



REPUBLIC OF GHANA



# The Annual Public Debt Report

for the 2021 Financial Year



Submitted to  
Parliament on Thursday,  
31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021

By

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Minister for Finance

*In Fulfilment of the Requirements  
of Section 72 of the Public Financial  
Management Act, 2016 (Act 921)*



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

# Annual Public Debt Report for the 2021 Financial Year



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## *The 2021 Annual Public Debt Report*

The 2021 Annual Public Debt Report is available on the internet at:  
[www.mofep.gov.gh](http://www.mofep.gov.gh)



## **Acronyms and Abbreviations**

ABED	-	Arab Bank for Economic Development
ABG	-	Access Bank (Ghana) Plc
ABN	-	ABN Amro Bank N.V.
ABP	-	Annual Borrowing Plan
ABSA	-	Absa Bank Ghana Limited
ADB	-	Agricultural Development Bank
ADF	-	African Development Fund
AfDB	-	African Development Bank
AMCs	-	Asset Management Companies
AMI	-	Asset Management Industry
APDR	-	Annual Public Debt Report
APEX	-	ARB Apex Bank Limited
AQR	-	Asset Quality Review
ATM	-	Average Time to Maturity
ATR	-	Average Time to Re-fixing
BAAG	-	Bank Austria AG
BADB	-	Banco do Brazil
BANS	-	Banco Santander, S.A
BBNV	-	Belfius Bank NV/SA
BBP	-	Barclays Bank Plc
BCP	-	Business Continuity Plan
BELG	-	Government of Belgium
BHI	-	Bank Hapoalim
BMH	-	Mees Pierson NV
BMS	-	Bond Market Specialists
BNDS	-	Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Economico E Sociale
BNP	-	Banque National de Paris
BoG	-	Bank of Ghana
BOST	-	Bulk Oil Storage and Transportation Company Limited
BSB	-	Blackstar Brokerage Limited
CALB	-	CAL Bank Limited
CARES	-	COVID-19 Alleviation and Revitalisation of Enterprises Support
CBG	-	Consolidated Bank Ghana Limited
CCAB	-	Calyon Bank
CCRB	-	Cooperatieve Central Raiffeisen-Bank
CDB	-	China Development Bank Corporation
CESK	-	Ceska Sporitelna A. S. (CESK)
CI	-	Composite Index
CITI	-	Citi Group Bank
CMBK	-	Commerzbank



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CNY	-	Chinese Yuan
COMSEC	-	Commonwealth Secretariat
COVID-19	-	Coronavirus Disease of 2019
CPI	-	Consumer Price Index
CPIA	-	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CRAB	-	Cooperative Rabobank U. A.
CS-DRMS	-	Commonwealth Secretariat Debt Management Recording System
CSI	-	Credit Suisse International
CSOB	-	Ceskoslovenska Obchodni banka A.S
CWE	-	China International Water & Electric Corp
CZB	-	Government of Czech Republic
DBF	-	Deutsche Bank, Frankfurt
DBI	-	Deutsche Bank, Italy
DBL	-	Databank Brokerage Limited
DBL <sup>2</sup>	-	Deutsche Bank, London
DBNY	-	Deutsche Bank New York
DBSA	-	Deutsche Bank S.A. (Brazil)
DCC	-	Debt Carrying Capacity
DCRA	-	Domestic Credit Rating Agency
DESA	-	Deutsche Bank Sociedad Anonima Espanola
DMBs	-	Deposit Money Banks
DNSK	-	Danske Bank
DRP	-	Disaster Recovery Plan
DSA	-	Debt Sustainability Analysis
EBG	-	Ecobank Ghana Limited
EBID	-	Ecowas Bank for International Development
ECBT	-	Export Credit Bank of Turkey
ECGD	-	Export Credit Guarantee Department
EDI	-	Euroget de Invest S.A.
EDRL	-	Energy Debt Recovery Levy
EIB	-	European Investment Bank
ESLA	-	Energy Sector Levies Act
EUR	-	Euro
EXIC	-	Export-Import Bank of China
EXIM	-	Export-Import Bank of India
EXUS	-	Export-Import Bank of U.S.A.
FBL	-	Fidelity Bank Limited
FDI	-	Foreign Direct Investment
FH	-	Finance House
FMCs	-	Fund Management Companies
FMI	-	Fund Management Industry
FRA	-	Fiscal Responsibility Act
FRG	-	Government of the Fed. Rep. of Germany



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FRNG	-	Government of France
FX	-	Foreign Exchange
GACL	-	Ghana Airports Company Limited
GAT	-	Ghana Amalgamated Trust
GBP	-	Great British Pound
GCAA	-	Ghana Civil Aviation Authority
GCB	-	GCB Bank Limited
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GETFund	-	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GFIM	-	Ghana Fixed Income Market
GH¢	-	Ghana Cedi
GIR	-	Gross International Reserves
GMRA	-	Global Master Repurchase Agreement
GoG	-	Government of Ghana
GPCL	-	Ghana Post Company Limited
GPHA	-	Ghana Ports and Harbours Authority
GPRC	-	Government of the People's Rep. of China
GRIDCo	-	Ghana Grid Company Limited
GRK	-	Government of the Republic of Korea
GSE	-	Ghana Stock Exchange
GSS	-	Ghana Statistical Service
GTB	-	Guaranty Trust Bank (Ghana) Limited
GWCL	-	Ghana Water Company Limited
HSBC	-	HSBC Bank Plc
IBL	-	Investec Bank Limited
ICBC	-	Industrial & Commercial Bank of China
ICM	-	International Capital Market
ICMA	-	International Capital Market Association
ICS	-	IC Securities
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
IDA	-	International Development Association
IDB	-	Israel Discount Bank
IDR	-	Issuer Default Rating
IFAD	-	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMF	-	International Monetary Fund
INDG	-	Government of India
ING	-	Internationale Nederlanden Bank
INTS	-	Intesa Sanpaolo
IPPs	-	Independent Power Producers
IPTs	-	Initial Price Thoughts
IR	-	Interest Rate
ITG	-	Government of Italy
JBRs	-	Joint Book Runners



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JPM	-	J.P. Morgan Chase Europe
JPY	-	Japanese Yen
KBCB	-	KBC Bank n.v
KFED	-	Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Dev't.
KFWB	-	KFW IPEX-Bank GmbH
KRW	-	Korean Won
KWD	-	Kuwait Dinar
LI	-	Legislative Instrument
LIC-DSA	-	Low Income Country Debt Sustainability Analysis
LM	-	Liability Management
LMO	-	Liability Management Operation
LSE	-	London Stock Exchange
MDAs	-	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
MFIs	-	Microfinance Institutions
MGCSP	-	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
MLGRD	-	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMTL	-	Metro Mass Transit Limited
MoC	-	Ministry of Communications
MoD	-	Ministry of Defence
MoEd	-	Ministry of Education
MoE	-	Ministry of Energy
MoF	-	Ministry of Finance
MoFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MoH	-	Ministry of Health
MoT	-	Ministry of Transport
MoYS	-	Ministry of Youth and Sports
MPR	-	Monetary Policy Rate
MRD	-	Ministry of Railways Development
MRH	-	Ministry of Roads and Highways
MSWR	-	Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources
MTDS	-	Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy
MTFF	-	Medium-Term Fiscal Framework
NBG	-	National Borrowing Guidelines
NDF	-	Net Domestic Financing
NDF <sup>2</sup>	-	Nordic Development Fund
NIB	-	National Investment Bank
NIC	-	National Insurance Commission
NIS	-	National Identification System
NORB	-	Nordbanken International Division
NPC	-	Non-Paris Club
NPLs	-	Non-Performing Loans
NPRA	-	National Pensions Regulatory Authority
NTF	-	Nigeria Trust Fund





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o/w	-	of which
OBL	-	Obsidian Achernar Limited
ODA	-	Official Development Assistance
OFID	-	OPEC Fund for International Development
OGM	-	Office of Government Machinery
ORM	-	Operational Risk Management
PCOE	-	Poly Changda Overseas Engineering Co. Ltd
PDs	-	Primary Dealers
PFM	-	Public Financial Management
PIPs	-	Public Investment Projects
PPAs	-	Power Purchase Agreements
PPG	-	Public and Publicly Guaranteed
PPPs	-	Public Private Partnerships
PTIC	-	Poly Technologies Inc. China
PV	-	Present Value
RABO	-	Rabobank
Repo	-	Repurchase Agreement
RZB	-	Raiffeisen ZentralBank Osterreich AG
S&P	-	Standard & Poor's
SAR	-	Saudi Riyal
SARG	-	Government of Saudi Arabia
SBG	-	Stanbic Bank Ghana Limited
SBP	-	Social Bond Principles
SCB	-	Standard Chartered Bank
SDIs	-	Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions
SDR	-	Special Drawing Right
SEC	-	Securities and Exchange Commission
SGB	-	Societe General Ghana Limited
SOE	-	State-Owned Enterprise
SOEs	-	State-Owned Enterprises
SOGE	-	Societe Generale
SPAG	-	Government of Spain
SPV	-	Special Purpose Vehicle
SSA	-	Sub-Saharan Africa
SSNIT	-	Social Security and National Insurance Trust
ST	-	Short-Term
STC	-	State Transport Company
STX	-	STX Eng. And Construction Ghana Limited
T-Bill	-	Treasury Bill
TOR	-	Tema Oil Refinery
UG	-	University of Ghana
UK	-	United Kingdom
UNCM	-	Unicredit Bank AG Munich





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UNCR	-	Unicredit Bank of Austria
USD	-	United States Dollar
VRA	-	Volta River Authority
VTB	-	VTB Bank
WAL	-	Weighted Average Life
WEO	-	World Economic Outlook



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## Foreword

The 2021 Annual Public Debt Report (APDR) is the sixth consecutive report to be submitted to Parliament, in fulfilment of Section 72 of the Public Financial Management (PFM) Act, 2016 (Act 921). This report recounts all major debt management activities performed during the 2021 financial year, taking into account the debilitating effect of the 2019 Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) on debt operations. A comprehensive analysis of the total public debt portfolio, including contingent liabilities, is also provided to enhance transparency in Ghana's public debt management operations.

The focus of Government's fiscal policy over the past three (3) years was to achieve fiscal and debt sustainability, while also ensuring robust and inclusive economic growth. Prior to the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ghanaian economy was characterised by the following: robust growth rates which averaged about 7.0 percent; low and stable single-digit inflation rates; fiscal deficit within the fiscal responsibility threshold of 5.0 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP); and a public debt-to-GDP ratio which was well under control.

The emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic, however, presented a new source of risk to the Ghanaian economy. Apart from disrupting the global supply chains, the pandemic also adversely affected every sector of the Ghanaian economy. The most heavily-impacted sectors include: hotel and hospitality industry; trade and industry; agriculture; health; educational services; real estate; financial; and transportation services, particularly aviation. The toll on households was equally grave and has, for the most part, contributed to significant job losses in almost all sectors of the economy. As a result, Parliament had to suspend the fiscal rules under the Fiscal Responsibility Act (FRA), 2018 (Act 982)—which capped the annual fiscal deficit at 5.0 percent of GDP and also required the maintenance of a positive primary balance.

Government's effort to save lives and livelihoods during the COVID-19 pandemic put severe pressure on public finances, resulting in higher than programmed budget deficit and public debt levels. For instance, the fiscal deficit, which stood at 4.8 percent of GDP in 2019 rose to 11.7 percent of GDP in 2020, before declining to 9.6 percent of GDP in 2021. The unprecedented fiscal stimulus needed to shorten the impact of the global recession and avoid debilitating growth outcomes triggered a surge in sovereign debt levels around the world. Ghana was not spared from these global developments: the country's public debt-to-GDP ratio rose from 62.4 percent in 2019 to 76.1 percent in 2020, reaching 80.1 percent in 2021; and economic growth declined to 0.4 percent in 2020, from 6.5 percent in 2019.

In the quest to restore the economy to pre-COVID-19 growth levels, Government launched the GH¢100.0 billion Ghana COVID-19 Alleviation and Revitalisation of Enterprises Support (CARES) "Obaatan Pa" programme to mitigate the impact of the pandemic on the Ghanaian



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economy and ensure a stronger and a more resilient economy. The Ghana CARES programme is already yielding positive results.

Provisional GDP data for the first three (3) quarters of 2021 indicated that the economy had expanded at an annual average of 5.2 percent while the non-oil sector growth averaged 6.9 percent. The Bank of Ghana (BoG) complemented Government's fiscal policy measures by implementing appropriate monetary policy measures to ensure price and exchange rate stability.

In 2021, Ghana returned to the International Capital Markets (ICM) as the first sovereign in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic to issue United States Dollar (USD) bonds, with the order book peaking at US\$6,200.0 million, which was a commendable achievement amid a global pandemic. The transaction included a 4-year zero-coupon tranche, which was an innovative market-oriented solution to address post-COVID-19 challenges and improve the cash flow required for debt servicing and liability management. Ghana was the first emerging market sovereign to add a zero-coupon bullet tranche to its bond financing portfolio. This historic transaction strongly signaled investors' confidence in Ghana's fiscal consolidation programme for economic recovery and growth.

Despite the challenging global financing conditions, Ghana's medium-term prospects remain bright, bolstered by the recovery of prices for its main export commodities on international markets and Government's clear commitment to fiscal consolidation through aggressive domestic revenue mobilisation and expenditure rationalisation to achieve efficiency and ensure value for money. We are confident that the revenue measures outlined in the 2022 Budget Statement and Economic Policy will help to generate the much-needed domestic revenue to support our development agenda. The fiscal balance is also expected to return to the fiscal responsibility threshold over the medium-term.

Right Honourable Speaker, I am pleased to table the 2021 Annual Public Debt Report before Parliament for the consideration of Honourable Members.

God bless!!!



**Ken Ofori-Atta**

**Minister for Finance**



## **Executive Summary**

The year 2021 was particularly difficult for the global economy. Economic recovery was hampered by financial stress, occasional flare-ups of the COVID-19 pandemic, and lingering bottlenecks in global supply chains. In particular, the World Bank estimated that output and investments in emerging economies, including Ghana, would remain below pre-pandemic levels, largely due to tighter fiscal and monetary policies.

In 2021, Ghana's economy continued to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, spurred by strong fiscal consolidation measures aimed at containing the effects of the pandemic, keeping economic activities robust, and anchoring macroeconomic gains. These measures contributed to a sharp rebound of output in 2021 with an estimated healthy real GDP growth of 5.2 percent through the first three quarters

The major focus of Government's debt management strategy in 2021 was to continue with the ongoing liability management programme to reduce refinancing and interest rate risks in the portfolio. In light of the adverse spillover effect of the pandemic, Government issued Eurobonds on the ICM, new instruments on the domestic market, and reopened medium-term instruments to raise adequate financing to support the budget.

The provisional stock of outstanding public debt as at end-December 2021 was GH¢351,787.0 million (US\$58,640.0 million), comprising external debt of GH¢170,009.8 million (US\$28,339.2 million) and domestic debt of GH¢181,777.2 million (US\$30,300.8 million), respectively. As a percent of GDP, the debt-to-GDP ratio was 80.1<sup>1</sup> percent at end-December 2021, up from the 76.1 percent recorded in 2020. This was mainly attributed to the financial sector clean-up cost, energy sector payments to Independent Power Producers (IPPs), and COVID-19 related expenditures.

In addition, interest rates in the money market generally trended downwards in line with easing inflation expectations and the reduction of the BoG's Monetary Policy Rate (MPR). The rate on the 91-day Treasury Bill (T-bill) declined by 160 basis points from 14.09 percent as at end-December 2020 to 12.49 percent as at end-December 2021. Similarly, the interbank weighted average interest rate decreased by 88 basis points, from 13.56 percent recorded in December 2020 to 12.68 percent over the same period. The average lending rate of Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) also declined to 20.04 percent in December 2021 by

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<sup>1</sup> Based on provisional GDP figure of GH¢439,381.4 million



106 basis points from 21.10 percent recorded in the corresponding period in 2020, consistent with developments in the interbank market.

Sections 67, 73, and 76 of the PFM Law require a credit risk assessment to be conducted to ascertain the creditworthiness of all public entities before granting them financial support, in order to minimise the fiscal risks to Government that could arise from these public entities. In 2021, nine (9) entities were assessed based on different request lines. In addition, credit risk assessments were conducted on four (4) entities in the energy and aviation sectors seeking payroll support to address their short-term and medium-term financial challenges.

Government continued with efforts to bailout depositors and investors of failed financial institutions, following completion of the bailout exercise in the banking sector at the end of December 2020. Thus, the bailout for investors of the failed Fund Management Companies (FMCs), which started in 2020, continued in 2021. During the year under review, Government provided bailout packages to settle claims of investors of sixteen (16) failed FMCs for which liquidation orders had been obtained. Partial payments were also made on validated claims of customers of another seventeen (17) FMCs for which liquidation orders were still pending at the courts. This was done on humanitarian grounds to provide relief for investors who had gone a year without any payments.

Government is committed to pursuing appropriate fiscal consolidation measures to ensure a sustainable level of public debt, while also safeguarding macroeconomic stability through fiscal discipline and prudent debt management.



## **Section One: Introduction**

1. The 2021 APDR prepared by the Ministry of Finance (MoF) presents major developments in Ghana's public debt management activities during the financial year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021.
2. Pursuant to Section 72 of the PFM Act, the report is the sixth in the series following the passage of the Act. The preparation of the APDR is aimed at informing Parliament, the general public, and other stakeholders including lenders and investors in Government securities on actual borrowing and use of funds, changes in Government's public debt portfolio, as well as the steps taken to manage the portfolio.
3. The APDR comprehensively covers all Public and Publicly Guaranteed (PPG) debt (herein after referred to as Public Debt) and also provide highlights on other financing arrangements.
4. The provisional public debt-to-GDP ratio saw an increase from 76.1 percent recorded in 2020 to 80.1 percent in 2021. The rise in the debt stock in 2021 was partly due to financial sector clean-up costs, energy sector payments, and COVID-19 related expenditures.
5. The continued adverse effects of the pandemic necessitated the access to the ICM to raise the required financing to support the budget. Government was able to issue a 4-tranche Eurobond with a face value of US\$3,025.0 million. This included the country's first zero-coupon bond, which was an innovative financing instrument to create fiscal space via reduced interest cost over the medium-term. The transaction also marked the first sovereign USD bond issuance in SSA since the onset of the pandemic.
6. As part of measures to further mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on lives and livelihoods, Ghana received its share of Special Drawing Rights (SDR) allocation from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), in addition to the usual sources of financing.
7. This report provides details of performance outcomes for the year 2021 and outlook for the medium-term. The sections in the report focus on:
  - macroeconomic developments;
  - implementation of the 2021 debt management strategy;
  - Government borrowing and financing operations;
  - public debt developments;
  - liability management operations;
  - contingent liabilities;
  - other financing arrangements;
  - debt management strategy for 2022;
  - debt sustainability analysis; and
  - debt management reforms and initiatives.



## **Section Two: Macroeconomic Developments for 2021**

### **Global Economic Developments**

8. Global economic recovery efforts improved in 2021 despite the surge in the COVID-19 pandemic with the rapid spread of new variants.
9. The January 2022 World Economic Outlook (WEO) released by the IMF estimated global output growth of 5.9 percent in 2021, 0.5 percentage points lower than the October 2021 WEO update and a significant improvement over the contraction of 3.1 percent in 2020.
10. Economic activity in SSA grew by 4.0 percent in 2021, a significant improvement over the contraction of 1.7 percent during the previous year, supported by the removal of some COVID-19 restrictions, policy support, and higher commodity prices on international markets.
11. Global financial conditions tightened in emerging market and developing economies due to policy rate hikes to contain price pressures and outflows triggered by country-specific vulnerabilities, as well as the expectation of policy rate hikes in advanced economies and a strong dollar. The tightening of global financial market conditions worsened the outlook for several African countries, leading to credit downgrades by rating agencies.

### **Domestic Economic Developments**

12. On the domestic front, the economy continued its strong recovery from the COVID-19-related economic downturn. The recovery is underpinned by Government's decisive measures aimed at fiscal consolidation and anchoring macroeconomic gains, while at the same time containing the effects of the pandemic and keeping economic activities robust. These measures contributed to a sharp rebound of output in 2021. A summary of macroeconomic performance is highlighted as follows:
  - overall real GDP grew by an average of 5.2 percent for the first three quarters of 2021 against the annual target of 4.4;
  - non-oil GDP grew by an average of 6.9 percent for the same period in 2021;
  - end-December 2021 inflation was 12.6 percent, compared to 10.4 percent in the same period in 2020;
  - overall budget deficit (cash basis) end-December 2021 was 11.9 percent of GDP, against a target of 12.1. percent and compared to 15.0 percent of GDP recorded for the same period in 2020. Excluding financial and energy sector bailout costs, the overall budget deficit (cash basis) was 9.6 percent against a target of 9.4 percent;
  - the primary balance registered a deficit of 4.3 percent of GDP in 2021, compared to 8.6 percent of GDP for the same period in 2020. Excluding financial and energy sector bailout costs, the primary balance was 2.0 percent at end-December 2021.





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- provisional public debt as a percentage of GDP stood at 80.1 percent as at end-December 2021, up from 76.1 percent of GDP at end-December 2020, reflecting the impact of COVID-19 pandemic expenditures, financial sector clean-up costs and energy sector payments to IPPs;
- MPR was largely maintained at 14.5 percent in 2021, same as the end-2020 figure; and
- Gross International Reserves (GIR) was equivalent to 4.4 months of import cover at end-December 2021.

**Table 2.1: Recent Macroeconomic Performance, 2017-2021**

Description	2017	2018	2019	2020*	2021 Target	2021 Prov.
<b>Real Sector</b>						
Nominal GDP (GH¢'bn)	262.8	308.6	356.5	383.5	439.4	440.9***
Real GDP Growth (%)	8.1	6.2	6.5	0.4	4.4	5.2**
Non-oil GDP (GH¢'bn)	253.8	291.6	335.2	369.7	426.7	427.9***
Non-oil GDP Growth (%)	4.6	6.1	5.8	0.9	5.9	6.9**
<b>Fiscal and Debt Sectors</b>						
Fiscal Balance on Cash Basis (% of GDP)	(4.8)	(3.8)	(4.7)	(11.7)****	(9.4)****	(9.6)****
Primary Balance (% of GDP)	0.5	1.3	0.8	(5.3)****	(2.0)****	(2.0)****
Gross Public Debt (% of GDP)	55.5	57.6	62.4	70.1****	N/A	74.1****
Interest Rate (91-Day T-Bill) (%)	13.3	14.6	14.7	14.1	N/A	12.5
<b>Monetary and External Sectors</b>						
Year-on-Year CPI Inflation (%)	11.8	9.4	7.9	10.4	8±2	12.6
BoG Monetary Policy Rate (%)	20	17	16	14.5	N/A	14.5
Broad Money (M2+) (%)	16.7	15.4	21.7	29.6	N/A	12.5
Current Account Balance (% of GDP)	(3.4)	(3.2)	(2.8)	(3.1)	N/A	(3.3)
Gross International Reserves (US\$'bn)	7.6	7.0	8.4	8.6	N/A	9.7
Gross International Reserves (months of import cover)	4.3	3.7	4.0	4.0	N/A	4.4
Exchange Rate Dep (depr(-)/app(+)) (GH¢/US\$)	(4.9)	(8.4)	(12.9)	(3.9)	N/A	(4.1)

Source: Ministry of Finance, Bank of Ghana, and Ghana Statistical Service

\*Revised figures

\*\*Provisional GSS data for 2021 Q1 to Q3

\*\*\*Projected end-year estimates

\*\*\*\*Excludes financial sector bailout and energy sector bailout costs

### Real Sector Performance

- Provisional estimates released by the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) in December 2021 showed that overall real GDP growth for the first three (3) quarters of 2021 averaged 5.2 percent, compared to the projected growth of 4.4 percent and the 0.6 percent contraction recorded for the first three (3) quarters in 2020. Non-oil GDP growth for the first three (3) quarters of 2021 averaged 6.9 percent, compared to the annual target of 5.9 percent and 0.3 percent contraction for the same period in 2020 (Table 2.1).



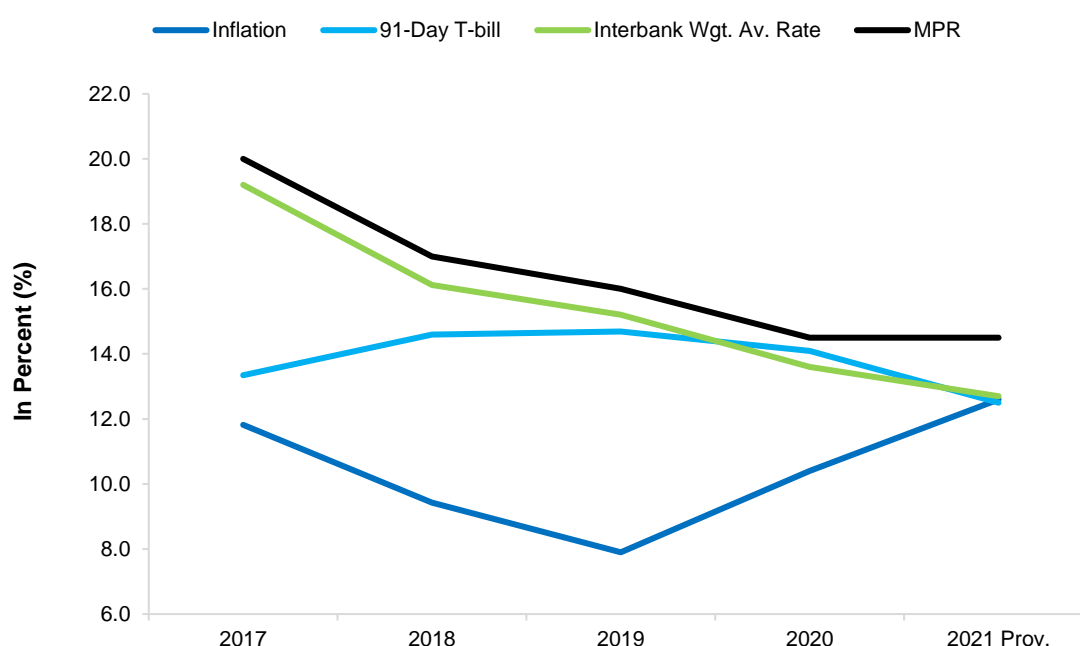


- The pick-up in growth performance indicates signs of strong recovery in economic activities in most sectors of the economy.

### Inflation

- The year-on-year Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation declined from 10.4 percent in December 2020 to 7.5 percent in May 2021. The price developments between the months of January and May 2021 were characterised by sharp disinflation on the back of well-anchored inflation expectations, exchange rate stability, and favourable food price base drifts carried over from 2020.
- However, inflation picked up to 10.6 percent in September 2021 on account of shocks from domestic fuel price adjustments and increasing domestic food prices arising from climate related factors such as delayed harvest, and world food price increases. Inflation further rose to 11.0 percent in October 2021 driven by non-food inflation on account of price increase in the transport and housing and utility components of the CPI, closing the 2021 financial year at 12.6 percent.
- At end-December 2021, the MPR was maintained at 14.50 percent from the end-December 2020 figure. However, the MPR was reduced by 100 basis points to 13.50 percent in May 2021 on account of favourable inflation expectations and as an additional measure to support the recovery of economic activity from the COVID-19 pandemic. The MPR remained unchanged until November 2021 when it was increased again to 14.50 percent on the back of expected price pressures.

