



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

# ***THE BUDGET STATEMENT AND ECONOMIC POLICY***

*OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GHANA FOR THE*

## ***2019 FINANCIAL YEAR***

PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT ON  
THURSDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER 2018  
BY

KEN OFORI-ATTA  
MINISTER FOR FINANCE

ON THE AUTHORITY OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY NANA ADDO DANKWA AKUFO-ADDO,  
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GHANA

*THEME:*  
***“A STRONGER ECONOMY FOR JOBS AND PROSPERITY”***





REPUBLIC OF GHANA

***The 2019  
Budget Statement  
and  
Economic Policy  
of Government***



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*Theme: “A stronger economy for jobs and prosperity”*

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## **Acronyms and Abbreviations**

1D1F	One-District One-Factory
AAAA	Addis Ababa Action Agenda
ABFA	Annual Budget Funding Amount
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Agreement
AFJ	Aquaculture for Food and Jobs
AFRIMA	All African Music Awards
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALP	Alternative Livelihood Programme
AML	Anti-Money Laundering
AMS	Accompanying Measures Strategy
AMSECs	Agricultural Mechanization Services Centres
ANS	Air Navigation Services
ARVs	Antiretrovirals
ASM	Artisanal and Small-scale Mining
AU	African Union
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BACs	Business Advisory Centres
BAR	Brong-Ahafo Region
BDR	Births and Deaths Registry
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
BGL	Bureau of Ghana Languages
BoG	Bank of Ghana
BOT	Build, Operate and Transfer
BPA	Bui Power Authority
BR	Benchmark Revenue
BRCs	Business Resources Centres



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BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
CAF	Confederation of African Football
CAFO	Central Analysis and Forecast Office
CAPI	Carried and Participating Interest
CCADR	Court Connected-Alternative Dispute Resolution
CD	Chieftaincy Declaration
CDA	Coastal Development Authority
CDVTIs	Community Development Vocational and Technical Institutes
CEDECOM	Central Region Development Commission
CEMS	Central Electronic Monitoring System
CERT	Computer Emergency Response Team
CET	Common External Tariff
CFT	Counter Financing of Terrorism
CHOGM	Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting
CHPS	Community-based Health Planning and Services
CHRAJ	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CI	Constitutional Instrument
CIEA	Composite Index of Economic Activity
CIF	Cost, Insurance and Freight
CLS	Customary Land Secretariats
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CMWG	Capital Market Working Group
CNC	Computer Numerical Control
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
CODAPEC	Cocoa Diseases and Pests’ Control Programme
COFAG	Coconut Farmers Association of Ghana
COPEA	Coconut Producers and Exporters Association
CPESDP	Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Programmes



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CPI	Consumer Price Index
CREMAs	Community Resource Management Areas
CRIG	Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana
CRM	Cylinder Recirculation Model
CSE	Comprehensive Sexual Education
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CTDs	Convention Travel Documents
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DCACT	District Centres of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology
DCEs	District Chief Executives
DDF	District Development Facility
DFI	Department of Factories Inspectorate
DFQF	Duty-Free Quota-Free
DIHOC	Defence Industries Holding Company
DMBs	Deposit Money Banks
DP	Development Partner
DPAT	District Assembly Performance Assessment Tool
DPCUs	District Planning and Coordinating Units
DTT	Digital Terrestrial Television
DVLA	Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority
ECF	Extended Credit Facility
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDRL	Energy Debt Recovery Levy
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EOCO	Economic and Organised Crime Office
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency



ER	Eastern Region
ESLA	Energy Sector Levies and Accounts
ETLS	ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FAW	Fall Army Worm
FDA	Food and Drugs Authority
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FIC	Financial Intelligent Centre
FIMS	Foreigners Identification Management System
FM	Frequency Modulation
FPSO	Floating Production Storage and Offloading
FWSC	Fair Wages and Salaries Commission
GAC	Ghana AIDS Commission
GAEC	Ghana Atomic Energy Commission
GAF	Ghana Armed Forces
GAFCS	Ghana Armed Forces Command and Staff College
GALOP	Ghana Accountability for Learning Outcomes Project
GAMA	Greater Accra Metropolitan Area
GAMCORP	Ghana Asset Management Corporation
GARSDF	Greater Accra and Ashanti Regional Spatial Development Frameworks
GASSLIP	Greater Accra Sustainable Sanitation and Livelihoods Improvement Project
GCAA	Ghana Civil Aviation Authority
GCLMIS	Ghana Child Labour Monitoring Information System
GCX	Ghana Commodity Exchange
GDN	Global Depository Note
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GELIS	Ghana Enterprise Land Information System
GEPA	Ghana Export Promotion Authority



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GETFund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GEXIM	Ghana Export-Import Bank
GFIM	Ghana Fixed Income Market
GHANAP	Ghana National Action Plan
GHF	Ghana Heritage Fund
GIADEC	Ghana Integrated Aluminium Development Corporation
GIDA	Ghana Irrigation Development Authority
GIFEC	Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communications
GIFMIS	Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System
GIJ	Ghana Institute of Journalism
GIMPA	Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration
GIRC	Ghana Innovation and Research Commercialization
GIRSAL	Ghana Incentive-Base Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending
GIS	Ghana Immigration Service
GITC	Ghana International Trade Commission
GLMIS	Ghana Labour Market Information System
GLSS	Ghana Living Standards Survey
GMMB	Ghana Museum and Monuments Board
GMO	Genetically Modified Organisms
GNGC	Ghana National Gas Company Limited
GNHR	Ghana National Household Registry
GNPC	Ghana National Petroleum Corporation
GoG	Government of Ghana
GovNet	Government Network
GPFs	Ghana Petroleum Funds
GPP	Gas Processing Plant
GPSNP	Ghana Productive Safety Net Project
GRA	Ghana Revenue Authority





GRIDCo	Ghana Grid Company
GSA	Ghana Standards Authority
GSCSP	Ghana Secondary Cities Support Project
GSE	Ghana Stock Exchange
GSF	Ghana Stabilisation Fund
GSOP	Ghana Social Opportunities Project
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
HOC	Hand Over Centres
HOTCATT	Hotel, Catering and Tourism Training Institute
HPS	High Pressure Sodium
HR	Human Resource
HRMIS	Human Resource Management Information System
IAA	Interim Administered Account
IAIS	International Association of Insurance Supervisors
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IAUs	Internal Audit Units
IBD	Infectious Bursal Disease
IBES	Integrated Business Establishment Survey
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICCESS	Integrated Community Centres for Employable Skills
ICU	Industrial and Commercial Workers Union
IE&C	Information, Education and Communication
IEPA	Institute of Educational Planning and Administration
IGFs	Internally Generated Funds
IMCC	Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committee



IMCIM	Inter Ministerial Committee on Illegal Mining
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPEP	Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme
IPO	Initial Public Offering
ISD	Information Services Department
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
ITLOS	International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
JFAP	Justice for All Programme
JVCs	Joint Venture Companies
KACE	Kofi Annan Centre of Excellence
kV	Kilovolt
L.I.s	Legislative Instruments
L/C	Letter of Credit
LAP	Land Administration Project
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LED	Local Economic Development
LIBOR	London Interbank Offered Rate
LIPW	Labour Intensive Public Works
LMIS	Logistics Management Information System
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LRBEN	Licensing Round Bid Evaluation and Negotiation
LUSPA	Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority
M&Q	Mining and Quarrying
MAG	Modernising Agriculture in Ghana
MASLOC	Microfinance and Small Loans Centre
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDPI	Management Development and Productivity Institute
MMBtu	Million British Thermal Units



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*Theme: “A stronger economy for jobs and prosperity”*

MMDAs,	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MMDCEs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Chief Executives
MMScf	Million Standard Cubic Feet
MPR	Monetary Policy Rate
MPs	Members of Parliament
MSEs	Micro and Small Enterprises
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MSSP	Mining Sector Support Programme
mt	Metric Tonnes
MTDS	Medium Term Debt Management Strategy
MTTD	Motor Transport and Traffic Directorate
MW	Megawatt
NABCo	Nation Builders Corps
NACAP	National Anti-Corruption Action Plan
NAFCO	National Food Buffer Stock Company
NAFPTA	National Fish Processors and Traders Association
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NAFTI	National Film and Television Institute
NAPP	National Asset Protection Project
NBA	National Biosafety Authority
NBFIs	Non-Banking Finance Institutions
NBSSI	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCA	National Communication Authority
NDA	Net Domestic Assets
NDA	Northern Development Authority
NDC	National Democratic Congress
NDMW	National Daily Minimum Wage
NDT	Non-Destructive Testing



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*Theme: “A stronger economy for jobs and prosperity”*

NEIP	National Entrepreneurial Innovation Programme
NEIP	National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan
NFA	Net Foreign Assets
NFIDS	National Financial Inclusion and Development Strategy
NHIA	National Health Insurance Authority
NHIL	National Health Insurance Levy
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NIC	National Insurance Commission
NIS	National Identification System
NITA	National Information Technology Agency
NMTDPF	National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework
NOC	National Oil Company
NPA	National Petroleum Authority
NPA	National Plan of Action
NPC	National Population Council
NPC	National Peace Council
NPLs	Non-Performing Loans
NPP	New Patriotic Party
NPRA	National Pensions Regulatory Authority
NPSRS	National Public Sector Reform Strategy
NR	Northern Region
NRA	Nuclear Regulatory Authority
NTEs	Non-Traditional Exports
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
NVTI	National Vocational Training Institute
NYA	National Youth Authority
OASL	Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands
ODF	Open Defecation Free



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*Theme: “A stronger economy for jobs and prosperity”*

OHLGS	Office of the Head of Local Government Service
OIC-G	Opportunities Industrialization Centres-Ghana
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
ORF	Onshore Receiving Facility
OSM	Office of the Senior Minister
PACs	Passport Application Centres
PCSRC	Postal and Courier Services Regulatory Commission
PDF	Project Development Facility
PEAs	Private Employment Agencies
PECs	Public Employment Centres
PERD	Planting for Export and Rural Development
PFJs	Planting for Food and Jobs
PFM	Public Financial Management
PIAC	Public Interest and Accountability Committee
PIM	Public Investment Management
PIP	Public Investment Plan
PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
PO	Passports Office
POP	Point-of-Presence
PPA	Public Procurement Authority
PPI	Producer Price Index
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRGT	Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust
PRMA	Petroleum Revenue Management Act
PSJSNC	Public Service Joint Salaries Negotiation Committee
PSP	Private Sector Participation
PSRRP	Public Sector Reform for Results Project
PSWEPS	Public Sector Worker Employees’ Pension Schemes



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QMS	Quality Management System
RCCs	Regional Coordinating Councils
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REITs	Real Estate Investment Trusts
REP	Rural Enterprise Programme
RF	Radio Frequency
RFO	Residual Fuel Oil
RLPGPP	Rural LPG Promotion Programme
RTFs	Rural Technology Facilities
S&P	Standard and Poor's
SAATM	Single African Air Transport Market
SARI	Savanna Agricultural Research Institute
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDI	Specialized Deposit-taking Institutions
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SGCI	Science Granting Council Initiative
SGN	Sankofa-Gye Nyame
SHC	State Housing Company Limited
SHS	Senior High School
SIGA	State Interests and Governance Authority
SLWMP	Sustainable Land and Water Management Project
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SNA	System of National Accounts
SRWSP	Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project
SSNIT	Social Security and National Insurance Trust
SOE	State-Owned Enterprise
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics



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TELCOs	Telecommunications Companies
TEN	Tweneboa-Enyenra-Ntomme
TGLEU	Textiles, Garment and Leather Employees Union
TIN	Tax Identification Number
TOMIS	Table Office Management Information Systems
toz	Troy ounce
TPFA	Temporary Pension Fund Account
TREE	Tax Revenue for Economic Enhancement
TSA	Treasury Single Account
TVET	Technical, Vocational Education and Training
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UN	United Nations
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UWR	Upper West Region
VALCO	Volta Aluminium Company
VAT	Value-Added Tax
VDP	Voluntary Disclosure Procedure
VNR	Voluntary National Review
VR	Volta Region
VRA	Volta River Authority
WAEC	West African Examinations Council
WAMA	West African Monetary Agency
WAMZ	West African Monetary Zone
WAPCo	West African Pipeline Company
WAPP	West African Power Pool
WASSCE	West African Senior School Certificate Examination
WEO	World Economic Outlook



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WRC	Water Resources Commission
WTO	World Trade Organization
YEA	Youth Employment Agency
YTD	Year-to-date
ZoDF	Zongo Development Fund





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## **SECTION ONE: INTRODUCTION**

1. Right Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members of Parliament, today the fifteenth day of November 2018, on the authority of the President of the Republic of Ghana, His Excellency Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, I beg to move that this august House approves the Financial Policy of the Government of the Republic of Ghana for the year ending 31st December, 2019.
2. Mr. Speaker, on the authority of His Excellency the President, and in keeping with the requirement under Article 179 of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana, may I respectfully present the Budget Statement and Economic Policies of Government for 2019 to this Honourable House.
3. Mr. Speaker, this statement is an abridged version of the 2019 Budget Statement. I would like to request the Hansard Department to capture the entire Budget Statement and Economic Policy.
4. I also submit before this august House, the 2018 Annual Report on the Petroleum Funds, in accordance with Section 48 of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act, 2011 (Act 815), as amended.
5. Mr. Speaker, the theme of this year’s budget is “A Stronger Economy, for Jobs and Prosperity”. The budget represents the third of four budget statements of the government. It, therefore, offers us an opportunity to take a mid-term review of the performance of the Government in managing the economy and how we intend to accelerate the programme of growing the economy, protecting the vulnerable, and creating jobs and prosperity for the Ghanaian people over the next financial year.
6. I do not take lightly the significance of this moment and opportunity we are granted annually to determine how the precious assets of Ghana – our people, our land, our natural resources and our treasury should be stewarded for national growth and human development.
7. Despite the challenges, we approach this process with genuine humility and gratitude to a great God. We recognize that while current resources are insufficient to meet every need and every demand of every Ghanaian, there are no limitations on our collective potential, our will and our hope that the sacrifices we make and the seeds we sow today will achieve sustainable results putting Ghana on an irreversible path of enviable empowerment.



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8. With all the humility I can muster, Mr. Speaker, permit me to say that I am proud to say that the Akufo-Addo government is delivering on this four-year resounding mandate that the people of Ghana has given us. This is evident in the impressive strides the nation has made in the past 22 months.
9. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the President, I wish to thank you all, the citizens of this country, for your patience, perseverance, sacrifices, activism and partnership that you have extended to this government. So far-reaching and non-partisan has these national sacrifices been, that even now, some members of the Minority in Parliament have decided to lead the campaign for cleaner environment by dumping their gas-guzzling Toyota Land cruisers to ride bicycles to work. For example, a former Deputy Minister for Power, during the unforgiving ‘Dumsor’ era under President John Dramani Mahama, was seen two evenings ago riding his bicycle to a luxury furniture shop on the Spintex Road.
10. Yes, Mr. Speaker, we have, in the last two budget years, taken some tough decisions to get the country out of some very rough seas. We are not proud of the fact that there is still hardship in the country. But, we are comforted by the fact that we have managed to ease the impact of the hardships that the Ghanaian people had been resigned to prior to December 7, 2016. We are not there yet. We still have a long way to go in fulfilling the manifest destiny of this blessed land. Indeed, we are being repaid for “the years the locusts have eaten”.
11. So, Mr. Speaker, what is, however, clear is that the nation is moving forward under this government and moving forward in the right direction.
12. We are now on course to exit the IMF programme by the end of this year. It has been a collective effort by all of us—Government, for exercising the kind of macro-economic competence and discipline that was evidently lacking in the past; and, the people for their patience, understanding, and keeping faith with their government. The programme, may have had its critics because of the constraints it imposed. But, it was a necessary pill because by 2014, the government then had lost its fiscal discipline and had very little choice but to seek the bailout. We are grateful to the IMF and are determined to maintain a combination of economic discipline and vibrancy that will ensure that we will not have to be rescued in that manner in the future.
13. Mr. Speaker, the philosophy of this government has not been to throw our hands in the air and offer excuses. The President, of course, set the standard in his first State of the Nation address. He said: “I was not elected by the overwhelming majority of the Ghanaian people to complain. I was elected to get things done. I



was elected to fix what is broken and my government and I are determined to do just that.”

14. Mr. Speaker, it is important to remember what it was in order to appreciate the work that has been done to fix the mess:
- Declining economic growth that fell from 14 percent 2011 to 3.7 percent in 2016;
  - Declining growth in agriculture and negative growth in industry;
  - Rising unemployment that resulted in the formation of the Unemployed Graduates Association;
  - High Fiscal Deficits reaching 9.3 percent of GDP in 2016;
  - Fast rising Public Debts which pushed the debt-to-GDP ratio to 73.1 percent at the end of 2016;
  - Fast-falling Cedi, affecting even the meagre profits that street hawkers struggle to make;
  - High interest rates killing businesses;
  - Effective return to “Cash and Carry” under NHIS as a result of Government arrears
  - Weak Banking System and unstable financial system;
  - And, lest we forget, Mr. Speaker, Ghanaian businesses, big and small, were working only to pay electricity bills or to buy diesel for the generator. We cannot forget so soon the havoc that five years of ‘Dumsor’ caused to households, businesses and all, up and down the country.
15. These are just some items on the long list of things that were broken and needed to be fixed.
16. Mr. Speaker, within two years of the change in government, below are just some of the problems we have fixed:
- a change in the management of the economy;
  - a change from macroeconomic instability to macroeconomic stability;
  - a change from a rising debt-to-GDP ratio to a declining debt-to-GDP ratio;
  - changing from a weak banking system to a strong, well-capitalised and better supervised banking system;
  - a change from taxation that undermines production;
  - a change from a predominance of sole sourcing to competitive tendering in procurement; this changed has seen the Public Procurement Authority making total savings of GH¢1.8 billion from January 2017 to October 2018. It is important to recognized that not a single pesewa was saved all the years under the previous government until 2017.





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- a change from the manual process of clearing goods, with its attendant corruption at the ports to a paperless process;
  - a change to bring about a reduction in electricity tariff;
  - a change from dumsor to reliable power;
  - a change in the access to and cost of education, to introduce free Senior High School education;
  - a change from the abolition of teacher training allowances to a restoration of teacher training allowances;
  - a change from Cash and Carry in NHIS to a functioning national health insurance system where arrears have been cleared;
  - a change from the abolition of nursing training allowances to a restoration of nursing training allowances;
  - a change to increase the share of the DACF to persons with disabilities from 2 percent to 3 percent;
  - a change in a moribund private sector to a vibrant job creating private sector;
  - a change from rising graduate unemployment to reducing graduate unemployment through programmes such as the 100,000 strong NABCO corps;
  - a change from a dying colonial railway network system, that had been to a re-energised railway sector;
  - a change from a stagnant agricultural sector to a revitalised agricultural sector under the Planting for Food and Jobs programme;
  - a change from destructive galamsey activities to a regulated small scale mining activities;
  - a change from the opaque allocation of Ghana’s oil blocks to non-performing cronies to a transparent allocation of oil blocks to investors with the capacity to work the fields.
17. Mr. Speaker, His Excellency responded and promised:
- an innovative change to bring jobs and income to every district through One District One Factory;
  - an innovative change to bring development to our rural areas through One Village One Dam under IPEP;
  - an innovative change to Mobile Payment Interoperability;
  - an innovative change to three Development Authorities to be a vehicle for accelerated development and the allocation of capital expenditure;
  - an innovative change to the establishment of the Zongo Development Fund as a vehicle to focus on the developmental needs of Zongo communities; and
  - an innovative change to the approach of entrepreneurship development through the establishment of the National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme (NEIP).



18. A major focus of the Government in the last 22 months has been to clean the economic mess we inherited with the restoration and sustainability of macroeconomic stability as the anchor for economic growth. Fiscal policy has been underpinned by increased revenue mobilisation, fiscal consolidation, and expenditure prioritisation, as well as moving Government policy from a focus on taxation to a focus on production. In this regard, Government has implemented the following policies and measures:
- Abolished excise duty on petroleum;
  - Reduced special petroleum tax rate from 17.5 percent to 15.0 percent and further reduced to 13 percent, converted from ad valorem to specific tax. In fact, it is important to note that petroleum taxes as a percentage of the total price build up for petroleum prices has reduced from 40.0 percent in March 2017 to 26.0 percent today;
  - We abolished levies imposed on ‘kayayei’ by local authorities;
  - Abolished the 1 percent Special Import Levy;
  - Abolished the 17.5 percent VAT/NHIL on domestic airline tickets;
  - Abolished the 17.5 percent VAT/NHIL on financial services;
  - Abolished the 17.5 percent VAT/NHIL on selected imported medicines, that are not produced locally;
  - Abolished the 5.0 percent VAT/NHIL on Real Estate sales;
  - Abolished import duty on the importation of spare parts;
  - Reduced National Electrification Scheme Levy from 5.0 percent to 2.0 percent and
  - Reduced Public Lighting Levy from 5.0 percent to 3.0 percent.
19. After 22 months of disciplined economic management, the results have been quite remarkable:
- Economic growth increased from 3.7 percent in 2016 to 8.5 percent in 2017;
  - Agriculture growth increased from 3.0 percent in 2016 to 8.4 percent in 2017;
  - Industry growth rose from negative 0.5 percent in 2016 to 16.7 percent in 2017;
  - Services Sector grew at 4.3 percent in 2017 compared to 5.7 percent in 2016;
  - The fiscal deficit was reduced from 9.3 percent of GDP in 2016 to 5.9 percent of GDP in 2017 (the first time since 2006 that a government has met the deficit target), it is at 2.8 percent of GDP in June 2018 within the target of 4.5 percent of GDP in December 2018;
  - Inflation declined from 15.4 percent in 2016 to 11.8 percent in 2017 and now stands in single digits at 9.8 percent (September);
  - The Bank of Ghana Monetary Policy Rate saw a year-on-year reduction from 25.5 percent by end-2016 to 20 percent by end-2017 and currently stands at



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*Theme: “A stronger economy for jobs and prosperity”*

17 percent. This is the longest 18-month reduction in the monetary policy rate since 2001;

- Interest rates on the 91-day treasury bills declined from 16.8 and now stands at 13.4 percent;
- Ghana’s trade position with the rest of the world has strengthened. The trade account recorded a deficit of US\$1.4 billion in June 2016, improved significantly to a surplus for the first time in two decades to US\$1.1 billion as at June 2017 and another surplus of US\$1.1 billion as at June 2018;
- Our gross international reserves increased from \$6.2 billion in December 2016 (3.5 months of imports) to US\$7.3 billion as at June 2018 (3.9 months of imports);
- Ghana’s debt to GDP ratio which increased from 32 percent in 2008 to 73.1 percent in 2016 declined for the first time since 2007 from 73.1 percent of GDP in 2016 to 67.3 percent in June 2018; and
- For the first time in almost a decade, Standard and Poor’s (S&P) upgraded Ghana’s Sovereign Credit rating from B negative to B with a stable outlook, in September 2018.

20. These are remarkable achievements which we are determined to build on in order to improve the lives of Ghanaians. In preparing this budget, we undertook broad consultations with various stakeholders across the nation. Consequently, I present to this august house and to the people of our great country:

- a budget that delivers on the hopes and expectations of Ghanaians;
- a budget that speaks to the needs of hardworking Ghanaians;
- a budget that enables us to face the future with confidence;
- a budget that reflects Government’s commitment to building human capital through improvements in health and education;
- a budget that continues to deliver on job creation;
- a budget that provides opportunity for wealth creation;
- a budget that follows through on our promise to protect the public purse;
- a budget that small businesses will be happy about;
- a budget that enjoins our citizens to uphold the Republic and to at all times *fulfill their civic duties as citizens of the Republic*;
- a budget *that promotes our commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and takes fundamental steps towards Ghana Beyond Aid.*

21. This will be the first budget in Africa and second in the world, after Mexico to fully integrate the SDGs framework, enabling us to track our financial performance in order to ensure progress on these important targets that affect lives of our fellow Ghanaians.



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*Theme: “A stronger economy for jobs and prosperity”*

22. Mr. Speaker, our 2018 “Adwuma” Budget aimed to build on our 2017 “Asempa” Budget achievements and put the country back to work; to grow the economy, create jobs and improve the lives of Ghanaians. Economic growth remains strong, and we are on track to achieve our key macroeconomic targets for 2018 and the medium term. This is progress we can all be proud of.
23. Mr. Speaker, the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) completed the GDP rebasing exercise in September 2018. As a result, our economy is 24.5 percent larger. This increase reflects economic activities that hitherto were not captured (e.g. natural gas production), or were captured with insufficient data (e.g. fruits, vegetables, mining and manufacturing activities).
24. The rebasing resulted in a number of changes in some economic indicators. The good news is that per capita GDP rose from GH¢7,110 to GH¢8,863. On the other hand, with the expanded GDP base, the 2017 GDP growth rate of 8.5 percent was revised down to 8.1 percent, which is still the highest in recent years. We are fully aware of what happened the last time Ghana’s economy was rebased, in November 2010, resulting in a 63 percent upward change. It gave the then managers of the economy a false sense of security, as the debt-to-GDP ratio was significantly reduced. They went on a borrowing spree, forgetting that rebasing also exposed how very little revenue we raise through taxation.
25. Mr. Speaker, during the first half of 2018, real GDP grew by 5.4 percent, reflecting slower growth in the oil sector compared to 2017, but we are still on track to achieve our revised target of 5.6 percent growth this year. Much of the higher growth in the past 2 years reflects our prudent economic management and flagship programmes that respond to the realities of the majority of our citizens
26. In addition to significant achievements in stabilising the economy, we are on course to achieve our fiscal deficit target of 4.5 percent for the year (3.7 % in the rebased series). This will be the 2nd consecutive year this Government has achieved its fiscal deficit target.
27. Mr. Speaker, not only are we growing the economy, the Bank of Ghana has also done an excellent job in implementing monetary policy. This has resulted in inflation dropping to single digit, lower interest rates, and a relatively stable currency, despite recent turbulence in emerging markets, and a strengthening US Dollar.
28. The financial system is critical to the functioning and development of the economy and, banks are central to our financial system. In addition to providing employment to a large segment of the population, the role of banks as the



provider of credit and liquidity to the economy remains critical to the functioning of our economy.

29. Mr. Speaker, weak macroeconomic conditions coupled with poor corporate governance and risk management in a number of banks, over the past few years, led to high levels of non-performing loans (NPLs) and abuse of depositors' funds through related parties and affiliates in breach of regulatory requirements. In addition, the lack of enforcement of the rules contributed to liquidity and solvency challenges in the banking sector. As a result, we inherited a number of weak banks and specialised deposit-taking institutions (savings and loans companies, Finance Houses, Rural and Community Banks, and microfinance institutions). This eventually led to the failure of seven banks, with potentially adverse consequences for depositors, creditors, employees, suppliers, and other stakeholders. It was critically important that these failed banks be made to exit the financial system in a timely and orderly fashion to avoid contagion for the rest of the financial system.
30. Mr. Speaker, since the assumption of office by the current administration of the Bank of Ghana, bold measures have been taken to restore the health and resilience of the banking sector and to clamp down on unlicensed deposit-taking financial houses. In addition to the two insolvent banks that were closed last year by the Bank of Ghana, five more were closed in August this year for insolvency and other infractions of the law. Rescuing the situation regarding these seven banks has, so far, cost some GH¢9.9 billion in monies that Government had not budgeted for and could have surely been put in good use to fix our numerous infrastructural needs, such as housing, roads, bridges, etc.
31. The Government has continued to provide assurances to depositors and customers of licensed banks and specialised deposit-taking institutions, through demonstrable actions, that their deposits are safe. Indeed, following the creation of the Consolidated Bank Ghana Limited (a wholly owned Government of Ghana and licensed by the Bank of Ghana as a universal bank), the government capitalised it with GH¢450 million. In addition, Government had to issue a bond with a face value of GH¢7.6 billion to cover the gap, between the deposit liabilities and the remaining good assets of the failed banks. This singular action of government has reposed confidence in the banking system because it will ensure that no deposit will be lost and customers will continue to access their deposits without difficulty.
32. Through Government's intervention in August this year, deposits of some GH¢11.0 billion have been saved as well as some 2,661 jobs in addition to



several hundred saved in 2017 from the insolvent 2 banks that were closed in 2017. The Government’s action has also created a strong indigenous Ghanaian bank in place of the five failed banks. The Government is committed to ensuring that Consolidated Bank Ghana Limited remains a strong customer-oriented indigenous bank, well positioned to meet the demands of all its customers and to serve as the go-to bank for financing Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs) and corporate Ghana.

33. Mr. Speaker, generally, banks have made progress in repairing their balance sheets by writing off bad loans and addressing capital needs. Banks are far advanced in executing their plans to augment their statutory capital in line with the new minimum requirement, compliance of which is expected by end-December 2018.
34. The Bank of Ghana is also working on a comprehensive action plan for cleaning up the specialised deposit-taking institutions (SDI) sector made up of savings and loans companies, finance houses, rural and community banks, and microfinance institutions. The Government will support an orderly resolution of the difficulties, and will provide the much-needed funds to facilitate prompt payouts to their depositors.
35. Mr. Speaker, the Government’s financial interventions in the cleanup exercise have been necessary to help mitigate the socio-economic impacts arising out of the closure of the failed financial institutions. It is important that the costs of these interventions, borne by taxpayers, are recovered to the extent possible, through recoveries from debtors, shareholders, and related and connected parties, who, through unfair means, siphoned funds, from the defunct banks to the detriment of depositors, employees, other stakeholders, and the economy as a whole. The receivers for the resolved banks have already commenced civil actions against shareholders and directors to recover funds. The Attorney-General has also set up a special investigation team that is preparing dockets to prosecute those found criminally liable. The Bank of Ghana has also set up an Office of Ethics and Internal Investigations to investigate all allegations of misconduct by staff, including any role in the collapse of defunct banks. The Government will not shield anyone found complicit in the failure of these banks.
36. In addition to all these clean-ups, Government has also taken steps to settle almost all claims of DKM customers. Mr. Speaker, you would recall that DKM Diamond Microfinance Limited had its license revoked in February 2016 with considerable suffering imposed on depositors, without any meaningful response from the previous government. That has significantly changed. The official





liquidator received 99,858 claims and the validated claims amounted to GH¢502 million. I would like to inform the country that out of the 99,858 claims, 79,708 (80 percent) have been settled and depositors have been paid. The Government has set aside funds at the Bank of Ghana to pay the remaining 20 percent of depositors upon validation. An additional 12,612 claims have been fully provided for but the customers have not as yet been able to show proof of deposit. This means that 92 percent of DKM claims from depositors have been paid or provided for. Depositors for the remaining 7,568 claims of above GH¢10,000 are yet to reach agreement with the liquidators.

