

2023

MID-YEAR FISCAL AND MONETARY POLICY REVIEW

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FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

GDP

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4.2% GDP growth in Q1 2023

INFLATION



Declined to 42.5% in Q2 2023. Supported by monetary policy tightening, relative stability in the exchange rate and stable ex-pump petroleum prices.

EXCHANGE RATE



24% average depreciation of Cedi against its major trading currencies in Q2 of 2023

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS



Deficit of USD 107.81 million recorded in H1 2023

INTEREST RATES



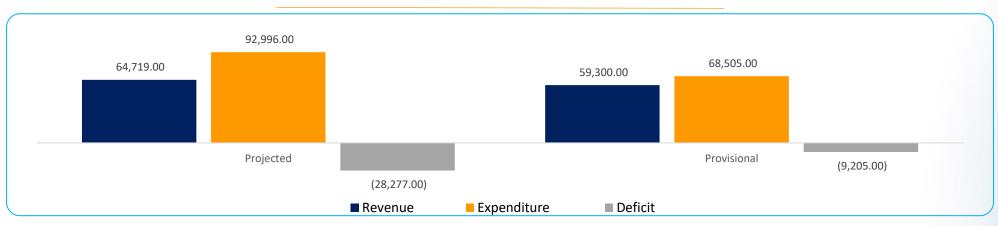
Trended upwards across the spectrum of the yield curve

GROSS
INTERNATIONAL
RESERVES

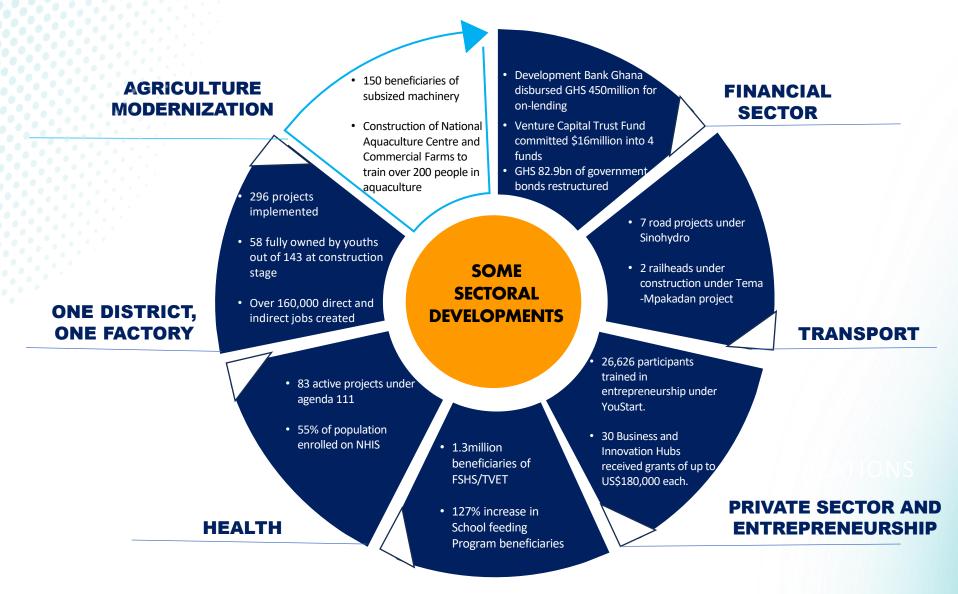


To cover at least 2.7 months of imports of goods and services

FINANCIAL POSITION JAN - JUN 2023







EDUCATION



IMF-SUPPORTED POST COVID-19 PROGRAM FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

TARGETED INTERVENTIONS



- Cumulative fiscal adjustment of 5.1% in 3 years.
- Protect the vulnerable by enhancing existing social protection Programs-(LEAP, NHIS etc.)
- Structural reforms in tax policy, revenue administration, public financial management and financial sector.
- Bring inflation under control through prudent monetary policy and eliminating monetary financing of the budget.
- Focus on preserving financial stability after the Domestic Debt Exchange Program (DDEP).
- Reforms to encourage private investment, strengthen growth, and
- create more jobs.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY



- Intensive sensitization/outreach program for stakeholders on the International Monetary Fund (IMF).
- Monthly monitoring of the Program by Cabinet, the Economic Management Team (EMT), and the Economic Policy Coordination Committee (EPCC).
- Weekly monitoring of the Program through Thematic Working Groups (TWGs).
- Implementation of a strategy to support effective communication of the program.