**Figure 2.1: Inflation, MPR, Interbank Weighted Avg. & 91-Day T-Bill Rates, 2017 – 2021**



Source: Ministry of Finance, Bank of Ghana and Ghana Statistical Service



18. Interest rates in the money market broadly declined in line with easing inflation expectations and the MPR in 2021. The rate on the 91-day T-bill declined by 160 basis points to 12.49 percent as at end-December 2021 from 14.09 percent as at end-December 2020. The interbank weighted average interest rate also decreased by 88 basis points, from 13.56 percent recorded in December 2020 to 12.68 percent over the same period under review, reflecting the cut in the MPR in May 2021. Consequently, the average lending rate of DMBs also declined to 20.04 percent in December 2021 by 106 basis points from 21.10 percent recorded in the corresponding period in 2020, consistent with developments in the interbank market.

### External sector

19. The trade balance for the period remained in surplus but narrowed to US\$1,107.6 million in 2021 (1.5% of GDP), compared to US\$2,043.0 million (3.0% of GDP) in the corresponding period of 2020, mainly on account of higher imports outturn driven by increased demand for refined petroleum products. This surplus, together with higher investment income outflows, profits and dividend repatriation, resulted in a current account deficit of US\$2,497.3 million (3.3% of GDP) at end-December 2021 compared with US\$2,134.0 million (3.1% of GDP) same time last year.

20. During the year, there were significant inflows into the financial and capital account amounting to US\$3,268.8 million. Major sources of inflows largely included Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). These inflows were more than enough to offset the current account deficit resulting in an overall balance of payment surplus of US\$510.1 million at the end of 2021 (Table 2.2).

**Table 2.2: Balance of Payments, 2020 & 2021**

Description	2020*	2021 Prov.
	(in millions of US\$)	
Current Account Balance	(2,134.0)	(2,497.3)
Trade Balance	2,043.0	1,107.6
Financial and Capital Account	2,887.2	3,268.8
Net Errors and Omissions	(375.8)	(261.4)
<b>Overall Balance</b>	<b>377.5</b>	<b>510.1</b>

Source: Bank of Ghana

\*Revised figures

21. As a result, the stock of GIR improved to US\$9,695.2 million as at end-December 2021, equivalent to 4.4 months of import cover. This compares with the reserve level of US\$8,624.4 million (4.0 months of imports) as at end-December 2020.

### Exchange Rate Developments

22. The foreign exchange market was relatively stable, and the local currency performed better in 2021 than in 2020. Notwithstanding pressures from corporates, energy-related forex demand, and pandemic-induced portfolio outflows, the currency was supported by improved forex inflows, largely from mining and remittances.
23. Cumulatively, the Ghana Cedi depreciated against the USD and the Great British Pound (GBP) by 4.09 percent and 3.11 percent respectively but appreciated by 3.46 percent

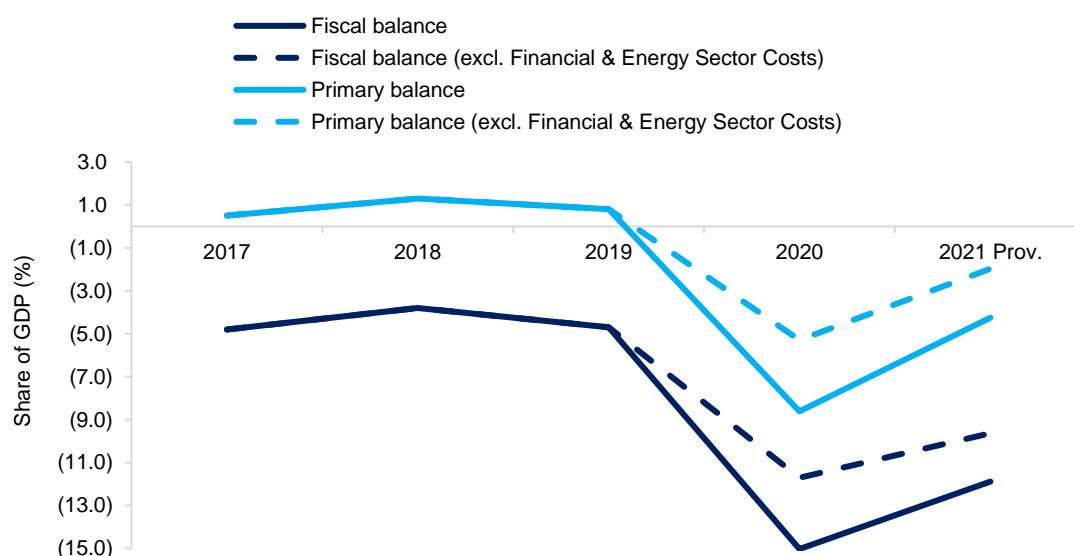


against the Euro (EUR) in 2021. This compares with the depreciation of 3.93 percent, 7.08 percent and 12.07 percent for the USD, GBP and EUR, respectively, during the same period in 2020.

### Fiscal Performance

24. Provisional data on Government fiscal operations in 2021 indicated an overall deficit of GH¢52,200.8 million (11.9% of GDP) including financial bailout, bank capitalization and IPPs, against a target of GH¢53,372.9 million (12.1% of GDP), a reduction from the 2020 deficit of GH¢57,634.5 million (15.0% of GDP). Excluding financial bailout, bank capitalization and IPPs, however, the overall deficit was GH¢42,354.7 million (9.6% of GDP). The outturn for revenues and grants amounted to GH¢69,239.2 million (15.8% of GDP) in 2021, 4.5 percent below the programmed target of GH¢72,477.4 million (16.5% of GDP). Total expenditures (incl. arrears clearance) amounted to GH¢111,593.8 million (25.4% of GDP), also below the programmed target of GH¢113,750.2 million (25.9% of GDP) by 1.9 percent. The shortfall in revenue was, however, higher than the reduction in expenditure, resulting in the overall budget deficit, although it compares favourably to the deficit recorded for the same period in 2020 (Figure 2.2).
25. The revenue shortfall, together with adjustments in interest payments and the allocation to employees, to reflect the 2021 negotiated public sector wage adjustments, resulted in a primary deficit of GH¢18,678.2 million (4.3% of GDP) including financial bailout, bank capitalization and IPPs, and GH¢8,832.1 million (2.0% of GDP) excluding financial bailout, bank capitalization and IPPs.

**Figure 2.2: Fiscal and Primary Balances, 2017 – 2021**



Source: Ministry of Finance

26. The nominal public debt stock as at end-December 2021 was GH¢351,787.0 million (US\$58,640.0 million), representing 80.1 percent of GDP. However, excluding financing



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## *The 2021 Annual Public Debt Report*

costs associated with energy sector bailouts and financial sector cleanup, the stock of debt amounts to GH¢325,694.3 million (US\$54,290.5 million), representing 74.1 percent, as at end-December 2021.



## **Section Three: 2021 Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy**

27. In line with Government's objective of ensuring debt sustainability over the medium-term, the 2021 Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy (MTDS) focused on an appropriate financing mix to minimize the costs and risks that could adversely affect the debt portfolio. It also sought to continue Government's ongoing liability management programme to reduce refinancing and interest rate risks in the portfolio.
28. Other objectives of the strategy were the extension of the maturity profile, introduction of new instruments, and effective communication with the markets.
29. On the domestic front, the financing strategy sought to build benchmark bonds by issuing or reopening medium to long-term bonds to improve liquidity and secondary market trading.
30. On the external front, Government planned to issue bonds on the ICM, contingent on favourable market conditions, to finance some growth-oriented projects and programmes and carry out liability management operations.
31. Considering the materialisation of significant contingent liabilities in recent years, the strategy further took into account certain contingent liabilities that could crystallize from the financial and energy sectors in 2021.
32. In line with the above, Government issued a 4-tranche Eurobond with a face value of US\$3,025.0 million in March 2021 on the ICM. The transaction had a debut 4-year zero coupon bond of US\$525.0 million. In addition to this, three (3) regular tranches—consisting of US\$1,000.0 million, US\$1,000.0 million, and US\$500.0 million in 7-year, 12-year, and 20-year bonds—were issued and priced at coupon rates of 7.750 percent, 8.625 percent, and 8.875 percent, respectively.
33. Out of the total actual Eurobond proceeds of US\$2,883.3 million, an amount of US\$1,500.0 million was used to support the implementation of the 2021 Budget. Government through its ongoing liability management programme also bought back US\$117.3 million of the 2023 maturing Eurobond and used an amount of US\$1,257.4 million for further liability management operations (Section 6 of this report provides details of the liability management operations conducted).
34. In 2021, Government issued new instruments, namely: a 5-year zero coupon bond (introduced for the financial sector cleanup exercise); a 5-year USD bond; and a 6-year bond using the book building process to diversify the domestic debt portfolio. Tap-ins were also done on medium-term instruments to build benchmark domestic bonds.
35. A total of GH¢6,938.2 million in medium-term instruments and cash were used by Government to cover IPP payments. About GH¢3,483.1 million was also issued by



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Government to bailout investors of some FMCs in the financial sector. The total cost involved in addressing the bailout and crystallisation of contingent liabilities from the financial and energy sectors was, however, significantly below the provision of GH¢12,000.0 million made in the strategy for possible materialisation of contingent liabilities.

36. The COVID-19 pandemic had an adverse effect on public debt sustainability in 2021. To bring debt levels back onto a sustainable path, nominal limits were placed on concessional and non-concessional external borrowing to support the reduction in the rate of debt accumulation. Total new concessional and non-concessional debt of US\$2,842.4 million was contracted as at end-December 2021, exceeding the target of US\$2,500 million. The limit set for non-concessional borrowing from the ICM was US\$3,000.0 million with an option to increase it to US\$5,000.0 million, of which Government raised an amount of US\$3,025.0 million due to market conditions.
37. The implementation of the strategy is evidenced in the costs and risks indicators of the public debt portfolio (Table 3.1).

**Table 3.1: Cost and Risk Indicators**

Risk Indicators		External Debt		Domestic Debt		Total Debt	
		2020*	2021 Prov.	2020*	2021 Prov.	2020*	2021 Prov.
Cost of Debt	Weighted Av. IR (%)	5.0	5.2	18.3	17.9	11.5	11.3
Refinancing Risk	Average Time to Maturity (ATM) – Years	12.7	14.8	3.3	3.2	9.2	10.6
	Debt Maturing in 1 Year (% of Total)	3.5	3.1	34.9	30.5	15.1	13.1
Interest Rate Risk	Average Time to Re-fixing (ATR) – Years	12.4	14.4	3.3	3.2	9.0	10.3
	Debt Re-fixing in 1 Year (% of Total)	11.4	13.0	34.9	30.5	20.1	19.4
	Fixed Rate Debt (% of Total)	90.1	88.7	100.0	100.0	93.7	92.8
FX Risk	FX Debt (% of Total Debt)					51.4	51.3
	ST FX Debt (% of Reserves)					13.8	13.3

Source: Ministry of Finance

\*Revised figures

38. The debt management strategy applied in 2021 resulted in some improvements in the costs and risks indicators of the existing debt portfolio, amidst volatile market conditions emanating from the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.
39. Accordingly, the weighted average interest rate of domestic debt at the end of 2021 was 17.9 percent, a decrease from the end-December 2020 rate of 18.3 percent. The weighted average interest rate for external debt increased from 5.0 percent in 2020 to 5.2 percent in 2021. Overall, the weighted average interest rate for the total debt portfolio was 11.3 percent as at end-December 2021 (Table 3.1).
40. The Average Time to Maturity (ATM) for domestic debt reduced from 3.3 years as at end-December 2020 to 3.2 years as at end-December 2021 due to high issuance at the shorter-end of the market.



41. Notwithstanding the heightened difficulties of sourcing long-term financing on the ICM due to dried down liquidity for developing and frontier economies as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the ATM for the external debt saw an improvement to a level of 14.8 years as at end-December 2021 compared to 12.7 years as at end-December 2020.
42. However, the domestic debt maturing within one (1) year decreased to 30.5 percent, mainly due to the shift in investor preference towards shorter tenor securities and the uncertainties emanating from the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as underperformance of Government revenue which resulted in Government resorting to higher domestic short-term financing.
43. Interest rate risk for the domestic debt portfolio worsened whereas that of external was moderate. For domestic debt, the Average Time to Re-fixing (ATR) was 3.2 years, whereas about 30.5 percent of the portfolio will be re-fixed within a year, partly due to taps into instruments with shorter maturities. About 13.0 percent of total external debt is expected to be re-fixed within one (1) year, compared to the end-December 2020 proportion of 11.4 percent. This is mainly attributed to fixed-rated loans, including debt owed to multilateral and bilateral creditors and foreign investors in the external debt portfolio.
44. The share of foreign currency debt in the total debt portfolio decreased marginally to 51.3 percent as at end-December 2021, compared to 51.4 percent as at end-December 2020. The main exposure of the debt portfolio is to the USD and EUR, which made up about 71.4 percent and 17.7 percent of the external debt stock, respectively.
45. Strategic benchmarks were set out in the 2021 MTDS to monitor and mitigate risks embedded in the public debt portfolio. As shown in Table 3.2, refinancing risk for the entire debt portfolio performed considerably well relative to the set target, with the share of debt maturing in one (1) year decreasing to 13.1 percent whereas the ATM improved from 9.2 years in 2020 to 10.6 years as at end-December 2021. This was because one of the 4-tranche Eurobond issuances had a maturity of twenty (20) years. Debt re-fixing in one (1) year, which looks at variable-rated debt in the portfolio (including short-term domestic debt and floating rate debt in the external debt portfolio), was 19.4 percent and within the target of less than or equal to 30.0 percent. All of the proposed targets were achieved.

**Table 3.2: Performance Indicators of MTDS, 2020 & 2021**

Risk Indicators		2020*	2021 Target	2021 Prov.
Refinancing Risk	Debt Maturing in 1 Year (% of Total)	15.1	15 - 20	13.1
	Average Time to Maturity (ATM) - Years	9.2	≥ 8	10.6
Interest Rate Risk	Debt Refixing in 1 Year (% of Total)	20.1	≤ 30	19.4
	Floating Rate Debt (% of Total External Debt)	11.9	15 - 20	13.1
FX Risk	USD Debt (% of External Debt)	70.0	70 ± 5	71.7

Source: Ministry of Finance

\*Revised figures





## Section Four: Government Borrowing and Financing Operations

46. Government's borrowing plan in 2021 was guided by the revised 2021 fiscal deficit of GH¢41,272.9 million (9.4% of GDP), of which GH¢26,506.5 million was to be financed from domestic sources and GH¢15,874.3 million from foreign sources (Table 4.1).
47. The provisional outturn for net foreign financing amounted to GH¢20,082.1 million, exceeding the target by 26.5 percent. The increase was on account of lower than expected amortisation and higher than anticipated disbursements from loans.
48. The actual Net Domestic Financing (NDF) amounted to GH¢21,987.8 million against the revised target of GH¢26,506.5 million. This was below the revised target by 17.0 percent. The NDF included drawdowns in Government deposits at BoG and banks, domestic bond market operations, and other sources of domestic financing.
49. Financing of the 2021 deficit was also augmented using part of the IMF SDR inflows (Exceptional financing) of GH¢1,779.5 million which constitutes 4.2 percent of total financing.

**Table 4.1: Summary of Government Financing Operations, 2020 & 2021**

Description	2020*	2021 Revised Budget	2021 Prov.	% Dev. From Budget
	<i>(in millions of GH¢)</i>			
<b>Financing</b>	<b>44,897.9</b>	<b>41,272.9</b>	<b>42,354.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Foreign (net)	31.2	15,874.3	20,082.1	26.5
Exceptional Financing	-	-	1,779.5	-
Domestic (net)	45,643.0	26,506.5	21,987.8	(17.0)
Other Financing	(103.9)	-	-	-
Ghana Petroleum Funds	1,104.1	(332.4)	(835.9)	151.5
Sinking Fund	(572.9)	(775.5)	-	(100.0)
Contingency Fund	(1,203.7)	-	(658.8)	-

Source: Ministry of Finance

\*Revised figures

### Gross Domestic Debt Issuance

50. The gross domestic debt issuances on the domestic market were largely undertaken to finance the 2021 budget, rollover maturities, and build cash buffer.
51. The actual gross domestic issuances increased by 3.2 percent from the 2020 outturn of GH¢107,103.9 million to GH¢110,505.6 million in 2021. Of this

**Table 4.2: Gross Domestic Issuance (Marketable & Non-Marketable), 2020 & 2021**

Description	2020*	2021 Prov.
	<i>(in millions of GH¢)</i>	
Gross Domestic Issuance	107,103.9	110,505.6
o/w Maturities	62,864.6	80,280.2
o/w Net Issuance	44,239.3	30,225.4

Source: Ministry of Finance

\*Revised figures



amount, GH¢80,280.2 million was used to roll over maturing bills and the remaining GH¢30,225.4 million to finance Government operations (Table 4.2).

52. In line with the 2021 Annual Borrowing Plan (ABP) and the debt management objective of developing the domestic debt market, Government planned to issue a range of instruments (securities) of different tenors with their respective issuance percentages:
- Short-term securities<sup>2</sup> - 18.3%;
  - Medium-term securities<sup>3</sup> - 69.4%; and
  - Long-term securities<sup>4</sup> – 12.3%.
53. Compared with the planned issuance, the actual proportion of short-term borrowing was higher at 53.8 percent due to investors' preference for shorter-dated instruments, while medium and long-term instruments accounted for 44.4 percent and 1.8 percent, respectively.
54. On net terms, short-term instruments amounted to GH¢5,755.9 million representing 19.1 percent of domestic issuances, while medium and long-term instruments amounted to GH¢23,132.8 million and GH¢1,336.7 million, representing 76.5 percent and 4.4 percent of the total domestic issuances, respectively.
55. There was strong demand for Government securities in the first quarter of 2021. However, the primary market witnessed uncovered auctions during the remaining quarters of the year, with the fourth quarter being the most pronounced. Out of a total of twenty-seven (27) weeks of uncovered auctions, eleven (11) were recorded in the last quarter. Government financing was, however, met through tap-ins and re-opens on existing instruments to the tune of GH¢28,841.8 million. As a result, Government's actual issuances were in excess of the issuance calendar target by 25.3 percent to finance the budget (Figure 4.1).

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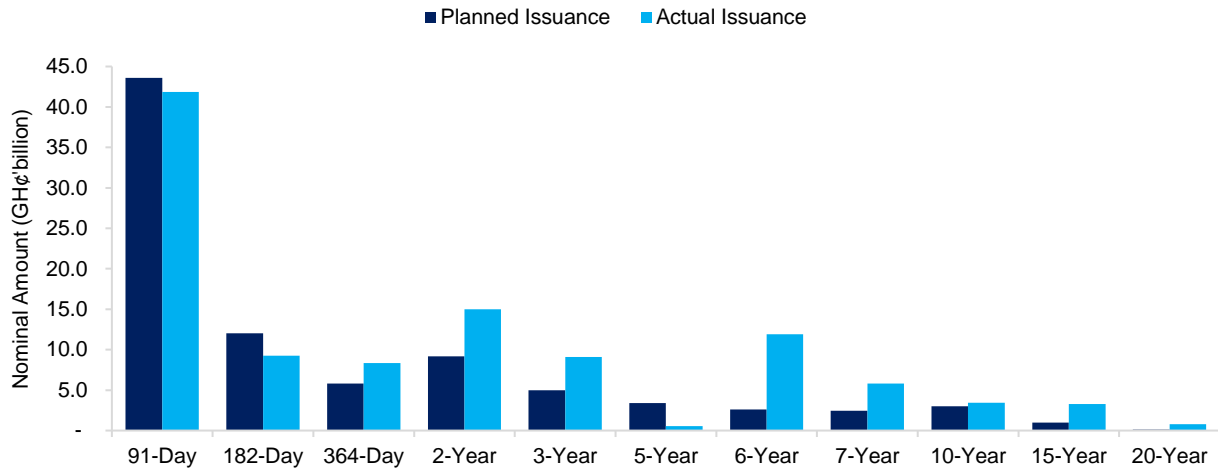
<sup>2</sup> Short-term securities are 91-, 182- and 364-day T-Bill

<sup>3</sup> Medium-term securities are 2-year notes to 10-year bonds

<sup>4</sup> Long-term securities are 15-year bonds and beyond



Figure 4.1: Planned Versus Actual Issuance for 2021



Source: Ministry of Finance

56. In addition to tap-ins and re-opens, the shortfalls were funded through the drawdown of Government account balances and utilisation of the liability management portion of the Eurobond proceeds. Government utilised GH¢7,203.3 million of the Eurobond proceeds earmarked for liability management to buy back some of the bonds maturing in the year and to make up a portion of the shortfalls.



## Section Five: Gross Public Debt

57. Provisional nominal public debt as at end-December 2021 was GH¢351,787.0 million (US\$58,640.0 million), comprising external debt of GH¢170,009.8 million (US\$28,339.2 million) and domestic debt of GH¢181,777.2 million (US\$30,300.8 million), respectively, as indicated in Table 5.1. This represents an increase of 19.9 percent in the nominal stock, primarily on account of additions to both the external and domestic components of the stock.
58. The domestic debt stock compared to the external witnessed a relatively higher nominal increase, attributable to net issuances of domestic instruments to pay down the cost incurred from the crystallisation of contingent liabilities in the energy sector and the financial sector bailout, while the external debt rose mainly on account of disbursements due on new and existing loans, the Eurobond issuance in March 2021, and fluctuations in the exchange rate over the period under review. Appendices 1A and 1B provide details on the total stock of debt.

**Table 5.1: Gross Nominal Public Debt, 2017 – 2021**

Debt Type	2017	2018	2019	2020*	2021 Prov.
	<i>(in millions of GH¢)</i>				
External Debt	75,777.6	86,202.5	112,747.7	141,796.8	170,009.8
Domestic Debt	66,769.1	86,899.7	105,481.2	149,833.9	181,777.2
Total Public Debt	142,546.6	173,102.2	218,228.9	291,630.7	351,787.0
	<i>(in millions of US\$)</i>				
External Debt	17,158.2	17,875.4	20,349.4	24,715.8	28,339.2
Domestic Debt	15,118.4	18,020.0	19,037.9	26,116.7	30,300.8
Total Public Debt	32,276.7	35,895.5	39,387.2	50,832.4	58,640.0

Source: Ministry of Finance

\*Revised figures

59. Total public debt-to-GDP ratio increased from 76.1 percent in 2020 to 80.1 percent as at end-December 2021 (Table 5.2). This ratio includes the energy sector bailout and financial sector cleanup costs. Excluding these bailouts, the debt-to-GDP stood at 74.1 percent of GDP. The share of external debt and domestic debt in the portfolio accounted for 48.3 percent and 51.7 percent, respectively.

**Table 5.2: Annual Public Debt Ratios, 2017 – 2021**

Debt Type	2017	2018	2019	2020*	2021 Prov.
	<i>(as % of GDP)</i>				
External Debt	29.5	28.7	32.3	37.0	38.7
Domestic Debt	26.0	28.9	30.2	39.1	41.4
Total Public Debt	55.5	57.6	62.4	76.1	80.1
Total Public Debt (Excl. Financial & Energy Sector Costs)	55.5	54.4	57.4	70.1	74.1
	<i>(as % of Total)</i>				
External Debt	53.2	49.8	51.7	48.6	48.3
Domestic Debt	46.8	50.2	48.3	51.4	51.7
Total Public Debt	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

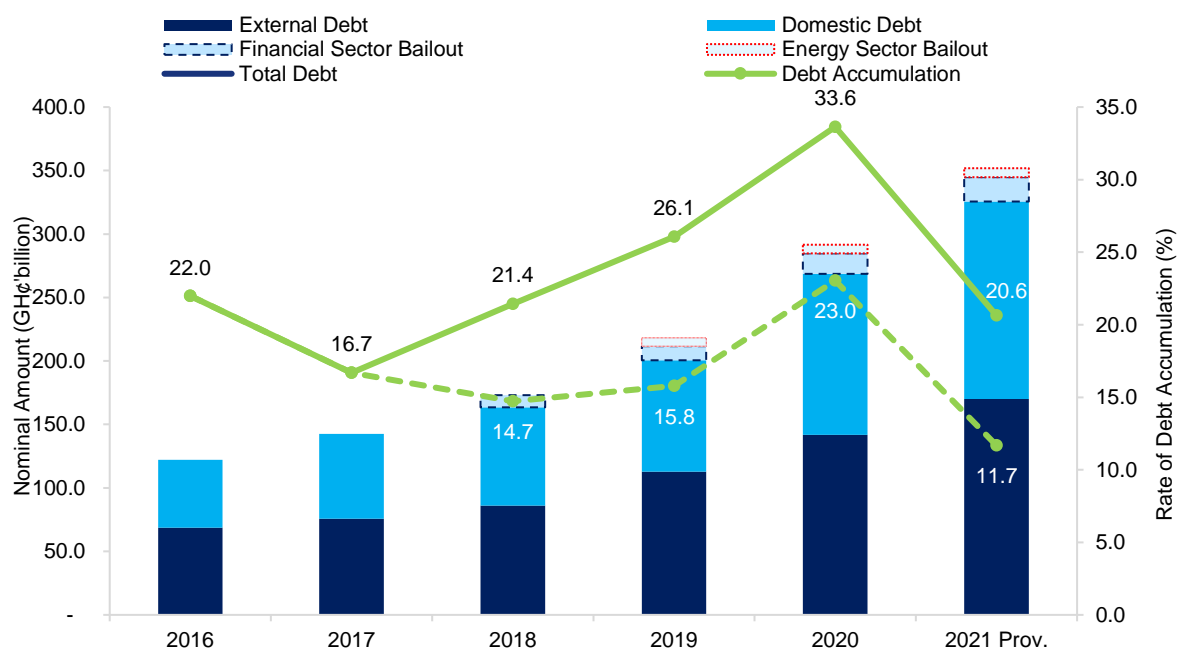
Source: Ministry of Finance

\*Revised figures



60. The overall rate of debt accumulation in 2021 was 20.6 percent, compared to 33.6 percent in 2020. This notable decline in the rate of debt accumulation over the period was on account of Government’s fiscal consolidation programme and lower than planned bailout costs estimated for 2021. The rate of debt accumulation without the bailout costs was 11.7 percent (Figure 5.1).