37. Mr. Speaker, let me say how pleased His Excellency the President is, that in 2018, 270,000 young Ghanaians (90,000 in 2017/2018 and 180,000 in 2018/2019) who would not have been able to access secondary education were able to attend to do so because of Free SHS. We cannot downplay how significant this is to building a future for every citizen of this land.
38. Mr. Speaker, the days of an ailing National Health Insurance Scheme are behind us. We have re-energised the scheme which is now able to settle its bills, thereby ensuring that many more Ghanaians have access to quality healthcare across the country.
39. For our Government, support for the private sector is a top priority. Our efforts to improve the business environment were duly recognised in the 2019 World Bank Ease of Doing Business Report, in which our position improved from 120th to 114th, out of 190 countries. This is just the beginning, as we strive to continually improve the business climate in Ghana. We can and will do much better.
40. Government has provided strong support to stimulate the private sector. In addition to bringing down interest rates, we provided direct support to the sector, through the Stimulus and 1D1F programmes. The 1D1F programme has generated strong interest from several banks. Fifty-five (55) companies have been funded, with several others in the pipeline.
41. Mr. Speaker, Government's Planting for Food and Jobs programme (PFJ) is yielding impressive results. In order to consolidate the gains achieved under programme, Government, last week, operationalised the Ghana Commodity Exchange, the first electronic commodity exchange in West Africa. Going forward, there will always be a ready market for farmers who produce grains such as corn and soya, among others.



42. Through this exchange an estimated 200,000 skilled jobs will be provided not only in Accra but in key agriculture production and trading centers including Wenchi, Tamale and Sandema which host warehouses to support the exchange. Some of the jobs to be created include commodity brokers, data analysts, credit officers and grain pickers.
43. Mr. Speaker, Ghana’s credibility in the international capital market is on the rise. As a testament to the prudent fiscal and monetary policies of this Government, in May 2018, The Akufo-Addo Government successfully issued its first Eurobond, with shining success: a hat trick of 3 Ls:
- Largest Eurobond issuance of \$2 billion;
  - the Longest maturity period of 30 years; and
  - the Lowest pricing *in Ghana’s history--8.627 percent for the 30-year bond!*
44. Mr. Speaker, 2018 Ghana’s appeal as the preferred investment destination has grown significantly and we have attracted global industry giants such as Volkswagen, Nissan, ExxonMobil and Siemens to establish local assembly plants.
45. Mr. Speaker, our policies have improved the business environment and the private sector has responded by increasing jobs. Based on SSNIT data, the private sector added 208,620 formal jobs in the first 10 months of 2018, an increase on the 197,000 formal jobs registered in 2017. We have resourced the Ghana Statistical Service and the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations to develop a more robust system to track employment on a quarterly basis.
46. Government is also doing its part on job creation. Over the period 2017 and 2018, the Ministry of Finance granted financial clearance to various agencies to recruit 88,719 Ghanaians into critical sectors of agriculture, health, and education to enable us to improve service delivery. In addition, the Nation Builders Corps (NABCO), a three - year transitional job opportunity for young graduates has enrolled 100,000 young graduates to support the delivery of critical public services.
47. Mr. Speaker, this is a monumental achievement as it is the largest single jobs and skills development programme in the last 50 years. The testimonies from the beneficiaries and their families have reaffirmed Government’s commitment to transform our society.
48. Mr. Speaker, in recent times, the NPP Government has had to inherit an IMF programme from our friends across the aisle which we have successfully





completed. Notwithstanding exiting this current programme after successful completion, we will continue with our prudent management of the economy and buttress that with legal and institutional measures to ensure irreversibility of the gains made so far. However, as a member in good standing, we will continue our productive policy and technical collaborations with the IMF.

49. Mr. Speaker, Ghana can look forward with renewed confidence. This seminal 2019 budget, which comes at the mid-term of our administration aims to consolidate the gains from tough reform measures taken so far and surge boldly forward in growing our economy especially as we successfully exit the ECF programme with the IMF, our trusted advisors in the past three years. Under the ECF programme, we jointly made some difficult decisions, which have enabled us to improve our macroeconomic situation.
50. Mr. Speaker, we would like to acknowledge the role and contributions of the IMF in our achievements in macroeconomic stabilisation and growth. As a member of the IMF, Ghana will continue to engage the IMF through Article IV consultations and other arrangements even after its exit from the current ECF Programme.
51. As we complete and exit the programme in December 2018, we are also instituting measures to ensure irreversibility of the macroeconomic gains we have made. Consequently, we will, among others:
- legislate a fiscal responsibility rule to cap the fiscal deficit to no more than 5% of GDP as part of measures to promote budget credibility and fiscal sustainability;
  - strictly enforce the PFM Act to promote efficient and effective public financial management;
  - continue with the zero central bank financing arrangement with the BoG to curb fiscal dominance as part of measures to rein in on inflation;
  - maximize domestic resource mobilization and increase Tax Revenue-to-GDP ratio to levels in line with our peer Lower Middle Income countries;
  - implement expenditure efficiency and rationalisation measures to increase efficiency in public spending and free more fiscal space for growth oriented and job-creating programmes;
  - enforce the Public Procurement Act and ensure sole sourcing is minimized to promote competition and efficiency in public spending, thereby, promoting value for money; and
  - institute risk management framework to mitigate macro-fiscal risks. In view of this a Fiscal Risks Unit has been established at the Ministry of Finance.



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*Theme: “A stronger economy for jobs and prosperity”*

52. God has demonstrated countless times that He can use ordinary people, ordinary nations in ordinary times to do extraordinary things. Ghana has a history replete with “extraordinary” achievements – nationally, regionally and internationally. These achievements were the result and culmination of right choices.
53. Mr. Speaker, having set the tone for this budget, in accordance with the Public Financial Management Act, I will proceed to provide details of Government’s plans for 2019, focusing on:
- Recent global macroeconomic developments, and their implications for Ghana;
  - Ghana’s macroeconomic performance in 2018, and our targets for 2019 and the medium term; and
  - Sectoral performance, Government’s key programmes and policy initiatives, and the consequent deliverables.



## SECTION TWO: GLOBAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

### GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AND OUTLOOK IN 2018

#### Growth

54. According to the IMF’s October 2018 World Economic Outlook (WEO), global growth in 2018 and 2019 is expected to remain steady at the 2017 level of 3.7 percent. This represents a 0.2 percentage point downward revision from the April 2018 WEO forecast of 3.9 per cent for both years, reflecting suppressed economic activity in some major advanced economies, negative effects of international trade measures implemented in the course of the year, and weaker outlook for some key emerging market and developing economies.
55. Advanced economies are expected to grow by 2.4 percent in 2018, up marginally from 2.3 percent recorded in 2017. However, growth, in 2019 in the advanced economies is expected to moderate to 2.1 per cent, due to underlying factors such as slower export growth (including oil export), political uncertainty, industrial action, and weather-related disruptions in the United Kingdom. Growth in the United States, however, is projected at 2.9 percent in 2018, compared to the 2.2 percent outturn in 2017, reflecting strong private sector activity and a sizeable fiscal stimulus.
56. Among emerging markets and developing economies, growth performances have been somewhat mixed. While higher oil prices lifted growth in fuel-exporting economies, growth momentum slowed in Brazil, Turkey and Argentina due to tighter financial conditions and droughts. Growth within the economic bloc is projected at 4.7 per cent in 2018 and 2019, as was the case in 2017. This growth momentum will be largely based on sustained growth in emerging Asia, buoyed by high domestic demand in the Indian economy from a four-year-low pace of expansion. Growth in China, however, is expected to moderate in response to regulatory tightening of the property sector and non-bank financial intermediation.
57. Economic activities strengthened in sub-Saharan Africa in 2018, reflecting gains from higher commodity prices, accommodative external financing, and domestic policy adjustments, including lower inflation and contained fiscal imbalances. Growth is expected to increase from 2.7 percent in 2017 to 3.1 percent and 3.8 percent in 2018 and 2019, respectively. Growth momentum improved for oil exporters, especially Nigeria, which is projected to grow at 1.9 percent in 2018, up from 0.8 percent in 2017. According to the IMF’s October 2018 edition of the



Regional Economic Outlook (SSA), economic recovery in Nigeria is expected to contribute about 0.7 percentage points to the region’s expected average growth of 3.1 percent in 2018, and positively impact other countries through stronger remittances, financial spill overs, and import demand.

58. Growth in South Africa is projected at 0.8 percent in 2018, a decline from the 1.3 percent recorded in 2017, partly due to constrained public investment resulting from limited fiscal space and weaknesses in SOEs’ balance sheets. Growth is pick up in 2019 to 1.4 per cent and thereafter stabilize to about 1.8 percent based on current policy adjustments.

### **Inflation**

59. Mr. Speaker, the rebound in world energy prices kept inflation elevated in both advanced economies, emerging markets and developing economies during the first half of 2018.
60. Core inflation (excluding energy and food) remains below targets of central banks in most advanced economies. Inflation in advanced economies is projected at 2 percent for 2018, up from 1.7 percent recorded in 2017. Core inflation in the United Kingdom averaged 2 percent in the first half of 2018, lower than the first half of 2017. In the Euro Area and Japan, core inflation is projected at about 1.2 percent and 1.7 percent, respectively in 2018. Inflation in the United States is projected to rise to 2.1 percent in 2018 and 2.3 percent in 2019 (up from 1.6 percent in 2017), mainly due to sizable fiscal stimulus programmes.
61. In emerging market and developing economies (excluding Venezuela which witnessed hyperinflation), inflation is expected to increase to 5.0 percent in 2018 from 4.3 percent in 2017, in part reflecting the pass-through effect of currency depreciations across the bloc. In 2019, inflation is expected to hit 5.2 per cent.
62. Inflationary pressures in sub-Saharan African economies are weakening, with annual headline inflation projected to drop to 8.6 percent in 2018 and 8.5 percent in 2019, from 11 percent in 2017. In South Africa, inflation is expected to moderate to 4.8 percent in 2018 from 5.3 percent in 2017, because of the easing of drought conditions. It is projected to fall to 12.4 percent in 2018 in Nigeria, from 16.5 percent in 2017, but then increase to 13.5 percent in 2019.

### **World Commodity Prices**

63. Commodity prices generally continued to strengthen in the third quarter of 2018. Nevertheless, most agricultural prices have broadly remained unchanged since 2017, but are anticipated to increase marginally in 2018.



64. Baseline assumptions from the IMF, based on futures markets, project average crude oil price at US\$69.38 per barrel in 2018 and US\$68.76 per barrel in 2019, compared to the US\$52.81 per barrel recorded in 2017. Oil prices increased to about US\$76.00 a barrel in first half of 2018, the highest level since November 2014, reflecting the decline in Venezuela’s output production, disruptions in Canada and Libya’s production, and expectations of lower Iranian exports due to US sanctions. Following a decision by both the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the non-OPEC oil exporters (including Russia) to boost oil production, crude oil prices declined to about US\$71.00 per barrel in October 2018.
65. According to the latest publication of the World Bank’s Commodity Price Outlook (April – October, 2018) the cocoa market has tightened as the world’s two largest cocoa suppliers (Cote d’Ivoire and Ghana) experienced higher unanticipated production declines (down 6 percent and 3 percent, respectively) due to poor weather. Therefore, the world market price of cocoa beans is estimated to reach US\$2,200 per metric ton in 2018 compared to US\$2,025.1 per metric ton in 2017.
66. Gold prices increased by 4 percent in the first quarter of 2018, averaging US\$1,329 per troy oz attributable to stronger investment demand, rising inflation and a weakening US dollar. Gold prices are projected to increase from US\$1,293 per troy oz in 2017 to an average of US\$1,346 per troy oz in 2018 before declining slightly to US\$1,302 per troy oz in 2019.

## **DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ECOWAS SUB-REGION**

### **ECOWAS Macroeconomic Convergence in 2017**

67. Mr. Speaker, the ECOWAS Commission continues to assess the macroeconomic performance of Member States and their preparedness towards the 2020 Single Currency Programme, using a set of rationalized macroeconomic criteria which was adopted at the 17th Ordinary Session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government in Accra on 19th May, 2015.
68. Broadly, performance of Member States under the macroeconomic convergence criteria improved in 2017, compared to the outturn in 2016. Three (3) countries — Guinea Bissau, Mali and Senegal — met all the primary and secondary criteria in 2017, compared to 2016 where only Liberia met all targets.

### **Primary criteria**

69. Under the primary criteria, general improvements were recorded in 2017 with regards to meeting the ratio of budget deficit (including grants) to GDP and gross



external reserves, while the performance on the inflation criterion slackened. The performance on the criterion regarding central bank financing of the budget deficit, however, remained unchanged.

70. Specifically, the criterion on ratio of budget deficit (including grants) to GDP of at most 3 percent was met by seven (7) countries in 2017 compared to three (3) in 2016. This performance was largely on account of continued fiscal consolidation efforts in Member States during the period.
71. Performance in terms of meeting the inflation criterion weakened marginally in 2017 as eleven countries (11) met the target compared to twelve (12) in the preceding year. This development can be attributed to inflationary pressures stemming from the effects of currency depreciation and increased food and fuel prices during the 2017, financial year.
72. Performance under the criterion on central bank financing of the budget deficit remained unchanged in 2017, as thirteen (13) countries satisfied the target, same as what was recorded in 2016. Two countries, namely Liberia and Sierra Leone could not meet this target.
73. Achievement of the criterion on gross external reserves of at least 3 months of import cover improved in 2017, as fourteen (14) countries met the target compared to thirteen (13) in 2016. This was underpinned by favourable balance of payments and the improved reserve accumulation efforts of Member States’ central banks.
74. Ghana met two (2) out of the four (4) Primary Convergence Criteria in 2017. The criteria satisfied were (a) the central bank financing of the budget deficit of not more than 10 percent of the previous year’s tax revenue; and (b) gross international reserves cover of at least three (3) months of imports.

#### **Secondary criteria**

75. Performance under the secondary criteria also improved in 2017, particularly with countries meeting the criterion on the ratio of Debt to GDP of at most 70 percent. The outturn with regards to the nominal exchange rate stability criterion within the neighbourhood of 10 percent, however, remained unchanged during the review period.
76. Despite the generally increasing trend in the level of public debt in the region, twelve (12) countries met the target in 2017 compared to eleven (11) in 2016. Achievement under the criterion on nominal exchange rate stability, remained



unchanged as twelve (12) countries met the criterion. In 2017, the domestic currencies of Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone fluctuated beyond the required range. The Nigerian Naira has been the most volatile currency in the last two years.

77. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to report that Ghana achieved all the secondary convergence criteria in 2017 as expressed in the table 1 below.

**Table 1: Ghana’s performance under the ECOWAS Rationalised Macroeconomic Convergence Criteria in 2017**

S/N	Convergence Criteria	Target	Ghana: Status in 2017
<b>Primary Criteria</b>			
1	Budget deficit (including grants and on commitment basis)/GDP)	≤ 3%	5.1%: Not achieved
2	Average annual inflation	≤10% ; long term goal of ≤ 5% by 2019	12.37: Not achieved
3	Gross reserves	≥ 3 months of imports	4.8 months: Achieved
4	Central Bank financing of budget deficit	≤10% of previous year’s tax revenue	No Central Bank Financing : Achieved
<b>Secondary Criteria</b>			
5	Public debt/GDP	≤ 70%	69.23%: Achieved
6	Nominal exchange rate variation	± 10%	-4.9%: Achieved

Source: Ministry of Finance and Bank of Ghana

### **ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme (ETLS)**

78. Ghana continues to take advantage of the ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme (ETLS) which came into force in January 1, 1990, with provisions for tariff reductions on unprocessed goods, handicraft and industrial products of community origin, albeit with some challenges. The scheme, among other things, grants ECOWAS Member States market access to manufactured or processed goods produced in the ECOWAS region, without the payment of import duties or equivalent taxes.
79. Over the last two and half decades, most of the goods traded under the ETLS have been light manufacturing and agro-processed products from mainly nine countries, namely, Ghana, Nigeria, Cote d’Ivoire, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Togo, Benin, Mali and Niger.
80. At the end of the third quarter of 2018, 37 companies and 101 products were approved under the ETLS. Five (5) enterprises with 12 products were approved in January 2018; 20 enterprises with 50 products in June 2018; and 12





enterprises with 39 products in September 2018. It is expected that more approvals will be granted by the end of the fourth quarter.

81. The implementation of the ETLS has, however, been fraught with many challenges, including ineffective operationalization of the ETLS Protocol by member states, inadequate sensitization of businesses on the ETLS, low compliance levels, policy incoherence in member states, high number of physical barriers along corridors, harassment of traders by some security agencies, trade control policy instruments such as bans and quotas, institutional weaknesses and lack of political will.
82. The success of the ETLS requires strong political will of Governments and concerted efforts of Member States to implement the Protocol. In this regard, Government will deploy pragmatic actions in consultation with key stakeholders to remove these bottlenecks against the Scheme, which include but are not limited to workshops and seminars to build capacity of all relevant authorized agencies. Government will also collaborate and coordinate with MDAs, other public service institutions and private sector organizations that are key to the success of the Scheme.

#### **Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)**

83. Ghana ratified the Ghana-EU Stepping Stone Economic Partnership Agreement (commonly referred to as the Interim Economic Partnership) in August 2016 to enable Ghanaian exporters to continue to enjoy duty-free and IEPA quota-free (DFQF) EU market access and protect the future of Ghana’s exports to the EU Market.
84. The IEPA Accompanying Measures Strategy (AMS), which was finalized in September 2017, provides the roadmap and strategic framework to ensure that Ghana fully maximizes the opportunities and meets the challenges of implementing the EPA. The strategy identifies and prioritizes projects and programmes which would best enable Ghana to maximize the EPA benefits and mitigate its costs.
85. A joint EPA Implementation Committee has been established and funds have been secured from the EU to commence and operationalize implementation of the IEPA AMS for Ghana. Thus, the EU has agreed to support Ghana with a grant facility (800,000 Euros) for the establishment of an IEPA Secretariat, as well as an additional Technical Assistance Facility (2.2millions Euros) to ensure institutional strengthening, capacity building, improve competitiveness, standards and quality infrastructure. The Project “Compete Ghana Project”





which is 48 months project would be administered by Ministry of Trade and Industry.

86. Noting that regional integration is a key goal of the EPA, the iEPA Accompanying Measures Strategy further targets measures aimed at strengthening Ghana's contribution to, and gains from, regional economic integration in West Africa.

#### **Implementation of ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET)**

87. Mr. Speaker, Ghana continues to play an important role in the adoption and implementation of the ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET), which is considered a major platform for the establishment of a customs union that will facilitate free trade and advance greater economic integration within the sub-region. The implementation of the CET is expected to address the problem of cross-border smuggling, combat dumping, and bring economic benefits to the people of the sub-region.
88. Mr. Speaker, to improve efficiency and transparency in the exemptions regime in ECOWAS, Ghana is currently working with the ECOWAS Commission to develop policy guidelines that will provide legal framework for the harmonisation and consolidation of all customs duty reliefs in the Community.

#### **Presidential Task Force on the ECOWAS Monetary Corporation Programme**

89. Mr. Speaker, Ghana remained firmly committed to the ECOWAS 2020 Single Currency Programme, as amply demonstrated in its pivotal role in the activities of the Presidential Task Force. To this end, the country hosted the Fifth (5<sup>th</sup>) Meeting of the Presidential Task Force on the ECOWAS Single Currency Programme in Accra on 21st February 2018, preceded by the technical meeting held on 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> February 2018. The Sixth (6<sup>th</sup>) and Seventh (7<sup>th</sup>) meeting of the Presidential Taskforce took place in Niamey, Niger and Lome, Togo respectively.
90. During the fifth (5<sup>th</sup>) meeting, the revised road map towards the 2020 single currency deadline was approved with a seed capital of US\$6 million. The Presidential Task Force recommended the following:
- reaffirmed their political will to meet the ECOWAS Single Currency Programme deadline by 2020;
  - reaffirmed Member States commitment to ratify and implement all relevant ECOWAS protocols and conventions;



- reaffirmed the gradual approach where Member States which meet the convergence criteria can start the monetary union while the other countries can join later;
- welcomed the progress made by the Member States and encouraged them to continue the efforts toward meeting the convergence criteria and strengthening the multilateral surveillance mechanism;
- adopted the revised roadmap for accelerating of the creation of the ECOWAS Single Currency by 2020;
- instructed all the stakeholders to implement the revised roadmap;
- reaffirmed their commitment to fund the ECOWAS Single Currency Programme by Member States and their Central Banks;
- invites the Committee of Governors and Convergence Council to hold quarterly meetings on the progress of implementation of planned activities and to regularly report at their biannual sessions.

#### **West African Monetary Zone Statutory Meetings (WAMZ)**

91. Mr. Speaker, the mid-year West African Monetary Zone (WAMZ) Statutory Meetings was held in Abuja, Nigeria, during September 10-14, 2018. Ghana will host the 2018 end of year WAMZ Statutory meetings in Accra, from January 31–February 8, 2019. The Ministry of Finance in collaboration with key stakeholders, has therefore, constituted a Planning Committee to coordinate the effective organization of the 2018 End-Year WAMZ Statutory meetings.
92. The WAMZ is currently assisting the ECOWAS Commission to accelerate implementation of ECOWAS integration programmes including; the revised roadmap on single currency activities, WAMZ payment systems and trade integration.

#### **Implications of Global Developments for Ghana’s Economy**

93. Sustained external imbalances in the world’s major economies may impede global stability in the near term. The fiscal easing in the United States has led to a tightening of monetary conditions, a stronger US dollar, and a larger US current account deficit. These developments may heighten trade tensions, resulting in tighter global financing conditions and negatively impact emerging market and developing economies, especially those with weak external positions.
94. Higher United States interest rates and a stronger dollar could also heighten the risks of financial market challenges, particularly in emerging markets and developing economies. More specifically, the probability of a large reversal in foreign flows in sub-Saharan Africa is high as US interest rates go up.



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*Theme: “A stronger economy for jobs and prosperity”*

95. Trade tensions and the move away from rules-based trading since January 2018 by key economies, particularly the United States and its partners are key threats to the global outlook. Trade actions and threats originating from ongoing renegotiations of major free trade agreements including North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the economic arrangements between the United Kingdom and the European Union, have created uncertainty about future trade costs. Further increase in trade tensions can dampen business and financial market sentiments, trigger financial market volatility, and slow investment and trade.
96. As we transition into a period of “Ghana Beyond Aid”, the implications of these global developments will be monitored closely, and the appropriate policies implemented to mitigate any negative contagion effects on the economy.



## **SECTION THREE: MACROECONOMIC PERFORMANCE FOR JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 2018**

### **OVERALL MACROECONOMIC PERFORMANCE**

97. Mr. Speaker, following the strong performance of the economy in 2017, our prudent management of the economy continued to yield positive outcomes in 2018. Sustained improvements in macroeconomic stabilisation efforts have been recognised both domestically and internationally, including by the IMF and the international credit rating agencies. As a result of this achievement, in May 2018, Ghana’s Finance Minister won the prestigious Best Finance Minister for Africa in recognition of his role in restoring macroeconomic stability and renewed confidence in the Ghanaian economy.
98. Mr. Speaker, in September 2018, the S&P Global Ratings upgraded Ghana’s long-term foreign and local currency sovereign credit ratings from B- with stable outlook to B with stable outlook. The upgrade reflects Ghana’s sound which is supported by a credible inflation-targeting framework.

Mr. Speaker, in the course of the year, the Ghana Statistical Service, the country’s official compiler of economic statistics, released new series on Ghana’s economic output performance, namely the gross domestic product (GDP) to replace the old series from 2013 to the second quarter of 2018. Consequently, the assessment of the 2018 performance will be based on these new data series

99. Mr. Speaker, to put the assessment of the performance of the economy for the first nine months of 2018 in the proper context, we first re-state the macroeconomic targets set for 2018 as presented in the revised 2018 Budget:
- Overall Real GDP growth rate of 5.6 percent;
  - Non-Oil Real GDP growth rate of 5.8 percent;
  - End-period inflation of 8.9 percent;
  - Fiscal deficit of 3.7 percent of GDP;
  - Primary surplus of 1.4 percent of GDP; and
  - Gross International Reserves to cover not less than 3.5 months of imports of goods and services.
100. Mr. Speaker, available data up to the end of September 2018, indicates that Ghana’s economic health is in good shape as attested by the following macroeconomic performance indicators:
- Using the new rebased GDP series as stated above, overall real GDP grew by 5.4 percent in the first half of 2018 compared to the annual target of 5.6



percent, while non-oil real GDP grew by 4.6 percent compared to the annual target of 5.8 percent;

- The end-period inflation rate reduced from 11.8 percent at the end of 2017 to 9.5 percent at the end of October 2018;
- The fiscal deficit was 3.0 percent of GDP at the end of September 2018 compared to a target of 2.7 percent;
- The primary balance recorded a surplus of 0.5 percent of rebased GDP compared a target of 0.9 percent of GDP for the period;
- The public debt including the financial sector bail out costs at the end of September 2018 was 57.4 percent of GDP. Excluding bail out costs, the debt was 53.9 percent of GDP;
- The monetary policy rate reduced from 20 percent at the end of 2017 to 17 percent at the end of October 2018;
- The trade balance for the period recorded a surplus of US\$1,617.81 million, compared to a surplus of US\$777.82 million recorded for the same period in 2017;
- Gross International reserves accumulated to US\$6,756.43 million sufficient to cover to 3.6 months of imports, down from US\$7,554.84 million with a coverage of 3.9 months at the end of 2017. The end-September 2018 performance, nonetheless, marginally exceeded the 2018 target of at least 3.5 months of import cover;
- The exchange rate posted an appreciation against the US Dollar in May 2018, but depreciated by 7.57 percent at the end of September 2018, largely on account of external pressures, including the strengthening of the US dollar globally, the US-China trade war, and the US Fed policy rate hikes. Compared to other comparable emerging economies, Ghana was able to weather the storm better. The Argentina Peso depreciated by 50.2 percent, South Africa Rand depreciated by 15.7 percent, the Brazilian Real by 18.3 percent, the India Rupee by 11.2 percent, and the Turkish Lira by 42 percent.

101. Mr. Speaker, we will now provide the detailed performance in the real, monetary, external and fiscal sectors of the economy.

## **REAL SECTOR PERFORMANCE**

### **GDP Rebasing**

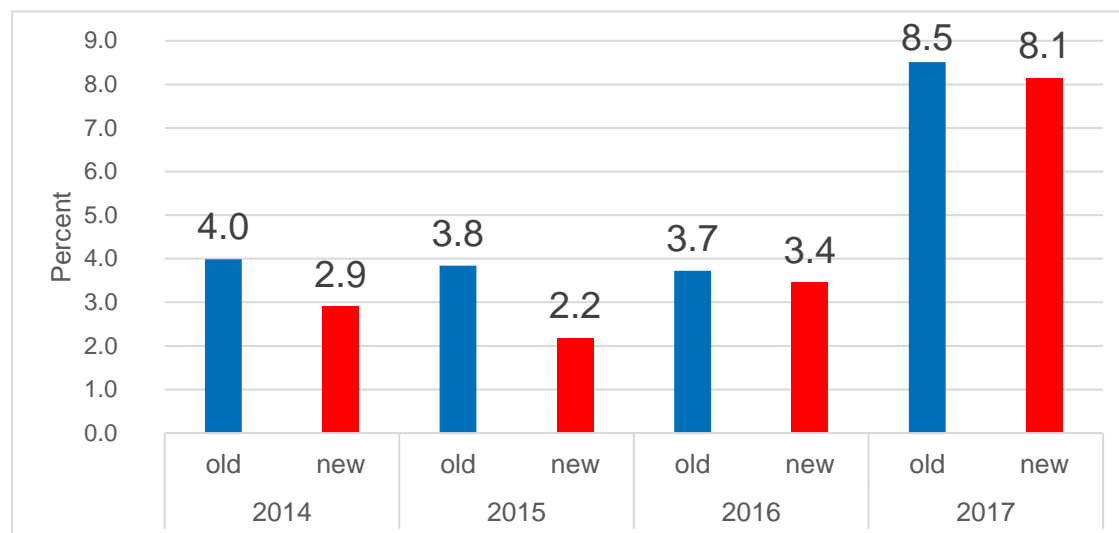
102. Mr. Speaker, the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) released a rebased Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2018, with the base year used for constant price estimates changed from 2006 to 2013.



103. In addition to the need to conform to best practice in terms of rebasing frequency, the rebasing exercise was also informed by the need to move from the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA 1993), which underpinned the 2006 base year, to the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA 2008) in order to align with our peers. The classification system was also changed from the United Nations’ International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 3 to Revision 4.
104. Mr. Speaker, additionally, the availability of new and improved data from the Integrated Business Establishment Survey (IBES, 2013), Ghana Living Standards Survey [GLSS 6 & 7 (2012/2013 & 2016/2017)], the Ghana Labour Force Survey (2015), and secondary data from MMDAs, among others, provided a basis for the revision of the base year from 2006 to 2013.
105. Mr. Speaker, the rebased series factored in, for the first time, fruits and vegetables, thereby increasing the number of indicator crops to 27, up from the 12 used in the 2006 base year. Similarly, there was an increase in the number of manufacturing establishments from 23,797 in the 2006 base year to 99,437 in the 2013 base year. Furthermore, improved technology resulted in a reduction in the mining sector’s intermediate consumption leading to an increase in the mining sectors’ contribution to GDP in the 2013 base year series.
106. Mr. Speaker, the rebasing of the GDP resulted in the expansion of the economy by 24.6 percent in 2017, increasing the nominal GDP from GHS205,914 million to GHS256,671 million.
107. Mr. Speaker, based on the new base year of 2013, real GDP growth in 2017 was 8.1 percent, compared with 3.4 percent in 2016 as shown in Figure 1. In the remainder of the document, performances and ratios will be based on the new series.



**Figure 1: Annual Real GDP Growth (Old and New Base Years), 2014-2017**



**Source: Ghana Statistical Service (provisional)**

### **Sector Growth Performance**

108. Mr. Speaker, the 2017 growth of 8.1 percent resulted from 6.1 percent, 15.7 percent and 3.3 percent growth rates in the Agriculture, Industry and Services Sectors, respectively.

### **Agriculture**

109. The Agriculture Sector growth of 6.1 percent in 2017 was more than double the 2.9 percent growth recorded in 2016. This was largely driven in part by a 7.0 percent growth in the non-cocoa Crops subsector (facilitated by the roll-out of the Planting for Food and Jobs Programme), compared to the 0.3 percent growth recorded in 2016. The strong performance in the Crops subsector was also driven by a 9.2 percent growth in Cocoa production, after two successive years of output declines of 8.0 percent in 2015 and 7.0 percent in 2016.
110. Mr. Speaker, apart from the Fishing subsector, which declined (-1.4 percent, compared to 3.1 percent in 2016), the Livestock as well as the Forestry and Logging subsectors experienced positive growth rates in the year 2017, as shown in Table 2.



