital Expenditure (incl.those under Grants to other Gov't Units)	4.9	3.5	-1.3
Total Expenditure	27.0	22.6	-4.4
Total Capital Exp (incl. those under Grants to other Gov't Units)	24,408,833,013	20,872,511,696	-3,536,321,316
ABFA CAPEX	2,208,764,460	4,353,620,249	2,144,855,789
Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA)	3,155,377,800	6,219,457,498	3,064,079,698
Benchmark Oil Revenue	4,507,682,571	8,884,939,283	4,377,256,712
Nominal GDP	502,429,679,426	591,883,324,323	89,453,644,897
Non-Oil Nominal GDP	488,054,807,094	550,324,489,297	62,269,682,203



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