**Figure 5.1: Gross Public Debt Developments, 2017 – 2021**



Source: Ministry of Finance

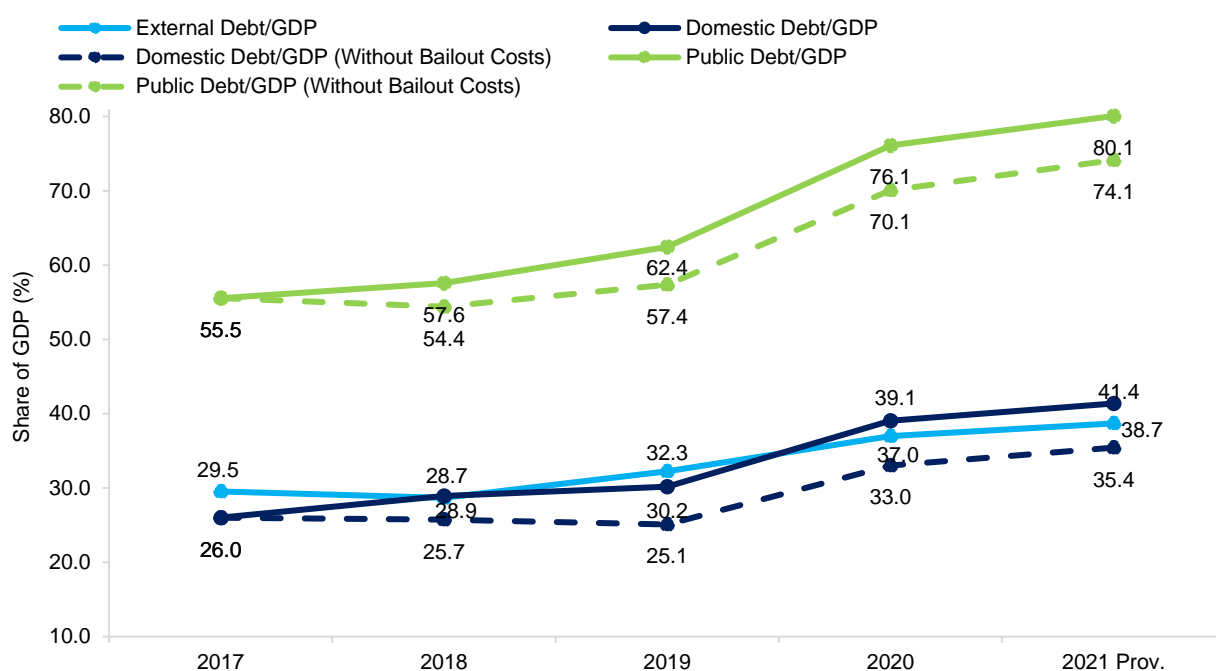
### Public Debt Dynamics

61. Movements in the stock of public debt are mainly driven by real GDP growth, price effects (interest rates and exchange rates), primary balance, and the crystallisation of contingent liabilities.
62. Over a 5-year period from 2017 to 2021, debt accumulation averaged 23.7 percent, compared to the nominal GDP growth average of 15.4 percent for the same period.
63. Interest rates on the 91-day T-Bill had been stable for four (4) consecutive years and reduced in 2021 with marginal impact on the domestic stock. Similarly, the interbank weighted average rate decreased in 2021, reflecting the stable monetary policy rate which remained unchanged over the period. However, interest rates on some medium-term securities (2-year and 5-year bonds) increased over the period, combined with significant increases in the stock of debt on these securities. Yields on Government securities in the secondary market also rose during the period under review.
64. During the first half of 2021, the Ghana Cedi slightly appreciated against the US Dollar by 0.1 percent compared to a cumulative depreciation of 4.1 percent as at end-December



2021. Nonetheless, the depreciation of the exchange rate contributed to 26.3 percent of the build-up of nominal external debt in 2021 compared to 16.7 percent in 2020. Other factors that added to the accumulation in the stock of nominal external debt include disbursements on existing external debt and Eurobond issuances on the ICM. Consequently, the external debt-to-GDP ratio increased from 37.0 percent in 2020 to 38.7 percent at end-December 2021 (Figure 5.2).

**Figure 5.2: Gross Public Debt Developments, 2017 – 2021**



Source: Ministry of Finance

65. Prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the primary balance had been in a surplus for three (3) consecutive years, from 2017 to 2019. However, the pandemic derailed fiscal consolidation efforts as a result of reduced revenue collection and increased expenditure thereby plugging the primary balance into a deficit in 2020. While efforts to continue Government's fiscal consolidation programme are evident in the reduction of the primary deficit in 2021 to 2.0 percent of GDP from 5.3 percent of GDP at end-December 2020, the primary deficit nonetheless contributed to the increased rate of debt accumulation over the period.
66. The crystallisation of contingent liabilities from the energy and financial sectors also increased the debt stock and had an adverse impact on debt sustainability. As at end-December 2021, the debt-to-GDP ratio had increased significantly due to the impact of contingent liabilities that had accumulated since 2018. Specifically, contingent liabilities that were added to the debt stock in 2021 on account of the financial sector clean-up costs and energy sector bailout costs made up about GH¢3,483.0 million (0.8 percent of GDP) and GH¢6,938.2 million (1.6 percent of GDP), respectively.



### External Debt Stock

67. The outstanding stock of external debt as at end-December 2021 was GH¢170,009.8 million (US\$28,339.2 million) relative to the end-December 2020 figure of GH¢141,796.8 million (US\$24,715.8 million), reflecting a nominal increase of 19.9 percent and 14.7 percent in Cedi and US Dollar terms, respectively. The increase was largely due to the proceeds of the Eurobond issuance on the ICM, SDR allocation, disbursements on commercial loan facilities and cross exchange rate movements between the different currencies in the external debt portfolio.

### Currency Composition of External Debt

68. The currency composition of the external debt stock as at end-December 2021 is shown in Table 5.3. At the end of the period, USD-denominated debt constituted 71.7 percent of the external debt stock, with EUR-denominated debt making up 17.4 percent. The Chinese Yuan (CNY), GBP and Japanese Yen (JPY) accounted for 3.3 percent, 1.9 percent, and 1.8 percent of the external debt stock, respectively. The remaining 3.9 percent was accounted for by other currencies, including the Kuwaiti Dinar (KWD), Korean Won (KRW) and Saudi Riyal (SAR), among others.

**Table 5.3: Currency Composition of External Debt Stock, 2020 & 2021**

Currency	2020*	2021 Prov.
	(in percent)	
USD	70.0	71.7
EUR	17.3	17.4
CNY	3.8	3.3
GBP	2.2	1.9
JPY	2.0	1.8
Other currencies	4.5	3.9

Source: Ministry of Finance  
\*Revised figures

69. The USD currency share of the external debt portfolio increased slightly by 1.7 percentage points from the 2020 position. The EUR currency share also rose, albeit marginally, by 0.1 percentage points over the same period. The shares of CNY, GBP, JPY and other currencies all declined in 2021.

### External Debt by Creditor Category

70. The external debt portfolio consists of debt from multilateral, bilateral, commercial sources, as well as export credits and other concessional debts.

71. At end-December 2021 commercial debt to the tune of US\$16,234.7 million accounted for the largest share of the external debt stock, representing 57.3 percent (Table 5.4). The outstanding Eurobonds increased from US\$10,215.1 million to US\$13,119.9 million, making up 80.8 percent of the commercial debt stock and 46.3

**Table 5.4: External Debt Stock by Creditor Category, 2020 & 2021**

Description	2020*		2021 Prov.	
	US\$ mn	%	US\$ mn	%
Commercial	12,630.5	51.1	16,234.7	57.3
o/w ICM	10,215.1	41.3	13,119.9	46.3
Multilateral	8,280.2	33.5	8,192.4	28.9
Bilateral	1,297.4	5.2	1,336.0	4.7
Export Credits	966.1	3.9	981.1	3.5
Other Concessional	1,541.7	6.2	1,594.9	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,715.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28,339.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance  
\*Revised figures

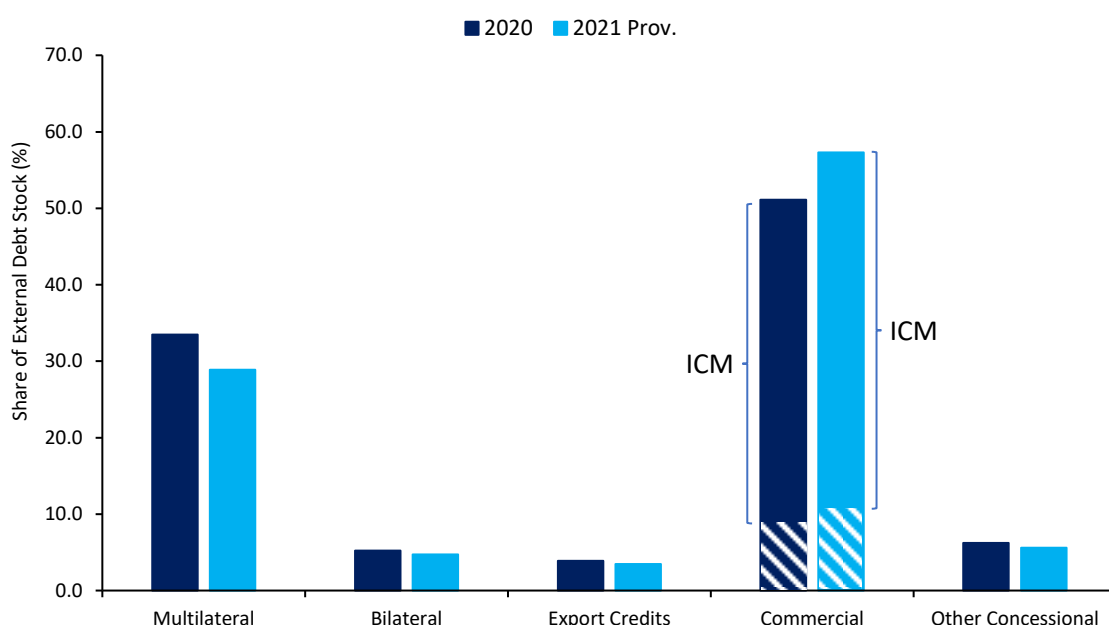




percent of the total external debt stock. The remaining portion of external debt comes from multilateral, bilateral, export credits and other concessional creditors representing 28.9 percent, 4.7 percent, 3.5 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively, all of which declined over the period.

72. The consistent declining trend in these categories of external debt is as a result of Ghana’s dwindling access to concessional funding since attaining lower middle-income status and the challenges of emerging markets in securing funding on relatively soft terms. Figure 5.3 shows a breakdown of external debt stock by creditor category.

**Figure 5.3: External Debt Stock by Creditor Category, 2020 & 2021**



Source: Ministry of Finance

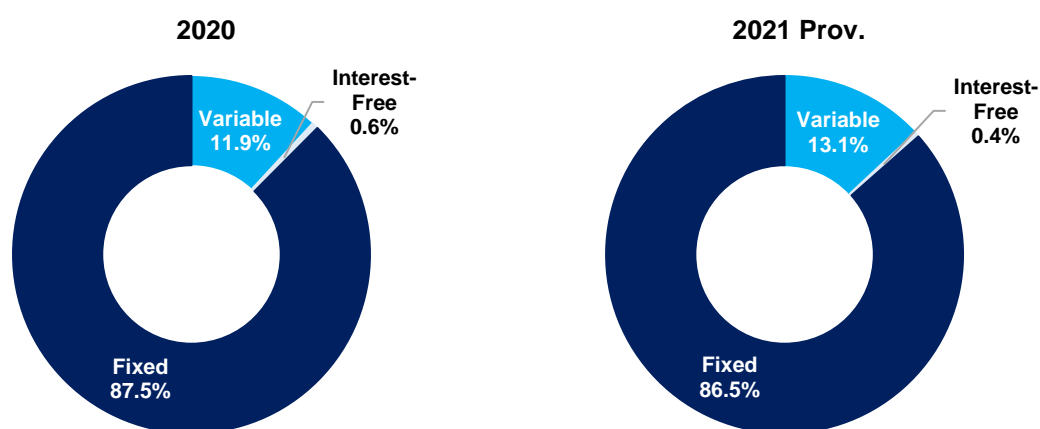
### Interest Rate Structure of External Debt

73. The external debt portfolio comprises of fixed-rate, variable-rate and interest-free debt. The share of fixed-rate debt decreased from 87.5 percent as at end-December 2020 to 86.5 percent as at end-December 2021, whereas variable-rate debt increased from 11.9 percent to 13.1 percent over the same period. The increase of 1.2 percentage points in the share of variable-rate debt is mainly from debt owed to some commercial creditors which were contracted based on floating interest rates.
74. The share of interest-free debt, which is made up of subsidised loans from a few bilateral creditors, also declined by 0.2 percentage points over the same period (Figure 5.4).





Figure 5.4: Interest Rate Structure of External Debt Stock, 2020 & 2021



Source: Ministry of Finance

### Ghana's Eurobond Issuances

75. Government indicated in its 2021 Budget Statement and Economic Policy plans to raise US\$3,000.0 million from the ICM, with the option to increase the amount to US\$5,000.0 million based on favourable market conditions. The proceeds were earmarked for budget support and liability management on both external and domestic bonds.
76. In March 2021, Ghana issued her ninth Eurobond on the ICM at a face value of US\$3,025.0 million in four (4) tranches. The transaction saw Ghana issue a 4-year zero coupon Eurobond of US\$525.0 million, in addition to 7-year, 12-year, and 20-year Eurobonds of US\$1,000.0 million, US\$1,000.0 million, and US\$500.0 million, at coupon rates of 7.750 percent, 8.625 percent, and 8.875 percent, respectively (Table 5.5).
77. The 2021 Eurobond was another landmark achievement since it was the first Sub-Saharan African sovereign USD issuance since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. The deal was also remarkable as Ghana became the first sovereign on the African continent to issue a zero-coupon Eurobond on the ICM.



**Table 5.5: Summary of Eurobond Issuances in 2021**

<b>Issuer</b>	Republic of Ghana			
<b>Issuer Rating</b>	B3 / B- / B (Moody's / S&P / Fitch)			
<b>Status of Notes</b>	Senior Notes (Amortising)			
<b>Pricing Date</b>	29 <sup>th</sup> March, 2021			
<b>Settlement Date</b>	7 <sup>th</sup> April, 2021			
<b>Weighted Average Life (WAL)</b>	<b>4-year</b>	<b>7-year</b>	<b>12-year</b>	<b>20-year</b>
<b>Issue Size</b>	USD525mn	USD1bn	USD1bn	USD500mn
<b>Maturity Date</b>	7 <sup>th</sup> April, 2025	7 <sup>th</sup> April, 2029	7 <sup>th</sup> April, 2034	7 <sup>th</sup> May, 2042
<b>Coupon</b>	N/A	7.750%	8.625%	8.875%
<b>Primary Listing</b>	The London Stock Exchange, Ghana Stock Exchange			
<b>Use of Proceeds</b>	Liability management and general budgetary purposes			
<b>Governing Law</b>	English Law			

Source: Ministry of Finance

78. Simultaneously with the new Eurobond issue, Ghana also carried out a tender offer for up to US\$250.0 million to buy back part of its outstanding 2023 Eurobond. The actual amount tendered for the buyback was US\$117.3 million.
79. As at end-December 2021, the total outstanding balance of Eurobonds issued stood at US\$13,119.9 million (Table 5.6).

**Table 5.6: Summary of Ghana's Outstanding Eurobond Issuances, end 2021**

Instruments	Issuance Date	Maturity	Coupon Rate (%)	Amount Issued (US\$m)	Outstanding Amount (US\$m)
4-year	April, 2021	2025	0.000	525.0	525.0
7-year	April, 2021	2029	7.750	1,000.0	1,000.0
12-year	April, 2021	2034	8.625	1,000.0	1,000.0
20-year	April, 2021	2042	8.875	500.0	500.0
6-year	February, 2020	2026	6.375	1,250.0	1,250.0
14-year	February, 2020	2034	7.785	1,000.0	1,000.0
41-year	February, 2020	2060	8.750	750.0	750.0
7-year	March, 2019	2027	7.875	750.0	750.0
12-year	March, 2019	2032	8.125	1,250.0	1,250.0
31-year	March, 2019	2051	8.950	1,000.0	1,000.0
10-year	May, 2018	2029	7.625	1,000.0	1,000.0
30-year	May, 2018	2049	8.627	1,000.0	1,000.0
6-year	September, 2016	2022	9.250	750.0	16.0
15-year	August, 2015	2030	10.750	1,000.0	930.1
10-year	July, 2014	2026	8.125	1,000.0	1,000.0
10-year	August, 2013	2023	7.875	1,000.0	148.8
<b>Total</b>				<b>14,775.0</b>	<b>13,119.9</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance



### **Box 1: Ghana's 2021 Eurobond Issuance**

In March 2021, Ghana became a trailblazer as the first country in Africa to issue a zero-coupon tranche Eurobond as part of its first ever 4-tranche Eurobond issuance at a face value of US\$3,025.0 million with proceeds of US\$2,883.3 million. The face value amount included a 4-year zero-coupon, 7-year weighted average life ("WAL"), 12-year WAL and 20-year WAL Eurobonds of US\$525.0 million, US\$1,000.0 million, US\$1,000.0 million and US\$500.0 million, respectively. The latter three (3) tranches were issued at coupon rates of 7.750 percent, 8.625 percent, and 8.875 percent for the 7-year, 12-year, and 20-year tranches, respectively. The zero-coupon bond was issued at a yield of 6.309 percent.

The transaction marked the first sub-Saharan African Sovereign US\$ issuance since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and enhanced Ghana's market access through the pioneering, innovative use of a zero-coupon tranche.

The sovereign bond was rated by all the three credit rating agencies: B3 by Moody's; B- by Standard & Poor's (S&P); and B by Fitch. Following an extremely well-attended series of investor calls, books opened on 29<sup>th</sup> March, 2021 with initial price thoughts ("IPTs") at Mid 70 cents for a 4-year zero-coupon note, 8 percent area for a 7-year WAL note, 9 percent area for a 12-year WAL note, and 9.5 percent area for a 20-year WAL note. Price guidance was revised to 76 cents area, 7.875 percent area, 8.875 percent area, and 9.375 percent area on the 4-year, 7-year, 12-year, and 20-year tranches, respectively, as Ghana headed into the US with books open around US\$4,000.0 million.

The order book was over-subscribed and peaked at US\$6,200.0 million, despite a mixed market backdrop faced with widening yields for SSA sovereigns, the risk of a possible third wave of COVID-19 infections across Europe, and the global trade disruption from the Suez Canal blockage.

Investor distribution of the RegS/144A Eurobonds was well-diversified, with interest heavily tilted to the US and UK, and with asset managers representing the largest share in the asset class of investors.

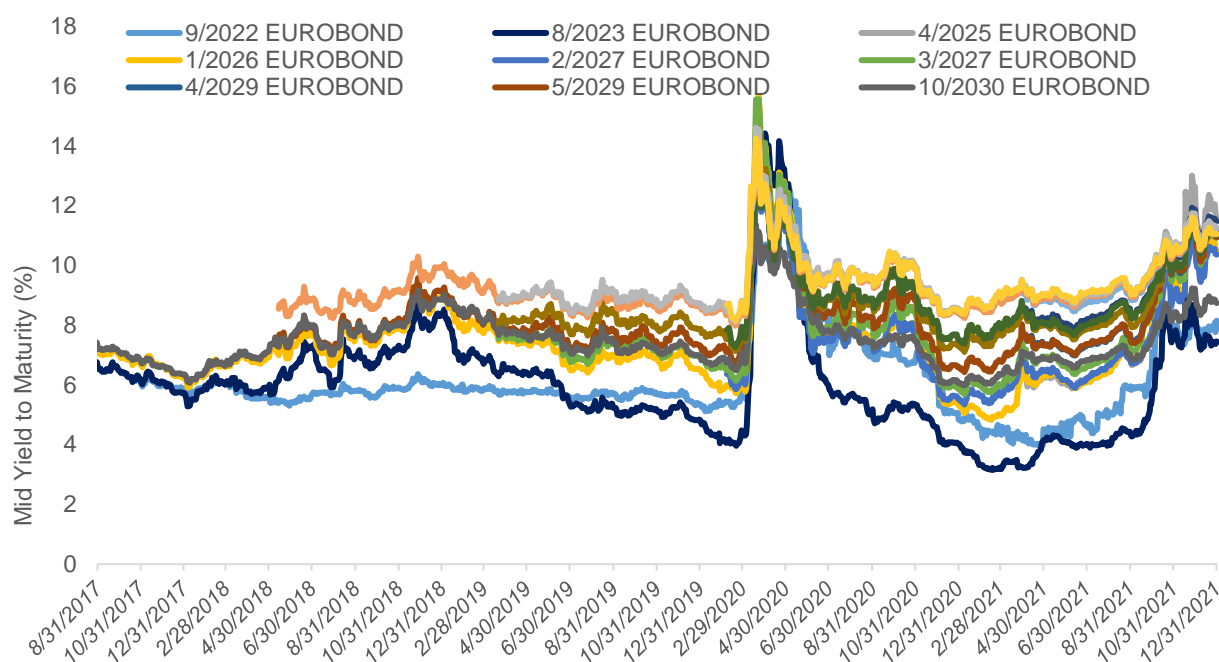
Part of the proceeds of US\$2,883.3 million in an amount of US\$125.9 million (including charges) was used to buy back the 2023 Eurobond through a tender offer. An amount of US\$1,500.0 million was used for budget support, while US\$1,257.4 million for further liability management operations.

The success of the transaction is reflective of Ghana's consistent ability to raise multi-billion-dollar financing and is testament to Ghana's hard-won credibility with investors, underpinned by strong growth prospects and disciplined fiscal consolidation efforts in 2020 despite the pandemic.

80. Secondary market yields of Ghana's outstanding Eurobonds for the period spanning August 2017 to December 2021 are shown in Figure 5.5.



Figure 5.5: Evolution of Ghana's Eurobond Yields, 2017 – 2021



Source: Bloomberg

### External Loan Disbursements

81. In 2021, total external PPG loan disbursements, fell short of the projected amount by US\$52.6 million (1.0%), mainly as a result of less than planned Eurobond issuance as part of programme loan disbursements. However, project loan disbursements exceeded the budgeted amount by US\$762.5 million (70.3%). Compared to 2020, total disbursements declined by 2.8 percent from US\$5,179.6 million in 2020 to US\$5,032.2 million in 2021. Table 5.7 provides further details of disbursement by creditor category for 2020 and 2021.
82. The list of outstanding external loans as at end-December 2021 is provided in Appendix 3.

Table 5.7: External Loan Disbursements by Creditor Category, 2020 & 2021

Description	2020*	2021 Prog.	2021 Prov.	Dev. from Prog.
		(in millions of US\$)		
<b>Project Loans</b>	<b>1,179.6</b>	<b>1,084.8</b>	<b>1,847.3</b>	<b>762.5</b>
Multilateral	448.6	389.5	439.5	50.0
Bilateral	34.1	178.0	48.6	(129.4)
Commercial	531.7	408.6	1,196.9	788.3
Export Credits	62.0	48.6	69.8	21.2
Other Concessional	103.2	60.1	92.5	32.4
<b>Programme Loans</b>	<b>4,000.0</b>	<b>4,000.0</b>	<b>3,184.9</b>	<b>(815.1)</b>
Multilateral	1,000.0	-	83.8	83.8
Bilateral	-	-	76.1	76.1
Commercial	3,000.0	4,000.0	3,025.0	(975.0)
Export Credits	-	-	-	-
Other Concessional	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,179.6</b>	<b>5,084.8</b>	<b>5,032.2</b>	<b>(52.6)</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance

\*Revised figures



### External Debt Service

83. Table 5.8 shows that total external debt service (principal repayments, interest payments and charges) on Government debt for 2021 amounted to US\$2,209.4 million, compared to US\$2,611.2 million in 2020. This represented a decrease of US\$401.8 million (15.4 percent).
84. Provisional principal repayments for 2021 amounted to US\$1,010.8 million, representing a decline of US\$534.4 million compared to the 2020 figure. Principal repayments which constituted 45.7 percent of the total debt service in 2021 was below the budget provision due to lower-than-expected amortisation payments. However, interest payments for 2021 totalled US\$1,198.5 million, representing an increase of US\$132.6 million over the 2020 payment due to interest paid on some commercial facilities and the 2021 Eurobond which was issued in March 2021.
85. External debt service paid to multilateral creditors was US\$195.7 million (8.9%), US\$104.6 million (4.7%) to bilateral creditors, US\$133.8 million (6.1%) to Export Credit Agencies, US\$1,577.2 million (71.4%) to commercial creditors, and US\$198.1 million (9.0%) to other concessional creditors.

**Table 5.8: External Debt Service by Creditor Category, 2020 & 2021**

Description	2020*	2021 Prog.	2021 Prov.	Dev. from Prog.
	<i>(in millions of US\$)</i>			
<b>Principal</b>	<b>1,545.2</b>	<b>1,465.5</b>	<b>1,010.8</b>	<b>(454.7)</b>
Multilateral	106.5	106.2	128.0	21.8
Bilateral	81.9	104.9	86.3	(18.6)
Export Credits	186.6	193.5	119.7	(73.8)
Commercial	971.9	861.2	505.8	(355.4)
Other Concessional	198.3	199.7	171.0	(28.7)
<b>Interest and charges</b>	<b>1,065.9</b>	<b>1,079.9</b>	<b>1,198.5</b>	<b>118.7</b>
Multilateral	60.1	69.3	67.7	(1.6)
Bilateral	21.7	16.6	18.3	1.7
Export Credits	24.8	21.6	14.1	(7.5)
Commercial	914.8	938.6	1,071.4	132.8
Other Concessional	44.4	33.8	27.1	(6.7)
<b>Total debt service</b>	<b>2,611.2</b>	<b>2,545.3</b>	<b>2,209.4</b>	<b>(336.0)</b>
Multilateral	166.6	175.5	195.7	20.2
Bilateral	103.6	121.5	104.6	(16.9)
Export Credits	211.4	215.1	133.8	(81.3)
Commercial	1,886.7	1,799.8	1,577.2	(222.6)
Other Concessional	242.7	233.5	198.1	(35.4)

Source: Ministry of Finance

\*Revised figures

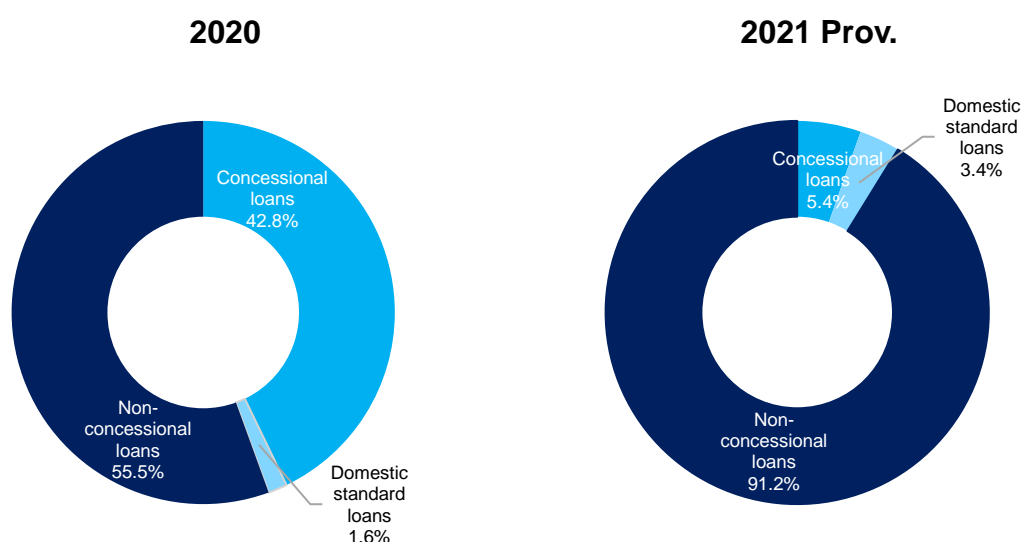
### New Commitments

86. In 2021, Government signed new loan agreements and Eurobonds of US\$5,867.4 million, compared to the value of new commitments including Eurobonds signed in 2020 of US\$7,058.7 million.
87. Of the 2021 figure (excluding the Eurobond issuance), three (3) loans totalling US\$315.0 million (11.1%) were concessional, twenty-three (23) in the sum of US\$2,325.9 million were



non-concessional (81.8%) while three (3) totalling the equivalent of US\$201.5 million (7.1%) were domestic standard loans (Figure 5.6). Detailed information on the number of loans signed by funding types and sector is provided in Appendix 4.