**Table 2: Agriculture Growth**

ITEM	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Percent			
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Crops	2.8	1.7	2.2	7.2
o.w. Cocoa	4.3	-8.0	-7.0	9.2
Livestock	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.7
Forestry and Logging	-1.5	-3.9	2.9	3.4
Fishing	-23.3	8.5	3.1	-1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Services and Ministry of Finance

### Industry

111. Mr. Speaker, the Industry Sector grew by 15.7 percent in 2017, mostly on account of a 30.8 percent increase in Mining and Quarrying (M&Q) activities, a tremendous turnaround from the decline of 0.2 percent in 2016. The M&Q growth was driven principally by an 80.3 percent growth in upstream oil and gas activities during the period under review, compared to a decline of 15.6 percent in 2016. The increase in oil production was accounted for by the commencement of crude oil production on the Sankofa-Gye Nyame (SGN) and increased production from the Tweneboa-Enyenra-Ntomme (TEN) as well as the Jubilee Fields.
112. The Manufacturing subsector grew by 9.5 percent in 2017, compared with 7.9 percent in 2016, while the Electricity subsector grew by 19.4 percent, up from a decline of 5.8 percent in 2016. The Water and Sewerage subsector also grew by 6.1 percent in 2017, up from a decline of 11.8 percent in 2016, with the Construction subsector growing by 5.1 percent, down from 8.4 percent in 2016, as shown in **Table 3**.

**Table 3: Industry Growth**

ITEM	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Percent			
<b>INDUSTRY</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>15.7</b>
Mining and Quarrying	5.4	-8.3	-0.2	30.8
o.w. Oil***	6.8	2.0	-15.6	80.3
Manufacturing	-2.6	3.7	7.9	9.5
Electricity	1.3	17.7	-5.8	19.4
Water and Sewerage	5.9	13.9	-11.8	6.1
Construction	-0.4	9.5	8.4	5.1

Source: Ministry of Finance

\*\*\*Oil means upstream oil and gas





### Services

113. The Services Sector grew by 3.3 percent in 2017, up from 2.8 percent in 2016. This growth was in spite of a 17.7 percent decline in the Financial and Insurance Activities subsector, which was counteracted by relatively high growth in the Trade; Repair of Vehicles, Household Goods and Hotels and Restaurants subsectors

**Table 4: Services Growth**

ITEM	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Percent			
SERVICES	5.4	3.0	2.8	3.3
Trade; Repair of Vehicles, Household Goods	2.0	0.5	-0.4	8.2
Hotels and Restaurants	1.5	4.1	2.3	7.6
Transport and Storage	5.8	2.6	1.1	8.9
Information and communication	29.7	11.9	5.6	4.2
Financial and Insurance Activities	21.4	12.9	8.0	-17.7
Real Estate	-0.3	3.1	3.2	3.8
Professional, Administrative & Support Service activities	6.8	1.4	-4.2	2.9
Public Administration & Defence; Social Security	-3.5	-2.6	8.9	4.2
Education	-0.3	-0.5	2.3	6.3
Health and Social Work	2.7	-4.4	4.0	14.1
Other Service Activities	1.4	2.7	-0.1	5.3

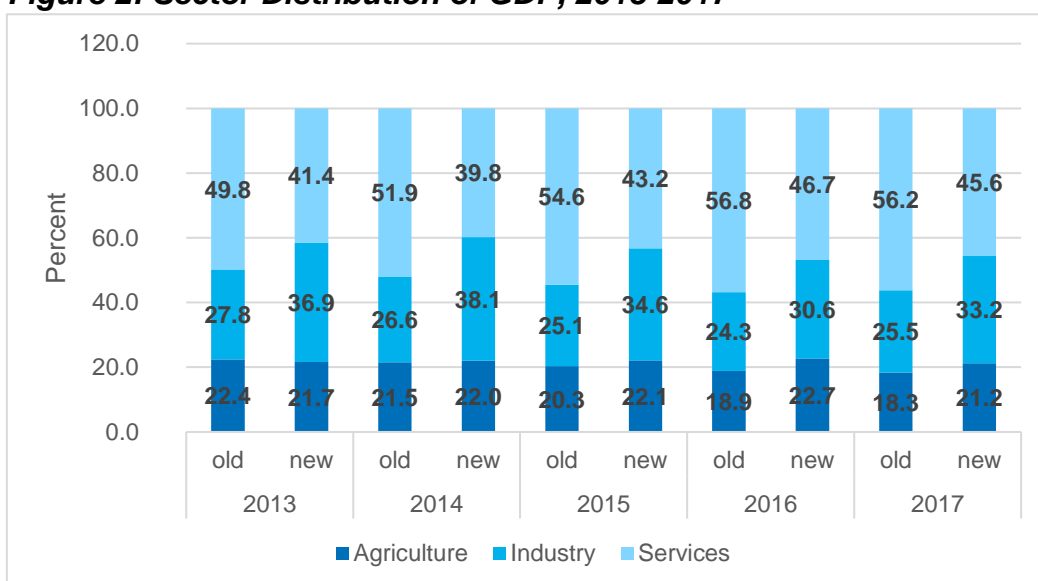
Source: Ghana Statistical Services and Ministry of Finance

### Structure of the Economy

114. Mr. Speaker, the rebasing of the GDP has revealed some structural changes in the economy, with the Agriculture and Industry Sectors increasing their respective shares at the expense of the Services Sector. The Services sector share of GDP declined from 56.2 percent (on the old base year) to 45.6 percent (on the new base year) in 2017. The Industry Sector, on the other hand, increased from 25.2 percent (on the old base year) to 33.2 percent (on the new base year). Similarly, the Agriculture Sector’s share of GDP increased from 18.3 percent (on the old base year) to 21.2 percent (on the new base year).
115. This notwithstanding, the Industry Sector was the only sector that witnessed an increase in its shares in 2017 over 2016 (new base year), as shown in Figure 2.



**Figure 2: Sector Distribution of GDP, 2013-2017**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service (provisional)

### 2018 Half-Year Performance

116. Mr. Speaker, GSS has published GDP growth for the first two quarters of 2018, based on the new 2013 base year. Provisional estimates peg the first quarter overall GDP growth at 5.4 percent, same as the second quarter. These are below the growth rates of 7.4 percent and 11.1 percent recorded in the first and second quarters of 2017, respectively. Non-Oil GDP growth for 2018 was 4.4 percent and 4.3 percent for the first and second quarters, respectively, compared to 6.2 percent and 6.5 percent for the corresponding quarters in 2017.
117. The Agriculture Sector grew by 4.7 and 4.8 percent in the first and second quarters, respectively, compared with 6.8 percent and 3.8 percent in the first and second quarters, respectively, in 2017. The Industry Sector also grew by 10.4 percent and 11.1 percent in the first and second quarters, respectively, compared with 15.3 percent and 20.8 percent in the corresponding periods in 2017. Growth in the Services Sector, however, was subdued, recording 1.4 percent and 0.5 percent in the first and second quarters of 2018, compared with 1.4 percent and 6.8 percent in the analogous periods in 2017.

### Gauging Economic Activity using Trends in the CIEA

118. Mr. Speaker, economic activity continued to strengthen as indicated by the Bank of Ghana’s Composite Index of Economic Activity (CIEA). In real terms, the CIEA recorded an annual growth of 6.6 percent in July 2018 compared to 2.1 percent in the corresponding period of 2017. This was mainly supported by strong export growth, domestic VAT, industrial consumption of electricity, cement sales and tourist arrivals.



## **MONETARY SECTOR PERFORMANCE**

### **Price Developments**

119. Mr. Speaker, headline and core inflation have generally trended downwards in 2018. Headline inflation dropped to 9.8 per cent in September 2018, down from 12.2 per cent recorded in September 2017 and 11.8 per cent in December 2017. The decline in inflation was mainly driven by non-food prices on account of relatively stable exchange rate developments. Non-food inflation fell to 10.3 per cent in September 2018 from 14.1 per cent in September 2017 and 13.6 per cent in December 2017). However, food inflation went up marginally by 0.6 percentage points over the 12-month period to September 2018. Contributions to the overall consumer price index showed moderation in all the sub-indices in September 2018, with the exception of food & beverages which exerted slight upward pressure on inflation.
120. Mr. Speaker, the Bank of Ghana’s main core measure of inflation, which excludes energy and utility prices, declined to 10.8 per cent in September 2018 from 12.8 per cent in September 2017, indicating an easing of underlying inflationary pressures.

### **Monetary and Credit Developments**

121. Mr. Speaker, broad money supply growth, including foreign currency deposits (M2+) was 24.1 percent in September 2018 compared with 23.1 percent in September 2017. Broad money supply, excluding foreign currency (M2), grew by 25.3 percent in September 2018 compared with 25.4 percent in September 2017. In terms of sources, the growth in money supply was driven by Net Domestic Assets (NDA) of the banking system, which expanded by 37.2 percent in September 2018, up from 2.6 percent in September 2017. The growth in NDA was on account of claims on the private sector. Net Foreign Assets (NFA) of the banking system contracted by 5.8 percent in September 2018, driven by NFA of the deposit money banks (DMBs).
122. The growth in M2+ reflected in all the components, with the exception of savings and time deposits which grew at a slower pace of 19.6 percent in September 2018 compared to a growth of 38.8 percent in September 2017. Foreign currency deposits rose by 20.3 percent in September 2018 compared with 16.1 percent recorded a year ago. Reserve money grew by 16.6 percent in September, up from 12.5 percent in September 2017.



### **Credit Developments**

123. Mr. Speaker, the pace of expansion in banks’ total outstanding credit increased in the 12-month period to September 2018. Total outstanding credit increased by 13.0 percent (GH¢4,733.8 million) compared with 7.9 percent (GH¢2,652.2 million) in September 2017. At the end of September 2018, total stock of outstanding credit was GH¢41,126.6 million compared with GH¢36,392.9 million in September 2017. The share of total outstanding credit to the private sector increased to 89.1 percent of the total credit from the 85.9 percent in September 2017.
124. Credit to the private sector increased by 17.2 percent in September 2018, up from 9.6 percent in September 2017. In real terms, growth of credit to the private sector showed a strong recovery, registering a growth of 6.8 percent in September 2018 compared to a contraction of 2.3 percent in September 2017. Most of the credit to the private sector was absorbed by the commerce and finance, services, transport, storage and communication, and manufacturing sub-sectors.

### **Interest Rate Developments**

125. Mr. Speaker, interest rates eased downward in line with the reduction in the Monetary Policy Rate (MPR). The interbank weighted average lending rate for instance declined by 4.71 percentage points to 16.23 percent between September 2017 and September 2018.
126. Mr. Speaker, rates on most treasury securities also declined over the period. On year-on-year basis, the rates on the 182-day, 3-year, 5-year, 7-year and the 10-year notes declined respectively by 0.4, 0.75, 1.75, 3.5 and 1.5 percentage points to 14.03, 17.50, 16.50, 16.25 and 17.50 percent respectively in September 2018 as inflation expectations remain generally well-anchored. The rates on the 91-day Treasury bill and 1-year note, however firmed up by 0.18 and 1.00 percentage points respectively to 13.37 and 18.00 percent.
127. Deposits and lending rates of the Deposit Money Banks also went down. While the 3-month time deposit rate fell by 1.50 percentage point to 11.5 percent, the lending rate also dropped by 1.48 percentage point to 27.49 percent in September 2018.

### **EXTERNAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENTS**

128. Mr. Speaker, the provisional trade balance for the period January-September 2018 recorded a surplus of US\$1,617.81 million compared to a surplus of US\$777.82 million recorded for the same period in 2017.



129. Mr. Speaker, during the review period, the value of merchandise exports was provisionally estimated at US\$11,316.95 million, indicating an increase of US\$1,229.46 million or 12.19 percent growth compared with US\$10,087.49 million recorded for the same period in 2017. The increase was attributable to improvement in export receipts from oil and non-traditional exports. Total value of merchandise imports for the period January to September 2018 was also up by 3.8 percent to an estimated US\$9,666.16 million, compared to US\$9,309.66 million recorded in 2017. This was driven by increased demand for both oil and non-oil imports. Mr. Speaker, the current account balance as at September 2018 recorded a deficit of 1.4 per cent of GDP compared to a deficit of 2.0 percent of GDP for September 2017.

#### **International Reserves**

130. The above developments resulted in a drawdown of the country’s gross international reserves by US\$798.41 million to US\$6,756.43 million at the end of September 2018 from a stock position of US\$7,554.84 million at the end of December 2017. This was sufficient to provide for 3.6 months of imports cover compared with 3.9 months of imports cover as at December 2017.

#### **Exchange Rate Developments**

131. Mr. Speaker, the cedi’s strong performance against the major international currencies in the year to April 2018 gave way to some form of pressures between May and September, which was largely driven by external factors. In particular, the United States monetary policy normalization led to a stronger US dollar and rising yields on US treasury instruments which impacted adversely on emerging market assets. These developments resulted in tighter financing conditions and capital flow reversals in a number of emerging market and frontier economies, including Ghana. In addition to the external developments, domestic demand pressures for foreign exchange by corporates for trade settlement also affected the performance of the local currency. Speculative trading was also a contributory factor to the pressures observed.
132. Mr. Speaker, in the event, the cedi as at September 2018 recorded a cumulative depreciation of 7.57 percent against the US dollar compared to 4.42 percent depreciation during the same period in 2017. Against other major foreign currencies, the cedi recorded a cumulative depreciation of 4.38 percent against the Euro and 3.98 percent against the Pound Sterling. These compare favourably to the 14.58 percent and 11.87 percent depreciation against the Euro and Pound Sterling respectively during the same period in 2017.



133. Mr. Speaker, in October 2018, the cedi stabilized, benefiting from positive sentiments on the market as a result of the cocoa syndicated loan inflow. On the Inter-Bank Market, while the currency strengthened against the Euro and the Pound Sterling by 2.2 percent and 1.7 percent, respectively, it depreciated by some 0.3 percent against the U.S. Dollar. Cumulatively, as at the end of October 2018, the cedi had depreciated by 7.81 percent, 2.37 percent and 2.26 percent against the U.S. Dollar, the Pound Sterling and the Euro, respectively.

### **FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENTS**

134. Mr. Speaker, the Financial Sector is critical to the functioning and development of the economy. The Sector comprises developments in the Banking Sector, Capital Markets, Insurance and Pension industries.
135. The Sector in recent times has been faced with several challenges including inadequate capitalization and poor corporate governance practices. Efforts to address the systemic risk in the financial sector are comprehensive. Government is working to strengthen the supervisory and regulatory framework for the industry. In the short term, risk management and corporate governance frameworks are being strengthened across the sector. The increase in minimum capital requirements for banking, insurance and capital market operators will also strengthen the industry.
136. Mr. Speaker, over the medium-term, Government will also enhance the framework for transparency in the sector. Under the Government’s financial sector project that will start in 2019, Government will work to help establish a domestic credit rating agency with private sector participation and establish the financial stability council which will be supported by a financial services data centre. Government will also work with the National Insurance Commission (NIC) to pass a new insurance Act for the industry.

### **Banking Industry Developments**

137. Mr. Speaker, the banking sector in Ghana has in the past few years been undergoing some turmoil arising from inadequate capital, high levels of Non-Performing Loans (NPLs) owing to poor liquidity and credit risk management controls, and weak corporate governance structures.
138. Generally, the entire banking industry as at end-April 2018 continued to be safe and sound despite the decline in some key financial sector indicators. Industry-wide, the banks were solvent and liquid, although signs of weakness still remained. Asset quality continued to be a source of concern specifically with some selected banks.





139. The 2016 Asset Quality Review (AQR) of banks conducted by the Bank of Ghana revealed some indigenous banks as vulnerable with inadequate capital, high levels of NPLs, weak corporate governance. There was also evidence of aggressive risk taking, inter-company related lending, lax supervision and monitoring among other banking irregularities.
140. Some of the banks could only survive on liquidity support from BoG, which was done to ensure that the payment system was not disrupted. This eventually led to the failure of seven banks, with potentially adverse consequences for depositors, creditors, employees, suppliers, and other stakeholders. It was critically important that these distressed banks were made to exit the financial system in a timely and orderly fashion to avoid contagion for the rest of the financial system. Therefore, Government had to intervene to protect about 1.5 million depositors which included institutional depositors, and pension funds amounting to over GH¢7.6 billion, and to protect jobs.
141. Specific actions taken included: a) the revocation of licenses of two insolvent banks in August 2017 and the approval of the acquisition by GCB Bank of some of their assets and liabilities under a Purchase and Assumption Agreement; b) the consolidation of five insolvent banks to form the Consolidated Bank Ghana (CBG Limited) in 2018; c) capitalization of CBG Limited with a cash amount of GH¢450 Million; and d) the issuance of a medium to long term bond to cover the net liabilities that would be assumed by the new bank.
142. The Bank of Ghana is taking steps to ensure that all relevant parties whose actions contributed to the failure of the insolvent banks are held accountable through administrative, civil, and criminal actions as appropriate.

#### **Outlook for the Banking Industry**

143. Mr. Speaker, to further strengthen the banking sector to ensure safety and soundness, the Bank of Ghana will continue with the final phase of implementing the Basel II/III supervisory framework. This will be done with greater focus on banks' corporate governance and risk management practices and implement decisive actions to address vulnerabilities in specialized deposit-taking institutions.
144. The Bank of Ghana will also revise the risk-based supervisory framework for examining banks to keep pace with the changing risk landscape of the banking environment. To ensure that depositors' funds remain protected and to insulate the budget from costs associated with banking sector disruption, the Ghana Deposit Protection Scheme would become fully operational in 2019.



### **Capital Market Developments**

145. Mr. Speaker, Capital market development is critical for private sector led growth, entrepreneurship and infrastructure expansion. Government is committed to reforms in the capital market that will enable access to long term funds and promote transparency. This is expected to substantially increase the industry’s share of GDP, which is currently estimated at about 12.1% of the rebased GDP to about 60% over the medium term.
146. Total Asset under management, including pension funds and collective investment schemes, increased from GH¢ 31.1 billion at the end of December 2017 to GH¢ 35.7 billion at end of June 2018, representing an increase of 15%. The number of fund managers decreased marginally from 155 in 2017 to 148 as of September 2018.
147. On the Ghana Stock Exchange (GSE), total market capitalization recorded GH¢ 64.3m in October 2018 compared with GH¢58.8m in 2017, representing a year to date growth of 9.4%. In terms of market performance, the GSE Composite Index recorded an increase of 2,844.78 points in October 2018 as compared with 2,579.72 points in Dec 2017, representing a year to date growth of 10.3%. It is worthy to note that the total value of equities traded on the GSE has been on the ascendancy since 2016, increasing from GH¢242 million in 2016 to GH¢519 million in 2017 representing a growth rate of 114.5%. The value of corporate bonds listed stood at GH¢6,598.22 million as of September 2018 compared with GH¢6,643.94 million in December 2017.
148. Mr. Speaker, the GSE witnessed a modest growth in terms of listings, notable amongst them being MTN and Energy Commercial Bank. A number of Banks used the capital market to raise the required capital through right issues and bonus issues to meet the Bank of Ghana’s minimum capital requirement of GH¢400 million. A member of the GN Group, Digicut, listed on the Ghana Alternative Exchange (GAX), bringing the number of companies listed on the GAX to 5 as of September 2018.
149. The fixed income market saw an uptick of listings including approvals granted to ARB Apex Bank to raise debt capital to finance loans and advances to Rural and Community Banks. To strengthen the investment advisory business in the country, about four banks were granted issuing house licenses to enable them arrange and underwrite security issuances.
150. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has developed and commenced the implementation of guidelines on private funds which is to attract





much needed investments from private equity firms to boost Government’s drive towards job creation and infrastructural development.

**Outlook for the Capital Market**

151. Mr. Speaker, the Government has constituted a Capital Market Working Group (CMWG) to develop a comprehensive 10-Year Capital Market Master Plan for the country. The Plan will provide a strategic framework for the transformation of the capital market. SEC has also finalized work on the Real Estate Investment (REITs) guidelines and will officially start its implementation in 2019.

**Insurance Industry Developments**

152. Mr. Speaker, the importance of the insurance industry cannot be over emphasized. The industry provides risk coverage for individuals and businesses and makes available a pool of long term funds for investment in real and financial assets.

153. The Life Insurance sector had total investments of GH¢2.5billion of which fixed deposits with licensed banks constituted GH¢804million, while GH¢288million of fixed deposits are with the Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs). The Non-Life Insurance sector had total investments of GH¢1.3billion as at second quarter, 2018 as compared to GH¢945million in 2017. Of the total investments, term deposits with licensed banks constituted GH¢482million while term deposits with NBFIs stood at GH¢150million. The Reinsurance sector recorded total investments of GH¢485million compared to GH¢368million in 2017.

154. The industry currently employs 12, 800 people with the Non-Life sector leading with 2,198 employees. The Life sector has 2,150 employees and about 8,000 agents. The reinsurance sector employs 102 persons and the rest with insurance brokers.

**Outlook for the Insurance Industry**

155. Mr. Speaker, ongoing initiatives in the industry are expected to engender further growth in the sector. In 2019, the National Insurance Commission will implement the electronic Motor Insurance Database to address the problem of fraudulent motor insurance stickers. Key stakeholders including the Police will have access to confirm the authenticity of motor insurance policies and to ensure that that all vehicles plying our roads are appropriately insured. It will also announce new minimum capital requirements for the industry to address the challenge of low capitalization. Appropriate transitional arrangement and date will be made to facilitate compliance by Industry players.



### **Pension Industry Developments**

156. Mr. Speaker, the implementation of the pension reform in 2009, diversified the pensions landscape with the introduction of private Trustees, custodians and fund managers to administer the 2nd and 3rd Tiers under the 3-Tier structure. This has created opportunities for sustainable employment in the pensions sector. Currently, it is estimated that over 4,500 people are directly employed as Trustees, Fund Managers and Fund Custodians. This is expected to grow as the industry continues to expand to the informal sector and other underserved groups.
157. Mr. Speaker, Pension funds under the 3-Tier Scheme have seen significant growth over the past few years. In 2017, total assets reached GH¢ 20,794,318,469.40, representing about 32% annual growth from the previous year. Total assets are projected to exceed GH¢ 25 billion by the close of 2018.

### **Outlook for the Pension Industry**

158. Mr. Speaker, The National Pensions Regulatory Authority (NPRA) projects total pensions assets will increase to about GH¢34 billion by the end of 2019. This requires that regulations are stepped up to protect and secure pensions funds to guarantee retirement income security for workers in Ghana. To this end, the NPRA will build internal capacity through training, automation of their operations and the adoption of a risk-based supervision framework. It will also decentralize its operations through the establishment of regional offices, improve visibility and training of pensions service providers. Public education will be enhanced to cover the informal sector.

### **FISCAL DEVELOPMENTS**

159. Mr. Speaker, fiscal consolidation and sustainability is one of the key macroeconomic issues currently facing many developed and developing economies around the world. In view of this, our overarching fiscal policy objective over the past two years has focused on consolidating our public finances as a precursor to achieving a declining debt path.
160. With this objective in mind, the 2018 Budget set the overall fiscal balance as the primary anchor and targeted a reduction in the fiscal deficit from 4.8 percent of GDP in 2017 to 3.7 percent in 2018. At the same time, the fiscal framework was calibrated to yield a larger primary surplus relative to the 2017 outturn, and to ultimately lower the rate of debt accumulation.
161. Mr. Speaker, to safeguard our fiscal policy objectives for 2018, Government presented a package of revenue measures to this august House during the Mid-



year Fiscal Policy Review of the 2018 Budget Statement and Economic Policy. These measures took into consideration, firstly, the need to improve the sluggish revenue performance that had been observed during the first five months of the year and, secondly, to address the low non-oil Tax-to-GDP ratio as compared to peer middle income economies—fluctuating in a narrow band of between 11.9 to 12.2 percent of GDP over the past three years—owing mainly to structural deficiencies in the tax administration system. Specifically:

- the GETFund and the NHIL were decoupled from the Input-Output VAT mechanism and converted into straight levies with rates of 2.5% each;
- a Luxury Vehicle Levy on motor vehicles above engine capacity of 3,000cc was introduced; and
- an additional Personal Income Tax band of 35 percent for monthly incomes in excess of GH¢10,000 was introduced.

162. Mr. Speaker, these revenue measures complement on-going tax administration reforms as well as compliance efforts, without jeopardising Government’s decision to use tax policy as a tool to support production.
163. Additionally, expenditure efficiency measures and reforms are also being vigorously pursued, especially in the area of payroll management which has been a major challenge for various Governments. To address this challenge, the Public Services Commission is to rollout the Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) across all Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs). The successful rollout and usage of this Human Resource (HR) tool is expected to bring about better Establishment control and, ultimately, lead to better control over payroll expenditure.
164. Mr. Speaker, Section 24 of the PFM Act, 2016 (Act 921) states that, “the revenues and expenditures of Government shall be entered in the annual estimates of revenue and expenditure on a gross basis without being netted with each other, except that tax revenue shall be entered in the annual estimates of revenue and expenditure after deducting the estimated amount of tax refunds from the tax revenue”.
165. Mr. Speaker, following this provision, the fiscal framework, including those of the previous years, have accordingly been calibrated to be consistent with the law.
166. Mr. Speaker, against this backdrop, provisional data on Government’s fiscal operations from January to September 2018 indicate that Domestic Revenue grew by 15.9 percent on per annum basis and reached GH¢31,675.5 million compared to GH¢27,325.0 million during the same period in 2017. The nominal



increase was partially contributed by Direct Taxes on the back of strengthening economic activity as well as higher receipts from upstream petroleum activities. That notwithstanding, the overall revenue performance for the period continued to be sluggish relative to the programme target. Total Revenue and Grants was 9.5 percent below target. On the other hand, expenditures were generally lower than programmed, although some overruns were observed on specific expenditure lines including Use of Goods and Services and Wages and Salaries. These operations resulted in a fiscal deficit of 3.0 percent of GDP compared to a deficit target of 2.6 percent of GDP as shown in Table 5.

167. Mr. Speaker, the cost associated with the one-off financial sector bailout to the two resolved and the five consolidated banks has had immense impact on Government's fiscal operations. However, this is the safest way to safeguard a financial system that has potential to partner the private sector and Government to drive economic growth.

**Table 5: Summary of Central Government Operations and Financing - 2017/2018**

Key Fiscal Indicators (in GHS unless otherwise indicated)	2017		2018				
	(Q1-Q3) Outturn	Budget	Revised Budget	Rev Prog (Q1-Q3)	Prov. Outturn (Q1-Q3)	GHS	%
<b>Total Revenue &amp; Grants</b>	<b>28,550</b>	<b>49,401</b>	<b>49,059</b>	<b>35,599</b>	<b>32,201</b>	<b>-3,398</b>	<b>-9.5</b>
<i>% of GDP (old GDP series)</i>	13.9	20.4	20.3	14.7	13.3		
<i>% of GDP (rebased GDP)</i>	9.6	16.5	16.4	11.9	10.8		
<b>Total Exp. (incl. Arrears clearance)</b>	<b>37,367</b>	<b>60,372</b>	<b>60,030</b>	<b>43,379</b>	<b>41,251</b>	<b>-2,128</b>	<b>-4.9</b>
<i>% of GDP (old GDP series)</i>	18.1	25.0	24.8	17.9	17.1		
<i>% of GDP (rebased GDP)</i>	12.5	20.2	20.1	14.5	13.8		
<b>Budget Balance</b>	<b>-8,818</b>	<b>-10,971</b>	<b>-10,971</b>	<b>-7,780</b>	<b>-9,050</b>	<b>-1,269</b>	<b>16.3</b>
<i>% of GDP (old GDP series)</i>	-4.3	-4.5	-4.5	-3.2	-3.7		
<i>% of GDP (rebased GDP)</i>	-3.0	-3.7	-3.7	-2.6	-3.0		
<b>Primary Balance</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>3,939</b>	<b>4,120</b>	<b>2,810</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>-1,323</b>	<b>-47.1</b>
<i>% of GDP (old GDP series)</i>	0.4	1.6	1.7	1.2	0.6		
<i>% of GDP (rebased GDP)</i>	0.3	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.5		

Source: Ministry of Finance

### Revenue and Grants Performance

168. Mr. Speaker, Total Revenue and Grants for January to September 2018 accounted for 65.6 percent of the revised annual Budget target and amounted to GH¢32,201.4 million, equivalent to 10.8 percent of GDP, compared to a revised programmed target of GH¢35,599.1 million, equivalent to 11.9 percent of GDP. Even though the outturn is 9.5 percent below the programmed target, it represents a 12.8 percent growth on an annual basis. Of this amount, total Domestic Revenue which comprises all revenues except Grants received from



Donor Partners amounted to GH¢31,675.5 million compared to a target of GH¢35,094.6 million. The shortfall in Domestic Revenue was mainly due to the underperformance of both non-oil Tax and Non-Tax revenues which together accounted for the entire shortfall in Domestic Revenue.

169. Mr. Speaker, total Tax Revenue lodged at the Bank of Ghana for the period amounted to GH¢25,769.1 million and constituted 68.5 percent of the annual revised target. Of this amount, total non-oil Tax Revenue amounted to GH¢24,300.6 million against a programmed target of GH¢26,600.9 million. Despite being 8.6 percent below target, a positive deviation was observed on Direct taxes, reflecting partly, gains from the impact of the strengthened economic activities. This was, however, muted by an acute non-performance from Indirect and International Trade taxes and levies. Specifically, the shortfall from both domestic and external VAT alone constituted about 81 percent of the total Tax Revenue shortfall of GH¢1,686.6 million and are explained by a) consistently low realised non-oil import CIF values, b) admittance of large volumes of imports into exempt or low tariff (zero-rated) categories, c) increase in re-exports of ex-warehoused products, and d) the current exemptions regime—all of which are being investigated. Additionally, the delayed implementation of some revenue interventions such as the roll out of the electronic fiscal devices, also contributed to the revenue shortfall observed in non-oil Tax Revenue.
170. Mr. Speaker, receipts from upstream petroleum activities received a boost from unanticipated Corporate Income Taxes from oil. As a result, the proceeds from this tax category amounted to GH¢3,272 million against a target of GH¢2,497.2 million.
171. Mr. Speaker, as shown in Table 6, the lower-than-programmed Non-Tax Revenue for the period was mainly due to lower reported Retention from MDAs, non-materialisation of anticipated Gas receipts, delayed receipts from TELCOs in respect of license renewal fees, and the sale of an Electromagnetic Spectrum.
172. Grants disbursements from Donor Partners amounted to GH¢525.9 million against a target of GH¢504.6 million, 4.2 percent higher than target, as shown in Table 6. The higher than projected Grants disbursement was largely attributed to the disbursement of Programme Grants which was not anticipated. Grants disbursements have also been strengthened by the fast-tracking of key infrastructure projects such as the Motorway Interchange, Modernising Agriculture in Ghana Programme, and the Greater Accra Sanitation and Water Project, amongst others, all of which our Development Partners are supporting.