STATUS OF PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGETS



- Build-up of US\$1,029.1 million of Net International Reserves (NIR).
- Bank of Ghana claims on the Central Government and public entities now zero.
- Primary fiscal balance, amounted to a surplus of GH¢8.8 billion (1.1% of GDP) against the end-June program target of a deficit of GH¢4.0 billion.
- Non-accumulation of external debt payments arrears by Government and the Bank of Ghana.
- June headline inflation of 42.5%, within The Monetary Policy Consultation Clause (MPCC) end-June 2023 target of 42.1%± 3.
- Non-Oil revenue of GH¢50.1 billion.
- Social spending on LEAP, NHIS etc. amounted to GH¢1.7 billion.
- Net change in payables of the Central Government to IPPs, stood at about GH¢3,500 million.





KEY STRUCTURAL REFORMS UPDATE

Energy Sector Recovery Plan

- IPP Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) renegotiations
- IPP Debt restructuring
- Implementation of quarterly tariff adjustments to reflect exchange rate, inflation and fuel price changes
- Publishing of new policy directive on procurement of new IPPs by end-2023
- Establishment of framework to improve operational efficiency of ECG/PSP and NEDCo
- Development and operationalizing of framework to guide the granting of energy sector subsidies.
- Completion of categorization of MDAs and installation of pre-paid meters to non-strategic MDAs.
- Implementation of a mechanism to enforce the Cash Waterfall Mechanism (CWM) guideline
- Improvement of collection efficiency and reduce losses through private participation in the retail end of ECG's business (billing, collection, among others)
- Energy Sector Legacy Debt Validation Exercise

COCOBOD Turn-Around Strategy

- Change in the Producer Pricing formula, from Net FoB to Gross FoB
- Reduction of the operational cost share of the gross FoB from 58.2% to 35%.
- Phasing out quasi-fiscal expenditures- Cocoa Road Projects to be phased out in subsequent years.
- COCOBOD debt exchange as part of cost rationalization

Arrears Clearance and Prevention Strategy

- Alignment of the quarterly budget allotments with cash
- MDAs to revise their cash plans on a quarterly basis to reflect the allotments received
- All MDAs required to use the Ghana Electronic Procurement Systems (GHANEPS) for all procurement activities to enhance transparency and efficiency
- Establishment of an office responsible for compliance to monitor and report on commitments and arrears accumulation.

Public-Sector State-Owned Enterprise (SOE) Reforms

- Improvement in the performance and competitiveness through the Code of Corporate Governance for specified entities and public service organizations
- Sale of assets of 17 defunct/ inactive wholly owned State entities with market value of about GH¢1.10 billion

Ghana Financial Sector Strengthening Strategy

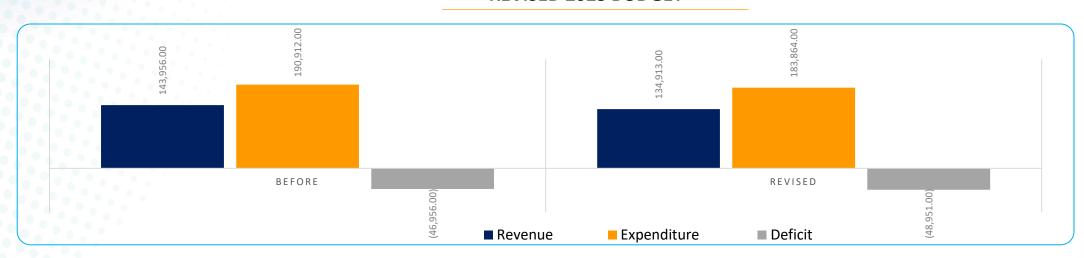
- 5% of GDP (over GH¢22.5 billion) spent to protect depositors and investors, and to preserve the stability of the entire financial system.
- Domestic Debt Exchange Program (DDEP) to restore macroeconomic stability and debt sustainability
- Phase 2 of the DDEP comprising GH¢8.1 Billion of Cocoa Bills, US\$ 808.99 Million of domestically issued US\$-denominated bonds and GH¢29.2 billion of Pension funds
- Deployment of GH¢28.8billion resource envelope under the Ghana Financial Stability Fund (GFSF)

Revenue Policy and Administration Reforms

- Development of a Ghana National Revenue Policy (GNRP) to underpin government's policy direction and strategies on revenue in the short to medium term.
- Review and update of Ghana's policy on Tax Treaty Negotiation to conform with international standards.
- Collation of new fees and charges by Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)



REVISED 2023 BUDGET



2023 REVISED MACROECONOMIC TARGETS

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OVERALL GDP 1.5%	NON-OIL GDP 1.5%	INFLATION End Period Inflation 31.3%	PRIMARY BALANCE -0.5% of GDP	GROSS INTERNATIONAL RESERVES Coverage of at least 0.8 months of imports of goods and services





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