**Figure 5.6: Loans Signed, 2020 & 2021**



Source: Ministry of Finance

### Credit Ratings

88. The global episode of credit stress brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic and its attendant rating downgrades persisted in 2021, although at a subdued pace owing to additional measures put in place to combat the impact of the pandemic as well as the rollout of COVID-19 vaccines worldwide.
89. Ghana's ratings remained relatively stable in 2021 mainly on account of the robust measures initiated by Government in 2020 to address the COVID-19 situation. Three (3) rating actions were conducted on Ghana by Fitch, Moody's, and S&P with mixed results.
90. On 22<sup>nd</sup> June, 2021, Fitch Ratings revised Ghana's Long-Term Foreign-Currency Issuer Default Rating (IDR) outlook to negative from stable and affirmed the IDR at 'B'. In September 2021, however, Moody's and S&P affirmed Ghana's ratings at B3 and B-, respectively, and also maintained Ghana's outlook at negative and stable, respectively
91. It is worth noting that the change in the credit rating scores was not peculiar to Ghana alone. Several emerging market economies were also either downgraded or suffered worsening outlook during the period under review. See Table 5.9 for all the rating actions conducted on Ghana in 2021.



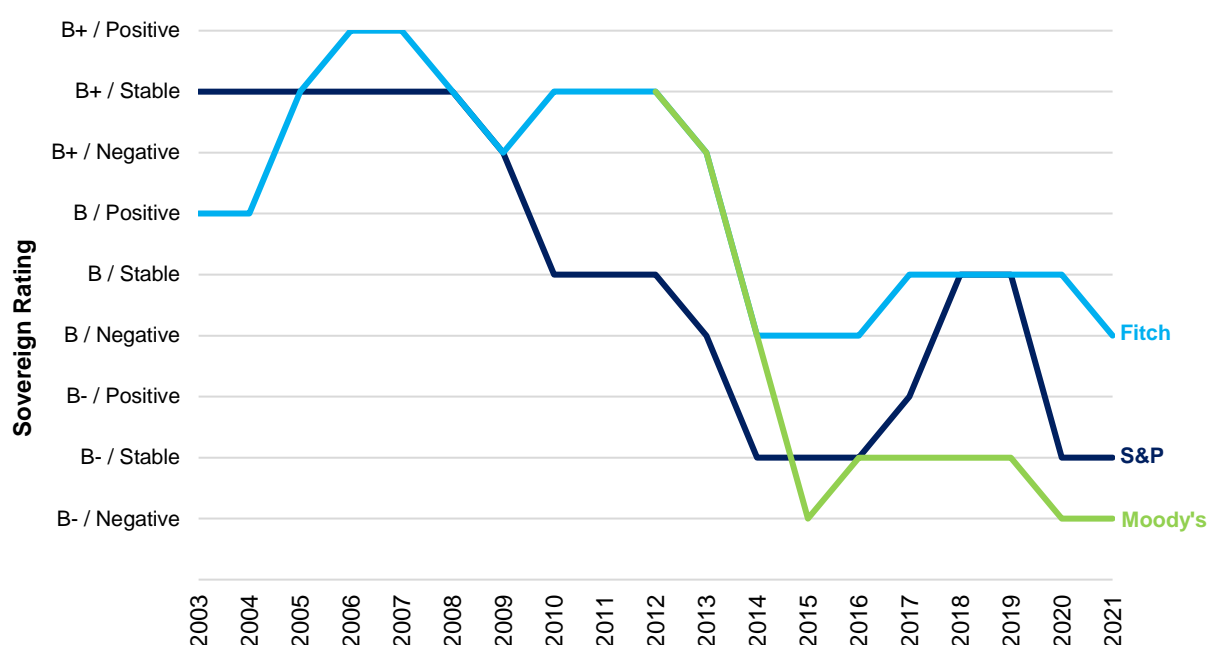
**Table 5.9: Credit Rating**

Agency	Rating	Outlook	Latest Rating Action	Last Publication Date
S&P	B-	Stable	September 2020: Rating downgraded from B to B-	September 2021: Rating Affirmation
Fitch	B	Negative	June 2021: Outlook revised from stable to negative	June 2021: Outlook Revised
Moody's	B3	Negative	April 2020: Outlook revised from positive to negative	September 2021: Rating Affirmation

Source: Ministry of Finance

92. Ghana's credit ratings have recorded mixed performance since 2003. The evolution of Ghana's sovereign rating from Fitch Services, S&P, and Moody's is shown in Figure 5.7.

**Figure 5.7: Evolution of Ghana's Sovereign Ratings, 2003 – 2021**



Source: Ministry of Finance

### Domestic Debt Stock

93. The value of total domestic debt outstanding amounted to GH¢181,777.2 million as at end-December 2021, compared to GH¢149,833.9 million as at end-December 2020 reflecting a nominal increase of 21.3 percent. The increase in the stock of domestic debt was mainly due to the net domestic borrowing used to support the 2021 budget and the crystallisation of contingent liabilities.

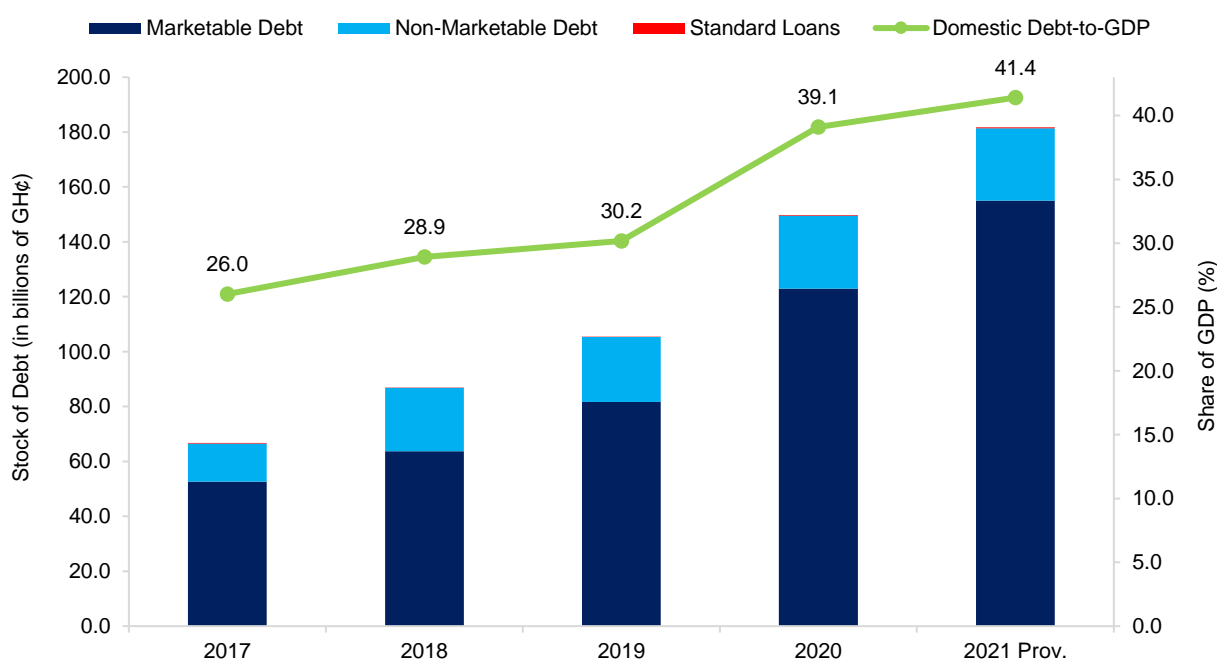




### Domestic Debt by Category

94. The domestic debt by category shows that 85.3 percent of the total domestic debt stock in 2021 was sourced through marketable debt<sup>5</sup> amounting to GH¢155,037.4 million, about 3.3 percentage points higher than the level in 2020 (82.0%). The non-marketable<sup>6</sup> accounted for 14.5 percent of the domestic debt, totaling GH¢26,369.9 million, lower than the 17.8 percent in 2020. The share of domestic standard loans increased from 0.1 percent in 2020 to 0.2 percent in 2021, to a sum of GH¢380.0 million (Figure 5.8).
95. To ensure continuous development of the domestic debt market, Government strived to mobilise funds through only marketable debt instruments which accounted for the increase in the share of marketable debt in the domestic debt portfolio. The increase in the share of standard loans was also on account of the three (3) new standard loans signed in 2021 with a total disbursement of GH¢194.6 million. On the other hand, the reduction in the share of non-marketable debt was due to payment of maturing non-marketable debt of GH¢334.5 million.

Figure 5.8: Domestic Debt by Category, 2017 – 2021



Source: Ministry of Finance

<sup>5</sup> Marketable debt consists of financial securities and instruments that are traded and can be bought or sold on the secondary market.

<sup>6</sup> Non-marketable securities include financial securities and instruments that are not transferable and cannot be bought or sold on the secondary market.

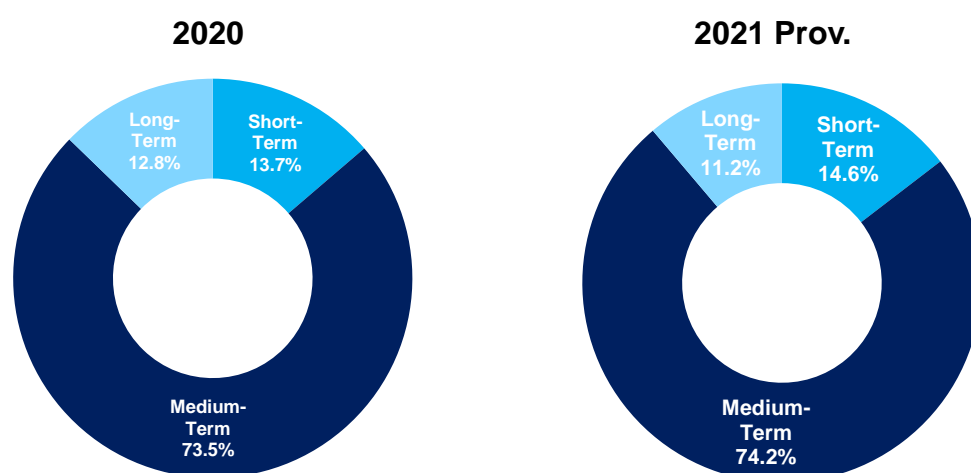




### Domestic Debt by Tenor

96. Investors' demand for short and medium-term Government securities was relatively higher in 2021. Accordingly, the proportion of short-term debt in the domestic marketable debt stock increased from 13.7 percent in 2020 to 14.6 percent in 2021. Similarly, the proportion of medium-term debt rose from 73.5 percent in 2020 to 74.2 percent in 2021. However, the proportion of long-term debt in the portfolio of domestic marketable debt decreased from 12.8 percent in 2020 to 11.2 percent in 2021 (Figure 5.9). Details are provided in Appendix 1A.

**Figure 5.9: Domestic Debt by Tenor (Marketable Instruments), 2020 & 2021**



Source: Ministry of Finance

### Holding Structure of Domestic Debt

97. Domestic investors continued to deepen their participation in the domestic bond market in 2021. As a result, holdings of Government securities by local investors increased by 25.0 percent from GH¢121,925.1 million in 2020 to GH¢152,401.9 million in 2021, while foreign investor holdings grew by 4.7 percent in comparison, from GH¢27,687.2 million in 2020 to GH¢28,995.3 million in 2021. Consequently, the share of foreign holdings decreased from 18.5 percent to 16.0 percent between 2020 and 2021, while the share of local investors in the domestic debt portfolio increased from 81.5 percent to 84.0 percent over the same period.
98. The holding structure of Government securities continued to be dominated by the banking sector, including the Central Bank. At end-December 2021, the banking sector held 50.2 percent of the total domestic debt stock, which is a slight decrease from 51.3 percent recorded in 2020. However, the sector's nominal holdings increased from GH¢121,925.1 million at end-December 2020 to GH¢152,401.9 million as at end-December 2021, this is mainly attributed to increases in its stock of both the short and medium-term instruments.
99. The holdings by the non-bank sector increased in 2021 to 33.8 percent from 30.2 percent in 2020. This is mainly attributed to the increased participation of individual investors as well as firms and institutions.



**Table 5.10: Holders of Domestic Debt (excl. Standard Loans), 2020 & 2021**

Description	2020*		2021 Prov.	
	GH¢'m	% of Total	GH¢'m	% of Total
<b>Domestic Sector</b>	<b>121,925.1</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>152,401.9</b>	<b>84.0</b>
Banking Sector	76,716.7	51.3	91,032.2	50.2
Bank of Ghana	33,621.9	22.5	35,861.7	19.8
Banks	43,094.8	28.8	55,170.5	30.4
Non-Bank Sector	45,208.3	30.2	61,369.7	33.8
Individual Investors	12,136.2	8.1	16,717.6	9.2
Firms & Institutions	29,863.6	20.0	41,013.8	22.6
Rural Banks	1,689.0	1.1	2,006.7	1.1
Insurance Companies	858.2	0.6	1,094.6	0.6
SSNIT	661.4	0.4	537.1	0.3
<b>Foreign Sector</b>	<b>27,687.2</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>28,995.3</b>	<b>16.0</b>
Foreign Investors	27,687.2	18.5	28,995.3	16.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>149,612.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>181,397.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

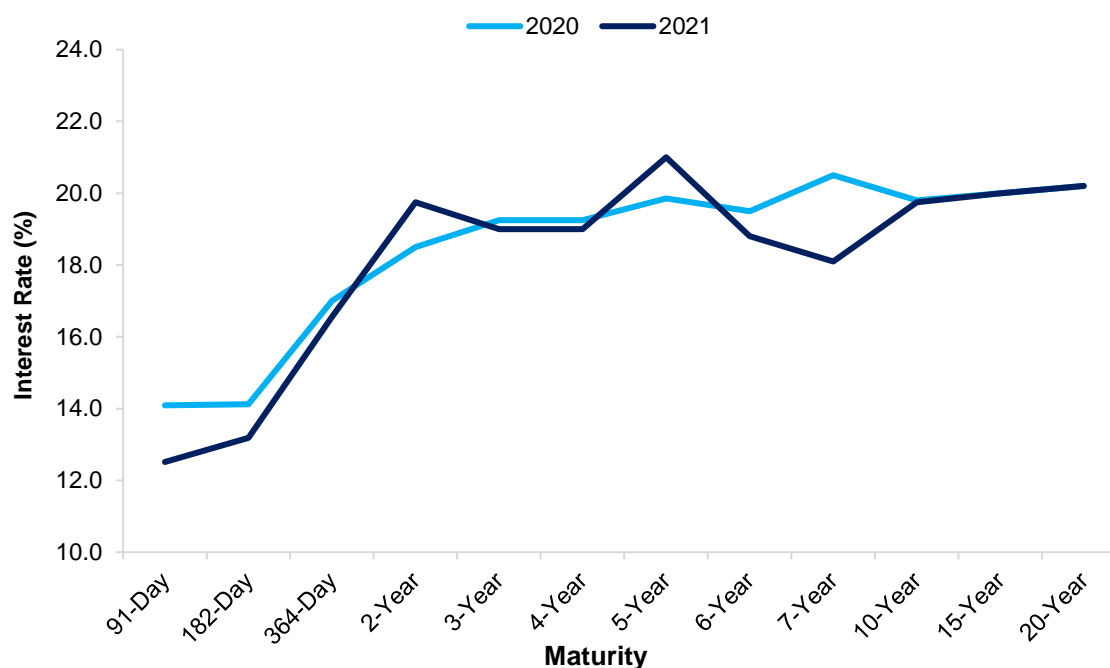
Source: Ministry of Finance & Bank of Ghana

\*Revised figures

### Government of Ghana Par Yield Curve

100. Yields on Government securities at the primary market generally witnessed a downward trend in 2021 compared to the same period in 2020, with the exception of the 2-year and 5-year bonds which inched up slightly by 25 and 115 basis points, respectively. Figure 5.10 shows the cost of borrowing for Government securities in the primary market.

**Figure 5.10: Domestic Yield Curve (at Constant Maturity), 2020 & 2021**



Source: Ministry of Finance



### Secondary Market Developments

101. The secondary market in Ghana has seen steady growth over the past six (6) years with investors gradually moving away from the traditional concept of “buying and holding” securities.
102. Government has supported initiatives that seek to further grow and develop the market. Government is working with the Ghana Stock Exchange (GSE), the National Pensions Regulatory Authority (NPRO), and the National Insurance Commission (NIC) to establish a Domestic Credit Rating Agency (DCRA) to promote the development of the corporate debt market. The initiative will reduce the information asymmetry between market participants (borrowers, lenders, and regulators), promote credit-culture, risk-based lending, improve pricing of debt instruments, and overall financial sector development in Ghana. The DCRA will play an important role in the development of the Ghanaian financial sector by providing a systematic and comparable assessment of corporates and financial institutions to promote transparency and relative risk ranking.
103. Ghana continues to see sustained improvement in the Absa Africa Financial Markets Index (a benchmark for robust, accessible and transparent financial markets in Africa), moving to the fourth (4<sup>th</sup>) position in 2021 from sixth (6<sup>th</sup>) position in 2020 out of a total of twenty-three (23) financial markets ranked.
104. Government will continue to reform the primary market system and improve on the principle of market-making. The year 2021 saw the implementation of the new categorization of dealers on the market to include Bond Market Specialist (BMS) who must play the role of market making to deepen the market.

### Settlement of Repo

105. The monetary value of repo transactions settled in 2021 was GH¢253,752.8 million, representing an increase of 83.5 percent from GH¢138,285.5 million in 2020 (Table 5.11).

**Table 5.11: Settlement of Repo Transactions, 2020 & 2021**

Repo Type	2020*	2021 Prov.	%
	(in millions of GH¢)		change
<b>Collateral Repo</b>			
Repo Value	136,526.5	245,215.2	79.6
Collateral Value	139,846.1	250,550.5	79.2
<b>Repo under GMRA</b>			
Repo Value	1,759.0	8,537.6	385.4
Collateral Value	1,885.2	10,318.6	447.3
<b>Total</b>			
Repo Value	138,285.5	253,752.8	83.5
Collateral Value	141,731.3	260,869.1	84.1

Source: Central Securities Depository

\*Revised figures

106. Out of the GH¢253,752.8 million repo transactions settled in 2021, settlement of collateralised repo transactions accounted for GH¢245,215.2 million (96.6 percent) whilst settlement of classic repo transactions (repo under Global Master Repurchase Agreement (GMRA)) accounted for the remaining GH¢8,537.6 million (3.4 percent).



107. GoG securities with total face value of GH¢260,869.1 million served as the underlying collateral value to facilitate the GH¢253,752.8 million repo transactions carried out in 2021. Of the GH¢260,869.1 million collateral value, GH¢250,550.5 million (96.0 percent) and GH¢10,318.6 million (4.0 percent) were used to support the settlement of Collateralised repo and GMRA based Repo transactions undertaken, respectively.

### Secondary Market Trading of Government Securities

108. 2021 saw another milestone achieved by the secondary bond market. The volume of trades in 2021 was GH¢208,807.9 million of which GH¢185,865.6 million was in Government securities, representing 83.0 percent of the market size. In 2020, the total volume traded was GH¢108,405.3 million of which Government securities accounted 81.7 percent of the market size.

109. The sterling performance of the Ghana Fixed Income Market (GFIM) in 2021 was a result of relatively high returns on fixed income securities as well as investors' perception of the market as a safe investment platform. The domestic market accounted for 78.0 percent of trading on the market compared to end-December 2020 of 82.0 percent. Liquidity in the Government securities on the secondary market in 2021 was 122.0 percent compared to 81.0 percent in 2020.

110. The outstanding securities and the corresponding trade volumes over the last five (5) years for Government securities are presented in Figure 5.11.

**Figure 5.11: Trade Volumes Against Outstanding Securities, 2017 – 2021**



Source: Ghana Fixed Income Market



111. Settlement activities involving government securities on the secondary market recorded positive growth in 2021 relative to that of 2020.

112. The monetary value of the Government securities cleared and settled in the secondary market increased by 100.2 percent from GH¢ 96,830.4 million in 2020 to GH¢ 193,894.3 million in 2021.

113. The most actively traded government securities in the secondary market for 2021 was

the 5-year Government bond. This was followed by the 3-year bond, 15-year bond, 2-year note, and 10-year bond in that order (Table 5.12)

**Table 5.12: Distribution of Government Securities Traded and Settled in The Secondary Market (2020 & 2021).**

Security Tenor	2020* (in million GH¢)	2021 Prov.	% Change
91 Day	1,630.8	4,192.4	157.1
182 Day	438.2	991.9	126.4
364 Day	494.1	1,414.5	186.3
2 Year	16,204.8	26,016.4	60.5
3 Year	27,530.8	38,715.0	40.6
5 Year	21,508.6	42,896.9	99.4
6 Year	3,536.6	12,664.2	258.1
7 Year	7,777.5	9,278.3	19.3
10 Year	12,795.2	25,757.1	101.3
15 Year	4,504.8	26,078.0	478.9
20 Year	408.9	5,889.6	1,340.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>96,830.3</b>	<b>193,894.3</b>	<b>100.2</b>

Source: Central Securities Depository

\*Revised figures

### Government of Ghana Secondary Market Yield Curve

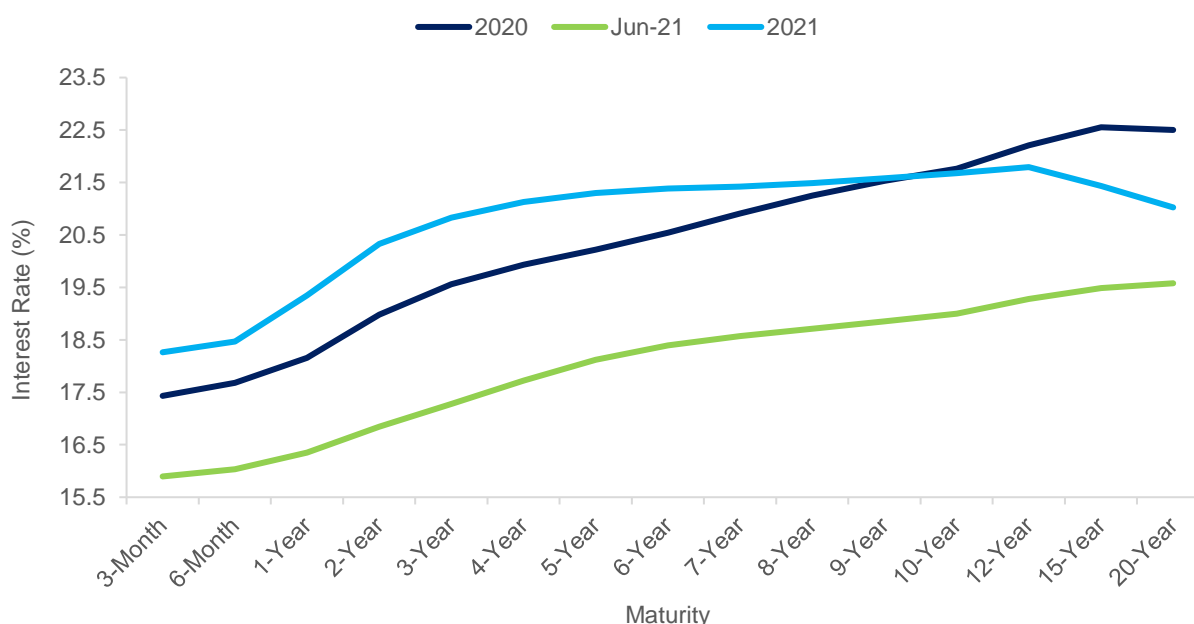
114. Yields on short and medium-term instruments on the secondary market increased in 2021 by an average of 94 basis points and 82 basis points, respectively, compared to 2020, while yields on the longer dated instruments (beyond 10 years) declined by an average of 77 basis points (Figure 5.12). This was driven by investors' increased appetite for the shorter and medium-dated instruments.

115. The yields on Ghana's secondary bond market rose significantly in the second half of 2021, as the market priced in the projected high inflation rates in both developed and emerging economies.

116. At end-June 2021, the overall yield curve of Government securities improved compared to end-December 2020. This development was supported by relative stability in the domestic market as well as Government's effective liability management and debt operations in the first half of 2021. As a result, investor confidence was high, the reserve position was strong, and the Ghana Cedi maintained its relative strength against the US Dollar, depreciating only marginally compared to end-December 2020.



Figure 5.12: Secondary Market Yield Curve, 2020 & 2021



Source: Bloomberg

### Ghana's Domestic US Dollar Bond

117. The face value of outstanding active domestic dollar bonds issued by the Government stood at US\$631.1 million in 2021 as against US\$388.9 million in 2020.

Table 5.13: Holders of Outstanding Domestic US Dollar Bond, 2020 & 2021

Description	2020*		2021 Prov.	
	US\$m	% of Total	US\$m	% of Total
Deposit Money Banks	347.1	89.3	533.7	84.6
Firms & Institutions	17.2	4.4	60.6	9.6
Insurance Companies	-	-	0.6	0.1
Others	24.6	6.3	36.2	5.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>388.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>631.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance

\*Revised figures

118. A new 5-year domestic dollar bond with a face value of US\$169.0 million was issued by Government in November 2021.

119. The domestic dollar bond is held solely by domestic investors. DMBs, Firms and Institutions, Insurance Companies, and other domestic investors' holdings accounted for US\$533.7 million, US\$60.6 million, US\$0.6 million, and US\$36.2 million, respectively in 2021 (Table 5.13).



### Secondary Market Trading on Domestic US Dollar Bonds

120. The value of the domestic dollar bonds traded and settled in the secondary market in 2021 was US\$242.6 million, down by 26.2 percent relative to the amount of US\$328.6 million traded and settled in 2020 (Table 5.14).

**Table 5.14: Settlement of Secondary Market Trading in Ghana's Domestic Dollar Bonds, 2020 & 2021**

Description	2020* (in millions of US\$)	2021 Prov.	% Change
Settlement Value	328.6	242.6	(26.2)

Source: Central Securities Depository

\*Revised figures

### Primary Dealer System

121. Government developed harmonised guidelines for Primary Dealers (PDs) in 2020 to guide the markets. In May 2021, the PD Guidelines and Requirements and Responsibilities were revised to include the introduction of the BMS system to replace the Joint Book Runners (JBRs) group under much stricter rules, requirements, and obligations. Under the revised Guidelines, PDs would continue to be the exclusive counterparts of Government in the auction of only Treasury bills while the BMS would be responsible for the issuance of securities with tenors of 2-years and above through the book-building process.

122. In May 2021, five (5) new PDs were included, four (4) of which were non-bank financial institutions, bringing the total number of PDs to seventeen (17) at end-December 2021 (Box 2).

123. An assessment was conducted on all seventeen (17) PDs, out of which nine (9) outperformed the target of 70.0 percent minimum requirement. Eight (8) could not meet their requirements during the period under review, including three (3) PDs which existed before the new guidelines were introduced in May 2021. These were ABG, CBG and GTB and, therefore, registered various shortfalls as seen in Table 5.15. The remaining five (5), all of which were new PDs, also failed to meet the 70% minimum requirement target.