**Table 6: Summary of Central Government Revenues and Grants – 2017/2018**

Key Revenue Indicators (in GHS unless otherwise indicated)	2017		2018				GHS	%
	(Q1-Q3) Outturn	Budget	Revised Budget	Rev Prog (Q1-Q3)	Prov Outturn (Q1-Q3)			
<b>Total Tax Revenue</b>	<b>21,522</b>	<b>38,244</b>	<b>38,589</b>	<b>27,684</b>	<b>25,854</b>	<b>-1,830</b>	<b>-6.6</b>	
Percentage of GDP (old GDP series)	10.5	15.8	16.0	11.5	10.7			
Percentage of GDP (rebased GDP)	7.2	12.8	12.9	9.3	8.7			
<b>Non-oil Tax Revenue</b>	<b>20,915</b>	<b>37,364</b>	<b>37,115</b>	<b>26,829</b>	<b>24,385</b>	<b>-2,444</b>	<b>-9.1</b>	
Percentage of GDP (old GDP series)	10.2	15.5	15.4	11.1	10.1			
Percentage of GDP (rebased GDP)	7.0	12.5	12.4	9.0	8.2			
<b>Non-Tax Revenue</b>	<b>3,995</b>	<b>8,047</b>	<b>7,445</b>	<b>5,763</b>	<b>4,471</b>	<b>-1,292</b>	<b>-22.4</b>	
Percentage of GDP (old GDP series)	1.9	3.3	3.1	2.4	1.8			
Percentage of GDP (rebased GDP)	1.3	2.7	2.5	1.9	1.5			
<b>Petroleum Receipts (Oil Revenue)</b>	<b>1,676</b>	<b>3,207</b>	<b>3,767</b>	<b>2,497</b>	<b>3,272</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>31.0</b>	
Percentage of GDP (old GDP series)	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.4			
Percentage of GDP (rebased GDP)	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.1	<b>0</b>	<b>31.0</b>	
<b>Grants</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4.2</b>	
Percentage of GDP (old GDP series)	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2			
Percentage of GDP (rebased GDP)	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	<b>0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	

Source: Ministry of Finance

### Expenditure Performance

173. Mr. Speaker, provisional data for the period as shown in Table 7 indicates that Expenditure (including the clearance of arrears) was 4.9 percent below target and amounted to GH¢41,251.1 million, equivalent to 13.8 percent of GDP compared to the target of GH¢43,379.5 million, or 14.5 percent of GDP. This outturn includes the overruns in the Use of Goods and Services and Wages and Salaries.
174. Mr. Speaker, Wages and Salaries amounted to GH¢12,798.5 million, or 4.3 percent of GDP and represented 49.7 percent of Tax Revenue for the period. The outturn is marginally higher than the programmed target of GH¢12,581.5 million. The main reason for the deviation is accounted for by higher wage-related allowances.





**Table 7: Summary of Central Government Expenditures – 2017/2018**

Key Expenditure Indicators (in GHS unless otherwise indicated)	2017		2018				GHS	%
	(Q1-Q3) Outturn	Budget	Revised Budget	Rev Prog (Q1-Q3)	Prov Outturn (Q1-Q3)			
<b>Compensation of Employees</b>	<b>12,512</b>	<b>19,595</b>	<b>19,729</b>	<b>43,379</b>	<b>41,251</b>	<b>-2,128</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	
Percentage of GDP (old GDP series)	6.1	8.1	8.2	17.9	17.1			
Percentage of GDP (rebased GDP)	4.2	6.6	6.6	14.5	13.8			
<b>o/w Wages &amp; Salaries</b>	<b>10,697</b>	<b>16,762</b>	<b>17,042</b>	<b>12,581</b>	<b>12,798</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>1.7</b>	
Percentage of GDP (old GDP series)	5.2	6.9	7.1	5.2	5.3			
Percentage of GDP (rebased GDP)	3.6	5.6	5.7	4.2	4.3			
<b>Use of Goods and Services</b>	<b>1,733</b>	<b>3,548</b>	<b>3,682</b>	<b>2,651</b>	<b>4,076</b>	<b>1,425</b>	<b>53.8</b>	
Percentage of GDP (old GDP series)	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.7			
Percentage of GDP (rebased GDP)	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.4			
<b>Interest Payment</b>	<b>9,693</b>	<b>14,910</b>	<b>15,092</b>	<b>10,591</b>	<b>10,537</b>	<b>-54</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	
Percentage of GDP (old GDP series)	4.7	6.2	6.2	4.4	4.4			
Percentage of GDP (rebased GDP)	3.2	5.0	5.1	3.5	3.5			
<b>Grants to Other Gov't Units</b>	<b>6,820</b>	<b>7,886</b>	<b>8,132</b>	<b>5,842</b>	<b>5,567</b>	<b>-275</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	
Percentage of GDP (old GDP series)	3.3	3.3	3.4	2.4	2.3			
Percentage of GDP (rebased GDP)	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.0	1.9			
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>3,841</b>	<b>6,896</b>	<b>6,393</b>	<b>4,721</b>	<b>3,714</b>	<b>-1,007</b>	<b>-21.3</b>	
Percentage of GDP (old GDP series)	1.9	2.9	2.6	2.0	1.5			
Percentage of GDP (rebased GDP)	1.3	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.2			

Source: Ministry of Finance

175. Mr. Speaker, expenses on Goods and Services exceeded the budgeted target primarily due to front-loading of expenditures to some MDAs in pursuit of critical Government flagship programmes, including Free SHS, Planting for Food and Jobs, and Security.
176. Mr. Speaker, on the other hand, the execution of Capital Expenditures has been less aggressive following slower execution of Domestic financed Capital expenditures.



177. Mr. Speaker, Grants to Other Government Units are lower than estimated mainly due to lower tax revenue performance for the period, since several of these inter-governmental grants are derived as percentages of specifically identified taxes. It is, however, important to note that this is not an indication of accumulation of arrears to Statutory Funds as, current year transfers due these Funds are on track.
178. Interest Payments for the period under review, amounted to GH¢10,536.65 million, equivalent to 3.5 percent of GDP. This was 0.5 percent lower than a programmed target of GH¢10,590.58 million. The liability management programme sought to reduce the cost of borrowing and this largely contributed to the positive outcome.
179. Preliminary data as at the end of September 2018 indicate that payment of Arrears amounting to GH¢856.2 million, equivalent to 0.3 percent of GDP of have been cleared.

### **Budget Balance and Financing Operations**

180. Mr. Speaker, the overall Budget Balance recorded a cash deficit of GH¢9,049.7 million, equivalent of 3.0 percent of GDP against a target of GH¢7,989.72 million, or 2.6 percent of GDP.

**Table 8: Summary of Central Gov't Budget Balances & Financing – 2017/2018**

Key Financing Indicators (in GHS unless otherwise indicated)	2017		2018				
	(Q1-Q3) Outturn	Budget	Revised Budget	Rev Prog (Q1-Q3)	Prov Outturn (Q1-Q3)	GHS	%
<b>Total Financing</b>	<b>8,818</b>	<b>10,971</b>	<b>10,971</b>	<b>7,780</b>	<b>9,050</b>	<b>1,269</b>	<b>16.3</b>
<i>Percentage of GDP (old GDP series)</i>	4.3	4.5	4.5	3.2	3.7		
<i>Percentage of GDP (rebased GDP)</i>	3.0	3.7	3.7	2.6	3.0		
<b>Foreign Financing</b>	<b>-213</b>	<b>2,971</b>	<b>4,704</b>	<b>5,307</b>	<b>4,883</b>	<b>-424</b>	<b>-8.0</b>
<i>Percentage of GDP (old GDP series)</i>	-0.1	1.2	1.9	2.2	2.0		
<i>Percentage of GDP (rebased GDP)</i>	-0.1	1.0	1.6	1.8	1.6		
<b>Domestic Financing</b>	<b>9,030</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>6,268</b>	<b>2,473</b>	<b>4,166</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>68.5</b>
<i>Percentage of GDP (old GDP series)</i>	4.4	3.3	2.6	1.0	1.7		
<i>Percentage of GDP (rebased GDP)</i>	3.0	2.7	2.1	0.8	1.4		

Source: Ministry of Finance





181. The fiscal deficit as shown in Table 8 was financed from a combination of domestic and external sources. This included a draw-down in Government deposits at the Bank of Ghana. Total Domestic Financing amounted to GH¢4,166.3 million of which net financing from domestic market operations amounted to GH¢6,460.8 million. Total Net Foreign Financing amounted to GH¢4,883.4 million and included inflows from the issuance of the 2018 Eurobond.
182. Mr. Speaker, the primary balance recorded a surplus of GH¢1,486.9 million, equivalent of 0.5 percent of GDP, albeit lower than the programmed target of GH¢2,810.2 million, or 0.9 percent of GDP. The lower-than-programmed revenue inflows accounted for our inability to meet the Primary Balance target.

**Outlook for End-year 2018**

183. Mr. Speaker, given the trend in fiscal performance observed through end-September 2018, Total Revenue and Grants for the 2018 fiscal year is projected to be 4.6 percent below the revised annual target. The projected deviation is expected to emanate mainly from lower Non-Tax Revenue resulting from programmed one-off inflows which may not materialise. Additionally, expected receipts from Gas will not materialise. On the other hand, Tax Revenue is expected to recover somewhat, in the last quarter of the year, but will still fall short of the target by about 2.2 percent. Consequently, Total Revenue and Grants will amount to about GH¢46,807.5 million, equivalent to 15.7 percent of GDP.
184. Mr. Speaker, total Expenditure is generally expected to remain below target despite anticipated overages on specific expenditure lines, including Use of Goods and Services, and Wages and Salaries. However, Domestic financed Capital spending is also expected to adjust downwards to mitigate the impact of the overages on the overall Budget Balance. As a result, Total Expenditure (including Arrears clearance) will amount to about GH¢57,823.2 million, equivalent to 19.4 percent of GDP, and 3.7 percent below the revised annual Budget provision of GH¢60,030.2 million.
185. Mr. Speaker, the end-2018 fiscal deficit on cash basis is, therefore, projected at GH¢11,015.4 million, equivalent to 3.7 percent of GDP broadly in line with the revised annual Budget target of GH¢10,971.1 million, which is also 3.7 percent of GDP.



186. Mr. Speaker, Government is also on track to achieving a positive primary balance for the second consecutive year and this is expected to impact positively in slowing down the rate of debt accumulation in 2018.

#### **PETROLEUM RECEIPTS AND UTILISATION IN 2018**

187. Mr. Speaker, as of September 2018, Ghana National Petroleum Company Limited (GNPC) had lifted seven parcels of crude oil (i.e. the 42<sup>nd</sup> to 44<sup>th</sup> Jubilee, 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> TEN as well as the 1<sup>st</sup> SGN liftings) on behalf of the State, and transported a total of 22,760.94 MMscf of gas to the Ghana National Gas Company (GNGC). Total crude oil lifted was 6,896,208 barrels (2,915,572 barrels of Jubilee oil; 2,985,285 barrels of TEN oil and 995,351 barrels of SGN oil), compared to 5,795,014 barrels (3,802,769 from Jubilee and 1,992,245 TEN field) for the same period last year.
188. Receipts from crude oil liftings for the period up to September 2018, which comprised the 41st (lifted in December 2017) to the 44th Jubilee liftings, 5th (also lifted in December 2017) to 8th TEN liftings, and the 1st lifting from SGN, amounted to US\$604.09 million (GH¢2,720.71 million), as shown in Table 9.

**Table 9: Details of Crude Oil Proceeds on Lifting Basis for Jan.-Sept. 2018**

ITEM	UNIT	1st Qtr				
		JUBILEE	TEN	JUBILEE	TEN	Sankofa
		41st Lifting	5th TEN	42nd Lifting	6th Lifting	1st Lifting
Date of Lifting	dd/mm/yy	16-Dec-17	20-Dec-17	20-Mar-18	2-Mar-18	16-Mar-18
Receipt Date	dd/mm/yy	15-Jan-18	19-Jan-18	19-Apr-18	1-Apr-18	15-Apr-18
Volume of lift	barrels	992,459	1,007,382	973,730	994,723	995,351
Selling Price	US\$	63.87	61.87	64.739	61.883	63.325
Value of lift	US\$	63,387,364	62,326,724	63,038,306	61,556,443	63,030,602
	GH¢	280,254,149	275,664,869	277,696,348	271,205,378	277,611,984

Source: Ministry of Finance/Bank of Ghana



**Table 10: Details of Crude Oil Proceeds on Lifting Basis for Jan.-Sept. 2018**

ITEM	UNIT	2nd Qtr		3rd Qtr		Total
		JUBILEE	TEN	JUBILEE	TEN	
		43rd Lifting	7th Lifting	44th Lifting	8th Lifting	
Date of Lifting	dd/mm/yy	2-May-18	31-May-18	24-Jul-18	6-Aug-18	
Receipt Date	dd/mm/yy	1-Jun-18	30-Jun-18	23-Aug-18	5-Sep-18	
Volume of lift	barrels	996,161	995,085	945,681	995,477	8,896,049
Selling Price	US\$	76.972	73.372	73.538	71.840	
Value of lift	US\$	76,676,504	73,011,377	69,543,489	71,515,068	604,085,878
	GH¢	339,684,583	330,679,476	328,043,594	339,871,783	2,720,712,164

Source: Ministry of Finance/Bank of Ghana

189. Total petroleum receipts (i.e. proceeds from Liftings and other petroleum receipts) as at September 2018, was US\$723.55 million (GH¢3,292.20million), as shown in Table 11. This compares with the receipts of US\$362.58 million (GH¢1,552.13 million) in the same period in 2017.

**Table 11: Sources of Petroleum Receipts, January-September 2018**

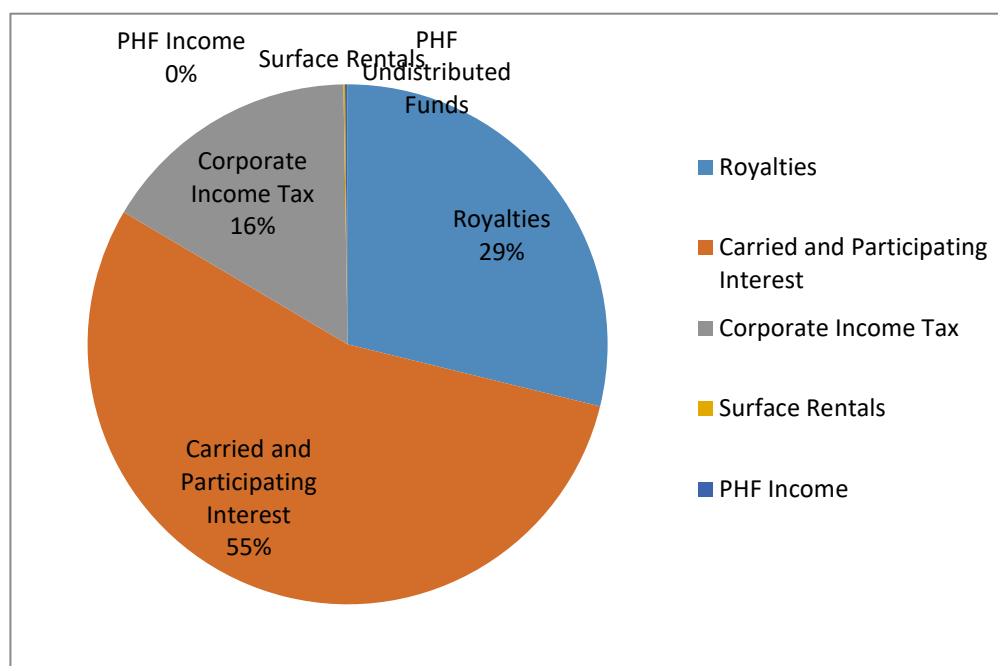
ITEM	UNIT	JUBILEE	TEN	SGN	OTHER RECEIPTS	TOTAL
Royalties	US\$	75,908,682	69,716,782	63,030,602	-	208,656,066
Carried and Participating Interest	US\$	196,736,982	198,692,830	-	-	395,429,812
Corporate Income Tax	US\$	-	-	-	117,608,720	117,608,720
Surface Rentals	US\$	-	-	-	700,262	700,262
PHF Income	US\$	-	-	-	1,154,387	1,154,387
Total Petroleum Receipts	US\$	272,645,664	268,409,612	63,030,602	119,463,370	723,549,247
	GH¢	1,225,678,673	1,217,421,507	277,611,983	571,484,890	3,292,197,054

Source: Ministry of Finance/Bank of Ghana

190. The share of Carried and Participating Interest of total crude oil receipts, as at September 2018, decreased from 68.28 percent to 54.65 percent for the same period in 2017. Corporate Income Tax increased to 16.25 percent from 6.09 percent in 2017 same period.
191. There were no gas receipts as at September 2018. Surface Rentals and PHF Interest made up the remaining 0.26 percent, a slight decrease from 0.33 percent in the comparative period as shown in Figure 3.



**Figure 3: Composition of Total Petroleum Receipts, 2018**



Source: Ministry of Finance/Bank of Ghana

192. Actual receipts for the period up to September 2018 showed a negative variance of US\$9.59 million, compared with the full year projection. That said, given the expected proceeds before year-end, we are very optimistic that petroleum revenue performance will exceed the projected amount.
193. Table 12 compares the performance of petroleum receipts in January-September 2018 to the other years.

**Table 12: Analysis of Petroleum Receipts from Jan.-Sept., 2016 to 2018**

Item	Unit	2016	2017	2018	Variance
		Jan-Sept	Jan-Sept	Jan-Sept	2018 vrs 2017
<b>Royalties</b>	US\$	<b>44,793,483.31</b>	<b>91,760,907.48</b>	<b>208,656,066.13</b>	<b>116,895,158.65</b>
Jubilee	US\$	44,793,483.31	54,045,361.56	75,908,681.72	21,863,320.16
TEN	US\$	-	37,715,545.92	69,716,782.34	32,001,236.42
Sankofa	US\$	-	-	63,030,602.08	63,030,602.08
<b>Carried and Participating Interest</b>	US\$	<b>116,093,897.84</b>	<b>247,561,839.21</b>	<b>395,429,812.20</b>	<b>147,867,972.99</b>
Jubilee	US\$	116,093,897.84	140,072,533.32	196,736,982.49	56,664,449.17
TEN	US\$	-	107,489,305.89	198,692,829.71	91,203,523.82
Sankofa	US\$	-	-	-	-
<b>Surface Rentals</b>	US\$	<b>435,094.24</b>	<b>845,428.91</b>	<b>700,261.72</b>	<b>(145,167.19)</b>
<b>Royalties from SOPCL</b>	US\$	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Corporate Income Tax</b>	US\$	<b>2,232,550.00</b>	<b>22,073,745.00</b>	<b>117,608,720.49</b>	<b>95,534,975.49</b>



Theme: "A stronger economy for jobs and prosperity"

Item	Unit	2016	2017	2018	Variance
PHF income	US\$	60,806.40	334,121.37	1,154,387.38	820,266.01
Price Differentials	US\$	-	-	-	-
Gas Royalties	US\$	379,554.50	-	-	-
Gas Carried and Participating Interest	US\$	8,923,251.85	-	-	-
Interest on Late Payment on TEN 3	US\$	-	4,274.04	-	(4,274.04)
<b>Total Petroleum Receipts</b>	<b>US\$</b>	<b>172,918,638.14</b>	<b>362,580,316.01</b>	<b>723,549,247.92</b>	<b>360,968,931.91</b>
	<b>GH¢</b>	<b>671,526,738.66</b>	<b>1,552,129,142.93</b>	<b>3,292,197,054.29</b>	<b>1,740,067,911.36</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance/Bank of Ghana

### Allocation of 2018 Petroleum Receipts

194. Mr. Speaker, the allocation of the 2018 revenue was done in line with the PRMA. Seventy percent of the net receipts are designated as ABFA and not less than 30 percent designated as GPFs. Out of the amount transferred into the GPFs, the GHF receives not less than 30 percent, with the rest transferred into the GSF.
195. Out of the total revenue of US\$723.55 million, GNPC (the NOC) was allocated a total of US\$223.43 million, comprising Equity Financing Cost (US\$149.72 million) and its share of the net Carried and Participating Interest (US\$73.71 million), as shown in Tables 13 and 14.

**Table 13: Distribution of January-September 2018 Petroleum Receipts**

Item	Unit	Jubilee			
		41st	42nd	43rd	44th
Transfer to GNPC	US\$	15,646,892	18,428,403	48,557,891	15,054,459
o/w Equity Financing Cost	US\$	2,750,120	6,831,653	45,656,157	-
o/w Crude Oil Net Carried and Participation Interest	US\$	12,896,773	11,596,750	2,901,734	15,054,459
ABFA and GPFs	US\$	60,176,048	44,729,332	55,003,381	87,810,226
o/w Annual Budget Funding Amount	US\$	42,123,233	11,184,532	-	31,853,650
o/w Ghana Petroleum Funds	US\$	18,052,814	33,544,800	55,003,381	55,956,576
o/w Ghana Stabilisation Fund	US\$	12,636,970	23,481,360	38,502,367	39,169,603
o/w Ghana Heritage Fund	US\$	5,415,844	10,063,440	16,501,014	16,786,973
<b>Total Payments</b>	<b>US\$</b>	<b>75,822,940</b>	<b>63,157,735</b>	<b>103,561,272</b>	<b>102,864,684</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance/Bank of Ghana



**Table 14: Distribution of January-September 2018 Petroleum Receipts**

ITEM	UNIT	TEN				SGN	Total
		5th	6th	7th	8th	1st	
<b>Transfer to GNPC</b>	US\$	<b>30,260,020</b>	<b>29,929,299</b>	<b>34,847,482</b>	<b>30,705,041</b>	-	<b>223,429,486</b>
o/w Equity Financing Cost	US\$	23,455,186	23,227,103	26,618,953	21,175,890	-	149,715,061
o/w Crude Oil Net Carried and Participation Interest	US\$	6,804,834	6,702,196	8,228,529	9,529,151	-	73,714,425
<b>ABFA and GPFs</b>	US\$	<b>32,098,349</b>	<b>67,987,568</b>	<b>38,460,255</b>	<b>40,810,027</b>	<b>73,044,576</b>	<b>500,119,762</b>
o/w Annual Budget Funding Amount	US\$	16,652,596	47,591,297	26,922,179	-	-	176,327,487
o/w Ghana Petroleum Funds	US\$	15,445,754	20,396,270	11,538,077	40,810,027	73,044,576	323,792,275
o/w Ghana Stabilisation Fund	US\$	10,812,028	14,277,389	8,076,654	28,567,019	51,131,203	226,654,592
o/w Ghana Heritage Fund	US\$	4,633,726	6,118,881	3,461,423	12,243,008	21,913,373	97,137,682
<b>Total Payments</b>	US\$	<b>62,358,369</b>	<b>97,916,867</b>	<b>73,307,737</b>	<b>71,515,068</b>	<b>73,044,576</b>	<b>723,549,248</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance/Bank of Ghana

196. Of the net amount of US\$500.12 million, the ABFA received a total of US\$176.33 million, while the GPFs received US\$323.79 million. The GPFs were distributed to the GSF (US\$226.65 million) and the GHF (US\$97.14 million), in the ratio of 7:3, in line with the law.

#### ABFA Utilisation

197. Mr. Speaker, this august House approved an amount of GH¢1,546.38 million to be spent as ABFA in the year 2018. Of this amount, a total of GH¢610.18 million, representing 49.0 percent of total ABFA receipts, was utilised at the end of September 2018. Table 15 provides a summary of utilisation by the priority area.

**Table 15: 2018 ABFA Utilisation by Priority Area**

No.	Priority Area	ABFA Utilisation
1.0	Agriculture	34,656,067.43
2.0	Physical Infrastructure and Service Delivery in Education	417,045,522.97
3.0	Physical Infrastructure and Service Delivery in Health	11,265,085.38
4.0	Road, Rail & Other Critical Infrastructure Development	142,630,756.20
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>605,597,431.98</b>
6.0	Public Interest and Accountability Committee (PIAC)	1,000,000.00
<b>7.0</b>	<b>Grand-Total</b>	<b>606,597,431.98</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance



**PUBLIC DEBT DEVELOPMENTS FOR 2018**

198. Mr. Speaker, for the 2018 fiscal year, Government continued with the implementation of the strategy for managing the public debt stock, with the sole objective of raising adequate financing at the lowest possible cost and prudent degree of risk. The strategy was also to meet other debt management goals of developing an efficient domestic capital market for government securities. The strategy for 2018 was built on the successes achieved in 2017, and targeted the lengthening of the maturity profile of domestic debt instruments.
199. Within the broad macro-fiscal context, Government’s debt management policy seeks to ensure that both the level and the rate of accumulation of debt are on a sustainable path, and that the debt can be serviced under various macroeconomic and financial stress conditions.

**2018 and Medium Term Debt Management Strategy (MTDS)**

200. Consistent with the debt management policies, ceiling on non-concessional loans was capped at US\$750.0 million to finance infrastructure and other critical capital projects.
201. The 2018 debt management strategy envisaged the issuance of medium to long term bonds and made provision for contingent liabilities from the financial sector in line with Government’s commitment to ensure a strong and resilient financial sector. The strategy also envisaged a sovereign bond issuance on international capital markets.
202. In line with the strategy, Government issued 3-Year, 5-Year, 7-Year and 10-Year Bonds to further lengthen the maturity profile of domestic debt. About GH¢9,900.0 million was also issued by Government to cover the bailout of the seven failed banks.
203. Mr. Speaker, difficulties faced by emerging markets from the second half of 2018 also presented challenges to the smooth implementation of the strategy. The external contagion effect of the investor pull-out from emerging and developing economies affected non-resident investors participation in the domestic markets, and posed some stress on exchange rate markets. As a result, the approved strategy was redirected to focus on more active government activities on the secondary market. For this, government spent GH¢300.0 million to generate liquidity to facilitate trading on the secondary market.





**2018 Sovereign Bond Issue**

204. Mr. Speaker, Government had approval on 26<sup>th</sup> March, 2018 from this august House to access the international capital market to raise US\$2,500.0 million for budgetary purposes and liability management.
205. The global capital market experienced some turbulence during the first half of 2018, triggered by rising US interest rates, currency crises in some emerging markets and developing economies, and aggressive sell-off of bonds by investors, among others.
206. Notwithstanding this turbulence on the global scene, Ghana issued US\$2,000.0 million in Eurobonds in May 2018, consisting of US\$1,000.0 million each of 10-year and 30-year instruments. The 10-year bond was priced at 7.625 percent, while the 30-year bond was priced at 8.627 per cent as shown in Table 16.
207. An amount of US\$750.0 million from the bond proceeds was used to finance infrastructure and other capital expenditure approved in the 2018 Budget. An additional US\$830.0 million was also used to switch the 2022 Eurobond and the remaining was lodged in the Sinking Fund for further liability management.
208. Mr. Speaker, Ghana achieved a landmark success with this issuance. We were the first B-rated Sub-Saharan African country to price a sovereign bond with strong investor participation which resulted in over subscription by investors. The bond was also the largest ever raised by the country. Despite the size of the issuance, the net addition to the debt stock was the US\$750.0 million that financed the Budget.
209. Mr. Speaker, it is the policy of Government to redeem the benchmark size bonds before maturity. This policy was what led to the tender offer of the 2022 Eurobond priced at 9.25 per cent in 2016, using proceeds of the 2029 and 2049 Eurobonds issued in May, 2018.
210. Mr. Speaker, on the Global Depository Note (GDN), Government procured an Advisor to support the initiative. The Central Securities Depository has given clearance to proceed with the issuance of the GDN. Government and its stakeholders are working on the architecture of the GDN to ensure successful implementation.





**Table 16: Summary of the 10-year and 30-year Eurobond Issuances in 2018**

	10-year Eurobond	30-Year Eurobond
Issuer:	The Republic of Ghana	The Republic of Ghana
Securities:	US\$ 1,000,000,000 Amortizing Notes due 2028	US\$ 1,000,000,000 Amortizing Notes due 2049
Issue Ratings:	Moody's B1	Moody's B1
Size:	US\$1,000,000,000	US\$1,000,000,000
Issue Price:	100.00%	100.00%
Issue Date:	10-May-18	10-May-18
Maturity Date:	16-May-29	16-Jun-49
Coupon:	7.625%	8.627%
Redemption:	The Notes will be redeemed in instalments of US\$333,333.33 in 2027, US\$ 333,333.33 in 2028 and US\$333,333.34 in 2029	The Notes will be redeemed in instalments of US\$333,333.33 in 2047, US\$333,333.33 in 2048 and US\$333,333.34 in 2049
Listing:	Irish Stock Exchange Ghana Stock Exchange	Irish Stock Exchange Ghana Stock Exchange

**Source: Ministry of Finance**

### Century Bond

211. Mr. Speaker, Government announced its intention to issue longer dated sovereign bonds this year as part of our bilateral engagement with other countries. Our phase of massive economic transformation requires a more ambitious financing arrangement, and the capacity to retire about half of the country's existing debt which were issued during a high interest rate environment during the previous administration.
212. The decision to raise these ultra-long term bonds is not intended to derail our debts sustainability path, but rather to enhance it. If we really want to uplift ourselves out of this hand-to-mouth existence and put our country Ghana on a firm trajectory of growth and prosperity, we will need to source long term affordable financing to invest in strategic infrastructure over the medium to long-term.
213. The potential investor base of the longer term sovereign borrowing will include countries such as Qatar, China, Germany, Qatar, Japan, Korea, Kuwait and institutional investors using two different vehicles. We shall issue sovereign bonds of longer tenor either as green bonds or Eurobonds on the international capital markets and also structure a Sovereign Century Fund for our bilateral investor partners.
214. The Sovereign Century Fund shall engage on a bilateral basis to raise long term concessional financing to underwrite our other commercial infrastructure needs



through GIIF, GIADEC, PPP projects and other entities as well as liability management.

215. We inherited over GH¢120 billion of debt at very high interest rates. Even though we have brought down interest rates considerably we are still saddled with a sizeable amount of expensive debt. As such, in 2019, we will spend over GH¢16 billion of our revenue (over 26.6%) on interest payments. This amount can be considerably reduced if we refinance our debt at much lower interest rates. A ten percent reduction in the interest rates translates into over GH¢1.6 billion in savings; almost enough to pay for Free SHS in 2019.
216. Mr Speaker, the Ghana Century bond program will help provide us with the wherewithal to refinance these expensive liabilities. It is an important bulwark for Ghana’s post IMF status; it indicates a country with a long-term plan, a country that can program its infrastructure needs, a country that can provision for adequate foreign exchange reserves.

#### **Partial Securitisation of Mineral Royalties**

217. The 2018 Budget Statement and Economic Policy indicated Government’s plan to adopt a policy for leveraging the future proceeds from mineral royalties to support current developmental needs. This was supposed to be accomplished through an up-front payment instrument. In line with this policy, Parliament reviewed and passed the Ghana Minerals Investment Income Fund Bill into law which seeks to establish the Ghana Minerals Investment Income Fund. The objective is to hold and manage the equity interests of the Government in mining companies, receive mineral royalties and rents due to Government, and manage and invest the assets of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund can raise resources by way of an Initial Public Offering (“IPO”) and listing on the Ghana Stock Exchange, and any other stock exchange market. Government expects to raise up to US\$750.0 million from the transaction when all the necessary administrative arrangements have been concluded.