#### Box 2: List of Primary Dealers in Ghana in 2021

- 1) Access Bank (Ghana) Plc (ABG)
- 2) Absa Bank Ghana Limited (ABSA)
- 3) Agricultural Development Bank (ADB)
- 4) ARB Apex Bank Limited (APEX)
- 5) Blackstar Brokerage Limited (BSB)
- 6) Cal Bank Limited (CAL)
- 7) Consolidated Bank Ghana Limited (CBG)
- 8) Databank Brokerage Limited (DBL)
- 9) Ecobank Ghana Limited (EBG)
- 10) Fidelity Bank Limited (FBG)
- 11) GCB Bank Limited (GCB)
- 12) Guaranty Trust Bank (Ghana) Limited (GTB)
- 13) IC Securities (ICS)
- 14) Obsidian Achemar Limited (OBL)
- 15) Société General Ghana Limited (SGB)
- 16) Stanbic Bank Ghana Limited (SBG)
- 17) Standard Chartered Bank (Ghana) Limited (SCB)





**Table 5.15: Performance of Primary Dealers in Government Securities Market in 2021**

Primary Dealer	PDs' Target	Total Bids Allotted	70% Minimum Requirement	Excess/Shortfall	% of Deviation
GCB	3,772	10,734	2,640	8,094	307
EBG	3,772	8,671	2,640	6,030	228
ABSA	3,772	5,718	2,640	3,078	117
FBL	3,772	4,967	2,640	2,326	88
SCB	3,772	4,838	2,640	2,198	83
APEX	3,772	4,627	2,640	1,986	75
SG	3,772	3,370	2,640	730	28
SBG	3,772	2,955	2,640	314	12
CAL	3,772	2,874	2,640	234	9
ABG	3,772	1,489	2,640	(1,151)	(44)
ADB*	2,122	1,072	1,485	(413)	(28)
CBG	3,772	1,474	2,640	(1,166)	(44)
GTB	3,772	1,200	2,640	(1,441)	(55)
OBL*	2,122	694	1,485	(791)	(53)
BSB*	2,122	196	1,485	(1,289)	(87)
DBL*	2,122	63	1,485	(1,422)	(96)
ICS*	2,122	40	1,485	(1,445)	(97)

Source: Bank of Ghana

\*New PDs

124. As at end-December 2021, there were nine (9) BMS made up of three (3) local banks, three (3) foreign banks and three (3) non-bank PDs (Box 3).

**Box 3: List of Bond Market Specialists in Ghana in 2021**

- 1) Absa Bank Ghana Limited (ABSA)
- 2) Blackstar Brokerage Limited (BSB)
- 3) Cal Bank Limited (CAL)
- 4) Databank Brokerage Limited (DBL)
- 5) Ecobank Ghana Limited (EBG)
- 6) Fidelity Bank Limited (FBG)
- 7) GCB Bank Limited (GCB)
- 8) IC Securities (ICS)
- 9) Stanbic Bank Ghana Limited (SBG)





## Section Six: Liability Management Operations

125. The objective of Government's Liability Management (LM) Programme, as stated in the 2021 Budget Statement and Economic Policy and the 2021 MTDS, was to minimise the refinancing and rollover risks that are embedded in the public debt portfolio.
126. One key measure taken in 2021 as part of Government's ongoing liability management programme was the substitution of portions of domestic debt financing with external debt financing to restructure the domestic debt. Government Domestic LM Programme in 2021 took the form of both Active and Passive Liability Management<sup>7</sup> Operations (LMOs).
127. As already indicated, Government, in March 2021, successfully issued a 4-tranche Eurobond of US\$3,025.0 million on the ICM. In line with the proceeds utilisation plan, an amount of US\$1,500.0 million was used for general budget support, including critical infrastructure. An amount of US\$1,374.7 million was used for liability management operations, out of which a buyback of about US\$117.3 million of the 2023 Eurobonds equivalent to GH¢672.0 million was carried out. This has reduced the outstanding stock of the 2023 Eurobond from US\$1,000.0 million to US\$148.8 million. An amount of US\$1,257.4 million was used for further liability management operations in the domestic debt market.
128. On the domestic debt portfolio, Government conducted liability management totalling GH¢7,203.3 million (US\$1,257.5 million) to help smoothen the maturity profile of public domestic debt and to reduce refinancing risk and interest cost. Of this amount, GH¢4,700.6 million was used for active LMOs to buyback medium-term government securities, while GH¢2,502.7 million of the Eurobond proceeds was utilised under the passive LMOs to cover shortfalls due to uncovered auctions experienced in the course of the year (Table 6.1).

**Table 6.1: Liability Management Operations, 2021**

	US\$'mn	(GH¢'mn)
<b>Domestic LM</b>	<b>1,257.5</b>	<b>7,203.3</b>
Active LM	820.6	4,700.6
Passive LM	436.9	2,502.7

Source: Ministry of Finance

<sup>7</sup> Active LMOs are when expensive instruments are retired through buybacks and Passive LMOs are when Government partly or fully redeems maturing securities that are not rolled over.



## Section Seven: Contingent Liabilities

### On-Lent Loan Portfolio and Recoveries

129. The stock of recoverable loans at the end of 2020 consisted of Export Credit Guarantee Department (ECGD) facilities and on-lent loans to SOEs, with a total outstanding of GH¢15,737.2 million compared to GH¢15,713.4 million at end-December 2021. A total recovery of GH¢23.8 million was made from the Volta River Authority (VRA) in 2021 (Details provided in Table 7.1).
130. In 2021, one (1) On-lending Agreement was signed with VRA for the Pilot Photovoltaic II project to a tune of EUR15.0 million.

**Table 7.1: Recoveries on On-Lent Facilities, end 2021**

Description	Outstanding Debt end 2020*	Recoveries in 2021	Outstanding Debt end 2021
<i>(in millions of GH¢)</i>			
ECGD Facilities	206.7	-	206.7
On-lent Loans to SOEs	15,530.5	23.8	15,506.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,737.2</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>15,713.4</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance

\*Revised figures

### Loan Guarantees

131. Government issues guarantees in support of loans extended to SOEs to help to reduce the SOEs' credit risk, making it possible for the SOEs to raise credit at lower costs. In 2021, Government guaranteed a loan borrowed by the Consolidated Bank Ghana for an amount of US\$50.0 million. The total outstanding stock of Government-backed guarantees as at end-December 2021 amounted to GH¢3,155.7 million (US\$526.0 million), as detailed in Table 7.2.



**Table 7.2: List of Outstanding Guarantees, end 2021**

S/N	Beneficiary	Project Title	Currency	Disbursed	US\$	GH¢
				Outstanding Debt (in original currency)	Equivalent	Equivalent
				<i>in millions</i>		
1	CBG	Partial Reconstruction of Selected Roads in Accra and Kumasi	USD	50.0	50.0	300.0
2	GRIDCo	Financing of Sub-stations Reliability Enhancement Project (SREP)	XEU	33.8	38.4	230.1
3	GRIDCo	Financing of the Tumu-Han-Wa Transmission Project	XEU	33.5	38.0	228.2
4	VRA	Aboadze-Volta Transmission Line Project	KWD	0.8	2.8	16.6
5	VRA	Kuwait Fund Debt Relief Loan-VRA Portion	KWD	5.5	18.1	108.3
6	GPHA	Design of Dredging Works at Port of Takoradi Phase 2	XEU	134.5	152.5	914.9
7	GPHA	Design, Civil and Dredging Works in the Ports of Takoradi	XEU	187.2	212.2	1,272.9
8	BOST	Supply of Equipment - BOST	USD	14.1	14.1	84.7
<b>Total</b>					<b>526.0</b>	<b>3,155.7</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance

### Public Private Partnerships

132. Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) have shown to be very useful globally in providing alternative investment opportunities in the infrastructure sector of the economy. However, they can also be a source of high fiscal risk if not properly managed.
133. Contingent liabilities have arisen out of two (2) PPP projects, namely the National Identification System (NIS) Project and the Teshie-Nungua Desalination Project. At end-December 2021, an amount of US\$7.4 million was paid in support of the Teshie-Nungua Desalination Project. An amount of US\$17.0 million was paid in 2021 for the on-going NIS in line with the Government Support Agreement. The contingent liabilities arising from the existing PPP projects is summarised in Table 7.3.

**Table 7.3: Contingent Liabilities Arising from PPPs, 2017-2021**

S/N	Project Title	Beneficiary MDAs	2017	2018	2019	2020*	2021
			<i>(in millions of US\$)</i>				
1	National Identification System Project	NIA/MoC	-	-	32.3	4.2	17.0
2	Teshie-Nungua Desalination	GWCL	3.0	7.0	-	-	7.4
<b>Total</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>24.4</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance

\*Revised figures

134. To streamline the procurement of PPPs and Investments Projects, two key legislations have been passed: the Public Private Partnership Act, 2020 (Act. 1039); and the Public Financial



Management (Public Investment Management) Regulations, 2020 (L.I. 2411), to guide the reform agenda in the delivery of PPPs and Investment Projects in the country.

135. The fiscal risks associated with PPPs in general need to be managed to ensure that they do not compromise fiscal sustainability.

### Credit Risk Assessment

136. SOEs play critical roles in strategic sectors of the economy by providing essential services such as electricity (generation, transmission, and distribution), water, telecommunications, and other public utilities. These SOEs have consistently operated at a loss and accumulated excessive debt in their efforts to sustain their operations.
137. Government, as the sole shareholder, has in some cases had to bail out the affected SOEs through cash transfers, equity injection, and restructuring/refinancing of their debt.
138. The various forms of support (direct and indirect) to SOEs tend to place substantial fiscal burden on Government. As part of measures to mitigate fiscal risks to Government in respect of any form of support, MoF is required to assess the credit risk of that entity before granting the support.
139. In 2021, an assessment was conducted on institutions seeking Government support to borrow on their balance sheet for capital expenditure needs, refinance existing debt on their books, and in some instances for liquidity support.
140. Nine (9) entities were assessed during the year under review, based on different request lines in line with Sections 67, 73, and 76 of the PFM Law. Details of credit risk assessments carried out in 2021 are shown in Table 7.4.

**Table 7.4: List of Government Support to Various Institutions in 2021**

S/N	Institution	Liability Type	Loan Amount (in millions)
1	Ghana Export Promotion Authority	Implicit	US\$11.4
2	Ghana School of Law	Implicit	US\$4.0
3	Ghana Civil Aviation Authority	Implicit	US\$24.0
4	Ghana Civil Aviation Authority	Implicit	US\$19.0
5	Ghana Ports and Harbours Authority	Implicit	US\$126.6
6	Volta River Authority	Implicit	US\$120.0
7	Northern Electricity Distribution Company	Implicit	GH¢100.0
8	Ghana Road Fund	Implicit	GH¢5,000.0
9	University of Ghana	Implicit	GH¢46.0
10	Development Bank Ghana	Implicit	EUR46.5

Source: Ministry of Finance



141. As indicated in the 2020 APDR, five (5)<sup>8</sup> SOEs were given direct payroll expenditure support amounting to GH¢72.5 million, while one (1) SOE was still going through the process to receive Government support which was completed in 2021. In 2021, Government continued its payroll support to these SOEs whose operations were adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic (Table 7.5). Government issued bonds totalling GH¢126.3 million to sustain their operations.

**Table 7.5: Government Bailout Support to Various Institutions in 2021**

S/N	Institution	Liability Type	Loan Amount (in millions of GH¢)
1	Ghana Airport Company Limited	Explicit	34.2
2	Ghana Civil Aviation Authority	Explicit	56.6
3	PSC Tema Shipyard & Dry-dock	Explicit	5.0
4	Intercity STC Coaches Limited	Explicit	6.3
5	Metro Mass Transit Limited	Explicit	13.2
6	Ghana Post Company Limited	Explicit	11.0
<b>Total</b>			<b>126.3</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance

142. During the year under review, additional requests for payroll support, recapitalisation support, working capital support, and comfort letter were received from four (4)<sup>9</sup> SOEs in the energy and aviation sectors to address their short-term and medium-term financial challenges. However, only one (1) entity out of the four (4), Tema Oil refinery (TOR), was approved to receive payroll support but was still going through the process to receive said support.

143. In total, Government offered payroll support to SOEs amounting to GH¢198.8 million for 2020 and 2021.

### Financial Sector Clean-up

144. In 2015, the financial sector in Ghana was characterised by excessive high lending rates, high Non-Performing Loans (NPLs), and mis-selling of products across different regulators, among others. These resulted in liquidity challenges in some financial institutions, making them unable to honour depositor cheques and investment redemptions. In response, the BoG in 2015 and 2016, undertook an Asset Quality Review (AQR) of the banking sector while the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) assessed the Fund Management Industry (FMI) in 2018.

<sup>8</sup> MMTL, PSC Tema Shipyard, GACL, Ghana Post Company and Intercity STC

<sup>9</sup> TOR, Ghana Cylinder Company, BOST, GCAA



145. The BoG AQR revealed that most local banks were illiquid with high NPLs and weak corporate governance structures. The exercise also revealed some legacy problems, poor risk management practices, related party transactions, regulatory non-compliance, and weak supervision (questionable licensing processes and weak enforcement), leading to a significant build-up of vulnerabilities in the sector which threatened to plunge the banking sector into a crisis state if not resolved timeously. These infractions rendered most of the universal banks undercapitalised and highly insolvent. Indeed, several of the banks were merely surviving on the liquidity support from the BoG.
146. SEC's assessment of the FMI revealed that the banking sector challenges had had a contagion effect on the industry, coupled with weak regulatory supervision prior to 2017. Fund Managers were investing heavily in fixed income instruments within the banking/non-banking sector amidst high appetite of the investing public for fixed income instruments. This led to product mis-selling and guaranteed unrealistic returns in the industry.
147. As a result, BoG and SEC in 2018 and 2019 embarked on reforms to strengthen the financial sector that led to improved liquidity and resilience in the sector, enhanced risk management and corporate governance, as well as financial inclusion.
148. Government committed to bailout depositors and investors of the failed financial institutions and to support BoG to resolve the problem banks. By the end of December 2020, Government had completed the bailout exercise in the banking sector while the bailout for investors of the failed FMCs, which started in 2020, continued in 2021.
149. In 2021, Government provided a total bailout package amounting to GH¢3,483.0 million to settle the claims of investors of sixteen (16) failed FMCs for which liquidation orders have been obtained. It was also used to make partial payment of up to GH¢50,000 each to all validated claims of customers of another seventeen (17) FMCs for which liquidation orders were still pending at the court. The partial bailout intervention was on social and humanitarian grounds to provide relief for investors who had gone a year without any payments and were in dire straits as a result of the fallout of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy on their financial positions. The claimed amount was a combination of marketable bonds of 3-year, 4-year, and 5-year of GH¢1,899.8 million, GH¢541.4 million, and GH¢495.8 million, respectively, and a 5-year zero coupon bond of GH¢546.1 million. Table 7.6 provides a summary of Government interventions in the financial sector.



**Table 7.6: Government Interventions in the Financial Sector Bailout, 2017-2021**

Financial Institutions	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 Prov.	Total
	<i>(in millions of GH¢)</i>					
Banks	2,200.0	8,050.0	1,400.0	-	-	11,650.0
S&Ls, FHs and MFIs	-	-	925.0	6,690.0	-	7,615.0
AMCs	-	-	-	980.0	3,490.0	4,470.0
GAT	-	-	800.0	-	-	800.0
NIB	-	-	-	800.0	-	800.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,200.0</b>	<b>8,050.0</b>	<b>3,125.0</b>	<b>8,470.0</b>	<b>3,490.0</b>	<b>25,335.0</b>
	<i>(as % of GDP)</i>					
Banks	0.9	2.7	0.4	-	-	4.0
S&Ls, FHs and MFIs	-	-	0.3	1.7	-	2.0
AMCs	-	-	-	0.3	0.8	1.1
GAT	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.2
NIB	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance

### Energy Sector Debt

150. Government continued negotiations in 2021 to review existing Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and enforce the moratorium on signing new ones and any other long-term “Take-or-Pay” contracts. Renegotiation of the PPAs, when finalised, is expected to reduce the overall financial burden imposed on Government by such “Take-or-Pay” contracts.
151. To this end, the Ministry of Energy (MOE) is working with key stakeholders to renegotiate and restructure the PPAs with seven (7) operational IPPs—namely Karpower, Cenpower, Sunon Asogli, Early Power, Twin City Energy (formerly Amandi), AKSA Energy and Cenit. This is to ensure that power is affordable for industrial, commercial, and residential use.
152. Government has also reached agreements with some IPPs to convert power plants to tolling structures, switch to the use of natural gas to power the plants, and reduce tariffs. This is expected to result in considerable savings to Government and the nation over the remaining lifespan of the PPAs. These savings are expected to come from a combination of reduced capacity and energy charges across the portfolio.
153. Total payment made in 2021 in respect of the energy sector debt arising out of the PPAs was GH¢6,938.2 million, comprising GH¢6,363.1 million and GH¢575.1 million in cash and bonds, respectively.





## Section Eight: Other Financing Arrangements

### E.S.L.A. PLC

154. As part of the Government's plan to refinance energy sector debts, E.S.L.A. PLC was incorporated in September 2017 as an independent Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to, among others, issue debt securities for the purpose of refinancing the Energy Sector Debt.
155. At end-December 2020, the company had issued bonds with a face value of GH¢8,294.2 million, out of which it had previously bought back and cancelled bonds amounting to GH¢664.7 million, leaving bonds outstanding to the value of GH¢7,629.5 million. The company issued additional bonds of GH¢2,052.6 million in 2021 and bought back and cancelled GH¢1,020.5 million. It also exchanged GH¢1,034.2 million of tranche E3 bonds for GH¢1,073.2 million of tranche E1 bonds, bringing the value of outstanding bonds as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021 to GH¢ 8,700.6 million. Details are shown in Table 8.1 below:

**Table 8.1: E.S.L.A. Plc Outstanding Bonds, end 2021**

Description	Issued	Cancelled	Outstanding
	(in millions of GH¢)		
7-year bond - November 2017	2,408.6	-	2,408.6
Buyback and cancellation	-	(257.8)	(257.8)
Exchange for 10-year bond (E3)	-	(1,034.2)	(1,034.2)
10-year bond - November 2017	2,375.3	-	2,375.3
Buyback and cancellation	-	(477.4)	(477.4)
10-year bond retap - January 2018	615.9	-	615.9
10-year bond retap - August 2018	264.8	-	264.8
Buyback and cancellation	-	(218.3)	(218.3)
10-year bond - June 2019	1,000.0	-	1,000.0
Exchange from 7-year bond (E1)	1,073.3	-	1,073.3
12-year bond - January 2020	430.5	-	430.5
12-year bond retap - March 2020	1,199.1	-	1,199.1
12-year bond - September 2021	2,052.6	-	2,052.6
Buyback and cancellation	-	(731.7)	(731.7)
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,420.1</b>	<b>(2,719.5)</b>	<b>8,700.6</b>

Source: ESLA Plc





**Table 8.2: E.S.L.A. Plc EDRL Receipts in 2021**

Year	EDRL Received (in millions of GH¢)
2017	279.7
2018	1,353.7
2019	1,687.9
2020	1,711.3
2021	2,437.4
o/w EDRL received	2,603.9
refund of PGIS <sup>10</sup>	(166.5)
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,470.0</b>

Source: ESLA Plc

156. Levy collections have increased over the period of 12 months to December 2021, with an amount of GH¢2,437.4 million collected. The spike in Energy Debt Recovery Levy (EDRL) received is as a result of receipts of about GH¢115.0 million relating to 2020 which were transferred in 2021. A summary of collections from October 2017 when the bond program commenced is shown in Table 8.2.

157. The company made the required coupon payments to its bondholders in 2021. As at end-December 2021 a total of GH¢1,477.7 million had been transferred to bondholders as coupon payments due in 2021. Funds in excess of its immediate obligations were transferred to the lockbox in accordance with the requirements of the bond programme and invested in permissible investments. The remainder was kept in the debt service reserve account towards future obligations. Details of coupon payments for 2021 are shown in Table 8.3.

158. Following the issuance of the bonds, SOE debts amounting to approximately GH¢10,057.0 million has been novated to E.S.L.A. PLC as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021. Out of this amount, GH¢1,870.3 million was settled in cash, while the remaining GH¢8,186.6 million was covered by debt swaps. This is detailed in Table 8.4.

**Table 8.3: E.S.L.A. Plc Coupon Payments in 2021**

Bond Tranche	Total Interest Payment (in millions of GH¢)
Tranche E1 (2024)	320.8
Tranche E2 (2027)	517.6
Tranche E3 (2029)	305.0
Tranche E4 (2031)	334.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,477.7</b>

Source: ESLA Plc.

**Table 8.4: E.S.L.A. Plc Novated SOE Debt, 2020 & 2021**

Category	Creditors Novation 2020	Creditors Novation 2021	Total Creditors Novation
	(in millions of GH¢)		
Cash Settlement	-	-	1,870.3
Debt-swap	1,617.5	2,000.5	8,186.6
<b>Total Settlement</b>	<b>1,617.5</b>	<b>2,000.5</b>	<b>10,057.9</b>

Source: ESLA Plc

<sup>10</sup> Per arrangements established by the Ministry of Finance, 6 percent of the PGIS component of the EDRL is required to be lodged in the PGISsA2 Account held with Bank of Ghana for use in rural electrification. Periodic reconciliations are therefore performed on the EDRL received and the relevant amounts are transferred to the PGISsA2 account. In view of this, a total of GH¢166.5 million out of the EDRL received in 2021 (GH¢2,603.9 million) was transferred to the PGISsA2 account, bringing the EDRL received by the company for the year to GH¢2,437.4 million.



159. The outstanding ESLA bonds are held mainly by domestic investors. As at end-December 2021 domestic investors accounted for GH¢8,694.2 million (99.9%) of the outstanding stock, with foreign investors accounting for GH¢6.4 million (0.1%). Details of holders of outstanding stock in ESLA bonds are shown in Table 8.5.

**Table 8.5: Holders of ESLA Bonds, 2020 & 2021**

Description	2020		2021	
	GH¢ 'm	% Holdings	GH¢ 'm	% Holdings
<b>Domestic Sector</b>	<b>7,623.2</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>8,694.1</b>	<b>99.9</b>
Banking Sector	3,042.8	39.9	3,332.1	38.3
Deposit Money Banks	3,042.8	39.9	3,332.1	38.3
Bank of Ghana	-	-	-	-
Non-Bank Sector	4,580.4	60.0	4,673.0	53.7
Rural Banks	13.3	0.2	13.3	0.2
Firms/Institutions	2,270.3	29.8	2,740.8	31.5
Individual Investors	516.9	6.8	-	-
Insurance Companies	87.7	1.1	89.0	1.0
Pensions (Incl. SSNIT)	1,692.2	22.2	1,829.9	21.0
Others	-	-	689.0	7.9
<b>Foreign Sector</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Foreign Investors	6.3	0.1	6.4	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,629.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,700.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Central Securities Depository

### Daakye Trust Plc

160. Daakye Trust Plc is an SPV which was established by the Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFund) in May 2020 to issue debt securities to settle GETFund's Creditor and Contractor Debt. The debt issuance is backed by scheduled amounts of the 2.5 percent GETFund Levy, which have been assigned to the issuer for debt service in accordance with the Government budgetary allocation and after adjustment for the capping policy.

161. Pursuant to its mandate, the Daakye Trust Plc has established this bond issuance programme to raise an aggregate amount of GH¢5,500.0 million to settle GETFund's debt. As at end-December 2020, the company had issued bonds with a face value of GH¢1,392.6 million. Additional bonds amounting to GH¢1,060.6 million were issued in 2021, bringing the outstanding bonds to GH¢2,453.2 million as at end-December 2021. Details are shown in Table 8.6.

**Table 8.6: Daakye Trust Plc Outstanding Bonds, end 2021**

Description	Outstanding (in millions of GH¢)
<b>Outstanding bonds as at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>1,392.6</b>
Tranche D1-C (April 2021)	47.8
Tranche D1-D (May 2021)	100.0
Tranche D1-E (May 2021)	14.9
Tranche D1-F (Sept 2021)	198.5
Tranche D1-G (Nov 2021)	73.0
Tranche D2 (April 2021)	280.3
Tranche D2-B (May 2021)	150.2
Tranche D2-C (Sept 2021)	195.8
<b>Outstanding bonds as at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>2,453.2</b>

Source: Daakye Trust Plc.



162. Contractor debts amounting to approximately GH¢1,499.7 million were novated to Daakye Trust Plc as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020. Subsequently the company refinanced portions of GETFund's syndicated loan with local banks amounting to GH¢100.0 million in May 2021 and cash settlement of GH¢1,279.80 million, bringing the total settlement to GH¢2,879.55 million as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021. Details are shown in the Table 8.7.

**Table 8.7: Daakye Trust Plc Novated SOE Debt, 2020 & 2021**

Category	Contractors Novation Inception to December 2020	Contractor Novation 2021	Total Creditors Novation
	(in millions of GH¢)		
Cash Settlement	385.1	1,279.8	1,664.9
Debt-swap	1,114.6	100.0	1,214.6
<b>Total Settlement</b>	<b>1,499.7</b>	<b>1,379.8</b>	<b>2,879.5</b>

Source: Daakye Trust Plc.

163. The company has made the required coupon payments to its bondholders in April and October of 2021 (GH¢393.0 million).

164. The Daakye bond is held primarily by domestic investors. A total of GH¢2,452.7 million of the outstanding Daakye bonds were held by domestic investors and GH¢0.5 million by foreign investors.

**Table 8.8: Daakye Trust Plc Coupon Payments in 2021**

Bond Tranche	Total Interest Payment
	(in millions of GH¢)
Tranche D1	328.8
Tranche D2	64.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>393.0</b>

Source: Daakye Trust Plc.

**Table 8.9: Holders of Daakye Bonds, 2021**

Description	GH¢' m	% of holding
<b>Domestic Sector</b>	<b>2,452.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Banking Sector	1,245.1	50.8
Deposit Money Banks	1,245.1	50.8
Bank of Ghana	-	-
Non-Bank Sector	1,011.1	41.2
Firms & Institutions	490.7	20.0
Insurance Companies	30.0	1.2
Rural Banks	5.0	0.2
SSNIT	-	-
Pension	485.4	19.8
Others	196.5	8.0
<b>Foreign Sector</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Foreign Investors	0.5	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,453.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Central Securities Depository



## **Section Nine: 2022 Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy (MTDS)**

165. The 2022-2025 MTDS has been prepared in fulfillment of Section 52 of the PFM law to guide borrowing and manage the existing debt portfolio in 2022. The MTDS lays out the strategy for the period 2022-2025 with respect to the stock of debt and projected financing for the fiscal deficits as outlined in the 2022 Budget Statement and Economic Policy. The primary objective of the MTDS is to choose the optimal composition of debt instruments to ensure Government's financing requirements are met at the lowest possible cost with a prudent degree of risk, in line with the Medium-Term Fiscal Framework (MTFF).
166. In addition, the following secondary objectives are spelt out in the MTDS to facilitate its primary objectives:
- Diversifying the investor and instrument base;
  - Enhancing the efficiency of the primary and secondary market by developing a benchmark yield curve; and
  - Evaluating and managing the risks embedded in the debt portfolio, based on different debt related variables.
167. The 2022 MTDS seeks to reduce the stock of short-term component of the domestic debt portfolio and re-profile external commercial debt through debt management operations to reduce the exposure to expensive debt. Furthermore, the strategy aims at issuing medium to long-term Treasury bonds to lengthen the maturity structure through building benchmark bonds and reforms to deepen the domestic debt market. It reiterates the need for fiscal consolidation to stabilise growth of public debt and adjustment of the debt ceiling in the medium-term.
168. The financing for 2022 seeks to further develop the domestic market by proposing new instruments to diversify the debt portfolio and increase the debt financing capacity of the domestic market. Government will continue to build benchmark bonds by tapping into or reopening medium to long-term instruments.
169. To support the growth of the annuity market and consistent with the MTDS, Government will issue longer-dated bonds to match assets to liabilities. Treasury bills will continue to be offered for liquidity and cash buffers to account for seasonality in cash flow demand.
170. External financing for the budget in 2022 will be supported by receipts of IMF SDR allocation and loans. In the medium-term, Government will explore the option of various instruments on the ICM based on market conditions.



171. Over the medium-term, Government will continue its liability management programme and will explore opportunities to reduce the level of risks embedded in the public debt portfolio through buy-backs or debt exchanges.
172. To manage and monitor the refinancing and rollover risks, which may lead to liquidity and/or excessive increase in the cost of debt servicing, the strategy sets out strategic risk benchmarks. The share of T-bills in the domestic debt stock is expected to be within 8 -13 percent for treasury management purposes with an ATM of the total debt portfolio to be not less than 8 years. Over the medium-term, the share of floating rate debt in the total external debt is expected to be within a range of 10-15 percent, while the share of the entire public debt portfolio facing interest rate resetting in a year is not expected to be more than 30 percent.



## **Section Ten: Debt Sustainability Analysis**

173. Ministry of Finance worked together with its relevant stakeholder institutions to conduct Ghana's Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA). The DSA was prepared in accordance with the fiscal policy requirements of Sections 16(b)(i), 20(2)(c), 54(2)(b) of the PFM law, and Section 1 of the FRA which serves as a guide for fiscal policy indicators, specifically public debt as a percentage of GDP, and achieving a positive primary balance to meet the macroeconomic and debt sustainability objectives.
174. The objectives of the DSA include:
- Evaluating the solvency and liquidity status of the country's total public debt portfolio, while considering current and future debt service obligations;
  - informing policymakers on the public fiscal space available to Government to meet its funding requirements in the light of current debt levels;
  - making sound budgeting and funding decisions for Government projects and programmes by providing a link between fiscal planning and the MTDS; and
  - identifying risks embedded in the current debt portfolio and offering mitigation measures.
175. The scope of the DSA covers PPG debt of the central government. In addition to the standard PPG debt, the DSA also captures debt contracted by selected SOEs<sup>11</sup> which, although are not explicitly backed by Government guarantee, are deemed to be very crucial for the assessment of public debt dynamics over the next four (4) years.
176. The DSA is based on baseline scenarios anchored on macroeconomic assumptions and the medium-term fiscal framework in the 2022 Budget Statement, detailed in Box 4.

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<sup>11</sup> *Based on their fiscal risk exposure to Government.*



**Box 4: Macroeconomic Assumptions Underlying the DSA (2022-2025)**

**Growth:** The outlook for growth is expected to rebound strongly in the medium-term, supported by strong policy response aimed at stimulating the economy. Overall Real GDP growth is projected at 5.8 percent in 2022. Over the medium-term (2023-2025), real GDP is projected to grow at an average of 5.6 percent—with yearly growth rates of 5.4 percent, 5.3 percent, and 6.0 percent in 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

**Fiscal balance:** The fiscal balance is expected to be contained over the medium-term to return to the FRA broad deficit threshold of 5.0 percent of GDP by 2024 and a primary surplus in 2022 as well as over the medium-term, to stabilise the growth of debt and promote debt sustainability.

**External sector:** The trade surplus is projected to narrow on account of lower receipts from cocoa beans and products, in addition to a higher imports outturn driven largely by pick-up in economic activities. These developments in the trade account, coupled with higher investment income and services payments, are expected to widen the current account deficit over the medium-term.

The capital and financial account is projected to record net inflows. These expected net inflows will, however, not be adequate to offset the current account deficit, which will lead to worsening of the overall balance of payments position.

**Financing Assumptions:** Financing will be from both domestic and external sources. External financing will be a combination of exceptional financing (use of IMF SDR allocation) and loans (of at least US\$750.0 million, with an option to increase it by a further amount of US\$750.0 million). It is assumed that the remaining financing to cover the deficit will be raised from the domestic debt market. However, the exceptional financing from the use of the newly allocated SDR by the IMF will augment and reduce domestic borrowing needs. Additionally, possible contingent liabilities arising from the financial sector, energy sector, and PPPs have been factored into the analysis.





## Stress Tests

177. The 2022 DSA considered six (6) standardized standardised stress tests on real GDP, primary balance, exports, exchange rate depreciation, other flows, and a combined stress test. The standardized standardised test for contingent liability assumes a financial sector shock of 5 percent of GDP for all LIC- DSA users and a 2 percent shock for contingent liabilities not accounted for under general Government. Tailored stress tests are triggered for commodity prices and market financing. Commodity prices are shocked to reduce real GDP growth and revenues. Market financing stress test was applied. Interest rate was shocked by 400 basis points and maturity shortened to five-years for newly issued market debt or shortened by two-thirds of the original maturity that is less than five years (sustained for three years from the second year of projection).

## Debt Carrying Capacity

178. The Debt Carrying Capacity (DCC) determines external debt indicative thresholds and total public debt benchmark for the PPG debt. The DSA classifies Ghana's DCC as a medium performer with a Composite Index (CI) score of 2.77.

## External DSA

179. As shown in Table 10.1, the Present Value (PV) of external debt to GDP ratio was breached under the baseline scenario over the full-time horizon. The debt service-to-exports and debt service-to-revenues ratios also exceed their thresholds under the baseline scenario throughout the forecast horizon.

**Table 10.1: External DSA Thresholds and Baseline Scenario**

Indicators	Thresholds	Baseline			
		2022	2023	2024	2025
PV of External Debt to GDP	<b>40.0</b>	42.1	45.9	47.2	47.1
PV of External Debt to Exports	<b>180.0</b>	132.4	142.0	151.6	153.2
PV of Debt Service to Exports	<b>15.0</b>	18.2	18.8	18.0	19.7
PV of Debt Service to Revenue	<b>18.0</b>	28.9	30.7	27.4	29.8

Source: Ministry of Finance

180. Under the extreme shocks, the market access shock—which models a widening of spreads and reduction in maturities—showed the highest impact on external debt service-to-revenues ratios (Appendix 5).

## Public DSA

181. The PV of Debt-to GDP ratio under the baseline exceeds the benchmark for the full horizon. Under the baseline, the public debt is projected to decline over the long-run but remains vulnerable to growth and terms of trade shocks (Appendix 6). The growth shock, which models a fall of one standard deviation, has the most severe impact on all public debt indicators (Table 10.2).



**Table 10.2: Public DSA Thresholds and Baseline Scenario**

Indicator	Threshold	Baseline			
		2022	2023	2024	2025
PV of Total Public Debt to GDP	<b>55.0</b>	87.8	88.2	88.8	87.4

Source: Ministry of Finance

### Improving DCC and DSA

182. Overall, the DSA assessment shows that Ghana’s risk rating is in high risk of debt distress. Given that the trajectory of public debt remains elevated above the threshold throughout the entire horizon, aggressive and committed fiscal consolidation is required to bring the debt path below thresholds.
183. Exogenous shocks, including delayed recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and adverse terms of trade movements, will pose significant liquidity and solvency risks in the future.
184. Following from the analysis conducted under the various assumptions, some recommendations are proposed. These include:
- Ghana’s performance for some of the sub-components of the CI worsened, leading to a fall in its CI rating from 2.81 to 2.77, although still classified as a medium performer. However, an improvement in the current score can classify Ghana as a strong performer, thereby raising the thresholds and creating space to borrow. Additionally, increased efforts should be made to improve upon Ghana’s CI and CPIA scores by strengthening the current policies and institutional structures existing in the country.
  - In addition, to attain and maintain debt sustainability, continued aggressive fiscal consolidation and discipline, as well as the building of cash buffers, would be key to reduce debt levels and ensure timely servicing of debt.



## **Section Eleven: Public Debt Management Reforms and Initiatives**

185. Ministry of Finance continues to spearhead the implementation of reforms to improve management of Government public debt. The aim is to ensure debt is contracted at low cost over the medium to long-term consistent with a prudent degree of risk and promoting development of the Ghanaian debt market.
186. The Ministry also engaged and collaborated with various key stakeholders, including the Select Committee on Finance of Parliament, investors, and market players in identifying the necessary reforms for implementation to support market development and debt management.

### **Reforms in Primary Dealer System**

187. Reforms in the PD system have led to the introduction of the BMS to improve efficiency and facilitate continuous engagement with the market. Government in 2020 developed and published new guidelines for PDs and BMSs. The purpose of the guidelines is to guide the purchase of Government securities in the domestic debt market.
188. The guidelines ensures that BMSs have underwriting, distribution and marketing capabilities both locally and internationally, and are required to trade on the secondary market in support of the fixed income market over a period of time. The implementation of these guidelines will guide the markets and improve the efficiency and transparency on the GFIM.

### **International Capital Market Funding Programme and Sustainable Development**

189. The current global financing conditions show a risk of rising inflationary trends with possible overheating of most advanced economies, and a potential for increased cost of international financing. Despite these challenging conditions on the ICM, it is always advisable for Government to administratively structure its funding sources to take advantage of available opportunities whenever the risks get abated, and the outlook becomes favourable.
190. Government intends to explore potential multiple instruments if market conditions permit. The potential instruments are listed as follows:
- Regular Eurobonds;
  - Social Instruments such as social bonds and social loans to refinance/finance projects undertaken by Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) within eligible social categories;
  - Term loan and/ or bridge financing;
  - Green instruments such as green bonds and green loans to finance/refinance projects of MDAs within eligible green categories; and



- Sustainability Instruments such as sustainability bonds to finance/refinance projects of MDA projects within eligible green and social categories.

191. Based on the newly developed Sustainable Financing Framework published in 2021, Government, through the MoF, will periodically screen programmes and projects proposed by the various MDAs for green and/or social elements. These programmes and projects will form the basis for issuances of Green, Social or Sustainability Financing transactions, either to finance new or refinance existing expenditures that have been identified in accordance with this Sustainability Financing Framework, and which are consistent with the International Capital Market Association (ICMA), Green Bond Principles 2021, Social Bond Principles 2021 (SBP), and Sustainability Bond Guidelines 2021 .
192. With this Framework, Ghana will be charting a new territory by creating an integrated framework that enables the Government to issue instruments in either a *use-of-proceeds* format or *sustainability-linked* format.

### **Communication with Market Participants**

193. Government will continue to engage investors and market participants through regular townhall meetings, conference calls, and investor presentations with PDs, BMSs, and key market players.
194. The establishment of a dedicated and updated “Investor Relations” section on the MoF website is still being pursued to enhance Government’s relations with investors and promote market transparency. In addition to this, MoF has developed a “Public Debt” section to improve communication with investors and the general public through dissemination of debt information. MoF is committed to providing information on borrowing and public debt based on sound data reporting principles.

### **Limits on External Borrowing**

195. Government plans to accelerate and deepen its fiscal consolidation efforts in the medium to long-term and is committed to reducing the solvency ratio and improving the liquidity ratios significantly. As a result, achieving a positive primary balance is critical to ensure macroeconomic stability and debt sustainability.

Further to this objective, and to support the reduction in the rate of debt accumulation, the total limit set for new commitments on concessional and non-concessional borrowing have been scaled down from US\$2,500.0 million to US\$2,000.0 million for 2022.

### **National Borrowing Guidelines**

196. The National Borrowing Guidelines (NBG) has been developed to guide public entities on the procurement of loans and other forms of borrowing pursuant to the provisions in the 1992 Constitution, the PFM Law, and the PFM Regulations. The NBG set out the parameters



in conducting public borrowing, guaranteeing, and lending practices in Ghana. They also set out the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in the borrowing process and the relevant laws supporting the procurement or contracting of debt. The implementation of the guidelines will help mitigate likely fiscal risks arising from the issuance of guarantees and on-lending facilities and ensure that due process is followed in the acquisition of credit and loan guarantees.

### **Credit Risk Policy**

197. Government has drafted a Risk-based Fee Policy, which will be subjected to stakeholder consultations prior to submission to Parliament for approval and implementation. The risk-based fee will be charged to cover the cost and the credit risk to Government based on the outcome of a credit risk assessment of a public entity. In line with the Government's review of MDAs fees and charges, administrative fees will be charged to improve the quality-of-service delivery and where feasible, undertake assessments on these entities.

### **Operational Risk Management Framework**

198. The Debt Management Office of MoF has developed an Operational Risk Management (ORM) framework that outlines guidelines for identification, evaluation, measurement, monitoring, and reporting of all operational risks to which the public debt may be exposed to. It also sets out the mitigation options detailed in the Business Continuity Plan (BCP) and Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) as part of a wider ORM framework.
199. The risks associated with debt management include operational risk, market risk, and liquidity risk. The objective is to minimise the consequences of negative events to ensure debt sustainability is not impaired. The framework provides guidelines on acceptable risk tolerance levels, parameters and thresholds for risk measurement, classification, and timelines for remedial actions. The successful implementation of this framework will result in the design of a more robust and efficient internal control system for the Ministry.

### **Enhancement of Debt Management Software**

200. The purpose of this reform agenda is to make use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enabled tools and digital platforms to ensure business continuity. The Commonwealth Secretariat (COMSEC) has deployed a new debt management system for modern debt management offices to meet the requirements of the new challenges on sovereign debt recording and management.
201. The new system, Meridian, is designed to assist debt management offices to record and monitor all the functions of debt management, starting from loan/grant negotiations to full repayment of the loan. Debt-related transactions that are recorded in the Meridian constitute one of the core components of government accounting systems and the overall public financial management.



202. MoF, in collaboration with COMSEC, has started implementing the Commonwealth Meridian. Prior to the new web-based debt software, MoF was using the Commonwealth Secretariat Debt Recording and Management System (CS-DRMS). The migration to the Meridian web-based architecture is for ease of accessing government public debt database and improved functionality in the recording and management of debt. Plans are underway to complete the migration process for the debt management office to fully run on the Meridian. This initiative will strengthen Ghana's institutional capacity for the management of public debt within an ORM framework.



## **Section Twelve: Conclusion**

203. Public debt management in 2021 was adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, with its deadlier variants of the virus. The continuous COVID-19 restrictions in some advanced countries due to the emergence of new variants of the disease, as well as the normalisation of interest rates in the US, contributed to the tightening of global financing conditions. Despite these challenges, Government was able to issue a 4-tranche Eurobond with a face value of US\$3,025.0 million.
204. Government also issued and tapped into medium-term and long-term domestic bonds, notably 5-year, 6-year, 10-year, 15-year, and 20-year bonds, to build benchmark bonds.
205. Fiscal consolidation proceeded slowly in the post-COVID-19 recovery period as the pandemic continued to affect revenue and expenditure performance. The fiscal deficit, excluding financial and energy sector bailout costs declined from 11.7 percent of GDP in 2020 to 9.6 percent of GDP in 2021. Public debt as a percentage of GDP stood at 80.1 percent in 2021, up from 76.1 percent of GDP in 2020. The implementation of the Ghana CARES programme, however, supported economic recovery. The external sector remained strong despite the current account deficit rising to 3.3 percent of GDP in 2021 compared to 3.1 percent of GDP in 2020, as the trade surplus narrowed to 1.6 percent of GDP in 2021 compared to 3.0 percent of GDP in 2020.
206. Government was able to access additional financing from the World Bank and IMF to support efforts at mitigating the effects of the pandemic.
207. Contingent liabilities from the energy and financial sectors continue to pose significant risks to fiscal and debt sustainability. Even though Government completed the banking sector bailout in 2020, the additional contingent liabilities from the failed FMCs still pose a challenge to public debt sustainability.
208. To ensure that the public debt is on a sustainable path, Government will continue to monitor and undertake various macroeconomic and financial stress tests to improve debt dynamics. In this respect, Government has concluded renegotiations of some PPAs with IPPs under the “Take-or-Pay” arrangements to address Government’s fixed cost exposures. Government will continue to enforce the moratorium on signing new PPAs and any long-term “Take-or-Pay” contracts until further notice or unless exemptions are granted by Government on a case-by-case basis.
209. Government is committed to pursuing a fiscal consolidation plan that will ensure that the overall fiscal deficit returns to the fiscal responsibility threshold of 5.0 percent of GDP by 2024, with the companion fiscal barometer, the primary balance, registering sustained surpluses, and institute new revenue measures to enhance domestic revenue mobilisation while also rationalising expenditures to achieve value-for-money.





## **Glossary**

Average Time to Maturity	Measures the weighted average time to maturity of all the principal payments in the portfolio.
Bilateral debt	Debt contracted from sovereign countries.
Bonds	Debt securities that give holders unconditional right to fixed income or contractually determined payments on a specified date or dates.
Buy-back	The repurchase by a debtor government of all or a portion of its debt at a discount on face value.
Commercial Debt	Short-term to medium-term borrowing from banking institutions other than Official Development Assistance (ODA).
Concessional loans	Loans that are extended on terms substantially generous than loans contracted on the open market.
Contingent Liability	Contingent Liability Obligations that do not arise unless a discrete event occurs in the future.
Coupon	The annual interest rate paid on a bond, expressed as a percentage of the face value.
Credit Rating	A rating based on an assessment of the credit worthiness of the borrower. Credit ratings of Government are done by credit rating agencies such as Standard and Poor's (S&P), Moody's, and Fitch.
Credit Risk	Credit risk refers to the risk that a borrower may not repay a loan and that the lender may lose the principal of the loan or the interest associated with it, or both.
Debt Relief	Any form of debt reorganisation that reduces the overall burden of debt
Debt Service	Debt payments in respect of both principal and interest.
Debt-to-GDP	Ratio of a country's gross public debt (in nominal terms) to a country's gross domestic product (also in nominal terms).
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	The amount at any given time disbursed and outstanding less principal repayments.



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Disbursement	The transfer of the committed loan amount from the lender to the borrower once contractual conditions are fulfilled.
Domestic Dollar Bond	A bond issued in USD outside the United States.
Domestic Debt	Debt issued on the domestic capital market.
ESLA	The Energy Sector Levies Act, 2015 (Act 899) is an Act to consolidate existing energy sector levies to promote prudent and efficient utilisation of the proceeds generated from the levies, impose a price stabilisation and recovery levy, facilitate sustainable long-term investments in the energy sector, and to provide for related matters.
E.S.L.A. Plc	A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), incorporated as a public limited liability company, to issue long-term bonds to resolve Ghana's energy sector debt obligations.
Eurobond	Bond issued by a borrower in a foreign country, denominated in a Eurocurrency (e.g., US Dollar, Canadian Dollar, Yen, Euro), and under-written and sold by an international syndicate of financial institutions.
Export Credits	They are government financial support, including direct financing, guarantees, insurance, or interest rate support provided to foreign buyers to assist in the financing of the purchase of goods from national exporters.
External debt	Debt issued to foreigners outside the domestic capital market
Fiscal Responsibility Act	The Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2018 (Act 982) is an Act to provide for fiscal responsibility rules to ensure macroeconomic stability and debt sustainability.
Gross Domestic Issuance	New debt issuance required to partly fund the budget deficit and maturing debt from domestic sources.
Gross Domestic Product	The market value of all final demand goods and services produced within a country in a given period, usually a quarter or a year. The GDP is determined using data for production, expenditures, or income and is presented in nominal terms at current prices or in real terms at constant prices.
Gross Public Debt	The cumulative aggregate of the net value of all government borrowings (drawdowns), less principal



	repayments and denominated in a single reporting currency as of the end of a reporting period.
Guarantee	An undertaking to answer for the payment of another person's debt or obligation in the event of a default by the person primarily responsible for the debt repayment.
Interest Payment	The amount paid periodically over a period to a lender as compensation for use of capital.
Interest Rate	The cost or price of borrowing, or the gain from lending, normally expressed as an annual percentage rate.
International Capital Market	Financial markets for selling and buying of long-term debt or equity-backed securities.
Maturity	The time at which the debt instrument expires and all principal and interest payments related to the instrument is expected to have been repaid in full.
Mis-selling	A sale practice in the financial market space in which a financial product or service is deliberately misrepresented or a customer is misled about the suitability of such financial market product or service.
Monetary Policy Rate	The rate at which Ghana's Central Bank, Bank of Ghana, lends to commercial banks.
MTDS	A debt management strategy planned to be implemented over the medium-term (usually three to five years) to achieve a composition of a desired debt portfolio with regards to the cost-risk trade-off.
Multilateral debt	Debt contracted from multilateral financial institutions such as World Bank and the IMF, and regional development banks such as the African Development Bank.
Net Borrowing	The difference between Issuance and Redemption of a debt instrument.
Net domestic financing	New debt issuance required to partly fund the budget deficit from domestic sources less maturities.
No-Objection	An approval granted by the Minister for Finance to an entity to borrow on their books without any further recourse to Government.



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## *The 2021 Annual Public Debt Report*

On-lending	Government-borrowed funds lent to SOEs and other institutions. Government would generally do this as a measure to promote strategic policy implementation.
PFM Act	The Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) is an Act to regulate the financial management of the public sector within a macroeconomic and fiscal framework; and to define responsibilities of persons entrusted with the management and control of public funds, assets, liabilities and resources.
Primary Dealer	A firm that buys Government securities directly from the Government with the intention of re-selling them to others.
Principal Repayment	Payment made towards reducing disbursed outstanding debt stock
Public Debt	Total debt obligations of Government and guarantees extended to public sector companies, institutions, and agencies.
Refinancing risk	The risk associated with a borrower not being able to borrow to repay existing debt.
Repo	A generic name for both a Repurchase Transaction and a Sell/Buy-Back. It is a sale of a quantity of securities (by the Seller) at a purchase price at the start of the transaction and a simultaneous agreement to repurchase from the other party (Buyer) at a different price and at a future date.
Roll-Over	The extension or transfer of debt from one period to the next
Secondary Market	A market where previously issued financial instruments such as bonds are bought and sold; a market that investors sell to other investors.
Short-Term Debt	Outstanding debt with a maturity of less than one year.
Sinking Fund	A fund created by a borrower for the purpose of settling debt obligations.
Special purpose vehicle	A subsidiary company with an asset or liability structure and legal status that makes its obligations secure even if the parent company goes bankrupt.
State-Owned Enterprise	A legal entity partially or wholly owned by Government to conduct business on or on behalf of Government.



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Yield curve	A graph that shows the mathematical relationship between yield and maturity computed across all government securities (or other securities).
Yield	The return on an investment or interest received from holding a particular security. The yield is usually expressed as an annual percentage rate based on the investment's cost, current market value, or face value.



## Appendices

### Appendix 1A: Gross Public Debt (in millions of GH¢), 2017 – 2021

S/N	Item	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 Prov.
<b>Gross Public Debt</b>						
1	External Debt	75,777.6	86,202.5	112,747.7	141,796.8	170,009.8
2	Domestic Debt	66,769.1	86,899.7	105,481.2	149,833.9	181,777.2
<b>3</b>	<b>Total Public Debt</b>	<b>142,546.6</b>	<b>173,102.2</b>	<b>218,228.9</b>	<b>291,630.7</b>	<b>351,787.0</b>
<b>External Debt Stock</b>						
4	Multilateral	28,210.6	30,817.4	36,321.2	47,504.1	49,147.3
5	Bilateral	5,345.1	5,810.0	6,803.3	7,443.1	8,014.9
6	Export Credits	6,453.4	5,958.4	5,812.0	5,542.7	5,885.8
7	Commercial	11,641.9	11,406.8	11,996.8	13,857.2	18,686.4
8	International Capital Market	16,252.8	24,006.3	42,633.4	58,605.0	78,707.3
9	Other Concessional	7,873.8	8,203.7	9,180.9	8,844.7	9,568.0
<b>10</b>	<b>Total External Debt</b>	<b>75,777.6</b>	<b>86,202.5</b>	<b>112,747.7</b>	<b>141,796.8</b>	<b>170,009.8</b>
<b>Domestic Debt Stock</b>						
11	A. Marketable Debt	52,606.6	63,752.7	81,663.8	122,917.9	155,037.4
12	Short-Term Instruments	11,996.8	11,031.9	16,341.0	16,861.0	22,617.0
13	91-Day Treasury Bill	5,444.7	5,576.6	7,153.4	10,030.7	9,634.1
14	182-Day Treasury Bill	2,867.0	3,049.8	2,842.7	2,856.5	4,653.1
15	364-Day Treasury Bill	-	-	6,344.9	3,973.8	8,329.7
16	1-Year Treasury Note	3,685.2	2,405.5	-	-	-
17	Medium-Term Instruments	35,816.0	47,927.0	59,348.0	90,375.6	115,068.0
18	2-Year Fixed Treasury Note	6,400.6	13,049.8	13,526.1	17,441.5	20,145.4
19	2-Year USD Domestic Bond	418.0	-	-	-	-
20	3-Year USD Domestic Bond	977.8	1,067.7	2,057.8	2,231.2	2,777.0
21	5-Year USD Domestic Bond	-	-	-	-	1,013.8
22	3-Year Fixed Rate Bond	7,255.5	10,930.3	12,929.6	27,342.7	27,174.3
23	4-Year GoG Bond	-	-	-	-	541.4
24	5-Year GoG Bond	11,204.0	12,160.7	15,808.0	22,499.6	30,019.8
25	6-Year GoG Bond	-	-	1,780.7	2,870.6	8,671.4
26	7-Year GoG Bond	2,150.5	2,857.4	4,580.8	5,388.1	8,826.6
27	10-Year GoG Bond	7,409.6	7,861.2	8,665.1	12,601.8	15,898.4
28	Long-Term Instruments	4,793.8	4,793.8	5,974.8	15,681.2	17,352.4
29	15-Year GoG Bond	4,793.8	4,793.8	5,812.7	15,342.6	15,805.7
30	20-Year GoG Bond	-	-	162.1	338.6	1,546.8
31	B. Non-Marketable Debt	13,934.6	23,022.3	23,694.5	26,694.4	26,359.9
32	3-Year Stock (SSNIT)	881.8	502.9	172.5	0.0	0.0
33	Long-Term Govt Stock	11,987.4	11,987.4	11,987.4	8,376.4	24,431.4
34	Long-Term Govt Stock (Bank Bailout)	-	9,581.2	10,698.1	17,595.8	1,320.8
35	GoG Petroleum Financed Bonds	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
36	TOR Bonds	514.8	400.4	286.0	171.6	57.2
37	Revaluation Stock	361.1	361.1	361.1	361.1	361.1
38	Telekom Malaysia Stocks	109.5	109.5	109.5	109.5	109.5
39	C. Standard Loans	227.9	124.7	122.9	221.6	380.0
<b>40</b>	<b>Total Domestic Debt (A+B+C)</b>	<b>66,769.1</b>	<b>86,899.7</b>	<b>105,481.2</b>	<b>149,833.9</b>	<b>181,777.2</b>
<b>Holdings of Domestic Debt</b>						
41	A. Banking System	23,619.3	39,192.1	47,380.4	78,404.7	93,038.9
42	Bank of Ghana	13,002.6	13,933.3	15,598.7	33,621.9	35,861.7
43	Deposit Money Banks	10,616.7	25,258.8	31,781.6	44,782.8	57,177.2
44	B. Non-Bank Sector	17,256.2	21,506.8	31,685.7	43,520.4	59,363.0
45	SSNIT	1,402.6	795.6	313.1	661.4	537.1
46	Insurance Companies	340.5	462.4	581.8	858.2	1,094.6
47	Other Holders	15,513.2	20,248.8	30,790.7	42,000.8	57,731.3
48	C. Foreign Sector	25,665.6	26,076.2	26,292.3	27,687.2	28,995.3
49	D. Other Standard Loans	227.9	124.7	122.9	221.6	380.0
<b>50</b>	<b>Total (A+B+C+D)</b>	<b>66,769.1</b>	<b>86,899.7</b>	<b>105,481.2</b>	<b>149,833.9</b>	<b>181,777.2</b>