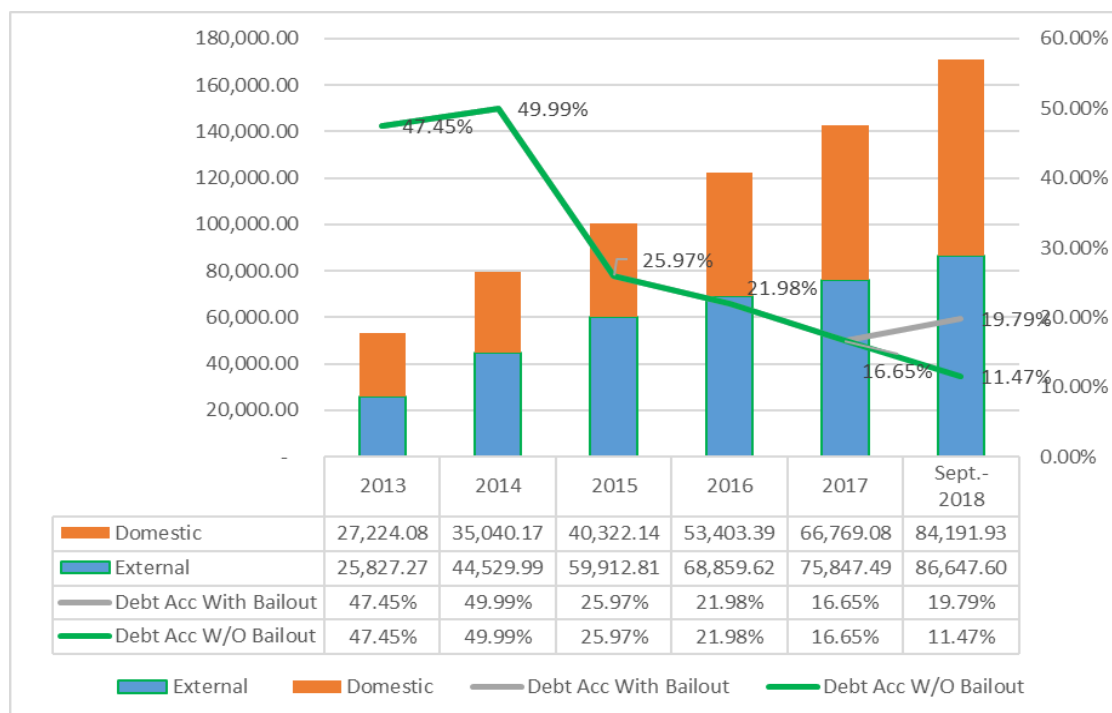
#### **Public Debt Dynamics**

218. The nominal public debt stock as at end September 2018 was GH¢170,839.53 million, comprising external and domestic debt of GH¢86,647.60 million and GH¢84,191.93 million, respectively. The overall rate of debt accumulation in 2018 is 19.8 percent, driven significantly by the bailout of the seven local banks which were either resolved or consolidated as part of a banking sector clean-up. The rate of debt accumulation would have been 11.5 percent without the clean-up exercise.



219. Another factor explaining the nominal increase is the depreciation of the Ghana currency against major trading partners which affected about 52.0 percent of the entire debt stock.

**Figure: Trends in Public Debt and Debt Accumulation 2013- Sept. 2018**



Source: Ministry of Finance

220. In real terms, the public debt to GDP ratio is 57.2 percent, based on the rebased GDP. The public debt stock (excluding the financial sector bailout) as a ratio of GDP is 53.94 percent in rebased GDP as at September 2018.

### Sovereign Credit Rating

221. Mr. Speaker, Ghana's sovereign credit rating over the past 10 years had been erratic and characterised by more periods of downgrade. With the restoration of macroeconomic stability, rebound in GDP growth and improved debt dynamics, Ghana achieved an upgrade by Standard & Poor's from 'B-' to 'B' with a stable outlook.
222. However, Moody's and Fitch have maintained their outlook at stable, as shown in Table 17. The rating affirmation by these two rating agencies was mainly on account of effective monetary policy and economic growth prospects.



**Table 17: Ghana's Sovereign Ratings 2009-2018**

Agency	Ratings	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
		Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept	Mar	Sept
<b>Outlook</b>																					
S&P	B+	-ve	-ve																		
	B			0	0	0	0	0	0	-ve	-ve	-ve	-ve								0
	B-													0	0	0	0	0	0	+ve	+ve
Moody's	B1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-ve	-ve	-ve	-ve	-ve									
	B2												-ve								
	B3													-ve	-ve	-ve	0	0	0	0	0
Fitch	B+	-ve	-ve	-ve	0	0	0	0	-ve	-ve											
	B										0	0	-ve	-ve	-ve	-ve	-ve	-ve	0	0	0
	B-																				

Outlook: -ve=Negative; 0=Stable; +ve=Positive

Source: Ministry of Finance

### Public Entities Credit Risk Assessment

223. Mr. Speaker, as part of Government's efforts to manage fiscal risk arising from issuance of guarantees and on-lent facilities to public entities, a credit risk assessment framework was developed and operationalised.
224. The operationalisation of the framework focused on specific SOEs in the energy sector as they constitute about 2.8 percent of Government debt portfolio. In all, eight SOEs were assessed and the results of the assessment is expected to guide Government in its decision to provide support in the form of guarantees and /or on-lending.

### Fixed Income Market

225. Mr. Speaker, the secondary market for fixed income securities had been dominated by over-the-counter activities by dealers who operated without any structured guidelines and regulations. The types of securities on the over-the-counter market had been mainly the Government of Ghana instruments and a few corporate bonds.
226. Earlier attempts made by Ghana Stock Exchange to establish a well-structured secondary market for fixed income securities had not been successful. Against this backdrop, Ghana Fixed Income Market (GFIM) was established to facilitate the trading of debt instruments and support the development of the economy.
227. Trading of Government securities on GFIM improved tremendously. In 2017 GFIM over-performed the 2016 activities level by 83.8 percent with a total of GH¢30,700.0 million of government securities traded. As at August 2018, GFIM



had already recorded GH¢25,246.30 million of securities traded, a 27.3 percent increase over the GH¢14,805.60 recorded during the same period in 2017.

228. Though GFIM is only three years old, it has enhanced transparency and efficiency in the secondary bond market in Ghana. The private corporate bond market is beginning to develop on the back of the Government debt market.
229. Mr. Speaker, based on the successes chalked thus far with the GFIM platform, Government will formally launch the initiative by the end of the year.

### **Energy Sector Bond Performance**

230. Mr. Speaker, as part of Government’s effort to deal with the energy sector legacy debt, the E.S.L.A. Plc was incorporated in September 2017 as an independent special purpose vehicle to, among others, issue debt securities for the purpose of refinancing the energy sector debt.
231. E.S.L.A. Plc issued 7-year and 10-year bonds with a combined face value of GH¢ 5.6 billion. In both January and August 2018, re-tap on the 10-year bonds was effected with GH¢615.0 million and GH¢264.0 million, respectively. Following the issue of the bonds, SOE debts amounting to approximately GH¢5.3 billion have been settled to date.
232. The company has successfully made the required coupon payments to its bondholders in May and November 2018 and cash held in excess of its Debt Service Reserve amount have been transferred to a Lockbox Account for the benefit of bond holders.
233. Mr. Speaker, it is gratifying to note that in March 2018 the ESLA bond was adjudged the best restructuring in Europe, Middle East and Africa by EMEA Finance.

### **Performance of the Energy Sector Levies**

234. Mr. Speaker, Government is on track with its strategy to use the proceeds accruing from the Energy Sector Levies to support the restructuring of energy sector SOEs as well as facilitate sustainable investments in the sector.
235. A total amount of GH¢3,507.01 million was programmed for collection in 2018. Actual collections as at end-September 2018 amounted to GH¢2,334.69 million while lodgments into the established and other ESLA accounts amounted to GH¢2,339.51 million. Total lodgments were higher than collections by GH¢4.82 million (0.21 percent) as a result of the distribution of 2017 ESLA balances



accrued into the Energy Debt Recovery Levy (EDRL) Account in the first quarter of 2018.

236. Mr. Speaker, the utilization of the levies lodged into the ESLA accounts were done in line with the provisions of the ESLA Act 899, as amended, Act 946. At the end of September 2018, an amount of GH¢1,922.19 million had been used for various purposes, the breakdown of which is as follows:
- GH¢1,134.91 million was transferred to E.S.L.A PLC., in respect of debt service payments for the bonds issued;
  - GH¢185.45 million was paid as subsidies to Bulk Oil Distribution Companies for the supply of Premix and Residual Fuel Oil (RFO). The amount includes the clearance of 2017 outstanding commitments of GH¢126.13 million;
  - GH¢522.27 million was utilized by the Road Fund. The amount includes loan repayment of GH¢260.95 million paid to creditor banks, and GH¢261.32 million to contractors for various road maintenance works undertaken across the country;
  - GH¢9.30 million was transferred to the Energy Fund to support its activities;
  - GH¢3.38 million was used to pay bank and L/C charges to power utility suppliers; and
  - GH¢66.89 million was transferred into the National Electrification Fund to support the implementation of the National Electrification Programme.
237. Mr. Speaker, Government remains confident that the ongoing strategies being pursued will ensure that SOEs operating in the energy sector become viable to ensure that Ghanaians enjoy the full benefits of a vibrant and sustainable energy sector.



## **SECTION FOUR: 2019 AND MEDIUM-TERM POLICY OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS**

### **GOVERNMENT’S MEDIUM-TERM VISION AND OBJECTIVES**

238. Mr. Speaker, the medium-term programmes and plans for the country are anchored on the following:
- the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework for 2018-2021— Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Opportunities for All;
  - the President’s Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Programmes (CPESDP);
  - the “Ghana Beyond Aid” agenda;
  - the UN Sustainable Development Goals (Agenda 2030);
  - the African Union Agenda 2063; and
  - the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921).
239. Mr. Speaker, Government’s medium-term vision, as articulated in the Coordinated programmes is to *“create an optimistic, self-confident and building a prosperous nation, through the creative exploitation of our human and natural resources, and operating within a democratic, open and fair society in which mutual trust and economic opportunities exist for all”*. The vision is underpinned by four main development goals, namely:
- Creating opportunities for all Ghanaians;
  - Safeguarding the natural environment and ensuring a resilient, built environment;
  - Maintaining a stable, united and safe society; and
  - Building a prosperous society.
240. Mr. Speaker to achieve the vision and the four main development goals, the medium-term priority policies, programmes and projects are anchored on five thematic areas and five strategic pillars. The thematic areas are:
- Economic Development;
  - Social Development;
  - Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlements;
  - Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability; and
  - Strengthening Ghana’s role in International Affairs
241. Mr. Speaker, the five strategic pillars are:
- Restoring the economy;
  - Transforming agriculture and industry;
  - Strengthening social protection and inclusion;
  - Revamping economic and social infrastructure; and





- Reforming public service delivery institutions.
242. Mr. Speaker, the medium-term policies also aim to put in place some of the foundation stones of the “Ghana Beyond Aid” agenda, which is consistent with the vision in the Coordinated Programme. In addition, the policies reflect Government’s proactivity in implementing the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) passed by this august House in 2016.
243. Mr. Speaker Government’s priority objectives for the 2019 fiscal year and the medium-term include:
- Modernising our agriculture and increasing productivity and output in the real sector to increase incomes of farmers, improve food self-sufficiency and exports, and create a viable supply base for agro-industry;
  - Industrialisation, based particularly on adding value to our agricultural produce and natural resources, and on utilising our comparative advantage of a growing and young labour force. This includes the development of the Ghana Integrated Aluminium Industry;
  - Building our human capital through improved access to quality education and health to ensure that our growing labour force is employable and competitive;
  - Efficient infrastructure including roads, railways, and energy to drive our industrialisation and agricultural modernisation programmes;
  - Efficient public service delivery and major improvements in the general business environment to encourage investment, production, and job-creation in the private sector;
  - Maintaining and sustaining macroeconomic stability, as well as improving expenditure efficiency and domestic resource mobilisation to create more fiscal space and provide additional resources to fund our growth-oriented and employment-generating development programmes;
  - Urban sanitation and renewal;
  - Launching and implementation of the Ghana Beyond Aid Agenda;
  - Good governance and the fight against corruption; and
  - Completing the financial sector clean-up exercise which started in 2017, and strengthening the sector to support private sector growth and entrepreneurship.
244. Mr. Speaker, in both the 2017 and 2018 Budgets, the Government of His Excellency, President Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, launched a number of flagship programmes and initiatives in pursuit of these priority objectives. In 2019, we will consolidate these flagship programmes and expedite their implementation as part of our resolve to expand the economy and create more decent jobs, especially, for the youth. These programmes include:





- Free SHS and TVET;
- Planting for Food and Jobs;
- One-District One-Factory (1D1F);
- Integrated Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP) including the three Development Authorities and One-Village-One-Dam;
- Zongo Development Fund initiative;
- The National Builders Corps (NABCo) to help improve service delivery and provide transitional jobs and training for our unemployed graduates;
- National Entrepreneurial Innovation Programme (NEIP);
- Restoration of Nurses and Teacher Trainee Allowances; and
- Revitalisation of Microfinance and Small Loans Centre (MASLOC).

### **2019 AND MEDIUM TERM MACRO-FISCAL OBJECTIVES**

245. Mr. Speaker, following the significant achievements in stabilising the economy, Government will continue to pursue prudent macroeconomic policies to maintain and sustain macroeconomic stability to provide a stable environment to facilitating the expansion of economic opportunities and promote inclusive and job-creating growth and development. Our broad macroeconomic objectives to support these medium-term development objectives are to:
- Restore and sustain macroeconomic stability;
  - Shift the focus of economic management from taxation to production to promote private sector led-growth;
  - Continue to manage the economy prudently and competently; and
  - Make the machinery of Government work to deliver the benefits of progress for all Ghanaians.
246. Mr. Speaker, to achieve the medium term macroeconomic objectives. We will: promote inclusive growth without compromising on fiscal consolidation; anchor fiscal policy to reduce the fiscal deficit to low and sustainable levels; reduce the overall public debt burden on our citizens; by strengthen the inflation targeting regime and pursue complementary monetary policy to promote growth and pursue complementary external sector policies to ensure exchange rate stability and realize favourable current account balances.
247. Mr. Speaker, consistent with Section 14 of the PFM Act, 2016 (Act 921), Government’s fiscal policy objectives in 2019 and the medium-term are to:
- Ensure macroeconomic stability within the macroeconomic and fiscal framework;
  - Reduce the fiscal deficit to sustainable levels and generate sufficient primary surpluses to ensure a sustainable declining debt path to strengthen debt sustainability without compromising growth;



- Enhance domestic revenue mobilisation;
- Reduce budget rigidities to create critical fiscal space to accommodate growth enhancing expenditures;
- Pursue expenditure efficiency measures to get more mileage from our hard-earned resources to ensure value-for-money spending; and
- Promote social protection and inclusion.

### **2019 AND MEDIUM TERM MACRO-FISCAL TARGETS**

248. Mr. Speaker, given the medium-term policy objectives outlined above, the following macroeconomic targets are set for the (2019-2022) medium-term:

- Overall Real GDP to grow at an average of 7.0 percent for the period;
- Non-Oil Real GDP to grow at an average of 6.6 percent for the period;
- Inflation to be within the target band of  $8\pm 2$  percent;
- Overall fiscal deficit to be contained to remain within a narrow band defined by a fiscal rule of not more than 5 percent of GDP;
- The primary balance to be a surplus of at least 1 percent of GDP; and
- Gross International Reserves to cover at least 4 months of imports of goods and services.

249. Mr. Speaker, based on the overall macroeconomic objective of sustaining macroeconomic stability and pursuing job-creating inclusive-growth programmes to better the lives of Ghanaians, the following specific macroeconomic targets are set for the 2019 fiscal year:

- Overall Real GDP growth of 7.6 percent;
- Non-Oil Real GDP growth of 6.2 percent;
- End-period inflation of 8.0 percent;
- Fiscal deficit of 4.2 percent of GDP;
- Primary surplus of 1.2 percent of GDP; and
- Gross International Reserves to cover not less than 3.5 months of imports of goods and services.

250. Mr. Speaker, we now provide details of the medium-term outlook for the real, fiscal, monetary, and external sectors of the economy

### **REAL SECTOR OUTLOOK**

251. Mr. Speaker, the 2018 Budget envisaged a 6.8 percent GDP growth rate for 2018. However, with the rebasing of the GDP, there has been the need to revise the 2018 growth projection. Thus, overall real GDP has been revised downwards to 5.6 percent, taking account of the base effect of the GDP rebasing, as well as the half-year performance. Non-Oil GDP is projected to grow by a marginal rate of 5.8 percent.



252. Mr. Speaker, the medium-term GDP projection is predicated on the 2018 revised GDP growth. In the medium-term (2019-2022), GDP is projected to record an average growth of 7.0 percent, with projected growth rates of 7.7 percent, 6.9 percent, 5.6 percent and 7.4 percent in 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively, as shown in Table 18 and Appendix Table 1. GDP excluding oil (Non-Oil GDP) is projected to record an average growth of 6.6 percent over the medium-term, growing by 6.3 percent, 7.0 percent and 6.0 percent in 2019, 2020 and 2021, respectively. It is projected to grow by 6.8 percent in 2022. The corresponding projected real and nominal GDP at levels are shown in Appendix Tables 2 and 3, respectively.

**Table 18: Real GDP Growth, 2019-2022 (percent)**

	2019	2020	2021	2022	Average
Agriculture	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1
Industry	9.7	7.2	3.5	7.2	6.9
Services	6.1	7.1	7.7	8.6	7.4
<b>Overall GDP (incl. oil)</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Overall GDP (excl. oil)</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance

### **Agriculture**

253. Mr. Speaker, the Agriculture Sector is projected to record an average growth rate of 7.1 percent over the medium-term. This is informed by growth rates of 7.3 percent, 7.0 percent, 7.0 percent, and 7.1 percent in 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively. Details of subsector performances are shown in Appendix 1. The Sector’s medium-term performance is expected to be broadly driven by strong performances in the Crops subsector, underpinned by an expansionary PFJ Programme.

### **Industry**

254. Mr. Speaker, the Industry Sector is projected to grow at an average rate of 6.9 percent in the medium-term. The Sector is expected to grow by 9.7 percent in 2019, 7.2 percent in 2020, 3.5 percent in 2021, and 7.2 percent in 2022. Unlike in other years, the performance is informed by strong projected performance across all subsectors, including Manufacturing, and Mining and Quarrying.
255. The Construction subsector is also expected to continue on a path of strong growth, with an average medium-term growth of 6.2 percent. The subsector is expected to receive a boost from increased construction activities in the medium-term.



### **Services**

256. The Services Sector is projected to grow at an average rate of 7.4 percent over the medium-term, spurred on by strong growth performance in the Education subsector. Growth in Education is expected to average 14.8 percent, while Hotels and Restaurant is also expected to perform strongly, with a medium-term average growth of 12.9 percent. The Trade; Repair of Vehicles, Household Goods; Transport and Storage; and Health and Social Services are also expected to drive Services Sector growth.
257. However, growth in the Financial and Insurance subsector is expected to decline by an average of 6.2 percent over the medium term, serving as a drag on the growth of the Services Sector.

### **OUTLOOK FOR THE MONETARY AND EXTERNAL SECTORS**

258. In line with the medium-term policy objectives, the outlook for the monetary and external sectors are as follows:
- Monetary policy will continue to provide an anchor for inflation expectations and steer inflation towards the medium-term target band of 8±2 percent;
  - Monetary aggregates are expected to increase at a moderate pace during the 2018 - 2020 period. Annual growth in money supply (M2+) is expected to end in 2018 at 16.6 percent. On average, M2+ is expected to grow at around 19.1 percent for 2019 and 2020;
  - The current account deficit is expected to continue to adjust downwards during the 2018–2020 period in line with further fiscal consolidation and better prospects in oil and gas production. The current account deficit is, therefore, projected to end 2018 at 3.2 percent of GDP and further down to 3.1 percent of GDP in 2019 and down to 2.9 percent of GDP by 2020; and
  - Gross international reserves are projected to be at least 3.5 months of import cover over the 2018 - 2020 period.

### **FINANCIAL SECTOR POLICY INITIATIVES UPDATES**

#### **Ghana Commodities Exchange**

259. Mr. Speaker, in fulfilment of its pledge to the people of Ghana in the NPP manifesto, the Government has set-up the Ghana Commodity Exchange (GCX) this year. I am pleased to inform this honourable house that President Nana Akufo-Addo, on November 6, 2018, launched the Ghana Commodity Exchange, a state-of-the-art trading system linked to warehouses located in rural



communities. The Exchange could be described as a game changer for the Agricultural Sector in Ghana.

260. Mr. Speaker, the Ghana Commodity Exchange, as a new pillar of the financial system, will promote private sector investment in industry and agriculture which would be critical for achieving the policy objectives of the President’s Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development. It will help in creating better opportunities for over 2.9 million Ghanaians who are employed in the agriculture sector, the largest share of occupational groupings in the country according to the 2015 Labour Force Survey by the GSS. Majority of these Ghanaians are smallholder farmers in rural communities.
261. It is estimated through the GCX ecosystem that more than 200,000 skilled jobs will be provided not only in Accra, but in key agricultural production and trading centres such as Wenchi, Ejura, Tamale and Sandema, which will host warehouses to support the Exchange. Government expects to reach 1 million farmers and increase its warehouse capacity to 100,000 MT. Some of the quality jobs to be created by the Exchange are commodity brokers, data analysts, risk managers, grading and certification officers, business advisors, store keepers, credit officers, grain pickers and cleaners, winnowers, spillage managers, re-baggers and loaders.
262. Mr. Speaker, Government’s initiatives under the Planting for Food and Jobs, and the One District One Warehouse programs, all have direct correlation with the Ghana Commodities Exchange. The complete success of each of these individual initiatives depends on each other.
263. Mr. Speaker, we will work to expand the commodity coverage of the exchange over time. The Ghana Commodity Exchange will add on Soya, Paddy Rice, Millet and Sorghum, and subsequently expand to cover cash crops and metals. These commodities are selected because of their commercial value, volumes and standards.

**Development of the Mortgage and Housing Finance Market**

264. As announced in the 2018 Budget statement, work has been completed for the start of the pilot phase of the Mortgage and Housing Finance Market Scheme in November 2018. An amount of GH¢40m has been released for the pilot phase which will leverage additional private sector funds of GH¢40m from pensions, insurance and collective investment schemes through selected commercial banks. Mr. Speaker, a vibrant mortgage and housing finance ecosystem is key for social equity, economic development and job creation.



265. To scale up this initiative in 2019, Government had committed to a GH¢1 billion mortgage and housing finance fund which will be seeded with a minimum of GH¢100m every fiscal year over the next 5 years. This effort will support private sector in expanding access to housing and deepen the local mortgage and construction finance market. The focus on fixing the financial system to support home-ownership by large segment of the populace is critical in government effort to enter into a social compact with labor.
266. Government through SHC is looking to partner with private sector developers to deliver housing across the country in every region and to complete all the uncompleted housing projects across the country.
267. By encouraging the delivery of more homes under a variety of demand driven initiatives, such as lower mortgage interest rates, rent-to-own schemes, dedicated income deductions for home ownership, and lowering the cost of home delivery; we can create a housing market that works for everyone, meeting the diverse housing needs of our country.
268. Mr. Speaker, in designing a comprehensive mortgage and housing finance ecosystem for the economy, Government will promote dedicated Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) to encourage rent-to-own schemes, encourage private sector participation in mortgage refinancing, and work with the SEC to develop the market for mortgage-backed securities.
269. Mr. Speaker, the Income Tax Act, 2015 (Act 896) provides for a concessional rate for certified companies that provide affordable housing. Government will conclude guidelines for implementation of the policy in 2019.

**Establishment of Ghana as a Regional Financial Services Hub**

270. Mr. Speaker, as announced in the 2018 Budget Statement, Government intends to establish Ghana as a regional financial services hub. Government put together a taskforce to advise it on the strategy and structure to adopt in establishing the country as a regional hub for financial services. The taskforce completed its work and submitted a comprehensive report to Government.
271. Mr. Speaker, over the past decades, Ghana has positioned itself as a pillar of stability in the sub-region, with relatively strong institutions and an entrenched democracy. Government will leverage these to position the country as a financial services hub. Government’s approach is not to create a tax haven to attract international capital, but to develop a comprehensive ecosystem to make the country a preferred headquarters for regionally-focused financial services





providers. Mr. Speaker, in 2019, key activities towards establishing the country as a financial services hub will focus on development of the regulatory, strategic, and implementation frameworks.

**Subscription for Africa Trade Insurance (ATI)**

272. Mr. Speaker, attracting foreign direct investment into our country is critical for growth and regional competitiveness. To make the country more attractive for FDI, Government intends to make Ghana a member of the Africa Trade Insurance Agency. This will provide opportunities for investors to benefit from investment, trade and political risk insurance when investing in the country.
273. This membership will also lessen the request for sovereign guarantee by some institutional investors from government, as they now have the option to access risk cover through the ATI. Government has approved this initiative and the membership treaty is before Parliament for ratification. As part of the Compact with Africa, Government has secured a grant of US\$18.4m from kfw to pay for our shares.

**National Financial Inclusion and Development Strategy**

274. Mr. Speaker, a National Financial Inclusion and Development Strategy (NFIDS) has been developed to address the fundamental barriers preventing the financially underserved population from accessing financial products and services. Presently, only 58 percent of Ghana’s adult population has access to formal financial services.
275. Mr. Speaker, the NFIDS acknowledges Ghana’s financial stability challenges and seeks to address them as a precondition to promote sustainable financial inclusion and development. The reform agenda emphasizes financial technology (Fintech), given its proven ability to drive financial inclusion in Ghana, not only by enabling the introduction of new products and services, but also by allowing efficient delivery of traditional financial products such as savings and remittances.
276. Mr. Speaker, Government has developed a project based on this strategy, implementation of which will commence in 2019. The key objectives of the project are to:
- Improve regulations for Savings and Loans companies, and Microfinance institutions;
  - Establish a domestic credit rating agency;
  - Establish a financial stability council and a financial services data centre; and



- Support Rural and Community Banks to improve technology usage and digital finance.

#### **Other Financial Sector Initiative**

277. Government also intensified efforts in establishing the Ghana Incentive Base Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending (GIRSAL) as a key instrument for National Development. GIRSAL aims to provide guarantees to promote commercial bank lending to the agricultural sector. In this regard, Government will operationalise GIRSAL in 2019.

#### **FISCAL SECTOR OUTLOOK**

278. Mr. Speaker, in the 2017 Budget, government announced a fiscal policy package to ensure a sustainable pathway for our public finances. I am happy to announce that Government is meeting these commitments. Fiscal indicators have improved considerably since the slippages at the end of 2016. The fiscal deficit has narrowed from 6.5 percent of GDP in 2016 to 4.8 percent of GDP in 2017 and is on track to further narrow to 3.7 percent of GDP at the end of 2018. For the first time in over a decade, the Primary Balance moved into a surplus at the end of 2017 and is expected to remain positive in the medium-term.
279. Mr. Speaker, Government remains committed to a measured path for fiscal consolidation that contains the budget deficit and stabilizes public debt in 2019 and the medium-term. However, we must equally balance this act by using fiscal policy as a tool to facilitate rapid economic growth as was done by the four Asian Tigers between the early 1960s and 1990s. Consequently, the Government's fiscal stance for 2019 and the medium-term will focus on macroeconomic stability, scale up budget execution of its growth-oriented flagship programmes, support industrialization, and continue with the ongoing financial sector clean-up.
280. Mr. Speaker, we will uphold fiscal discipline and ensure a fiscal path that is consistent with a fiscal rule of a budget deficit of not more than 5 percent of GDP in each fiscal year, commencing from 2019. Over the medium term, the fiscal deficit will decline and stabilise at under 4.0 percent of GDP, a level that will be enough to consolidate the Primary Surplus which is a key milestone on the path to debt stabilisation. Additionally, government will institute a Fiscal Council to promote sustainable public finances through public assessments of fiscal plans and performance, and the evaluation of macroeconomic and budgetary forecasts.
281. Mr. Speaker, we expect ongoing tax administration reforms and compliance efforts to be enhanced in 2019 while revenue measures to be adopted in 2019





will bring continued relief to the citizenry. Additionally, the full year yield from the 2018 midyear revenue measures are expected to be robust and complement tax effort of the Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA).

282. Mr. Speaker, on the expenditure front, efficiency in public spending will not be compromised. We are instituting reforms that will eliminate waste and narrow opportunities for corruption given the very limited resource envelope which is available to us. However, we will continue to safeguard the funding of all growth-oriented flagship programmes.

### **REVENUE MEASURES**

283. Mr. Speaker, in 2019, Government will focus its revenue mobilization strategies on reforming our revenue institutions, intensifying compliance measures and continued broadening of the tax net. We will further accompany these with some reliefs in 2019.

### **Tax Reliefs**

284. **Review of the Income Tax Band:** Government in the 2018 mid-year review introduced an additional personal income tax band of GH¢10,000 and above per month at a rate of 35 per cent. We have listened to the feedback from the public and come to the conclusion that some relief from this tax measure is justified. Accordingly, Government proposes to review this band to impact monthly incomes above GH¢20,000 at a rate of 30 per cent. Mr. Speaker, we will bring the necessary changes to this august house to be legislated.

285. **Relief from Tax for Minimum Wage Earners:** In view of the recent wage increases, wages around minimum wage levels have become partly taxable. In keeping with government commitment to lighten the tax burden of wage earners at the lower levels of the wage ladder, minimum wage will attract no income tax.

286. **Withholding Tax in Small Scale Mining:** To simplify the collection of withholding tax for both small scale mining operators and tax authorities, the point of collection of the tax will be shifted to the point of export. Mr. Speaker, in the bill to effect this, the exact details of the new arrangement and the benefits to both small scale mining operators and other industry operators will be clearly captured.

### **Reform of Revenue Institutions**

287. The Ghana Revenue Authority has come a long way from the amalgamation of the three revenue agencies, VAT Service, Internal Revenue Service and the Customs Excise & Preventive Service, to the unified tax authority we have today.



Almost a decade along this journey, it is time to take a closer look at the institution and to retool it for the critical task of mobilizing revenue to finance improvements in the lives of our people.

288. To achieve this, important changes will be made to both the management and personnel of the Ghana Revenue Authority. These interventions will seek to improve the quality of the leadership of GRA and boost the performance, responsiveness and work ethics of the entire GRA workforce. The rigorous performance management tools we have started deploying will be driven to the end.
289. Irregularities and revenue leakages arising out of the dishonest behaviour of revenue officers will be addressed frontally. Mr. Speaker, government will make it regular practice to prosecute offending revenue officers for criminal collusion with unscrupulous tax payers. In this, we will be resolute.
290. Mr. Speaker, Government will deploy similar strategies towards the National Lotteries Authority. For a long time, NLA has under-performed its potential. The reforms of lotteries in Ghana that started more than a decade ago have not yielded the expected outcomes. There is the need for re-awakening. As a start, we have initiated steps for a full and comprehensive technical audit of the NLA. Once this has been completed, government will pursue changes (similar to what has been mentioned in respect of GRA) for both management and personnel of the National Lotteries Authority. We will be resolute in this regard.