## The 2021 Annual Public Debt Report

### Appendix 1B: Gross Public Debt (in millions of US\$), 2017 – 2021

S/N	Item	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 Prov.
<b>Gross Public Debt</b>						
1	External Debt	17,158.2	17,875.4	20,349.4	24,715.8	28,339.2
2	Domestic Debt	15,118.4	18,020.0	19,037.9	26,116.7	30,300.8
<b>3</b>	<b>Total Public Debt</b>	<b>32,276.7</b>	<b>35,895.5</b>	<b>39,387.2</b>	<b>50,832.4</b>	<b>58,640.0</b>
<b>External Debt Stock</b>						
4	Multilateral	6,387.7	6,390.5	6,555.5	8,280.2	8,192.4
5	Bilateral	1,210.3	1,204.8	1,227.9	1,297.4	1,336.0
6	Export Credits	1,461.2	1,235.6	1,049.0	966.1	981.1
7	Commercial	2,636.1	2,365.4	2,165.2	2,415.4	3,114.9
8	International Capital Market	3,680.1	4,978.1	7,694.7	10,215.1	13,119.9
9	Other Concessional	1,782.8	1,701.2	1,657.0	1,541.7	1,594.9
<b>10</b>	<b>Total External Debt</b>	<b>17,158.2</b>	<b>17,875.4</b>	<b>20,349.4</b>	<b>24,715.8</b>	<b>28,339.2</b>
<b>Domestic Debt Stock</b>						
11	A. Marketable Debt	11,911.6	13,220.1	14,739.2	21,425.1	25,843.4
12	Short-Term Instruments	2,716.4	2,287.6	2,949.3	2,938.9	3,770.1
13	91-Day Treasury Bill	1,232.8	1,156.4	1,291.1	1,748.4	1,605.9
14	182-Day Treasury Bill	649.2	632.4	513.1	497.9	775.6
15	364-Day Treasury Bill	-	-	1,145.2	692.6	1,388.5
16	1-Year Treasury Note	834.4	498.8	-	-	-
17	Medium-Term Instruments	8,109.8	9,938.4	10,711.5	15,752.8	19,180.9
18	2-Year Fixed Treasury Note	1,449.3	2,706.1	2,441.3	3,040.1	3,358.1
19	2-Year USD Domestic Bond	94.6	-	-	-	-
20	3-Year USD Domestic Bond	221.4	221.4	371.4	388.9	462.9
21	5-Year USD Domestic Bond	-	-	-	-	169.0
22	3-Year Fixed Rate Bond	1,642.9	2,266.6	2,333.6	4,765.9	4,529.7
23	4-Year GoG Bond	-	-	-	-	90.2
24	5-Year GoG Bond	2,536.9	2,521.7	2,853.1	3,921.8	5,004.1
25	6-Year GoG Bond	-	-	321.4	500.4	1,445.4
26	7-Year GoG Bond	486.9	592.5	826.8	939.2	1,471.3
27	10-Year GoG Bond	1,677.7	1,630.1	1,563.9	2,196.5	2,650.1
28	Long-Term Instruments	1,085.4	994.1	1,078.4	2,733.3	2,892.5
29	15-Year GoG Bond	1,085.4	994.1	1,049.1	2,674.3	2,634.7
30	20-Year GoG Bond	-	-	29.3	59.0	257.8
31	B. Non-Marketable Debt	3,155.2	4,774.0	4,276.5	4,652.9	4,394.0
32	3-Year Stock (SSNIT)	199.7	104.3	31.1	0.0	0.0
33	Long-Term Govt Stock	2,714.3	2,485.8	2,163.6	1,460.0	4,072.5
34	Long-Term Govt Stock (Bank Bailout)	-	1,986.8	1,930.9	3,067.0	220.2
35	GoG Petroleum Financed Bonds	18.1	16.6	14.4	13.9	13.3
36	TOR Bonds	116.6	83.0	51.6	29.9	9.5
37	Revaluation Stock	81.8	74.9	65.2	62.9	60.2
38	Telekom Malaysia Stocks	24.8	22.7	19.8	19.1	18.2
39	C. Standard Loans	51.6	25.9	22.2	38.6	63.3
<b>40</b>	<b>Total Domestic Debt (A+B+C)</b>	<b>15,118.4</b>	<b>18,020.0</b>	<b>19,037.9</b>	<b>26,116.7</b>	<b>30,300.8</b>
<b>Holders of Domestic Debt</b>						
41	A. Banking System	5,348.1	8,127.1	8,551.5	13,666.3	15,508.8
42	Bank of Ghana	2,944.2	2,889.3	2,815.4	5,860.4	5,977.9
43	Deposit Money Banks	2,403.9	5,237.8	5,736.1	7,805.8	9,531.0
44	B. Non-Bank Sector	3,907.3	4,459.8	5,718.8	7,585.8	9,895.3
45	SSNIT	317.6	165.0	56.5	115.3	89.5
46	Insurance Companies	77.1	95.9	105.0	149.6	182.5
47	Other Holders	3,512.6	4,198.9	5,557.3	7,320.9	9,623.3
48	C. Foreign Sector	5,811.4	5,407.3	4,745.4	4,826.0	4,833.3
49	D. Other Standard Loans	51.6	25.9	22.2	38.6	63.3
<b>50</b>	<b>Total (A+B+C+D)</b>	<b>15,118.4</b>	<b>18,020.0</b>	<b>19,037.9</b>	<b>26,116.7</b>	<b>30,300.8</b>





## The 2021 Annual Public Debt Report

### Appendix 2: Debt-to-GDP Ratios, 2017 – 2021

S/N	Description	Public Debt (in millions of GH¢)				2021 Prov.
		2017	2018	2019	2020*	
1	External Debt	75,777.6	86,202.5	112,747.7	141,796.8	170,009.8
2	Domestic Debt with Financial & Energy Sector Costs	66,769.1	86,899.7	105,481.2	149,833.9	181,777.2
<b>3</b>	<b>Total Debt with Financial &amp; Energy Sector Costs</b>	<b>142,546.6</b>	<b>173,102.2</b>	<b>218,228.9</b>	<b>291,630.7</b>	<b>351,787.0</b>
4	Domestic Debt without Financial & Energy Sector Costs	66,769.1	77,318.6	87,680.3	126,704.1	155,684.5
<b>5</b>	<b>Total Debt without Financial &amp; Energy Sector Costs</b>	<b>142,546.6</b>	<b>163,521.1</b>	<b>200,428.0</b>	<b>268,501.0</b>	<b>325,694.3</b>

S/N	Description	Debt to GDP				2021 Prov.
		2017	2018	2019	2020*	
1	External Debt/GDP	29.5%	28.7%	32.3%	37.0%	38.7%
2	Domestic Debt/GDP with Financial & Energy Sector Costs	26.0%	28.9%	30.2%	39.1%	41.4%
<b>3</b>	<b>Total Debt/GDP with Financial &amp; Energy Sector Costs</b>	<b>55.5%</b>	<b>57.6%</b>	<b>62.4%</b>	<b>76.1%</b>	<b>80.1%</b>
4	Domestic Debt/GDP without Financial & Energy Sector Costs	26.0%	25.7%	25.1%	33.0%	35.4%
<b>5</b>	<b>Total Debt/GDP without Financial &amp; Energy Sector Costs</b>	<b>55.5%</b>	<b>54.4%</b>	<b>57.4%</b>	<b>70.1%</b>	<b>74.1%</b>

\*Revised figures



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## Appendix 3: List of Outstanding External Loans as at end 2021

S/N	Creditor	Project Title	Disbursed Outstanding Debt (GHe'mn)
1	ABED	Rehabilitation of Transport Sector 2nd Programme Project	13.2
2	ABED	Korle Lagoon Rehabilitation Project	17.1
3	ABED	Bolgatanga Hospital Rehabilitation Project	1.0
4	ABED	Tamale Storm Water Drainage Project	17.3
5	ABED	Achimota-Anyinam Road Project (USD)	12.5
6	ABED	Small Farms Irrigation Project - Phase II	14.4
7	ABED	Korle Lagoon Rehab Project (Additional Loan)	9.0
8	ABED	Rehabilitation of Bolgatanga Regional Hospital (Additional Loan)	4.2
9	ABED	Tetteh Quarshie-Mamfe Road Project	35.4
10	ABED	Basic Education Support in Ashanti and Brong Ahafo Regions	14.9
11	ABED	Construction of 7 Bridges	33.2
12	ABED	Radiotherapy and Nuclear Medicine Treatment Service Project	30.1
13	ABED	Construction of Trauma and Acute Pain Centre Project in Korle-Bu	0.4
14	ABED	Integrated Rural Development Project	8.3
15	ABN	Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Tamale Teaching Hospital - Phase II	132.2
16	ABN	Accelerating Tuberculosis Case Detection in Ghana	49.0
17	ABSA	Integrated National Security Communication Enhancement Network Project - Phase II	186.6
18	ABSA	Ghana Rural Telephony and Digital Inclusion Project	170.8
19	ADF	Anyinam-Kumasi Road Construction (USD)	1.4
20	ADF	Anyinam-Kumasi Road Construction (JPK)	1.4
21	ADF	Anyinam-Kumasi Road Construction (XEU)	10.1
22	ADF	Food Crops Development Project (XEU)	17.8
23	ADF	Small Scale Irrigation Development Project	19.5
24	ADF	Small Scale Irrigation Development Project	37.7
25	ADF	Poverty Reduction Project	0.5
26	ADF	Food Crops Development Project (USD)	21.1
27	ADF	Achimota-Anyinam Road Rehabilitation Project (XEU)	7.1
28	ADF	Achimota-Anyinam Road Rehabilitation Project (USD)	2.6
29	ADF	Poverty Reduction Project	0.2
30	ADF	Rural Financial Service Project (XEU)	6.2
31	ADF	Rural Financial Service Project (USD)	10.4
32	ADF	Tetteh-Quarshie-Mamfe Road Project (USD)	54.9
33	ADF	Cashew Development Project (XEU)	26.2
34	ADF	Cashew Development Project (USD)	32.3
35	ADF	Inland Valleys Rice Development Project (USD)	69.3
36	ADF	Tetteh-Quarshie-Mamfe Road Project (XEU)	39.3
37	ADF	Inland Valleys Rice Development Project (XEU)	23.4
38	ADF	Inland Valleys Rice Development Project (GBP)	0.1
39	ADF	Tema-Aflao Road Rehabilitation - Akatsi-Aflao (BUA)	101.8
40	ADF	Livestock Development Project (USD)	99.4
41	ADF	Livestock Development Project (XEU)	41.6
42	ADF	Tema-Aflao Road Rehabilitation - Akatsi-Aflao (XEU)	0.0
43	ADF	Akatsi-Dzodze-Noepe Road Upgrading Project (BUA)	41.4
44	ADF	UEMOA Road Programme - Phase I (BUA)	164.8
45	ADF	Community Forestry Management Project (XEU)	25.7
46	ADF	Health Services Rehab Project - Phase III (XEU)	28.8
47	ADF	Rural Enterprise Project (Agric-Based) (XEU)	21.5
48	ADF	Nerica Rice Dissemination Project (USD)	19.6
49	ADF	Rural Enterprise Project (Agric-Based) (USD)	37.2
50	ADF	Health Services Rehabilitation Project - Phase III (USD)	87.7
51	ADF	Community Forestry Management Project (USD)	25.7
52	ADF	Nerica Rice Dissemination Project (XEU)	3.5
53	ADF	Health Services Rehabilitation Project - Phase III	19.0
54	ADF	Community Forestry Management Project	0.0
55	ADF	Integrated Management of Invasive Aquatic Weeds in West Africa	11.5
56	ADF	Nsawam Apedwa Road Project (XEU)	17.3
57	ADF	Development of Senior Secondary Educational Project - Phase III (XEU)	55.9
58	ADF	Nsawam Apedwa Road Project (USD)	82.8
59	ADF	Development of Senior Secondary Educational Project - Phase III (USD)	86.2
60	ADF	Development of Senior Secondary Educational Project - Phase III (GBP)	16.9
61	ADF	Nsawam Apedwa Road (Road Infrastructure 2003) Project (GBP)	9.6
62	ADF	Tsetsefly and Trypanosomiasis Free Areas Project	56.1
63	ADF	Export Market and Quality Awareness Programme	108.1
64	ADF	2nd Poverty Reduction Support Loan	357.8



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S/N	Creditor	Project Title	Disbursed Outstanding Debt (GHC'mn)
65	ADF	Urban Poverty Reduction Project	165.9
66	ADF	Accra Sewerage Improvement Project	370.7
67	ADF	Afram Plains Agriculture Development Project (BUA)	159.4
68	ADF	Ghana-Togo-Benin 330kv Power Inter-Connection Project	108.0
69	ADF	Power System Reinforcement Project	170.4
70	ADF	Northern Rural Growth Programme	301.2
71	ADF	Gender Responsive Skills and Community Development Project	15.7
72	ADF	Poverty Reduction Support Loan - Phase III	794.0
73	ADF	UEMOA-Ghana Road Programme - Additional Loan	29.7
74	ADF	Tema -Afloa Rehabilitation Road Project - Additional Loan	160.6
75	ADF	Akatsi-Dzodze-Noepe Road Upgrading Project - Additional Loan	80.2
76	ADF	Rehabilitation of Pokuasi-Awoshie Road	415.2
77	ADF	Poverty Reduction and Business Environmental Support Programme (PRBSP)	404.0
78	ADF	Development of Skills for Industry Project	355.4
79	ADF	Rural Enterprises Programme - Phase III (REP III)	217.6
80	ADF	Program Based Operation	318.6
81	ADF	Electricity Distribution System Reinforcement and Extension	107.6
82	ADF	Accra Urban Transport Project	485.4
83	ADF	Public Financial and Private Sector Competitiveness Support Programme - Phase II (PFMPSCSP II)	287.5
84	ADF	Greater Accra Sustainable and Livelihood Improvement Project	40.7
85	ADF	Savanah Zone Agricultural Productivity Improvement Project (SAPIP)	197.8
86	ADF	Ghana Incentive-Based Risk-Sharing System for Agricultural Lending	81.7
87	ADF	Cocoa Sector Institutional Support Project (COSISP)	2.0
88	ADF	Eastern Corridor Road Development Program	6.4
89	ADF	Savannah Investment Programme (SIP)	77.3
90	BAAG	Sogakope District Hospital	4.5
91	BAAG	Begoro District Hospital - 60 Beds Project	19.1
92	BAAG	Turnkey Construction of 5 Polyclinics	5.8
93	BAAG	Supply and Installation of Steel Bridges in Wa	10.6
94	BAAG	5 Polyclinics - Phase II	32.6
95	BAAG	Upgrading of Highway Infrastructure - Steel Bridges - Phase II	27.8
96	BAAG	Rehabilitation of the Adomi Bridge	63.2
97	BAAG	Improvement of Water Treatment Plants (5 Towns)	34.4
98	BAAG	Rural Health Centers (5 Polyclinics) - Phase III	44.1
99	BAAG	Enhancement of Road Safety- Implementation of Photovoltaic-Based Street Lighting	43.8
100	BAAG	Implementation of Pedestrian Bridges at Hazardous Road Locations in Ghana	51.7
101	BADB	Construction of Hangar for Ghana Air Force	14.2
102	BADB	Financing of Civil Engineering Works - Eastern Corridor Road Project	188.5
103	BANS	Development of Kumasi Airport (Phase II) - UKEF Facility Agreement	359.4
104	BBNV	Engineering, Procurement and Construction of Drinking Water Facilities in Wenchi	49.0
105	BBP	Construction of 7 District Hospitals and Provision of Integrated IT Systems in Ghana	234.4
106	BELG	Clinical Laboratory Improvement Project	6.3
107	BELG	Elmina Fishing Harbour and Benya Lagoon Restoration Project	21.7
108	BELG	Koforidua Water Supply Project - Phase I	12.2
109	BELG	Rehabilitation of Kpong Pumping Station	16.9
110	BHI	3K Water Supply Project	174.1
111	BHI	Legon University Hospital and Other Related Works	335.1
112	BHI	3K Water Supply Project - Phase II	201.1
113	BHI	Expansion of the University of Ghana Hospital - Phase II	295.5
114	BMH	Sub-Transmission Improvement Project - Phase II	65.6
115	BMH	Rehabilitation of Tamale Teaching Hospital	22.6
116	BNDS	Buyer Credit Facility - Eastern Corridor Road Project	603.5
117	BNP	Supply and Installation of Equipment (SHEP IV)	21.8
118	BNP	Ada Coastal Protection Works Project	-
119	BNP	Vessel Traffic Management Information System (VTMIS)	57.7
120	BNP	Supply of Steel Bridges for the Enhancement of Rural Development on Selected Feeder Roads	34.2
121	BNP	Kwame Nkrumah Interchange - Phase II	339.9
122	CALB	Purchase of Smart Prepaid Meters and Accessories For ECG	96.3
123	CCAB	Improvement of Electricity Supply, Accra and Kumasi	17.8
124	CCRB	Ada Coastal Protection Works - Phase II	560.1
125	CDB	China Development Bank Master Facility Agreement (Tranche B)	1,107.6
126	CESK	Construction of 12 Polyclinics in Ashanti, Eastern, Greater Accra and Ahafo Regions	125.8
127	CITI	Self-Help Electrification Programme - Phase IV (SHEP IV)	327.2
128	CITI	10-Year Sovereign Bond 2023	892.4
129	CITI	2018 Eurobond Issuance	11,998.2
130	CITI	2019 Eurobond Issuance	17,997.3



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S/N	Creditor	Project Title	Disbursed Outstanding Debt (GHe'mn)
131	CITI	2020 Eurobond Issuance	17,997.3
132	CITI	2021 Eurobond Issuance	18,147.3
133	CMBK	Supply and Inst. of Telecom System Project	3.9
134	CMBK	Supply of 75 Jonckheere Buses and Spare Parts	13.1
135	CMBK	Supply of 75 Jonckheere Buses and Spare Parts - Phase II	13.1
136	CMBK	Supply of 150 Buses and Spare Parts	10.6
137	CRAB	Construction of 14 Pedestrian Bridges	62.0
138	CSOB	Design, Fabrication, Supply and Installation of 50 No. Composite Bridges and Related Civil Works	166.7
139	CWE	Supply and Installation of Equipment (SHEP IV)	272.4
140	CWE	NES - Upper West Regional Electrification Project	154.6
141	CWE	Upper West Electrification Extension	485.9
142	DBF	Rehabilitation and Auxiliary Infrastructure of Kumasi Inner Ring Road and Adjacent Streets	234.3
143	DBF	Financing of Kumasi Airport Redevelopment - Phase III	284.4
144	DBF	Modernisation of Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital Project	406.9
145	DBF	Bechem-Techiman-Akomadan and Tarwa-Agona Nkwanta Road Project (ATI)	1,003.3
146	DBF	Redevelopment and Modernisation of the Kumasi Central Market (Tranche 2 of Phase II)	395.8
147	DBF	Financing for the Construction of Sections of the Western Railway	714.9
148	DBF	Facility for the Financing of Hospitals in Ghana	381.9
149	DBI	Construction of a University and Related Dormitory Facilities in Somanya, Eastern Region	203.9
150	DBI	Modernization and Equipping of Selected Health Facilities (Tetteh Quarshie Memorial, Kibi, Aburi and Atibie Hospitals)	255.1
151	DBI	Construction of the Takoradi Market	212.7
152	DBI	Expansion and Rehabilitation of Keta Water Supply Project	226.3
153	DBI	Construction of University of Environment and Sustainable Development, Somanya, Eastern Region - Phase II	93.0
154	DBL <sup>2</sup>	Development of Kumasi Airport - Phase II (Commercial Facility Agreement)	13.2
155	DBL <sup>2</sup>	Redevelopment and Modernisation of Kumasi Central Market and Its Associated Infrastructure - Phase II	508.4
156	DBL <sup>2</sup>	Completion and Equipping of Bekwai District Hospital	138.8
157	DBL <sup>2</sup>	Design, Construction and Commissioning of Potable Water Infrastructure Project in Tamale	44.2
158	DBNY	Supply of Medical Equipment	800.9
159	DBNY	Construction of Tamale Airport	75.0
160	DBNY	Sovereign Bond 2014-2026	5,999.1
161	DBNY	Sovereign Bond 2028-2030	5,579.8
162	DBNY	GOG 6-Year Amortizing Sovereign Bond	95.9
163	DBSA	Modernisation of Kumasi Central Market and Kejetia Infrastructure Project - Phase I	268.7
164	DBSA	Design and Construction of Kasoa Interchange	405.3
165	DESA	Supply of 2 C-295 Military Transport	7.5
166	DNSK	Construction of 7 Bridges in the Northern Region of Ghana	354.9
167	EBID	Akatsi-Aflao Road Rehab. Project Main	8.7
168	EBID	Modernization of Ghana National Fire Service	16.4
169	EBID	SHEP IV - Ashanti Region and B/A	151.0
170	EBID	Bekwai District Hospital (Health Services Rehab Project III)	17.9
171	ECBT	Akim Oda, Akwatia and Winneba Water Supply Project	460.5
172	EDI	2 Regional and 6 Districts Hospitals	948.6
173	EDI	500 Bed Military Hospital Project in Kumasi	399.9
174	EIB	West African Gas Pipeline Project	166.5
175	EIB	Kpong Generating Station Retrofit- Additional Financing	30.8
176	EXIC	Bui Hydroelectric Dam Project	618.1
177	EXIC	Kpong Water Supply Expansion Project	933.5
178	EXIC	E-Government Platform Project	560.9
179	EXIC	Legon ICT Project - Phase II	140.6
180	EXIC	Bui Dam Project - Additional Loan	399.9
181	EXIC	Bui Dam Project - Additional Loan	274.0
182	EXIC	Ghana Dedicated Security Information System - Phase II	617.0
183	EXIC	Polytechnics, Technical and Vocational Training Centers Upgrading Project of Ghana	481.9
184	EXIC	Integrated National Security Communication Enhancement Network Project - Phase II	956.1
185	EXIC	Ghana Rural Telephony and Digital Inclusion Project	375.7
186	EXIM	Rural Electrification Project - India	42.1
187	EXIM	Purchase of Goods Form India	32.1
188	EXIM	Const. of Presidential Palace and Offices	42.1
189	EXIM	Supply of Goods from India	88.8
190	EXIM	Fish Harvesting and Waste Management Support Project	76.7
191	EXIM	Design and Construction of 84km Railway Line Between Tema and Akosombo	2,202.3
192	EXIM	Strengthening of Agricultural and Mechanization Services Centres (AMSECS) in Ghana	3.6
193	EXIM	Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Potable Water System in Yendi	2.6
194	EXUS	Self Help Electrification (SHEP IV) - EXUS	589.4



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S/N	Creditor	Project Title	Disbursed Outstanding Debt (GHe'mn)
195	EXUS	Mampong Water Supply Project	39.8
196	EXUS	Rehabilitation and Expansion of Ridge Hospital	515.7
197	FRG	District Towns IV	30.5
198	FRG	Rehabilitation of Sogakope Akatsi Road Project	57.2
199	FRG	Multi Donor Budget Support - Germany	66.7
200	FRG	Land Administration Project	11.6
201	FRG	Promotion of Perennial Crops	32.0
202	FRG	Multi Donor Budgetary Support III - Germany	56.7
203	FRG	District Towns V	21.5
204	FRG	Multi Donor Budget Support - Phase (IV)	59.1
205	FRG	Poverty Focused Rural Transportation Programme	39.9
206	FRG	Multi Donor Budgetary Support (MDBS Phases V and VI)	116.3
207	FRG	District Development Facility Project	84.0
208	FRG	Outgrowers and Value Chain Fund	63.5
209	FRG	Multi Donor Budget Support (Phases VII-IX)	349.0
210	FRG	E-Zwisch Rural Branchless Banking Project	43.4
211	FRG	District Development Facility - Phase III (DDF III)	142.8
212	FRG	Outgrower and Value Chain Fund - Phase II	33.4
213	FRG	Multi Donor Budget Support (MDBS Phases X-XI)	117.7
214	FRG	Renewable Energy Programme: Pilot Photovoltaic System	108.6
215	FRG	New Performance Oriented Public Financial Management-GAS	3.5
216	FRG	New Performance Oriented Public Financial Management-GRA	5.2
217	FRG	Establishing a Deposit Protection Scheme in Ghana	88.4
218	FRG	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Programme	16.8
219	FRG	Framework of the Reform Partnership for Investment Promotion and Good Financial Governance	272.1
220	FRNG	Urban Roads - Takoradi and Tema (XEU)	12.7
221	FRNG	Small Outgrowers - Phase II	1.6
222	FRNG	Drainage Improvement in Accra	8.8
223	FRNG	Construction of Rural Bridges - Northern Ghana	0.4
224	FRNG	Improvement of Urban Roads and Wood Market in Kumasi	101.3
225	FRNG	Community Based Rural Development Project	44.2
226	FRNG	Multi Donor Budget Support - France	153.0
227	FRNG	Urban Development in Accra and Kumasi	119.0
228	FRNG	Perennial Crops	97.0
229	FRNG	Rice Sector Support Project	61.3
230	FRNG	Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Project	94.7
231	FRNG	Urban Transportation Project (UTP)	112.1
232	FRNG	Natural Resource and Environmental Governance Programme	28.1
233	FRNG	District Development Facility Project	91.8
234	FRNG	Rehab of Awoshie-Pokuasi Road	177.0
235	FRNG	Ghana Urban Management Pilot Project	248.2
236	FRNG	Kpong Generation Station Retrofit Project	272.2
237	FRNG	District Development Facility - Phase II	126.4
238	FRNG	Kumasi Roads and Drainage Extension Project	36.4
239	GPRC	Ghana National Communication Infrastructure Backbone - Phase I	70.6
240	GPRC	Ghana Dedicated Security Information System Project - Phase I	81.0
241	GPRC	Bui Hydropower Dam Project	889.4
242	GPRC	ICT - Enabled Distance Education Project	24.4
243	GPRC	Cape Coast Kotokuraba Market Project	164.0
244	GRK	Petroleum Products Storage Depots Project	36.9
245	GRK	LPG Cylinder Manufacturing Plant Project	38.3
246	GRK	Buipe-Bolga Petroleum Pipeline Project	130.0
247	GRK	Wa Water Supply and Expansion Project	307.1
248	GRK	Prestea-Kumasi Power Enhancement Project	372.6
249	GRK	Establishment of the University of Environment and Sustainable Development Project	20.7
250	GRK	COVID-19 Emergency Response Programme	180.0
251	HSBC	Redevelopment of Police Hospital	142.0
252	HSBC	Accra Bus Rapid Transit Project	223.1
253	HSBC	Obetsebi Lamptey Interchange	155.7
254	HSBC	Rural Communities and Small Towns Water Supply Project - Aqua Africa	95.1
255	HSBC	Obetsebi Lamptey Interchange - Phase II	246.7
256	IBL	Financing of the Construction of Sections of the Western Railway Line	514.6
257	ICBC	Rural Electrification - Northern Region	336.5
258	ICBC	Rural Electrification Programme - CWE	432.6
259	ICBC	Self-Help Electrification Programme in 5 Regions HUNAN	442.9
260	IDA	Thermal Power Project	66.2