#### **Intensified Tax Compliance**

291. Mr. Speaker, tax evasion is a crime. Deliberate undervaluation of import values, the ex-warehousing of imports from the bonded warehouses without prior payment of customs taxes, the suppression of sales, the non-issuance of VAT receipts for registered VAT businesses, the diversions of goods cleared as transit goods into the domestic market, and many other irregularities are all crimes perpetuated by criminals. In 2019, we will treat these offences for what they really are: crimes that must be prosecuted.
292. In respect of tax debt recovery, we have already prepared files to enable us bring legal action against big tax payers. We will use various distress actions both sequentially and concurrently to retrieve tax liabilities from tax payers who have a habit of defaulting on their tax obligations. Mr. Speaker, in this there will be no sacred cows.



293. Additionally, we will speed up the implementation of various automated systems that reduce human involvement in tax administration. The Fiscal Electronic Devices to deepen VAT penetration, and the Excise Tax Stamp Policy, the harmonization of the automated systems at our ports of entry and some of the key systems the implementation of which will be intensified in 2019.

**Compliance Measures for the Mining Industry**

294. One of the key challenges of optimizing mining revenues for the state is in the verification, assessment and collection of what is due the state. In spite of work done to address these challenges some loopholes, escape hatches, implementation weaknesses, and administrative lapses still exist. Government will intensify measures to address these challenges in the short to medium term. The additional measures will aggressively enforce existing legislation and regulations.

295. The strategies to be adopted will be most intensive in the under listed areas:
- Ensuring greater scrutiny of the quantity and quality of minerals produced in Ghana as the basis of revenue determination and export valuation
  - Curbing base erosion as a source of systemic under-valuation of royalties and profits.
  - Tightening the regime that governs foreign exchange repatriation through the Bank of Ghana
  - Capitalizing Tax Expenditures (Exemptions) and recognizing them as additional government equity holdings in mining companies
  - Revitalising the Inter-Agency Technical Committee on Mining

**Broadening the Tax Net**

296. Mr. Speaker, the need to broaden the tax base has never been lost on us as a country. Some efforts have been even other previous administrations, but too many individuals and businesses still operate outside the tax net. This challenge calls for more creative strategies and new approaches to achieve the needed results. In 2019, we will do the following:

297. **Tax Identification Number:** Mr. Speaker, the Revenue Administration Act, 2016 lists many services and transactions that cannot be accessed by individual without TIN. Unfortunately, compliance with these requirements have been low. In 2019, we will begin to apply sanctions to state and private entities that fail to enforce these TIN requirements. Additionally, government, in providing social services and benefits provided by the state, will require beneficiaries or their guardians to have a TIN. These will complement the current efforts by the GRA to get more persons and businesses on their radar.



298. **Use of Third Party Data:** Mr. Speaker, the National Identification Scheme when fully deployed, will provide government with a database to help with revenue administration. But even before that, and to add to the benefits from the NIA, we will in 2019 make use of third party data sitting in various data bases in both private and public sector for tax administration purposes. The DVLA, the Lands Registry, the Courts, the Financial Institutions, the Law Enforcement Agencies, SSNIT, to mention a few, are repositories of useful tax data. We will use these databases to rope more persons into the tax net and tax them accordingly.
299. **Local Government Revenues and Finances:** Mr. Speaker, in 2019, the central government will partner MMDAs to enhance revenues mobilised at the local government level. This partnership will be in the following areas:
- property registration, and property data management;
  - the use of a simplified inexpensive tool for property valuation;
  - the setting up of a system for the generation and distribution of bills; and
  - the setting up of a system for the efficient collection of property rates and other rates.
300. In additions, the Ministry of Finance will strengthen its oversight over public revenue management in our MMDAs. An electronic payment platform will be put in place to automate the collection and administration of rates in all local government entities and to give central government a comprehensive view of the finances of MMDAs.
301. **Internally Generated Funds of MDAs:** Mr. Speaker, improved governance of internally generated funds of ministries, departments, agencies and all statutory and constitutional bodies is still top of government priority. As provided for in the new Fees and Charges Bill that will be placed before Parliament before close of the year, the fees and charges of all MDAs and regulators will come under greater scrutiny of central government. At the moment, some MDAs receive their fees and charges through commercial banks that lodge these revenues in full at the BoG. The BoG then transfers the appropriate amounts to the relevant MDA. In 2019, government will expand this arrangement to all fees and charges on behalf of the MDAs and regulators.
- Deployment of Nation Builder’s Corps (NABCO)**
302. Mr. Speaker, the implementation of many of the interventions mentioned above will require more energetic hands. As part of our strategy to enhance revenue mobilisation, GRA has been assigned ten thousand officers from the NABCO who will be deployed to support the implementation of these measures and strategies. In particular, they will be helpful in identifying and registering potential



taxpayers, collection of property rates, and follow up on debtors. The young men and women of NABCO will in the process become a pool of officers from whom government could recruit substantive officers to support revenue mobilisation.

### **Exemptions**

303. Mr. Speaker, the numbers on tax exemptions in Ghana’s economy are disturbing. In the last eight (8) years, tax exemptions (import duty, import VAT, import NHIL and domestic VAT) in the economy have grown from GH¢391.90 million (0.9% of GDP) in 2010 to GH¢5,269.99 million (2.6% of GDP) in 2017.
304. It is important to indicate that these figures do not include exemptions from the payment of corporate and individual income taxes, concessions on tax rates, petroleum tax reliefs, customs tax exemptions enjoyed by diplomatic missions, and processing charge exemptions at the ports.
305. Over the same period, about six different studies have been conducted into Ghana’s tax exemptions regime by the Revenue Policy Division of the Ministry of Finance, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organisation for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD), GIZ and the World Bank. All these studies have concluded that, (1) the growth in Ghana’s tax exemptions and reliefs is unsustainable, and (2) the benefits Ghana’s economy gets from these exemptions and reliefs are doubtful.
306. Worse still, Mr. Speaker, tax exemptions in Ghana have invariably provided the opportunity for abuse. But even without the irregularities, the exemptions in themselves, deny the country of much needed revenue, resulting in low revenue collection and reporting. These cannot be allowed to continue, which is why we have committed to reform the tax exemptions regime.
307. The draft policy has been completed and will be presented to Parliament during 2019 to be passed into law.

### **Responsible Citizenship**

308. Mr. Speaker, citizenship goes with responsibilities and as we strive to propel Ghana beyond Aid we need to find innovative ways to widen our tax net and to bring in the huge informal sector.
309. Mr. Speaker, we as Ghanaians need to engage in a social compact with Government whereby we all play a role. A partnership where Government makes a commitment to provide the citizenry with basic social interventions and services to improve the livelihood of our people and to educate our youth who are Ghana’s



future. In exchange, Government expects the citizenry to play their part by registering for TIN numbers, paying their taxes, keeping their environment clean, reducing waste and being their brother’s keeper.

310. Mr. Speaker, Government will then broaden the tax net by Simplifying payment of taxes through different routes under the guidance of GRA include the elimination of paying for Government services with cash, Requiring that citizens show their TIN before accessing social services like free health care under the National Health Insurance Program, free secondary school education under the Free SHS program beginning in September 2019 and other services like vehicle licensing and registration, passport services, banking service as well as mobile money services.
311. Giving all persons and entities regardless of residence status an opportunity to honour their moral tax obligations that justify their access to public goods.
312. In 2019, Government will focus its revenue mobilization efforts on reforming our revenue institutions, intensifying compliance measures and broadening the tax net. We will further accompany these with some reliefs in 2019.

**Summary of Medium-Term Fiscal Framework**

313. Mr. Speaker, Table 20 presents a summary of Government’s fiscal framework for 2019 and the medium-term. The fiscal deficit, which defines Government’s borrowing requirement, is projected at 4.2 percent of GDP in 2019 and is expected to remain below four (4) percent of GDP from 2020-2022. The primary balance is expected to remain positive, stabilising the growth of debt and ensuring that government can meet its spending commitments without additional borrowing.
314. Mr. Speaker, Total Revenue and Grants is projected to grow on nominal basis by 25.8 percent in 2019 of which the non-oil Tax Revenue growth is estimated at 19.1 percent in 2019 compared to a projected annual growth of 14.6 percent in 2018. The 2019 estimated non-oil revenue growth, reflects expected gains from ongoing reforms in revenue administration and tax compliance.
315. On the other hand, Total Expenditure is projected to grow by 27.0 percent, driven by an 11.2 percent growth in the wage bill to accommodate recruitments in the education, health and security sectors. Additionally, growth in the non-interest discretionary expenditures of Goods and Services, and Domestic financed Capital Expenditures, reflect full funding for Government’s flagship programmes such as the Free SHS, Planting for Food and Jobs, and IPEP, among others.





The debt service cost from the recent financial sector cleanup has also been accounted for in the projections.

**Table 19: Summary of Central Government Fiscal Operations (2018-2022)**

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Proj Outturn	Budget	Medium-Term		
Total Revenue and Grants	46,813	58,905	67,818	74,746	79,405
<i>Percentage of rebased GDP</i>	15.7	17.1	17.1	16.6	15.2
Total Expenditure	57,828	73,441	82,365	89,268	95,368
<i>Percentage of rebased GDP</i>	19.4	21.3	20.8	19.8	18.3
Non-Interest Expenditure	42,910	54,795	66,347	71,264	76,550
<i>Percentage of rebased GDP</i>	14.4	15.9	16.8	15.8	14.7
Budget Balance	-11,015	-14,536	-14,547	-14,522	-15,963
<i>Percentage of rebased GDP</i>	-3.7	-4.2	-3.7	-3.2	-3.1

**Source: Ministry of Finance**

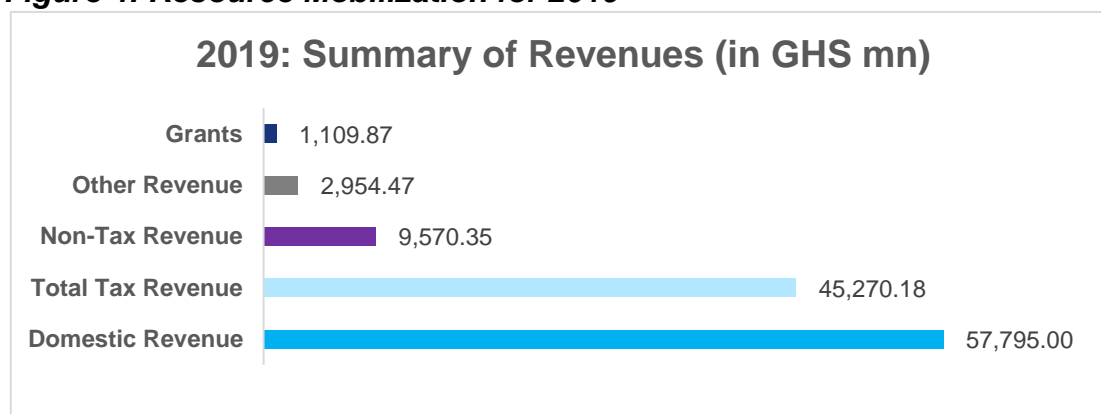
### Resource Mobilization for 2019

316. Total Revenue and Grants for 2019 is estimated to increase to GH¢58,904.9 million, equivalent to 17.1 percent of GDP, up from a projected outturn of GH¢46,807.9 million, 15.7 percent of GDP in 2018.
317. Domestic Revenue is estimated at GH¢57,794.9 million, and represents an annual growth of 25.5 percent over the projected outturn for 2018. Of this amount, non-oil Tax Revenue will constitute about 74.2 percent of Domestic Revenue and amount to GH¢42,874.8 million. This estimate reflects the impact of expected improvements in tax compliance and reforms in revenue administration. Additionally, the full year revenue yield from the 2018 midyear revenue measures is expected to accrue to the Budget in 2019.
318. Non-Tax Revenue (excluding oil) will amount to GH¢6,536.2 million (1.9 percent of GDP) and constitutes 11.3 percent of Total Domestic Revenue. Of this amount, GH¢4,426.6 million is expected to be retained by Internally Generated Fund (IGF) generating institutions with a potential yield of GH¢282.2 million from IGF capping.
319. Receipts from upstream petroleum activities are projected at GH¢5,429.6 million; constituting 9.4 percent of total Domestic Revenue—equivalent to 1.6 percent of GDP and a 30.3 percent growth over the projected outturn for 2018.
320. Grants disbursement from Development Partners is estimated at GH¢1,109.9 million, equivalent to 0.3 percent of GDP and a nominal growth of 43.5 percent over the projected outturn of GH¢773.2 million in 2018. The anticipated higher inflow is mainly attributed to higher Project Grants. Programme Grants continue to remain low and accounts for only 5.2 percent of the expected Grants



disbursement for 2019. This only emphasizes the urgent need as country, to enhance our domestic revenue mobilization to enable us fund our public expenditures.

**Figure 4: Resource Mobilization for 2019**



Source: Ministry of Finance

#### Resource Allocation for 2019

321. Total Expenditure (including clearance of Arrears) as shown in figure 5 is estimated at GH¢73,440.8 million, 21.3 percent of GDP. The estimated expenditure for the year represents a growth of 27.0 percent above the projected outturn for 2018.
322. Expenditure on Wages and Salaries is forecasted at GH¢19,436.6 million and constitutes 26.5 percent of the Total Expenditure (incl. Arrears clearance). As a ratio to GDP, the wage bill is anticipated to reduce to 5.6 percent of GDP from the 5.9 percent projected outturn for 2018. However, a lot more is needed to reduce the wage bill-tax revenue ratio further down to the sub-regional threshold of 35 percent. We expect on-going reforms in this area to yield results and move us closer to the sub-regional threshold over the medium term.
323. Expenditure on the Use of Goods and Services is projected at GH¢6,333.4 million, representing 1.8 percent of GDP and 8.6 percent of the total Expenditure. The annual growth of 38.8 percent reflects a full provision made to cater for the Government’s priority programmes, including the flagship Free SHS policy which enters its second full year of implementation in 2019.
324. A total amount of GH¢18,645.7 million has been estimated for Interest Payments of public debt. Of this amount, domestic interest payments will constitute about 77.8 percent and amount to GH¢14,504.9 million.
325. Mr. Speaker, Government in 2019 will continue to implement the Earmarked Funds Capping and Realignment Act to reduce budget rigidities and create fiscal space to fund growth-enhancing expenditures. In this regard, transfers to

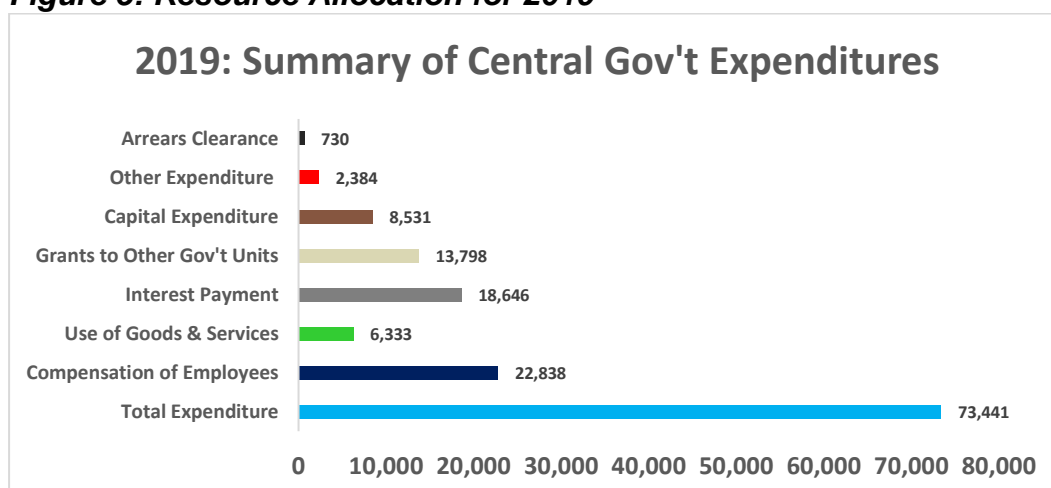




Statutory Funds as well as all other earmarked funds, including those retained by MDAs are estimated at GH¢13,798.5 million, equivalent to 4.0 percent of GDP.

326. Capital Expenditure is projected at GH¢8,531.0 million, equivalent to 2.5 percent of GDP and a growth of 55.7 percent over the 2018 projected outturn. Of this amount, Domestic financed Capital Expenditure is estimated at GH¢3,222.2 million or 0.9 percent of GDP. An amount of GH¢5,308.8 million has been budgeted for Foreign Financed Capital Expenditure and this will be funded by a combination of Project Grants and Loans.

**Figure 5: Resource Allocation for 2019**



Source: Ministry of Finance

**Budget Balances and Financing Operations for 2019**

327. Based on the estimates for Total Revenue & Grants and Total Expenditure, the 2019 fiscal operations will result in an overall budget deficit of GH¢14,535.9 million, equivalent to 4.2 percent of GDP (see Table 20).
328. Financing of the fiscal deficit will be from both domestic and foreign sources. Net Foreign Financing will amount to GH¢9,748.1 million (including a planned Sovereign bond issuance of GH¢9,620.0 million). Total Domestic Financing including financing from the banking and non-bank sectors, as well as other domestic sources is estimated at GH¢4,787.8 million and includes expected inflows from the monetisation of mineral royalties.
329. Mr. Speaker, Primary Surplus equivalent to 1.2 percent of GDP is projected following Government’s fiscal operations.



**Table 20: Budget Financing and Primary Balance for 2019**

Budget Item	(in GHS mn)	2019
		Budget
Total Financing		14,536
<i>Percentage of rebased GDP</i>		4.2
Foreign Financing		9,748
<i>Percentage of rebased GDP</i>		2.8
Domestic Financing		4,788
<i>Percentage of rebased GDP</i>		1.4
Primary Balance		4,110
<i>Percentage of rebased GDP</i>		1.2

**Source: Ministry of Finance**

## PETROLEUM REVENUE

### 2019 Benchmark Price

330. Mr. Speaker, the Benchmark price for 2019 has been calculated as a seven-year moving average of prices, in line with the PRMA. This yielded a price projection of **US\$66.76 per barrel**, up from US\$65.85 per barrel for 2018. The gas price for 2019 is also projected at **US\$3.99 per MMBtu**, up from the 2018 projection of 3.94 per MMBtu.

331. The crude oil prices were sourced from the following:

- ICE Dated Brent Crude Bloomberg Historical Prices from 2014 to 2017;
- A combination of ICE Dated Brent Crude Bloomberg actuals and futures prices for 2018; and
- ICE Dated Brent futures from Bloomberg for 2019 to 2020.

332. The Gas prices are escalated by a blend of the US CPI/PPI index and the Henry Hub Spot Price Index to capture inflationary trends and movement in global gas prices on the well-head price of gas, in line with the specific contracts.

### 2019 Benchmark Output

333. The 2019 BR crude oil output is **63.4 million barrels (173,764 barrels of oil per day)**, based on a three-year simple average of each producing field’s actual and projected outputs, as follows:

- Historical (2017): Jubilee, TEN and SGN crude oil output of 58.65 million barrels;
- Current Year (2018): Jubilee, TEN and SGN crude oil production of 60.05 million barrels; and
- Forecast (2019): Jubilee, TEN and SGN crude oil production of 71.57 million barrels:
  - o/w Jubilee: 32.84 million barrels;



- o/w TEN: 25.60 million barrels; and
- o/w SGN: 13.14 million barrels.

334. The same principle was applied to the BR gas output, yielding a total projection of **75.3 Trillion Btu** for 2019. The gas BR output was derived using the following:
- Historical (2017): Actual Jubilee and TEN production data for 2017;
  - Current Year (2018): Actual Jubilee and TEN production data for January-June;
  - Current Year (2018): Projected Jubilee, TEN and SGN production data for July-December; and
  - Forecast (2019): Projected Jubilee, TEN and SGN production data for 2019.

### 2019 Benchmark Revenue

335. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry is proposing to this august House to allow it to exclude gas revenues to the tune of US\$181.80 million from the projected petroleum revenues for 2019, as we devise ways of getting VRA to pay for the gas supplied it by Ghana Gas. Furthermore, as a measure to minimize the amount of gas produced in the SGN Field for power production, Government has decided to postpone the extraction of its share of the gas resource (Royalties and CAPI), until such a time that we line up off takers to consume the gas in-year. This is to ensure prudence in a bid to achieve a realistic fiscal deficit for the year and should not be misconstrued to mean that the Ministry will not be pursuing the gas bills, as required by the PRMA.
336. Mr. Speaker, if the House grants us this request, the projected petroleum revenue for 2019 will amount to **US\$1,080.74 million**. This is made up of Royalties (US\$227.10 million), Carried and Participating Interest (US\$602.80 million), Corporate Income Tax (US\$249.60 million) and Surface Rentals (US\$1.10 million), as shown in Table 21.

**Table 21: Sources of Petroleum Revenue in 2019**

ITEM	UNIT	2019	2020	2021	2022
TOTAL PETROLEUM RECEIPTS	USD / Bbl	1,080.7	1,555.2	1,785.4	1,771.7
Royalties	USD mn	227.1	254.2	286.2	294.1
o/w Crude Oil	USD mn	227.1	236.2	261.3	265.6
o/w Gas	USD mn	-	18.0	25.0	28.5
Carried and Participating Interest	USD mn	602.8	823.4	929.5	932.7
o/w Crude Oil	USD mn	602.8	624.6	688.7	699.0
o/w Gas	USD mn	-	198.8	240.8	233.7
Corporate Income Tax	USD mn	249.6	476.0	568.1	543.3
Surface Rentals	USD mn	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.6

Source: Ministry of Finance



337. Of this amount, US\$404.90 million will be ceded to the NOC for its Equity Financing Cost (US\$320.10 million) and share of the net Carried and Participating Interest (US\$84.80 million), as shown in Table 22. The NOC’s share of the net Carried and Participating Interest is based on a rate of 30 percent after the Equity Financing Cost has been deducted.
338. The Benchmark Revenue for 2019, which is the total revenue, net the amount ceded to the NOC, is estimated at US\$675.80 million. Of this amount, a total of US\$473.0 million has been allocated to ABFA, while the GPFs will receive US\$202.70 million. The GPFs receipts will be distributed between the Ghana Stabilisation Fund (US\$141.90 million) and the Ghana Heritage Fund (US\$60.80 million).

**Table 22: REVENUE DISTRIBUTION IN THE MEDIUM TERM**

ITEM	UNIT	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Transfer to National Oil Company (NOC)</b>	USD mn	404.9	481.2	462.8	388.0
o/w Equity Financing	USD mn	320.1	334.6	262.7	154.5
o/w 30% share of Net Carried & Participating Interest	USD mn	84.8	146.6	200.0	233.5
<b>Benchmark Revenue (BR)</b>	USD mn	675.8	1,074.0	1,322.6	1,383.7
o/w Annual Budget Funding Amount	USD mn	473.0	751.8	925.8	968.6
o/w Transfer to the Ghana Petroleum Funds	USD mn	202.7	322.2	396.8	415.1
o/w Ghana Stabilisation Fund	USD mn	141.9	225.5	277.8	290.6
o/w Ghana Heritage Fund	USD mn	60.8	96.7	119.0	124.5

Source: Ministry of Finance

### Medium-Term Benchmark Revenue

339. The medium-term BR is projected at US\$1,074.0 million, US\$1,322.6 million and US\$1,383.70 million for 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively. This is based on Benchmark prices of US\$62.60, US\$64.90 and US\$68.60 per barrel for 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively. Gas prices for the period are projected at US\$4.40, US\$4.90 and US\$5.30 per MMBtu for 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively.
340. The projected volumes are 69.0 million, 73.1 million and 70.4 million barrels of crude oil for 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively. Gas production is also projected at 91.1 trillion, 114.8 trillion and 121.1 trillion Btu for 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

### Capping the Ghana Stabilisation Fund

341. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry seeks your permission to maintain the cap on the Ghana Stabilisation Fund at US\$300 million, in line with Section 23(3) of the PRMA, to continue with the Ministry’s liability management strategy.



**Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy**

342. Mr. Speaker, the 2019 debt strategy will continue to build on the strategy implemented in 2018. The strategy will focus on an appropriate financing mix aimed at supporting fiscal consolidation without compromising macroeconomic stability.
343. The Strategy also envisages the issuance of medium-term domestic instruments to help address cost associated with the financial sector clean-up. With zero central bank financing of the budget still in force, the strategy further envisages a cash buffer beyond the net domestic financing to cater for liquidity and liability management.
344. Mr. Speaker, to ensure an effective implementation of this strategy, an annual borrowing and recovery plan will be published for 2019 in line with Section 60 (5) of the PFM Law.
345. Government intends to further develop the primary and secondary markets by reforming the primary dealership framework and facilitates securities trading on the domestic market through the GFIM.

**Debt Sustainability Analysis**

346. Mr. Speaker, one of the main goals of the IMF Extended Credit Facility (ECF) was to implement fiscal consolidation to restore debt sustainability and macroeconomic stability. This goal has been achieved with great success. To ensure irreversibility, government is committed to maintain debt sustainability to achieve the Ghana Beyond Aid agenda. In 2019, strategies including capping non-concessional borrowing at US\$750.00 million will be enforced to achieve a nominal debt to GDP ratio of not more than 60 percent.

**2019 Sovereign Bond Issuance**

347. Mr. Speaker, Government’s objective is to borrow at least cost and minimum prudent level of risk. As a result, Government will issue sovereign bond up to US\$3,000.00 million. Proceeds from the issuance will be used to finance critical infrastructure projects and liability management.
348. Government will explore the possibility and feasibility of issuing one or a combination of the following bonds based on market conditions: Eurobond, Century, Green, Panda and Samurai.

**Ghana Fixed Income Market**

349. Mr. Speaker, in 2019, deepening activities on the Ghana Fixed Income Market will improve liquidity by introducing new products such as repurchase



agreements (repos), and also provide the platform for corporate and parastatal institutions to issue bonds on the market.

**Status of IMF Extended Credit Facility Programme and Government’s Planned Exit Strategy**

350. Mr. Speaker, in April 2015, the IMF Executive approved a 3-year Extended Credit Facility for Ghana following a protracted period of macroeconomic imbalance which led to a slowdown in growth and put Ghana’s medium-term prospects at risk. The Government then, had tried to achieve fiscal consolidation after the slippage in 2012 but could not succeed as their efforts were undermined by further policy slippages, rising interest cost, weakened net international reserves position and fast depreciating currency.
351. The Programme sought to: a) strengthen the fiscal position and ensure debt sustainability, b) accelerate a reform agenda by strengthening public financial management and expenditure controls, and c) boost the reserves of the country among others.
352. Mr. Speaker, after winning the mandate of Ghanaians to govern, we did not abandon the ECF Programme which had derailed. We have shown commitment to seeing-through the Programme which ends this year and the macroeconomic turn around has been positive.
353. Mr. Speaker, We successfully completed the combined 5th and 6th review of the IMF Extended Credit Facility (ECF) Programme in April 2018. Mr. Speaker, it is gratifying to note that in less than a year, under the leadership of His Excellency, President Nana Adu Donkor, Ghana has successfully completed three programme reviews, having earlier completed the 4th programme review in August 2017. We are left with two programmes reviews (the 7th and 8th) to successfully complete and exit the IMF ECF programme.
354. Mr. Speaker, we are on course to completing the 7th programme review which is based on the test date of June 2018. An IMF staff mission on the 7th programme review was successfully executed in September 2018 and the necessary documentations are now being finalised for an upcoming IMF Board meeting for approval soon. The 8th and final programme review which will be based on a test date of December 2018 is expected to be completed by April, 2019. Thus the programme ends in December 2018 but with the last board approval expected by April 2019.
355. Mr. Speaker, as we work hard to successfully complete and exit the IMF ECF programme, we are mindful of the need to institute measures to ensure



irreversibility in macroeconomic gains. Consequently, Mr. Speaker, we will, among others:

- legislate a fiscal responsibility rule to cap the fiscal deficit within the band of 3-5% of GDP as part of measures to promote budget credibility and fiscal sustainability;
- strictly enforce the PFM Act to promote efficient and effective public financial management;
- continue with the zero central bank financing arrangement with the BoG to curb fiscal dominance as part of measures to rein in on inflation;
- Maximize domestic resource mobilization and increase Tax Revenue-to-GDP ratio to levels in line with our peer Lower Middle Income countries. We will intensify tax compliance, expand the tax base, and streamline tax exemptions through the deepening of digitalization (port automation, TIN, use fiscal electronic devices, national ID card system, National Digital address system);
- Implement expenditure efficiency and rationalisation measures to increase efficiency in public spending and free more fiscal space for growth oriented and job-creating programmes;
- Continue to implement structural reforms to promote macroeconomic stability, entrench irreversibility, and improve productivity in the public sector;
- Provide adequate budgetary resources to the governance institutions such as the Auditor-General, Office of the Special Prosecutor, and CHRAJ to promote probity, accountability and transparency and further promote zero tolerance for corruption;
- Enforce the Public Procurement Act and ensure sole sourcing is minimized to promote competition and efficiency in public spending, thereby, promoting value for money; and
- Institute risk management framework to mitigate macro-fiscal risks. In view of this a Fiscal Risks Unit has been established at the Ministry of Finance.

356. Mr. Speaker, we will like to acknowledge the role and contributions of the IMF in our achievements in macroeconomic stabilisation and growth. As members of the IMF, Government will continue to engage the IMF through Article IV consultations and other arrangements even after its exit from the current ECF Programme.

#### **Ghana’s contribution to the IMF’s PRGT Account**

357. Mr. Speaker, in December 2010, the IMF sold 403.3 metric tonnes of its gold holdings and realized a windfall profit. The IMF decided to make two distributions of a portion of the profit to Member States in October 2012 and 2013, subject to the Member States agreeing to contribute at least 90% of their distributed





resources to the IMF Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT) account, to help finance concessional loans to Low Income Countries.

358. Mr. Speaker, on 2nd November 2012, Ghana agreed to contribute its share of the first distribution to the PRGT account. Subsequently in 2013, Ghana indicated its willingness to contribute its share of the second distribution to the PRGT account, subject to parliamentary approval. Since then, the funds have been held in an Interim Administered Account (IAA) at the IMF awaiting Ghana’s final instruction. As at end April 2018, Ghana’s balance in the IAA amounted to SDR 2.74 million, made up of our share in the second distribution and earned income. The IAA is due to be closed at the end of this month, and as such, this august House is requested to consider and approve Government’s contribution of our second distribution into the PRGT account.