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S/N	Creditor	Project Title	Disbursed Outstanding Debt (GHC'mn)
261	IDA	Urban Environmental Sanitation Project - URB 4	4.4
262	IDA	Public Enterprise and Private Technical Assistance Project	14.7
263	IDA	Village Infrastructure Project	18.0
264	IDA	Trade and Investment Gateway Project	89.3
265	IDA	Public Sector Management Reform Project	0.2
266	IDA	Community Water and Sanitation Project - Phase II	54.5
267	IDA	National Functional Literacy Project	96.7
268	IDA	Urban V Project	12.2
269	IDA	Road Sector Development Project	965.7
270	IDA	Rural Financial Services Project	20.2
271	IDA	Ghana Aids Response Project	61.6
272	IDA	Community-Based Poverty Reduction Project	13.0
273	IDA	Agriculture Services Sub-Sector Investment Project	234.9
274	IDA	2nd Health Sector Program Support Project	299.3
275	IDA	Land Administration Project	101.6
276	IDA	Education Sector Project	344.0
277	IDA	2nd Poverty Reduction Support Financing	418.0
278	IDA	Community Based Rural Development Project	291.8
279	IDA	2nd Urban Environmental Sanitation Project	279.8
280	IDA	Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Project	118.1
281	IDA	Coastal Transmission Backbone Project - Phase I	192.0
282	IDA	3rd Poverty Reduction Support	614.8
283	IDA	Economic Management Capacity Building Project	126.1
284	IDA	Multi Sectoral HIV/AIDS Project	76.4
285	IDA	Micro Small Scale and Medium Enterprise Project	170.8
286	IDA	4th Poverty Reduction Support Credit	727.5
287	IDA	E-Ghana Project	200.6
288	IDA	5th Poverty Reduction Support Credit	555.2
289	IDA	Energy Development and Access Project	454.2
290	IDA	Health insurance Project	76.2
291	IDA	Nutrition and Malaria Control for Child Survival Project	122.8
292	IDA	Urban Transport Project	229.2
293	IDA	2nd Phase of the Coastal Transmission Backbone Project	218.6
294	IDA	West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program (WAAP) Support Project	76.1
295	IDA	Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Project - Additional Financing	51.0
296	IDA	Additional Financing - Economic Management Capacity Building Project	47.5
297	IDA	6th Poverty Reduction Support Credit	474.5
298	IDA	1st Agriculture Development Policy Operation	123.3
299	IDA	1st Natural Resource and Environmental Governance Development Policy Operation	97.6
300	IDA	West African Transport and Transit Facilitation Project	378.8
301	IDA	Community Based Rural Development Project - Additional Financing	105.4
302	IDA	Economic Governance and Poverty Credit	1,524.7
303	IDA	Transport Sector Project	1,184.0
304	IDA	2nd Natural Resource and Environmental Governance Development Policy Operation	53.5
305	IDA	Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Project - Additional Financing II	51.9
306	IDA	E-Ghana Project Additional Financing	238.9
307	IDA	2nd Agric Development Policy Operation	133.3
308	IDA	Energy Development and Access Project Additional	372.2
309	IDA	3rd Natural Resource and Environmental Governance Development Policy Operation	53.3
310	IDA	Sustainable Water and Sanitation Project	401.4
311	IDA	Social Opportunities Project	465.6
312	IDA	Abidjan-Lagos Transport Facilitation Project	594.7
313	IDA	7th Poverty Reduction Support Credit (PRSC-VII)	1,168.5
314	IDA	Oil and Gas Capacity Building Project	198.0
315	IDA	3rd Agriculture Development Policy Operation	298.3
316	IDA	Local Government Capacity Support Project	928.7
317	IDA	Ghana Skills and Technology Development Project	363.3
318	IDA	Land Administration Project - Phase II	266.0
319	IDA	Inter-Zonal Transmission Hub Project of the West African Power Pool (APL3) - Phase I	132.1
320	IDA	4th Agriculture Development Policy Operation	271.1
321	IDA	Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project	541.3
322	IDA	West Africa Productivity Program (WAAPP) - 2A	323.7
323	IDA	Public Private Partnership Project	114.2
324	IDA	West Africa Regional Fisheries Program - Phase I	182.8
325	IDA	Ghana Statistics Development Project	157.8
326	IDA	Ghana Secondary Education Improvement Project	777.7



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S/N	Creditor	Project Title	Disbursed Outstanding Debt (GHC'mn)
327	IDA	E-transform Ghana Project	417.4
328	IDA	Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition Improvement Project	338.3
329	IDA	Africa Higher Education Centers of Excellence Project	111.2
330	IDA	Additional Financing for The Ghana Oil and Gas Capacity Building Project	99.1
331	IDA	Additional Financing for Social Opportunities Project	245.7
332	IDA	Public Financial Management Reform Project	260.8
333	IDA	Macroeconomic Stability for Competitiveness and Growth Development Policy Financing	851.1
334	IDA	Additional Financing for Transport Sector Project	127.0
335	IDA	Ghana Economic Management Strengthening Project	90.6
336	IDA	Additional Financing-Energy Development and Access Project	240.5
337	IDA	2nd Macroeconomic Stability for Competitiveness and Growth Development Policy Financing	1,195.0
338	IDA	Additional Financing for Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project	276.9
339	IDA	Additional Financing for the Secondary Education Improvement Project	227.3
340	IDA	Public Sector Reform for Results Project	35.7
341	IDA	Ghana Transport Sector Improvement Project	187.8
342	IDA	Productive Safety Net Project	288.0
343	IDA	Ghana Energy Sector Transformation Initiative Project	40.6
344	IDA	Ghana Secondary Cities Support Programme	436.6
345	IDA	Financial Sector Development Project	71.2
346	IDA	Tourism Development Project	79.9
347	IDA	Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project	291.9
348	IDA	First ACE Impact	149.2
349	IDA	Ghana Economic Transformation Project (GETP)	104.4
350	IDA	Greater Accra Resilient and Integrated - Additional Financing Development Project	477.6
351	IDA	Ghana Accountability for Learning Outcomes Project (GALOP)	231.0
352	IDA	Ghana COVID-19 Response Project	202.7
353	IDA	Ghana Jobs and Skills Project	94.8
354	IDA	Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West Africa (HISWA)	471.9
355	IDA	Ghana COVID-19 Response Project - Additional Financing	466.3
356	IDA	Greater Accra Metropolitan Area Sanitation and Water Project - Additional Financing	148.2
357	IDA	Ghana COVID-19 Emergency Preparedness and Response Project	244.2
358	IDB	Construction of Tema and Nkoranza Hospitals and Central Medical Stores in Ghana	20.8
359	IDB	Supply of Armoured Vehicles for the Ministry of Defence	180.7
360	IFAD	Volta Region Agric. Development Project	17.0
361	IFAD	Small Holder Rehab. and Development Programme	13.5
362	IFAD	Small Holder Rehab. and Development Programme	18.3
363	IFAD	Smallholder Credit, Input SS and Mkting Project	36.0
364	IFAD	Smallholder Credit, Input SS and Mkting Project	15.2
365	IFAD	U-E Reg. Land Conservation. and Smallholder Project	36.7
366	IFAD	Rural Enterprises Project	23.3
367	IFAD	Upper West Agricultural Development Project	25.9
368	IFAD	Village Infrastructure Project	24.3
369	IFAD	Root and Tuber Improvement Project	29.3
370	IFAD	U-E Reg. Land Conservation and Smallholder Project - Phase II	37.2
371	IFAD	Rural Financial Services Project	42.4
372	IFAD	Northern Region Poverty Reduction Project	47.6
373	IFAD	Rural Enterprise Project - Phase II	51.1
374	IFAD	Root and Tuber Improvement and Marketing Programme (RTIMP)	82.0
375	IFAD	Northern Rural Growth Programme	102.4
376	IFAD	Rural and Agric. Finance Programme (RAFIP)	28.6
377	IFAD	Rural and Agric. Finance Programme (RAFIP)	31.3
378	IFAD	Rural Enterprises Programme (REP)	164.1
379	IFAD	Ghana Agricultural Sector Investment Program (GASIP)	165.2
380	IFAD	Rural Enterprise Programme (REP)	76.0
381	IMF	ECF/RCF Arrangements	11,549.3
382	INDG	Komenda Sugar Factory	169.3
383	ING	Improving Access to Quality Health Care in Western Region of Ghana	84.5
384	ING	Upper East Region Water Supply Project	148.2
385	ING	Overall Upgradation and Modernization of The Vocational Education System in Ghana	737.9
386	INTS	Streets of Accra - Phase II	215.3
387	ITG	Private Sector Dev. Fund	67.7
388	ITG	Ghana Private Sector Development Facility - Phase II	68.0
389	JPM	Construction of the Tema-Aflao Road Project - Phase I	235.7
390	KBCB	Koforidua Water Supply Project	7.0
391	KBCB	Supply of Fire Tenders	6.9
392	KBCB	Job 600 of Parliament House (ICT)	6.0





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S/N	Creditor	Project Title	Disbursed Outstanding Debt (GHC'mn)
393	KBCB	Essakyir Water Supply Project	15.0
394	KBCB	Rehab of Kpong Pumping Water Station	15.9
395	KBCB	Kpando-Kadjebi Sub-Station Project	25.6
396	KBCB	ICT Teaching Support Project	14.1
397	KBCB	Essakyir Water Supply - Phase II	4.4
398	KFED	Kuwait Fund Debt Relief Loan-GOG Portion	69.3
399	KFED	Expansion and Development of Existing Senior High School Project in Ghana	28.0
400	KFED	Rehabilitation of Dome-Kitase Road Project	1.5
401	KFWB	Tamale International Airport - Phase II	339.8
402	NDF <sup>2</sup>	Urban 11 Project	52.6
403	NDF <sup>2</sup>	National Electrification Project	19.9
404	NDF <sup>2</sup>	Accra-Tema Water Supply Rehab Project	17.5
405	NDF <sup>2</sup>	Urban Environment Sanitation Project	10.8
406	NDF <sup>2</sup>	Mining Sector Development and Environment Project	18.8
407	NDF <sup>2</sup>	Health Sector Support Programme	26.2
408	NDF <sup>2</sup>	Urban V Project	13.5
409	NDF <sup>2</sup>	Health Services Rehabilitation Project - Phase III	47.7
410	NDF <sup>2</sup>	Urban Water Project	23.4
411	NDF <sup>2</sup>	Land Administration Project	39.7
412	NDF <sup>2</sup>	Urban Environment Sanitation Project - Phase II	39.2
413	NORB	Rural Fiber Optic Backbone Link, Data Center Project	63.5
414	NORB	Environmental Monitoring Laboratory at University of Mines and Tech (UMaT)	32.6
415	NTF	Nsawam Apedwa Road Project (NTF)	5.6
416	OFID	Korle Lagoon Ecological Restoration Project	9.5
417	OFID	Rural Health Services Project	9.1
418	OFID	Achimota-Anyinam Road Rehabilitation Project (USD)	7.7
419	OFID	Poverty Reduction Project	4.4
420	OFID	Korle Lagoon Ecological Restoration Project - Phase II	8.1
421	OFID	Enhanced HIPC initiative Relief	12.3
422	OFID	Aniyinam-Kumasi Road Rehabilitation (USD)	13.6
423	OFID	2nd Poverty Reduction Project	15.0
424	OFID	Accra Tema Rail Rehabilitation Project	11.4
425	OFID	2nd Rural Health Services Project (OPEC)	13.5
426	OFID	Primary Schools Project	11.4
427	OFID	Cancer Disease Hospitals Project	3.8
428	OFID	Integrated Rural Development Project	15.8
429	PCOE	Execution and Completion of the Military Housing Project for the Ministry of Defence	428.5
430	RABO	Elmina Fishing Port Rehabilitation and Expansion Project	308.7
431	RZB	Upgrading of Technical and Vocational Education Project	18.0
432	RZB	4 Constituencies of Water Supply Scheme	43.4
433	RZB	4 Constituencies Water Project - Phase II	48.7
434	RZB	Turnkey Construction of 10 Polyclinics in the Central Region	95.1
435	RZB	Design, Construction, Equipping and Furnishing of 5 District Hospitals and 1 Polyclinic	487.6
436	RZB	Upgrading and Enhancement of Technical and Vocational Training Centres - Phase II	57.1
437	RZB	Water Supply Scheme for the Central Tongu, Adaklu and Agortime Municipality - Phase III	36.9
438	RZB	Design, Construction, Equipping and Furnishing of Urology and Nephrology Centre of Excellence at Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital	70.5
439	SARG	Grain Storages Project	5.3
440	SARG	College of Science in Accra Project	2.7
441	SARG	Rehabilitation of Tema and Takoradi Ports Project	12.1
442	SARG	The Support of Economical Development Project	9.8
443	SARG	Northern Grid Power Extension Project	3.7
444	SARG	Health Centres Project	6.7
445	SARG	Tetteh Quarshie Mamfe Road Project	10.4
446	SARG	Rehabilitation and Expansion of Bolgatanga Regional Hospital Project	45.5
447	SARG	Additional Financing for the Rehabilitation and Expansion of the Bolgatanga Regional Hospital Project	25.1
448	SCB	Self- Help Electrification Programme in 5 Regions (HUNAN)	25.0
449	SCB	Streets of Tamale - Phase II	151.4
450	SCB	Design, Construction and Equipping of Eastern Regional Hospital at Koforidua - Phase I	154.0
451	SCB	Design, Fabrication and Supply of 89 Clear-Span Two-Lane Rapid-Response Bridges	95.1
452	SOGE	Construction of 132 Megawatt Thermal Plant	194.2
453	SOGE	Takoradi Thermal Power Project - Additional Loan	156.7
454	SOGE	Accra Asphaltic Overlay Project (Resurfacing of Streets of Accra)	54.6
455	SOGE	Rehabilitation of Ghana Foreign Missions	217.1
456	SPAG	Supply of Medical Equipment for National Hospital Nk	18.9
457	SPAG	Supply of Refrigeration for Fishing Sector	13.2



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S/N	Creditor	Project Title	Disbursed Outstanding Debt (GHe'mn)
458	SPAG	Supply of Border Surveillance Digital System Project	5.3
459	SPAG	Supply of 26 Steel Bridges Project	13.2
460	SPAG	Supply of 26 Steel Bridges Project - Additional Financing	15.1
461	SPAG	Irrigation and Underground Water Systems	27.6
462	UNCR	Supply of 2 Ferries for Renovation of Adomi Bridge	12.3
463	UNCR	Construction of 5 Polyclinics - Phase IV	91.8
464	UNCR	Enhancement of Road Safety - Turnkey Implementation of Photovoltaic Based Street Lighting Programme - Phase II	44.9
465	UNCR	Services for the Enhancement of Nationwide Water Network Management	35.8
466	UNCR	Upgrading and Enhancement of 2 Technical institutes and 4 Technical High Schools - Phase III	11.3

*\*Excludes Government-guaranteed debt*



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## Appendix 4: List of Loans Signed in 2021

S/N	Project/Financing Title	Sector	Creditor	Date Signed	CURR	Loan Amount	USD Equivalent
<b>Concessional Loans</b>							<b>315,000,000.00</b>
<b>International Fund for Agricultural Development</b>							<b>15,000,000.00</b>
1	Agricultural Financing for Resilient Rural Development Project (AAFORD)	MoFA	IFAD	15-Jan-21	USD	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00
<b>World Bank Loan</b>							<b>300,000,000.00</b>
2	COVID-19 Emergency Preparedness and Response Project	MoF	World Bank	13-Jul-21	USD	200,000,000.00	200,000,000.00
3	Ghana Productive Safety Net Project_ Additional Financing (P175588)	MGCSP	World Bank	9-Aug-21	USD	100,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
<b>Non-Concessional Loans</b>							<b>2,325,888,967.29</b>
4	Supply of armoured vehicles for the Ministry of Defence - Facility A	MoD	Israel Discount Bank	4-Feb-21	USD	74,120,000.00	74,120,000.00
5	Supply of armoured vehicles for the Ministry of Defence - Facility B	MoD	Israel Discount Bank	4-Feb-21	USD	12,000,000.00	12,000,000.00
6	Design and build contract for Tamale to Walewale Road (Savelugu to Walewale)- Phase 1	MRH	Exim India	13-Apr-21	USD	158,617,764.00	158,617,764.00
7	Construction of University of Environment and Sustainable Development, Somanya, Eastern Region- Phase 2 (Facility A)	MoEd	Deutsche Bank	14-Apr-21	EUR	41,358,082.50	48,856,302.86
8	Construction of University of Environment and Sustainable Development, Somanya, Eastern Region- Phase 2 (Facility B)	MoEd	Deutsche Bank	14-Apr-21	EUR	13,666,098.00	16,143,761.57
9	Supply of 45 intercity buses to the Ministry of Transport	MoT	Belfius	27-Apr-21	EUR	13,505,520.00	15,954,070.78
10	Supply of 45 intercity buses to the Ministry of Transport- State to State Loan	MoT	Gov't of Belgium	27-Apr-21	EUR	8,000,000.00	9,450,400.00
11	Facility for the financing of Obuasi and Anyinam hospitals in Ghana	MoH	Deutsche Bank	21-May-21	EUR	56,153,500.00	66,334,129.55
12	Delivery of 100 Ambulance Vehicles	MoH	Deutsche Bank	21-May-21	EUR	18,385,000.00	21,718,200.50
13	Construction of Bolga Bawku Road	MRH	Investec	4-Jun-21	EUR	46,475,256.38	54,901,220.36
14	Construction of Bolga Bawku Road (UKEF)	MRH	Investec-UKEF	4-Jun-21	EUR	34,925,040.00	41,256,949.75
15	Redevelopment and Modernisation of the Kumasi Central Market (Tranche 2 of Phase 2) - Facility A	MLGDRD	Deutsche Bank	8-Jun-21	EUR	145,402,298.85	171,763,735.63
16	Redevelopment and Modernisation of the Kumasi Central Market (Tranche 2 of Phase 2) - Facility B	MLGDRD	Deutsche Bank	8-Jun-21	EUR	39,500,000.00	46,661,350.00
17	Construction of sections of the Western and Central Railway lines.	MRD	Deutsche Bank	15-Jun-21	EUR	522,939,111.00	617,747,971.82

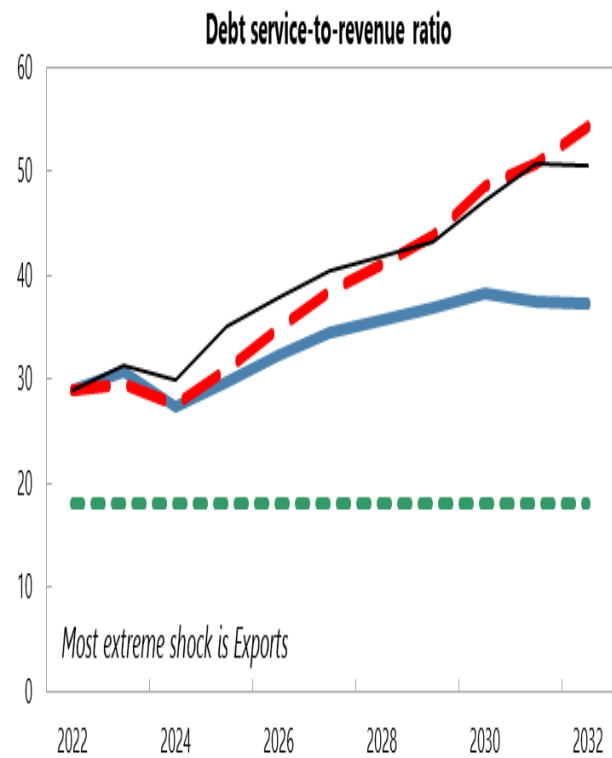
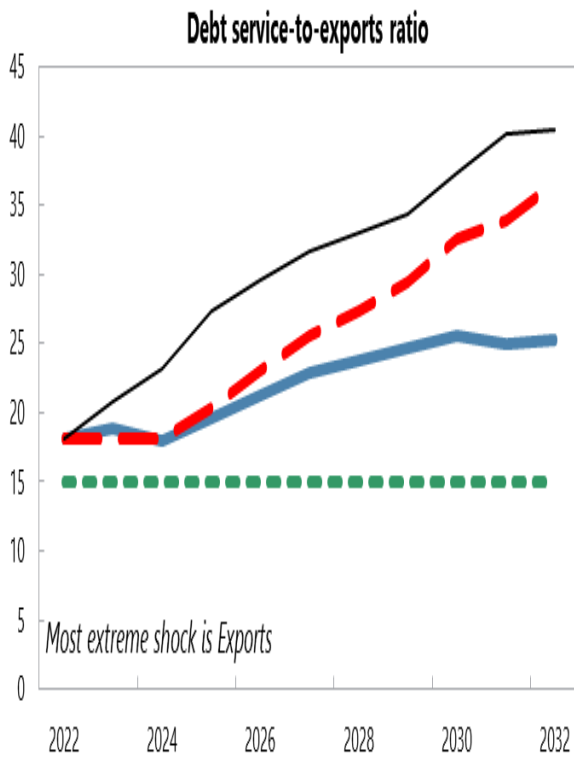
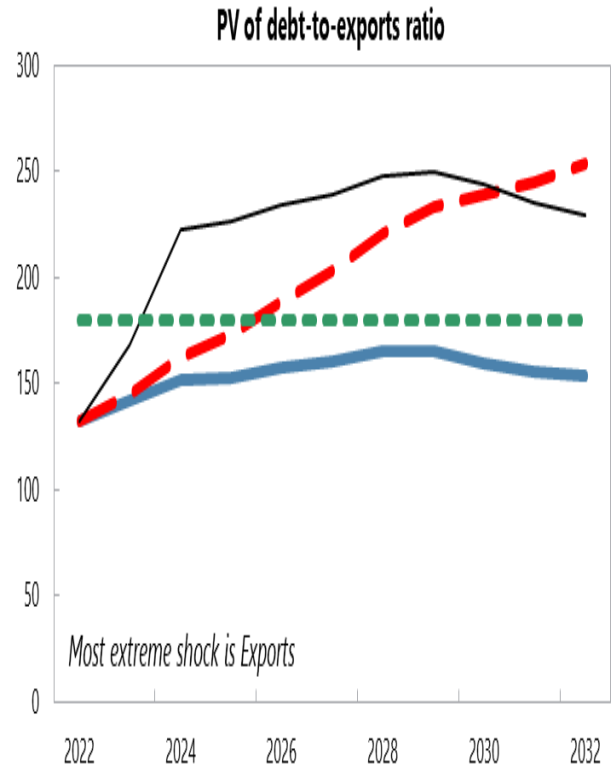
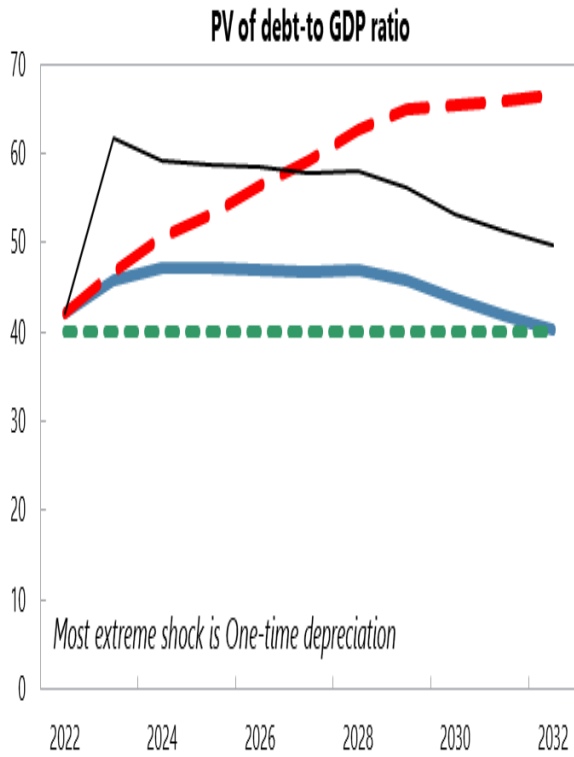


## The 2021 Annual Public Debt Report

S/N	Project/Financing Title	Sector	Creditor	Date Signed	CURR	Loan Amount	USD Equivalent
18	Construction of sections of the Western and Central Railway lines.	MRD	Deutsche Bank	15-Jun-21	EUR	75,657,500.00	89,374,204.75
19	Construction of Eastern Corridor Lot 1 - Facility A	MRH	SCB	23-Jun-21	EUR	60,257,921.00	71,182,682.08
20	Construction of Eastern Corridor Lot 1 - Facility B	MRH	SCB	23-Jun-21	EUR	220,192,212.37	260,113,060.47
21	Rehabilitation of the Effia Nkwanta hospital and construction of a regional hospital in western region - Facility A	MoH	Investec	10-Aug-21	EUR	28,500,000.00	33,667,050.00
22	Rehabilitation of the Effia Nkwanta hospital and construction of a regional hospital in western region	MoH	Investec	10-Aug-21	EUR	185,888,582.00	219,590,181.92
23	Establishment of 9 Nos. of State of Art Technical and Vocational Education Training Centres in Ghana	MoEd	ING Bank NV and BNP Paribas	30-Dec-21	EUR	152,701,761.05	175,607,025.21
24	Establishment of 9 Nos. of State of Art Technical and Vocational Education Training Centres in Ghana	MoEd	ING Bank NV and BNP Paribas	30-Dec-21	EUR	23,835,190.95	27,410,469.59
25	Sekondi/Takoradi Water Supply (Facility A)	MSWR	Commerzbank	29-Dec-21	EUR	70,733,423.00	81,343,436.45
26	Sekondi/Takoradi Water Supply (Facility B)	MSWR	Commerzbank	29-Dec-21	EUR	10,500,000.00	12,075,000.00
<b>Domestic Standard Loans</b>							<b>201,500,000.00</b>
27	All African Games Infra project	MoYS	Calbank	2-Nov-21	USD	170,000,000.00	170,000,000.00
28	Purchase of 275 Vehicles for Members of Parliament	Office of Parliament	National Investment Bank		GHS	97,529,040.00	28,000,000.00
29	Procurement of Vehicles for Council of State Members	OGM	National Investment Bank		GHS	12,191,130.00	3,500,000.00
<b>International Capital Market Issuance</b>							<b>3,025,000,000.00</b>
30	Eurobond Issuance (Tranche 1)	Budget Support	Citi Group Bank	1-Apr-21	USD	1,000,000,000.00	1,000,000,000.00
31	Eurobond Issuance (Tranche 2)	Budget Support	Citi Group Bank	1-Apr-21	USD	1,000,000,000.00	1,000,000,000.00
32	Eurobond Issuance (Tranche 3)	Budget Support	Citi Group Bank	1-Apr-21	USD	500,000,000.00	500,000,000.00
33	Eurobond Issuance (Tranche 4)	Budget Support	Citi Group Bank	1-Apr-21	USD	525,000,000.00	525,000,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>							<b>5,867,388,967.29</b>



Appendix 5: External Debt Sustainability Analysis



**Appendix 6: Public Debt Sustainability Analysis**