#### **Government’s Social Partnership**

359. Mr. Speaker, Government signaled in the 2018 Budget and the 2018 Mid-Year Review of the 2018 Budget the need to partner with key stakeholders in our beloved country to vigorously pursue our development agenda, including Ghana Beyond Aid. Mr. Speaker following fruitful discussions, Government, Organised Labour, and Employers have agreed to establish a Social Partnership to provide a platform to deliberate and work together to accelerate Ghana’s development.
360. Mr. Speaker, more specifically, the Social Partnership will seek to, among others:
- Provide a medium for building a sense of cohesion, trust, self-management, frank and open discussions on commitments to mutual sacrifices and contributions from all stakeholders to champion development;
  - Undertake analysis on key development issues and advise government on same;
  - Deliberate on and make inputs into national development policy discourse, including the National Budget, medium-term plans, and the Ghana Beyond Aid agenda;
  - Provide a platform for reaching national consensus on development issues;
  - Work with Government to deepen and sustain our macroeconomic gains and ensure irreversibility; and
  - Inculcate a culture of cooperation among workers, employers, and Government to ensure industrial peace and maintain Ghana’s international competitiveness in our drive to transform and industrialize Ghana’s economy.
361. Mr. Speaker, we expect that an MOU to formalise the social partnership arrangement will be signed soon among the partners. Mr. Speaker, I wish to use this opportunity to express our profound gratitude to Organised Labour and





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*Theme: “A stronger economy for jobs and prosperity”*

Ghana Employers Associations for their positive response to this seminal initiative. Mr. Speaker we believe that this partnership arrangement will accelerate inclusive growth and transform the Ghanaian economy, expanding opportunities, and creating jobs to better the lives of Ghanaians.



## **SECTION FIVE: HIGHLIGHTS OF SECTORAL PERFORMANCE AND KEY PROGRAMMES FOR 2019 AND THE MEDIUM TERM**

### **Introduction**

362. Mr. Speaker, Ghana is determined to build a fair and equitable society, where every citizen has the opportunity to live a long, productive and meaningful life. This implies that people are assured of accountable governance, sustainable and affordable housing and utility services, efficient public transportation, economic growth and stability, equitable access to quality education, healthcare, peace and security as well as social protection and inclusion for the vulnerable.
363. This section highlights the key Government programmes and interventions to transform the economy. The Sectoral Performance and Outlook covers Administration, Economic, Infrastructure, Social and Public Safety Sectors. They are consistent with the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies, the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework named Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All, the Sustainable Development Goals and other international commitments, which constitute the basis for preparation of development plans and budgets at all levels.

### **ADMINISTRATION SECTOR**

364. The overall goal of the Administration Sector in the medium-term is to maintain a stable, united, safe society, and strengthen Ghana’s role in international affairs. The main focal areas are democratic governance, local government and decentralization, public accountability, public sector reforms, public policy management, international relations, development communication, civil society and civil engagement, and attitudinal change.
365. Interventions in the Administration Sector will contribute towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 17; and African Union (AU) Agenda 2063 Goals 2, 11, 12, 13, 15, 19, and 20, to ensure that the rights of every Ghanaian are protected and no one is left behind.

### **OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT MACHINERY**

#### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

#### **Management and Administration Programme**

366. Mr. Speaker, as part of Government’s efforts to enhance Ghana’s international image and influence, H.E. the President hosted 54 Heads of State, 18 foreign



dignitaries, and eight High Commissioners and Ambassadors who presented their credentials to the Government.

**Institutional Development Programme**

367. Mr. Speaker, the Scholarship Secretariat provided funding for 141,775 students. In 2019, the Secretariat will provide 107,702 scholarships to brilliant but needy students in secondary and tertiary institutions in addition to managing bilateral scholarship awards schemes for 960 new and continuing students.
368. The Office of the Administrator-General commenced an exercise to verify and register fixed assets of Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), Regional Coordinating Councils (RCCs), selected Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) and Independent Constitutional Bodies. In 2019, the Office will continue with the verification and registration of fixed assets of all MMDAs in the Central and Western Regions.
369. Mr. Speaker, the National Population Council (NPC) in collaboration with other stakeholders developed guidelines on Comprehensive Sexual Education (CSE) for incorporation into the national education curriculum. The Council reviewed policies that impose structural barriers to condom use in Ghana as part of efforts to effectively implement the National Condom Strategy, (2016-2020) in line with SDG 3.7.
370. The celebration of the 2018 World Population Day took place on July 11, 2018, at Sokpoe in the Volta Region. The theme for the celebration was “Family Planning as a Human Right: An Imperative to Sustainable Economic Development” to reflect the state of affairs pertaining to family planning and programming in the country.
371. In 2019, the Council will develop policy interventions towards maintaining the population growth rate at a level that is supportive of sustainable socio economic growth and development.
372. Mr. Speaker, the Office of the Senior Minister (OSM) facilitated the constitution of a number of committees namely: the Committee on Ghana Beyond Aid, the Value for Money Committee and the Joint Implementation of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) Judgement Committee.
373. The National Public Sector Reform Strategy (NPSRS), 2018-2023: Delivering for Citizens and Private Sector, was launched by H.E. the President. The Strategy seeks to enhance public service delivery by reengineering business processes



and leveraging ICT infrastructure to reduce processing and waiting times, as well as enhance service delivery standards.

374. Mr. Speaker, the Public Sector Reform for Results Project (PSRRP) which provides for the partial implementation of the NPSRS, 2018-2023 is aimed at improving efficiency and accountability in the delivery of services in selected entities to provide modernized and timely services using available ICT infrastructure. The selected entities include the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority (DVLA), the Passports Office (PO), the Ghana Immigration Service (GIS), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Births and Death Registry (BDR).
375. In 2019, the Office of the Senior Minister will continue a nationwide education and sensitization campaign on the strategy targeting MDAs, MMDAs and other relevant stakeholders.

**Investment Promotion and Management Programme**

376. Mr. Speaker, as at September, 2018, the Ghana Investment Promotion Centre registered 117 new projects under the One-District-One Factory programme, Oil and Gas, Energy, Railways, Tourism, and Mining sectors with an estimated value of US\$2.10 billion with an FDI component of US\$2.06 billion. Initial transfers for the newly registered projects amounted to US\$67.42 million. The Centre also registered 47 wholly Ghanaian owned projects with a total estimated value of US\$715.70 million during the period.
377. In 2019, the US\$10 billion target for foreign direct investments will be maintained with the expectation that the strategic investments being pursued under the one-district-one-factory programme and selected strategic sectors will be realized.
378. Mr. Speaker, the Microfinance and Small Loans Centre (MASLOC) disbursed loans to 126 beneficiaries of which 76 were women in line with SDG 5a which seeks to improve women access to finance. The Centre also re-possessed 68 vehicles from non-paying and defaulting clients, out of which 36 were re-allocated. Furthermore, 31 open-bucket tricycles and 30 tricycles were allocated to beneficiaries.
379. In 2019, MASLOC will disburse personal and group loans to 3,795 and 51,485 beneficiaries, respectively, as well as procure 1,913 tricycles and hire 603 vehicles.



**National Identification Management**

380. Mr. Speaker, the National Identification System (NIS) commenced with the registration of 56,359 staff members of 100 public sector institutions. The mass registration phase of the NIS is on-going.
381. The registration of legally resident foreign nationals in the country under the Foreigners Identification Management System (FIMS) is also on-going with 8,914 FIMS identity cards issued.

**Regulatory Services Programme**

382. Mr. Speaker, to date the Internal Audit Agency reviewed 320 internal audit reports, 152 audit plans, 19 Charters, organised the 2018 Annual Internal Audit Conference and facilitated the inauguration of 345 Audit Committees. In addition, the Agency carried out a trainer of trainers programme on seven specialized areas for selected Internal Audit Units (IAUs) of MDAs and MMDAs.
383. Mr. Speaker, in 2019, the Agency will review Internal Audit Reports, Annual Audit Plans of all IAUs, and undertake special assignments. The Agency will also conduct quality assurance reviews and undertake field inspections and evaluation of internal control systems of MDAs and MMDAs.

**HIV and AIDS Management Programme**

384. Mr. Speaker, available data in 2017 estimated adult national HIV prevalence at 1.67 percent (C.I: 1.36% – 2.00%) against a projected target of 1.72 percent. The number of people living with HIV and AIDS for the same period was estimated at 313,063 persons. This is made up of 284,860 adults and 28,203 children living with HIV and AIDS.
385. The Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC) increased HIV testing and counseling through the implementation of the “Know Your Status” campaign, the uptake from mother to child transmission and the number of Persons Living with HIV on Antiretroviral Therapy programmes. The Commission tested 854,678 persons out of a target of 1,317,525 representing 65 percent, this is an improvement over 2017 performance of 45 percent for the same period. Out of 14,215 pregnant women screened, 7,408 tested positive, out of which 5,874 (79.3%) were given ARVs to prevent Mother-to-Child Transmission.



## **OFFICE OF THE HEAD OF CIVIL SERVICE**

### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

386. Mr. Speaker, the performance of 30 Chief Directors were evaluated for the 2017 reporting year and the evaluation report published and distributed to relevant stakeholders. The implementation of the performance management agreements for Chief Directors and Directors as well as appraisal for all other levels of staff will continue. In 2019, a sensitization programme will be organised for 200 Civil Servants on Risk Management and another 200 on the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan.
387. As part of measures to safeguard national records, Public Records and Archives Administration Department commenced the process of digitising vital government records which will continue in 2019.

## **MINISTRY OF PLANNING**

### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

#### **National Planning Programme**

388. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry organised the official launch of the Coordinated Programme for Economic and Social Development Policies of Government (CPESDP). This was launched by His Excellency the President in April 2018.
389. The Ministry provided direction and support in mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Africa Agenda 2063 targets and indicators in the CPESDP. In achieving this, the SDGs were localized to ensure its implementation and monitoring within various sector plans and programmes at all levels.
390. In 2019, the Ministry will continue to facilitate the implementation of the SDGs and plans, particularly, at the local level and establish a resource centre to facilitate the dissemination, implementation and reporting on SDGs.
391. Mr. Speaker, nine policy dialogue series were organised to identify and address challenges in development planning using a cross-sectorial approach. Through the dialogue series, broad inputs were provided and consensus built to inform evidence-based policy interventions. In 2019, the Ministry will organise 11 policy dialogues on critical development issues.



## **MINISTRY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

392. Mr. Speaker, the annual performance assessment of Government High Priority Programmes was undertaken to assess the implementation of Government projects and programmes as captured in the Government Results Framework.
393. The Ministry developed a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation matrix for the new National Public Sector Reform Strategy (NPSRS). In 2019, the Ministry will collaborate with the Office of the Senior Minister and relevant ministries to support the implementation of the M&E component of the NPSRS.
394. The Ministry in collaboration with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA) and other key stakeholders initiated the development of a National Monitoring and Evaluation Policy to guide monitoring and evaluation activities at all levels. The Policy will be launched in 2019 to regulate M&E at all levels of government.
395. Mr. Speaker, as part of government effort to improve service delivery in the public sector, the Ministry will conduct a Citizens Assessment Survey (Listening to Ghana) on citizens' views and actual experiences with key service providers such as the Passport Office, Birth and Death Registry, Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority, and the Environmental Protection Agency.

## **MINISTRY OF REGIONAL RE-ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

396. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry carried out sensitization workshops on the creation of new regions for Regional and District Directors of the Information Services Department (ISD), National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), the Media, Regional Ministers, Metropolitan, Municipal, District Chief Executives and Chiefs in the Northern, Brong-Ahafo, Volta and Western Regions.
397. The Ministry also facilitated various activities of the Commission of Inquiry for the creation of the new regions. These included 36 public hearings in Accra and the Regions from which petitions were received; 28 consultative meetings with the Volta, Brong-Ahafo and Northern Regional Coordinating Councils (RCCs), National House of Chiefs and Members of Parliament from the relevant regions.
398. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to Article 5(5) of the 1992 Constitution, the Ministry is collaborating with the Electoral Commission to facilitate the passage of a





Constitutional Instrument (CI) for the conduct of the referendum scheduled for 27<sup>th</sup> December, 2018.

399. The Ministry will facilitate the proper functioning of the newly created regions in 2019. In addition, series of Information, Education and Communication (IE&C) programmes will be carried out to ensure effective participation in the development of the newly created regions.

## **PARLIAMENT OF GHANA**

### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

#### **Parliamentary Business Programme**

400. In the discharge of its constitutional mandate, Parliament held a number of sittings to consider 11 Legislative Instruments (L.I.s), 40 International Agreements, 92 Reports from the Committees of the House on operations of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), among others. Parliament also passed 13 bills into Acts.
401. Parliament admitted 169 parliamentary questions and 96 statements on key policy issues of governance, project management and the economy. The Committees of Parliament also undertook 96 monitoring visits to see at first hand the progress of implementation of selected projects approved in sector budgets.
402. Mr. Speaker, the Public Accounts Committee held 43 public sittings in all the 10 regions to consider and report on the 2016 Auditor-General’s Report, on the Public Accounts of Ghana (Polytechnics) for the year ended December, 2015, the Public Accounts of Ghana (MMDAs) for the year ended December, 2015, as well as the Public Accounts of Ghana (Pre-University Education Institutions) for the years ended December, 2015 and 2016.
403. In line with the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP), 53 recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee were implemented, resulting in the recovery of an amount of GH¢96,352,254.00 to the State.
404. In 2019, Parliament will continue to discharge its constitutional mandate in the areas of legislation, oversight and representation. The recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee will be tracked in support of achieving the objectives of NACAP.
405. Mr. Speaker, as part of efforts to go paperless and improve the timeliness of service delivery, Parliament automated some business processes including the



digitisation of the production of the daily Hansard and the implementation of the “Table Office” Management Information Systems (TOMIS) under the e-Parliament Project. In addition, the development of an oversight tool (Web-Based GIS Database Application) for monitoring projects approved in the national budget in real time is currently running in 30 districts. In 2019, 50 additional districts will be connected onto the Web-Based GIS Database to monitor projects approved in the national budget in real time.

406. Parliament will complete its Physical Infrastructure Enhancement Project, which commenced in 2018 to provide office accommodation for the remaining 23 MPs and Secretariats of parliamentary committees and to improve security infrastructure within the parliamentary precinct. It will also pursue reforms including the strengthening of the Budget and Fiscal Office and the Legal Services and Drafting Department to assist MPs in introducing Private Members’ Bills as well as the commencement of the Parliamentary Assurance Project.

## **AUDIT SERVICE**

### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

#### **Audit Operations Programme**

407. Mr. Speaker, the Service completed and submitted eight (8) Audit reports for the 2017 financial year to Parliament. The reports were derived from the execution of 3,080 out of the planned 3,535 audits. The Service also undertook a number of special audits including the payroll audits for eight (8) out of ten (10) regions. A comprehensive report will be issued as soon as the audits are completed.
408. In 2019, the Service will audit 3,990 entities including MDAs, MMDAs and pre-university educational institutions. The Service will also conduct audits in the areas of procurement and contract administration; oil and gas exploration; and performance of international assignments, among others. Stakeholder engagements on the provisions and implementation of disallowance, surcharge and asset declaration will be organised with the aim of deepening good governance in the public sector.



## **PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION**

### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

#### **Public Services Human Resource Management Programme**

409. Mr. Speaker, to strengthen control around entrance, exit, promotions and positions across the public sector, the Commission made good progress on the implementation of the Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS). Sixty public institutions covering 451,247 staff representing 84.35 percent of the workforce on government payroll were activated on the HRMIS. The Commission is expected to roll out the system to cover all public institutions by the end of 2019.
410. The Commission organised series of training and sensitisation workshops for members of Governing Boards/Councils, Chief Executive Officers and Directors to ensure the effective application of the Public Service Governance Manual throughout the entire Public Service. In 2019, the Commission will continue the training and sensitisation drive in order to improve effective corporate governance in the public service.

## **ELECTORAL COMMISSION**

### **Performance in 2018 and outlook for 2019**

411. Mr. Speaker, as part of government policy to enhance economic opportunities as well as promote effective governance, Government proposed the creation of six new regions (Western North, Oti, Bono East, Ahafo, Savannah and North East) following recommendations from the Commission of Enquiry. The Commission will conduct a referendum for possible creation of the new regions by the close of 2018. Phase I of the voter registration exercise is completed while voter and electoral education on the referendum is ongoing.
412. The Lower Manya Krobo District Level Elections were conducted and the Biometric Voters' Register expanded to include persons who qualified to be registered in accordance with the law. Exhibition of the voters' register to make it more credible and accurate for the conduct of referendum was carried out.
413. In 2019, the Commission will conduct the District Assembly Elections in all 254 MMDAs. The Electoral Commission was notified about the plans of government to amend Article 55 (3) of the 1992 Constitution. The possible amendment of this entrenched provision shall require the Electoral Commission to conduct a referendum in 2019 to enable Ghanaians decide whether to allow political participation in local government elections.



## MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION

### 2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019

#### International Cooperation Programme

414. Mr. Speaker, in line with Ghana’s international cooperation efforts and government’s policy of Good Neighbourliness, His Excellency the President of the Republic together with the President of Guinea played a pivotal role in the mediation of the political crisis involving the ruling Government and the opposition in Togo and brokered peace in that country. H.E the President also attended the investiture of the Presidents of Liberia and Sierra Leone, while the President of Liberia visited Ghana.
415. Mr. Speaker, the President of the Republic also paid a state visit to South Africa where the two leaders reaffirmed the strong historical and fraternal relations between the two countries. Recognizing the ever-growing economic cooperation between the countries, the two Heads of State decided to elevate the Permanent Joint Commission for Cooperation to a Bi-National Commission to be presided over by the Heads of State.
416. Mr. Speaker, Ghana and Cote d’Ivoire also signed an agreement on plotting all seven coordinates to determine the maritime boundary as per the ruling in October, 2017, by the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS).
417. Mr. Speaker, Ghana hosted the fifth meeting of the Presidential Task Force on the ECOWAS Single Currency Programme. The Meeting brought together the Presidents of Togo, Niger, Cote d’Ivoire as well as the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance and Governors of the Central Banks in the sub-region. Ghana at the end of the meeting reiterated its commitment to achieve the convergence criteria and to use the ECO.
418. Mr. Speaker, the fifth session of the Ghana–France Political Dialogue was held in Paris, France to discuss French language cooperation, Research and higher education cooperation, Climate change, the *Forum de Paris sur la paix* (Paris Peace Conference), maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea as well as migration and cooperation on UN matters and regional peace and security.
419. Government opened new Resident Consular Posts in Niamey, Niger and Tripoli, Libya with the aim to better serve our compatriots and to play a pivotal role in finding solutions to immigration and security related issues, as well as, strengthen the bilateral and economic ties with those countries. Government also



opened a Resident Diplomatic Mission in Oslo, Norway and two Consulates–General in Port Louis, Mauritius and Guangzhou, China.

420. Mr. Speaker, in line with its commitments to the African Union, Ghana signed the Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement Consolidated Text, the Kigali Declaration and the Protocol on Free Movement of People in Africa. Ghana and Kenya became the first countries to ratify and deposit the instrument of ratification with the African Union Commission in Addis Ababa. H.E. the President also participated in the 31<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session of the African Union Heads of State and Government in Nouakchott, Mauritania.

#### **Passport Administration Programme**

421. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry completed the construction of two additional Passport Application Centres (PACs) at Koforidua and Tema in the Eastern and Greater Accra Regions, respectively. In addition, the Ministry rolled out on-line passport application service at all the existing PACs.

### **MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

#### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

#### **Economic Policy Management Programme**

422. Mr. Speaker, the successful completion of the 5th, 6th and 7th reviews of the IMF Extended Credit Facility (ECF) Programme, facilitated the disbursement of US\$191 million, bringing total disbursements under the programme to about US\$764.1 million.
423. To ensure irreversibility of gains made under the programme, an exit strategy was developed and incorporated into the 2019-2022 Fiscal Strategy Document. Government intends to legislate fiscal rules and institutionalize a social partnership arrangement to ensure sustainability of gains made.
424. Mr. Speaker, the first and second phases of the Agriculture Census which is expected to provide reliable information for the Agricultural sector for effective decision making is underway and is expected to be completed by the end of 2018.
425. In 2019, the Ghana Statistical Service will carry out pre-enumeration activities and a Trial Census prior to the main census in 2020. In this regard, the GSS commenced cartographic work based on the Administrative and Local Government structure of the country.



426. As part of interventions aimed at improving governance of State Owned Enterprises, a study on GoG equity holdings was concluded. A new Portfolio Management Strategy based on the conclusions and findings of the study will be implemented in 2019.
427. Mr. Speaker, the State Interests and Governance Authority (SIGA) Bill was prepared and submitted to Cabinet in 2018 for consideration and approval. The SIGA Bill is expected to centralise the framework for overseeing Government interests and governance of SOEs, JVCs, and other state entities including regulatory bodies. The Bill will be submitted to Parliament after Cabinet approval.
428. The Ministry published the 2017 State Ownership Report as part of efforts to improve transparency in the SOEs sector. The Report covered 49 SOEs and JVCs, while highlighting the individual and sectoral performance of the entities. On the back of this report, the 2018 Policy and Governance Forum for the SOE sector was organised. The High-Level Forum attracted over 350 participants representing about 59 SOEs and 11 JVCs, eight CSOs as well as 17 media organisations. The Forum also discussed other policy reforms and interventions, which will inform government policy in the SOE sector.
429. Mr. Speaker, Cabinet considered the PPP Bill and directed further work and stakeholder consultations to improve the current form of the Bill. The Bill will be resubmitted to Cabinet in 2019 for approval and subsequently to Parliament for passage into law.
430. The Project Development Facility (PDF), which will finance transaction advisory services and preparation of key infrastructure projects was established. The PDF will be funded through annual budgetary allocations approved by Parliament, loans and grants from development partners and recoveries of project development fees at financial close to be paid by the selected private investor. The PDF will operate as a revolving fund.
431. Mr. Speaker, to improve public investment management in the country, a comprehensive Public Investment Management (PIM) Reform Action Plan based on PIM capacity assessment was completed. The Ministry will also complete the development of the PIM regulations, operation manuals and associated guidelines and templates to regulate preparation and the delivery of public investment projects. Comprehensive capacity building for public officials in strategic planning, PIM and project management will be carried out in 2019.





432. The Ministry developed and launched the Public Investment Management (PIM) System as part of the reform agenda to electronically integrate all financial management operations and bring efficiency to government business. The system is designed to run as a database for all public infrastructure projects irrespective of their funding source. The system will generate an integrated bank of projects, prioritised and coded for implementation through the Public Investment Plan (PIP), the Budget Module and the Ghana Integrated Financial Management System (GIFMIS) financial module.
433. Mr. Speaker, as part of government efforts to institutionalize an efficient asset management framework under the National Asset Protection Programme (NAPP), a draft Ghana Asset Management Corporation (GAMCORP) Bill was prepared and submitted to Cabinet. GAMCORP when established will resolve issues related to the absence of a comprehensive inventory and the lack of coordination in the management of state assets and is expected to be operationalized in 2019.
434. Mr. Speaker, developing a vibrant mortgage and housing finance market is key to social equity, economic development and job creation. In this regard, Government has initiated the establishment of a Mortgage and Housing Finance Scheme with an initial amount of GH¢40.0 million for the pilot phase. Five banks were selected to kick-start the process and an interim Management Board was set up to supervise the implementation of the Scheme.
435. Mr. Speaker, as part of efforts to promote Anti-Money Laundering and prevent the financing of terrorism, Ghana submitted the first follow-up Report of the Second Round of Mutual Evaluation at the 29th Inter-Governmental Action group against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA). Ghana was commended for the initiative taken to update guidelines in the financial sector to be consistent with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) revised recommendations.
436. The GEXIM Board had approved an amount of GH¢782.64 million for 39 projects nationwide. These projects include pharmaceuticals, poultry farms, cereal productions as well as cashew, shea butter and palm oil processing. The largest share of financial support was towards the improvement of the Pharmaceuticals and Drugs manufacturing companies to meet the local demand for drugs and to export to other neighbouring countries.
437. Mr. Speaker, Government will support the Ghana Export-Import Bank (GEXIM) to implement Government’s export and industrialisation programmes, including





the 1D1F Initiative. The GEXIM will also raise adequate funds to pursue an aggressive export financing programme.

**Revenue Mobilisation and Management Programme**

438. Mr. Speaker, in the 2018 Budget statement, Government announced a number of tax measures to stimulate investment, improve compliance and expand the tax base. In this regard, the Income Tax (Amendment) (No.2) Act, 2017 (Act, 956) was enacted to provide for the following:
- Tax Breaks to help position Ghana as a Higher Education Hub;
  - Tax Incentives for Young Entrepreneurs;
  - Review of the Income Tax Threshold to peg the tax free threshold to the minimum wage;
  - Abolish the 7.5 percent income tax on the commission of lotto agents and tax on lotto winnings; and
  - Extension of the National Fiscal Stabilization Levy and Special Import Levy.
439. To provide for a change from an ad valorem rate on the ex-depot price of petroleum products listed in the Schedule to a specific rate of tax per litre, the Special Petroleum Tax (Amendment) Act, 2018 (Act, 965) was passed to amend the Special Petroleum Tax Act, 2014 (Act 879).
440. The VAT Act, 2013 (Act 870) was amended (VAT Amendment-No.2 Act 2017 (Act 954) to provide for the introduction of a VAT withholding scheme for suppliers as a compliance tool. The Amendment empowers the Commissioner-General of GRA to appoint a person as an agent to withhold VAT on payments made to suppliers who are VAT registered.
441. A Tax amnesty was granted as an incentive for all category of tax payers to register and file their Tax returns from January to September 2018. The Tax Amnesty Act, 2017 (Act 955), was passed to give legal backing to the implementation of the Amnesty.
442. Mr. Speaker, government developed a draft comprehensive national policy on Non-Tax Revenue to address the fragmentation of legislation and policy framework under which the various forms of Non-Tax Revenue are determined and collected. In 2019, stakeholder consultations on the policy will be organised to solicit views and finalize the policy.
443. In 2019, the Ministry will put in place measures to ensure that all payments in respect of services rendered and goods supplied by MDAs are made directly to commercial banks for onward transfer into the designated fund/accounts at the



Bank of Ghana to improve disclosure levels. A new electronic solution will also be procured to improve the accounting of IGF collections by MDAs.

444. Mr. Speaker, the Earmarked Funds Capping and Realignment Act, 2017 (Act 947) was passed in 2017 to provide a cap on earmarked funds to ensure that revenue encumbered by the earmarked funds, as a result of allocations is 25 percent of tax revenue. The Act also empowers the Minister, in consultation with relevant Sector Ministers to review the enactments under which the earmarked funds are established and to make a determination as to whether or not a particular earmarked fund has outlived its purpose.
445. Consistent with Section 6 of the Act, the Ministry in 2019, will conduct a review of selected earmarked funds to determine whether or not they have outlived their purpose.

**Expenditure Management Programme**

446. Mr. Speaker, extensive stakeholder consultations on the draft regulations for the Public Financial Management Act, 2016, (Act 921) (PFMA) are underway. The regulations will include explicit provisions for fiscal rules and is expected to be passed in 2019.
447. The 2017 Annual Report on the Management and Reporting of the Energy Sector Levies and Accounts (ESLA) was published and distributed to all relevant stakeholders in the Energy Sector. Additionally, the draft amendment to the Act, (Act 899) as amended Act 946, was finalized and submitted to the Attorney-General’s office for drafting.
448. The 2017 Annual Report on the Utilization of the Annual Budget Funding Amount which served as an input for the preparation of the Annual Petroleum Reconciliation Report was submitted to Parliament.
449. The Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS) utilization expansion programme was pursued in earnest within the year. The GIFMIS Financial module was expanded to cover four Statutory Fund Agencies and was also deployed to 216 MMDAs. The budget module (Hyperion) was modified to track the SDGs and is ready for implementation.
450. To improve overall efficiency in payroll management, government initiated procurement processes to outsource payroll management on a pilot basis for implementation in 2019.



451. Mr. Speaker, Government, in its quest to strengthen cash and treasury management, is in the process of designing a government wide cash management solution that will provide an automated cash flow forecasting model, to assist MDA/MMDAs forecast their cash requirements as well as broaden the government's utilization of the Treasury Single Account (TSA).
452. In 2019, the Ministry, will continue to rationalize public expenditures by strengthening commitment control and cash management, improving treasury and risk management and realigning statutory funds to reduce rigidities in budget allocation to fund priority projects objectives.
453. In accordance with Section 3 (p) of the Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663) (Public Procurement, Act 2016 (Act 914), as amended) which mandates the PPA to maintain a centralised database of suppliers, contractors and consultants and a record of prices to assist in the work of procurement entities, the PPA introduced an online supplier registration portal which took effect in June, 2018.
454. Mr. Speaker, the cost of publicly funded infrastructure has been largely determined in a manner that does not ensure value for money and the state loses considerable resources as a result. To address this challenge, plans are far advanced to standardise designs and the cost of various Health Infrastructure (such as CHPS, Polyclinics, District Hospitals and Regional Hospitals), Education Infrastructure (Kindergartens, Primary Schools, Senior High Schools, Dormitories, Science Laboratories) as well as Roads. The design will guide procurement process for the delivery of these categories of infrastructure.

#### **Public Debt Management Programme**

455. Mr. Speaker, in line with the macro-fiscal framework and in accordance with the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921), the Ministry successfully published the 2018-2021 Medium Term Debt Management Strategy (MTDS).
456. To improve transparency and accountability of debt management operations, the second edition of the Annual Public Debt Report for the 2017 financial year was published. The 2018 Public Debt Report will be prepared and presented to Parliament in 2019. The Ministry also prepared the borrowing guidelines to regulate loan acquisition for MDAs and SOEs.
457. To minimize the effect of contingent liabilities arising from the financial sector, the Ministry will, in 2019, extend the credit risk assessment to cover Financial Institutions. This will allow for early identification, monitoring and mitigation of risk emanating from the financial institutions.



458. Mr. Speaker, over the medium term, Government will continue to carry out its mandate to manage the public debt to sustainable levels. The MTDS and an Annual Borrowing and Recovery Plan will be updated to reflect new funding options and prevailing economic conditions.

**Petroleum Risk Management**

459. In the 2018 Budget, Government committed to developing a petroleum risk management programme to mitigate the economic impacts of global crude price volatility. In the last year, a strong recovery in global crude prices has brought to bear the full brunt of Government’s 2015 price deregulation policy. The Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Energy, and the NPA have worked closely over the past months to develop a strategy to reduce volatility in pump prices by limiting consumers’ expenditure against upward price movements.
460. Far from a subsidy, the risk management programme will, on one tier, address the significant influence of foreign exchange rate depreciation on pump prices by working with the Bulk Distribution Companies to rationalize US-dollar supply for the importation of petroleum products. On a second tier, Government will purchase insurance instruments from the international market to limit consumers’ expenditure on petroleum products when there are upward movements in global crude prices. The Ministry of Finance has developed a strategy document to establish the petroleum risk management framework and define the procedures and controls for the effective management of Ghana’s risks that arise through the country’s petroleum export and import activities.

**Internal Audit Agency**

461. Mr. Speaker, as I noted in the Mid-Year Fiscal Policy Review Statement to this august House, there is the need to restructure and strengthen the Internal Audit Function in the public sector to play its expected role in ensuring effective risk management, control and improvements in governance processes in the public sector.
462. The Ministry of Finance is currently supporting the Internal Audit Agency to conduct extensive stakeholder consultations as part of the key processes that will lead to restructuring the Internal Audit Agency. This will help to align the activities of Internal Auditing to national objectives.

**AUDITOR-GENERAL’S REPORT**

463. Mr. Speaker, under Section 21 (6b) of the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921), the Minister for Finance is required in presenting the annual



budget, to include a memorandum specifying the measures taken by government to implement in the ensuing financial year, the recommendations of Parliament in respect of the report of the Auditor-General. These measures being undertaken by government to implement the recommendations have been reported in appendix 12.

## **MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

#### **Decentralisation Programme**

464. Mr. Speaker, consistent with the implementation of the roadmap on the election of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Chief Executives (MMDCEs), the Ministry organised 10 Regional-based sensitisation and awareness raising workshops. The workshops targeted key actors in local governance including Traditional Authorities, CSOs, FBOs, MMDCEs, Assembly Members, MPs, Political Parties and the Media. The Ministry also met with the Parliamentary Select Committee on Local Government and the National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) as well as special interest groups. The Bill for the amendment of the Constitution has been gazetted to pave way for the referendum in 2019.
465. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry completed the integration of the District Development Facility (DDF) principles with the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF). The DACF serves as the counterpart fund and triggers the release of the Development Partner (DP) component of the DDF. The District Assembly Performance Assessment Tool (DPAT) was introduced to replace the FOAT.
466. District Chief Executives (DCEs) and Coordinating Directors were appointed to all 38 newly created Districts. Core staff were also posted to all the Districts. Management Units for the newly created Districts were established.
467. Mr. Speaker, 35 out of 48 administrative blocks, being constructed for District Assemblies, were completed and handed over. Additional five blocks are at various stages of completion. The Ministry also awarded 20 contracts for the construction of additional District Offices for Assemblies created in 2007.
468. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry through the Office of the Head of Local Government Service (OHLGS), engaged 1,049 staff (including Procurement and Human Resource Managers) into the Service. In addition, 226 individual Performance Management Agreements were signed with 10 Regional Co-ordinating Councils (RCCs) and 216 MMDAs. Also, three Operational Manuals for the establishment of Social Welfare and Community Development, Physical Planning and Legal



Departments were drafted to facilitate the establishment and operation of these Departments.

469. In 2019, the Ministry will facilitate the District Level Elections for Assembly and Unit Committee Members. It will also continue consultations and advocacy towards the referendum aimed at amending the entrenched provision of Article 55(3) and non-entrenched provision of Article 243(1) of the 1992 Constitution to allow political parties to sponsor candidates in any local elections and pave the way for the election of MMDCEs. The referendum will be conducted alongside the District Level Elections.
470. The Ministry will complete the establishment of the District Centres of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) to serve as support data Centres of the District Planning and Coordinating Units (DPCUs). The DCACT will analyse data and monitor the progress of interventions, and guide investor decision-making. The Ministry will also review the Local Economic Development (LED) Policy and develop a roadmap for its implementation.
471. In 2019, the Ministry will continue collaborating with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) in implementing the Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD) and the Modernising Agriculture in Ghana (MAG) programmes. Also, the Ministry will review the Local Economic Development (LED) Policy and Operational Manual and develop a Roadmap for its implementation.

**Local Level Development and Management Programme**

472. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry through the Department of Community Development is providing training to about 4,781 youth consisting of 2,064 males and 2,717 females in technical and vocational skills in 25 Community Development Vocational and Technical Institutes (CDVTIs). In addition, the Ministry is promoting the Alternative Livelihood Programme in 18 districts affected by illegal mining activities. On average, 33 beneficiaries from each of the Districts, totalling 500 persons, were selected and enrolled in 11 CDVTIs.
473. In 2019, the Department of Community Development will retool and upgrade two CDVTIs, to provide technical and vocational education for 3,000 youth and build the capacity of 1,000 social workforce in child and family welfare for child protection programme. It will continue to provide alternative livelihood skills training for 1,250 persons to address the challenges of illegal mining activities.
474. The Department of Parks and Gardens cultivated medicinal and aromatic plant species for conservation while rare and endangered plant species were identified





and multiplied. Various communities, districts and other organised groups were supplied with 97,103 tree and ornamental seedlings for urban afforestation.

475. In 2019, the Department will maintain 1,500,000m<sup>2</sup> of landscape sites in major cities and towns. Out of which, 132,480m<sup>2</sup> of road reservation, from the National Theatre to Ayi Mensah will be developed. The ‘Kawukudi’ open-space will be transformed into a recreational park.
476. Mr. Speaker, Phase I of the redevelopment of the Kumasi Central Market and Kejetia Infrastructure Project to enhance socio-economic and commercial activities was completed. In 2019, the Phase II of the Project that includes the construction of over 10,000 additional stores and stalls will commence.
477. The Ministry completed feasibility studies for four PPP markets in Tamale, Nkoranza, Asokore Mampong and Asesewa, and begun the processes of identifying investors. In 2019, feasibility studies will be conducted for the construction of a Market Complex at Sekondi and Takoradi in the Western Region.
478. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry drafted the Rural Development Policy and submitted to Cabinet for consideration and approval. The Ministry also implemented the Labour-Intensive Public Works (LIPW) programme, under the Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP), and completed all on-going sub-projects bringing the total number of sub-projects to 942 nationwide.
479. In 2019, the Ministry will begin the implementation of the Ghana Secondary Cities Support Project (GSCSP) as the successor to the Local Government Capacity Support Project; and Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP), jointly with the MoGCSP as the successor to the Ghana Social Opportunities Project.

#### **Births and Deaths Registration Programme**

480. Mr. Speaker, as part of efforts to improve statistics for national planning, the Ministry, through the Births and Deaths Registry registered a total of 311,526 births, representing 36 percent coverage, and 28,829 deaths representing 10 percent coverage for deaths as at June 30, 2018, out of 870,734 projected births and 300,444 expected deaths.





## **NATIONAL MEDIA COMMISSION**

### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

#### **Media Regulation and Management Programme**

481. Mr. Speaker, the Commission received 17 complaints, of which seven were resolved amicably, eight complaints remained outstanding and one was struck out. One complaint was redirected to the Ghana Police Service since it bordered on assault.
482. The Commission organised Digital Migration fora in Sunyani, Tamale, Ho, Koforidua and Cape Coast to solicit views for a policy document. In anticipation of the switch-on to the digital platform, the Commission initiated the development of a National Content Policy in consultation with the media and other stakeholders. Sensitization workshops will be organised in 2019 for all relevant stakeholders.

## **NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION**

### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

#### **National Development Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Programme**

483. Mr. Speaker, the Commission finalized the preparation of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2018-2021) based on the President's Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies. The Policy Framework served as the basis for Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) as well as Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) to prepare their sector and district plans, respectively.
484. The Commission prepared Ghana's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicator baseline report, which provides the status of the SDGs targets at the beginning of the 15-year timeline. The report will serve as a benchmark against which achievement of SDGs will be tracked.
485. The Commission held a number of coordination meetings around various thematic issues such as inclusive growth, nutrition, population and implementation of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF). These meetings were convened to streamline and ensure effective implementation of key Government flagship priority programmes.



486. Mr. Speaker, in 2019, the Commission will establish Cross-sectoral Planning Groups as required by Act 479, to coordinate decentralized planning. The Commission will continue to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2018-2021) as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), African Union's (AU's) Agenda 2063 and other multi-sectoral issues.
487. In 2019, the Commission will also finalize the Public Policy Formulation Guidelines, the Policy and Legislative Almanac Application, and the Ghana Infrastructure Plan.
488. Mr. Speaker, the Commission will prepare the SDGs Voluntary National Review (VNR) and report on the country's experience and progress towards the 2019 High Level Political Forum (HLPF) on sustainable development organised by the UN. The VNR will give Ghana the opportunity to share its SDGs implementation arrangements and processes as well as progress on implementation with the global community.
489. The Commission will complete the development of an ICT-based national M&E System with capability for real-time monitoring and build capacity within MDAs and MMDAs in utilizing ICT for plan preparation, monitoring and evaluation. The use of the ICT-Based model will be supplemented with field monitoring to assess the performance of sectors and districts.

## **MINISTRY OF INFORMATION**

### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

490. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry organised two National Policy Summits; 100 Town Hall Meetings; and 10 Meet-the-Press Events to inform and engage the media and citizens on government policies, programmes and projects. These programmes will empower the citizenry with information to ensure increased political inclusion and ownership of public policies.
491. In accordance with government's quest to deepen transparency and accountability, the Ministry will organise four National Policy Summits, 60 town hall meetings, 144 press briefings and 52 Ghana@Work Campaigns in 2019. The Ministry will also undertake DCEs weekly communication activities to increase the frequency of engagement between MMDCEs and the citizenry in their areas of jurisdiction.
492. Mr. Speaker, the Information Services Department (ISD) organised three public education campaigns to sensitize the public on the 2018 budget, agricultural census and payment of taxes to enhance citizen awareness of government



programmes. In 2019, the ISD will undertake four public education campaigns to create public awareness of government programmes and projects.

493. In 2019, the Ministry will pursue the application of a development communication model to communicate government flagship programmes. This is expected to secure wide public commitment and support in furtherance of the smooth implementation of the flagship programmes.

## **MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

494. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry organised a programme under the theme ‘Enhancing Leadership for Good Governance’ for Members of Parliament (MPs) and Metropolitan, Municipal and District Chief Executives (MMDCEs) from the Southern, Middle and Northern Belts of the country.
495. The Ministry also engaged the core leadership of Parliament to discuss contentious issues that affected the credibility of Parliament for the advancement of Ghana’s democracy. The meeting brought together the entire core leadership of Parliament, representatives of CSOs and some members of the Advisory Board of the Ministry.
496. In 2019, the Ministry will deepen good governance through strengthening the oversight functions of Parliament, deepening political and administrative decentralization. Further to this, the ministry will encourage the participation of Civil Society Organizations and the citizenry in the formulation and implementation of public policies and programmes for sustainable development.



## **ECONOMIC SECTOR**

497. The overall goal of the government’s economic development strategies, over the medium term, is to build a prosperous society. This entails: optimising the key sources of economic growth; building a strong and resilient economy, capable of withstanding internal and external shocks; enhancing a competitive and enabling business environment; transforming agriculture and industry; and developing robust tourism and creative arts industries. The focus areas of the economic sector are: strong and resilient economy; sustainable and reliable energy; industrial transformation; science, technology and innovation; private sector development, agriculture and rural development; fisheries and aquaculture development; and tourism and creative arts development.
498. Interventions in the Economic Sector are also geared towards the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, and 17; and the African Union (AU) Agenda 1, 4, 5, 7, 9, and 20; seeking to promote productive activities, decent job creation and inclusive economic growth.

## **MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

#### **Food Security and Emergency Preparedness Programme**

499. Mr. Speaker, following a year of implementation of the Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJs) Programme, the sector witnessed a growth rate of 8.4 percent in 2017. This was after almost a decade of erratic performance with an average growth rate of 3.4 percent. It is important to mention that significant yield increases were recorded in 2017 compared to 2016 levels for selected crops; maize yield increased by 67 percent from 1.8mt/ha to 3.0mt/ha; rice yield increased by 48 percent from 2.7mt/ha to 4.0mt/ha and soya yield increased by 150 percent from 1mt/ha to 2.5mt/ha. The success achieved is an indication of government efforts towards the transformation and modernization of agriculture.
500. On account of the success, government implemented an expanded version of the PFJ in 2018 with more ambitious targets. Compared with a target of 500,000 farmers, a total of 577,000 farmers were supplied with subsidized fertilizers and seeds for the 2018 cropping season.
501. Mr. Speaker, a total of 278,000 farmers were captured on the biometric database and the exercise is still on-going. In 2019, the Planting for Food and Jobs Programme will continue with a target enrolment of one million farmers and registration of additional 500,000 farmers on the biometric farmer database system.



502. In 2018, a total of 183,000mt of fertilizers, 7,600mt of seeds and cassava planting materials were distributed across the country. In 2019, about 13,000mt of subsidized seeds for priority crops (cereals, legumes and vegetables) and 200,000 bundles of cassava planting materials; 438,900mt subsidized inorganic fertilizer and 30,000mt of organic fertilizers will be distributed. It is estimated that the distribution of the subsidized inputs to the farmers will translate into a total of 1.2 million metric tonnes of additional production of cereals and legumes.
503. Mr. Speaker, to improve extension service delivery, 2,700 extension agents and other relevant staff are being recruited. Government distributed 216 brand new pickups to the Departments of Agriculture of the District Assemblies. In addition, 3,000 motorbikes were procured for distribution to extension agents.
504. The Fall Army Worm (FAW) was first detected in Ghana in 2016. In 2017, about 14,000 hectares of maize fields were destroyed. In 2018, the pest was brought under control with the destruction of only 78 hectares of maize fields using a total of 120,000 litres and 20,000kg of pesticides. This significant drop was as a result of early planning, sensitization, training of extension agents and farmers, as well as timely distribution of chemicals to all the 216 districts. To maintain vigilance in 2019, the Ministry will adopt the same approach to keep the pest under control.
505. Mr. Speaker, two facilities worth US\$216 million will become available for import of farm machinery and equipment suitable for smallholders in 2019. The machinery and equipment for land preparation, planting, harvesting and primary processing will be used to revive the 168 existing Agricultural Mechanization Services Centres (AMSECs) as well as establish new ones where necessary.
506. The Ministry trained 212 tractor operators and mechanics on effective handling and maintenance of agricultural machinery. This, for the first time includes 62 women. Training will continue in 2019 as more farm machinery are introduced into the agricultural sector.
507. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry through Ghana Irrigation Development Authority (GIDA), continued the development of irrigation projects initiated in 2017. These included Tamne Phase I dam which is 84 percent complete and the fully completed Zakpalsi, Kornorkle, Uwasi, Atidzive-Ayiteykorfe and Aka Basin dams, making available 83 hectares of land for irrigation.
508. In 2019, Government will continue the development of Tamne Phase II, Mprumem and Piiyiri dams and rehabilitation of Guo, Kpong Left and Right



banks, Tono, Ohawu, Weta and Ashaiman irrigation schemes which will make available a total of 9,850 hectares.

509. Mr. Speaker, designs for rehabilitation of Sankana (UWR), Tanoso (BAR), Kpando-Torkor, (VR) Amate (ER), Libga and Golinga (NR) as well as 12 small dams under the One-Village-One-Dam programme are completed and construction will start in 2019. In addition, designs for 180 dugouts are also completed for construction under the remit of the Ministry of Special Development Initiatives.
510. To increase access to water for crop and animal watering, a 100ha land will be put under irrigation through surface water abstraction with solar water pumps while 200 boreholes mounted with solar water pumps will be drilled throughout the country to harness groundwater.
511. Mr. Speaker, vegetable production and exports suffered some setback in 2015, when the European Union imposed a ban on selected vegetables exported to the European Market. Through prudent measures implemented by a National Task Force established by the Ministry, the ban was lifted in December, 2017, which opened opportunities for increased production and exports of vegetables.
512. In order to establish strong agribusinesses to attract Ghanaian youth and international investors, as well as place the country as a key competitor in the export of fresh vegetables and flowers, the Ministry introduced the concept of greenhouse villages in 2017. The greenhouse villages will each house 13 commercial greenhouses of 5,000 square meters with additional facilities such as nursery, post-harvest packing houses, cooling rooms, auditorium, accommodation, offices, access roads and electricity, among others.
513. To date, a total of 143 graduates have been trained, of which 51 are currently undergoing eleven months hands on training in Israel to sharpen their skills in green house technology. The trainees will be equipped with necessary tools and funding to establish their own enterprises at the greenhouse villages upon return to the country. The Ministry completed the greenhouse village at Dawhenya consisting of five hectares of greenhouse structures with both training and commercial production sections. In 2019, two more greenhouse villages will be constructed at Akumadan in Ashanti Region and Kasoa in Central Region.

#### **Increased Growth in Income Programme**

514. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry through the National Livestock Breeding Stations produced and distributed 2,210 improved species of various livestock to 305





farmers. In 2019, sheep and piggery production will be promoted by stocking the National Livestock Breeding Stations with 50,000 sheep and goats and 8,000 pigs to be distributed to 8,000 farmers.

515. To reduce the incidence of diseases and increase meat production, 6 million doses of NDI-2 vaccines and 2 million doses each of Hitchner B1 strain and Lasota as well as 1.3 million doses of IBD (Gumboro) were procured. In 2019, the Ministry will procure 13 million doses of ND1-2, hitchner B1, Fowl Fox vaccine and Gumboro vaccine. Surveillances and nationwide vaccination campaign will also be conducted on avian influenza, african swine fever, poultry diseases, anthrax and rabies to curtail disease outbreaks and control.
516. Mr. Speaker, in 2019, Government will launch the livestock model of Planting for Food and Jobs called “Rearing for Food and Jobs” with the objective to increase the production of selected livestock, especially poultry. In this regard, the Ministry has constituted a stakeholder team to develop a sustainable soyabean production strategy to ensure availability of soyabean as raw material to provide feed for the poultry industry. Cattle, sheep and piggery will also be promoted.
517. To address the persistent Fulani herdsmen and food crop farmers’ conflict and increase cattle production, the Government is establishing cattle ranches in selected locations. A model ranch with a capacity of 6,000 animals was established at Wawase in the Afram Plains.
518. Mr. Speaker, to accelerate local pig production, grandparent pigs will be procured for breeding at Nungua Livestock Breeding Station and 500 pure breed of West Africa Dwarf Goats procured for Kintampo Breeding station. These interventions are expected to increase the incomes of livestock farmers and domestic production of meat to reduce the country’s meat deficit and huge imports.
- Marketing of Agricultural Produce/Product Programme**
519. Mr. Speaker, to increase storage space for anticipated increased production from PFJ, the Ministry completed the rehabilitation of five warehouses at Yendi, Tamale, Wenchi, Sunyani and Kumasi. In addition, 30 new warehouses (with the capacity of 1,000mt each) are under construction in strategically selected districts across the country. In 2019, the Ministry will construct additional 30 new warehouses (1,000mt capacity each) equipped with seed cleaners, dryers and weighing scales to minimize losses along the supply chain.
520. As part of measures to improve farmers access to markets, the National Food Buffer Stock Company (NAFCO) through licensed buying companies purchased 6,000mt of white maize, 1,730mt of rice, 1,120mt of millet, 1,220mt of groundnut





and 1,230mt of cowpea, and supplied to schools under the Free Senior High School Programme. In 2019, NAFCO will purchase 200,000mt of white maize and 100,000mt of rice to supply to the Free Senior High School Programme, the Ghana School Feeding Programme, other State Institutions, as well as holding emergency stocks.

521. As partners in ensuring regional food security, NAFCO collaborated with the ECOWAS Regional Food Security Project to hold 1,000mt of maize, 750mt of rice, 500mt of millet and 500mt of sorghum as food security stocks for ECOWAS in Tamale and Yendi warehouses.
522. Mr. Speaker, in 2019, government will launch the Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD) model of the Planting for Food and Jobs Programme. The model is aimed at promoting selected tree crops including coconut, cashew, coffee, rubber, mango and oil palm, and diversifying from the dominant cocoa crop. The Programme will distribute seedlings free of charge to farmers and will be implemented in 142 districts in all the 10 regions.

### **COCOA SECTOR**

#### **Loan Syndication**

523. Mr. Speaker, for the 2018/19 crop year, an amount of US\$1.3 billion was raised in the syndicated loan market at a coupon of LIBOR plus 60 basis points margin. The loan was raised to fund cocoa purchasing operations and also support other key activities in the cocoa sector. COCOBOD repaid the US\$1.3 billion syndicated loan for the 2017/18 cocoa season at the end of August, 2018.
524. Mr. Speaker, the current world cocoa price still remains low, after declining by about a third in the just ended 2017/2018 season. Despite the significant decline, Government maintained the producer price at GH¢7,600.00 per tonne to ensure that farmers did not unduly suffer loss of income. COCOBOD purchased 904,000 metric tonnes of cocoa during the 2017/18 season. In the current 2018/2019 crop season, Government maintained the producer price at GH¢7,600.00 per tonne and plans to purchase 900,000 tonnes.

#### **Cocoa Consumption and Processing**

525. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry is vigorously promoting cocoa consumption both domestically and internationally. The Ministry in collaboration with COCOBOD embarked on initiatives to seek market expansion for cocoa (chocolate and beverages) in Asia, particularly in the Chinese market. Domestically, cocoa drink has been incorporated into the menu for the School Feeding Programme being implemented at the Basic, Junior and Senior High School institutions.



526. Mr. Speaker, to scale up value addition to our cocoa and create jobs, Government is embarking on various policies to increase cocoa processing. In this regard, Government has initiated policies in the form of discounts and free zones benefits to incentivize the private sector to set up processing factories. A revolving working capital fund to existing local factories is being worked out to prop up qualified processors requiring assistance.

**Cocoa Rehabilitation and Intensification Programmes**

527. Mr. Speaker, COCOBOD introduced vigorous rehabilitation of existing farms, replanting of old and moribund cocoa farms as well as cutting and replanting diseased cocoa trees. An efficient cost-effective supply of free hybrid cocoa seedlings to farmers which is currently being implemented will continue.

528. Government through COCOBOD initiated the new Cocoa Rehabilitation Programme essentially to ensure the containment and control of the Cocoa Swollen Shoot Virus Disease. The disease and over-aged cocoa trees have rendered 40 percent of the country's 1.6 million hectares of cocoa cropped area unproductive. COCOBOD will in the 2018/19 crop year rehabilitate 22,850 hectares of cocoa farms by removing 25 million trees and replanting same.

**Cocoa Mass Spraying and Hi-Tech**

529. Mr. Speaker, Government will continue the Cocoa Diseases and Pests' Control Programme (CODAPEC). The 2018/19 crop year will involve private sector participation to achieve efficiency. Additionally, the Hi-Tech Fertilizer Application Programme will be continued with the high quality fertilizer that has passed through rigorous test by the Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana (CRIG). This will be distributed to farmers at subsidized prices for application to boost yield.

**Artificial Pollination**

530. Mr. Speaker, COCOBOD will continue with the hand pollination programme which started in June 2017. For the 2018/19 crop year, farmers from selected cocoa farming areas will be trained on good agronomic practices to condition their farms for increased flower production. COCOBOD will re-engage 30,000 trained pollinators to pollinate 57,600 hectares of cocoa farms.

**Cocoa Farm Irrigation and Mass Pruning**

531. Mr. Speaker, the extreme dry weather has often been a challenging factor against productivity in the cocoa sector. To assist cocoa farmers to minimize the damaging effect of the dry weather on cocoa production, COCOBOD in partnership with the private sector will roll out the cocoa farms irrigation scheme during the 2018/19 cocoa season.



532. COCOBOD during the 2017/18 crop year introduced the mass pruning exercise to improve farm condition and enhance yield per hectare. About, 99,200 hectares of cocoa farms were pruned during the past season. The pruning exercise will be scaled up during the 2018/19 crop year to cover about 200,000 hectares.

**Job Creation in Cocoa**

533. Mr. Speaker, it is envisaged that through the implementation of the rehabilitation, replanting, mass spraying, fertilizer application, hand pollination, mass pruning and cocoa farm irrigation; about 94,945 casual staff will be engaged in line with the job creation drive of Government.

**Farmers Support Schemes**

534. COCOBOD’s Scholarship Trust Fund, Child Education support programme and the support for the elimination of worst forms of Child Labour will be continued in the 2018/19 crop year. COCOBOD has made a budgetary allocation of GH¢2.74 million to support the continuing students of farmers’ wards who are on COCOBOD’s scholarship. COCOBOD will also collaborate with the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations to continue with initiatives aimed at eliminating worst forms of child labour.

**Coffee and Shea Programmes**

535. Mr. Speaker, in the 2018/19 crop season, COCOBOD made a budgetary allocation of GH¢2.04 million to support activities in the coffee sector including raising of 5 million improved coffee planting materials for free distribution to farmers. Coffee farmers will be supported with fertilizers and extension services to facilitate the growth of young plants and improve the productivity of mature coffee plants. To ensure the long-term sustainability of coffee production, reforms in the marketing of coffee will be introduced to assure farmers of ready market at remunerative prices for the coffee produced.
536. To revamp the shea industry, COCOBOD will pilot irrigation as part of Government’s aim to demystify the long gestation period of the shea plant and offer opportunity for the planting of shea as a major crop in the North. COCOBOD opened an office in Tamale which will eventually become the head office of the shea industry and operate as a regulatory body with its own sources of funding, to facilitate and monitor shea activities.



## **MINISTRY OF FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT**

### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

#### **Aquaculture Development Programme**

537. Mr. Speaker, the Aquaculture Development programme aims at increasing domestic fish production and creating additional job opportunities for unemployed youth. To this end, about 1,671 fish farms out of a target of 1,800 were provided with extension services to enhance the productive capacity of aquaculture operators.
538. In addition, 50 hatchery operators and 100 grow-out farmers were trained on biosecurity measures; modern hatchery management techniques; and good aquaculture production practices. Three public hatcheries at Ashaiman, Kona-Odumase and Veve were rehabilitated to increase fingerling production to meet the demand of fish farmers. These interventions resulted in 62,718mt of aquaculture production against a target of 88,512mt.
539. In 2019, two public hatcheries at Sankana and Dormaa-Ahenkro will be rehabilitated, and three additional ones constructed at Asankragua, Sefwi Wiawso and Nkawie to support aquaculture operators with fingerlings to increase fish production. The Ministry will also partner the private sector to build a National Aquaculture Centre at Shama for learning fish farming.
540. Mr. Speaker, to support the National Agenda for Jobs, the Ministry will roll out the “Aquaculture for Food and Jobs” (AFJ) flagship programme in 2019 to complement the ongoing “Planting for Food and Jobs” (PFJ) initiative. The AFJ Programme will be implemented in collaboration with “Feed Ghana” (module 3) and “Enterprise Ghana” (module 5) of the Nation Builders Corps (NaBCo). Under the AFJ programme, 10,200 unemployed youth will be mobilized nationwide into Aquaculture Enterprise Groups. Successful beneficiaries will be trained in modern aquaculture production techniques and supported with inputs such as fish feed, fingerlings, tanks and cages to engage in commercial fish farming.
541. As a demand-driven market strategy, the AFJ will be linked to the National School Feeding Programme to enhance the availability of fish to improve the protein intake of these schools. An estimated 7,000 additional direct and indirect jobs will be created, and 33,628mt extra fish produced.
542. Government will continue to provide support schemes to potential but financially distressed small and medium scale fish farmers to enable them enhance their



productive capacity and expand their operations. These interventions will increase total aquaculture production from 62,718mt to 122,140mt in 2019.

**Fisheries Resource Management Programme**

543. Mr. Speaker, to protect, conserve and sustainably manage marine and inland fisheries resources, the Ministry implemented a two-month “Closed Season” for industrial fishing vessels. This will be expanded to three months for all fleet in 2019. Under the Ministry’s Fisher-to-Fisher Dialogue Initiative, 11 cluster communities were sensitized on sustainable fishery resource exploitation.
544. Under the Fisheries Input Support Scheme, marine and inland fishers were provided with 69,713,125 litres of premix fuel to boost their operations. Total marine fish production stood at 152,132.05mt as against a target of 302,300mt, while the inland sub-sector recorded 46,601.17mt of fish against a target of 90,100mt. In 2019, the Ministry will facilitate regular supply of 92,259,000 litres of premix fuel, and collaborate with the private sector to facilitate the provision of 5,000 outboard motors and 55,250 bales of prescribed fishing gears to enhance the operations of marine and inland fishers.
545. The Ministry facilitated the construction of the Anloga fish landing site to enhance the productivity of fishers. In addition, detailed construction designs and Environmental Impact Assessment studies were completed for landing sites at Teshie, Axim, Winneba, Mumford and a fishing harbour complex at James Town. Actual construction on these landing sites will commence in 2019 as well as the Phase II of the Anomabo Fisheries College.

**Fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Programme**

546. Mr. Speaker, the Fisheries Law Enforcement Unit conducted 16 sea and 11 land patrols as against a target of 35 and 30, respectively. In addition, 42 vessels involved in various forms of infractions were arrested and prosecuted. A 100 percent observer mission coverage on industrial fishing vessels was achieved. Electronic monitoring systems will continue to operate on all Ghanaian and foreign flagged fishing vessels to enable effective surveillance in the Economic Exclusive Zone (EEZ) of the country. In 2019, two marine fish stock assessment surveys will also be conducted to enable the Ministry align fishing efforts to available marine fish stock.
547. The Ministry will deepen collaboration with appropriate stakeholders to enhance effective fisheries law enforcement, and establish two specialized Fisheries Prosecution Courts at Tema and Cape Coast to reduce adjudication time of fisheries infractions. In addition, over 150 fishing communities will be sensitized on fisheries laws and regulations as well as the negative effects of illegal fishing.



These interventions are intended to reduce illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing activities by 70 percent and increase the fisheries law compliance rate by 80 percent.

**Aquatic Animal Health and Postharvest Management Programme**

548. Mr. Speaker, to enhance the production of safe and quality fish and fishery products, 56 fisheries officers and 60 members of the National Fish Processors and Traders Association (NAFPTA) were trained in Fish Audit Certification and Hygienic Fish Handling methods. In addition, 250 Improved Fish Processing Facilities (Ahotor ovens) were provided to 26 fishing communities in Greater Accra, Central, Western, Eastern and Volta Regions.
549. In 2019, two fish health laboratories at Akosombo and Pong-Tamale will be rehabilitated to improve fish disease diagnosis and detection. A national biosecurity guideline will be developed to assist fish disease prevention and detection in all aquaculture establishments. Training will be provided for 50 para professional officers in aquatic animal disease detection, surveillance, control and management. An early warning fish disease detection system will also be established to provide timely preventive measures in the event of fish disease outbreaks.

**MINISTRY OF LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

**2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

**Forest and Wildlife Development and Management Programme**

550. Mr. Speaker, under the Forest sub-sector, 3,447ha of plantations out of a target of 10,000ha were established. In addition, 2,942ha of plantations out of a target of 15,000ha were established in collaboration with the private sector. Planting is currently on-going and it is expected that the annual target will be achieved before the end of the year. The Forestry Commission has so far supplied 4.1 million out of a target of 13.3 million seedlings for planting.
551. Other achievements include the maintenance of 18,972ha of established plantations and restoration of 1,841ha degraded land through the planting of 223,000 seedlings in a total area of 528.5ha under the Amenity Planting Programme (planting in urban areas, schools and other institutions). A total of 60,000 youth were engaged in the Youth in Afforestation Programme and an additional 2,590 workers engaged by private plantation developers.
552. Mr. Speaker, in 2019, the Ministry in collaboration with the private sector will establish 25,000ha of forest plantation, maintain an estimated 40,288ha of





established plantations and restore 2,500ha of degraded landscape including mining sites and illegal farms in forestry reserves. In addition, 13.3million seedlings will be procured and supplied. These are expected to create 32,250 jobs.

**Land Administration and Management Programme**

553. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry through the Lands Commission developed and adopted a roadmap to roll out the Ghana Enterprise Land Information System (GELIS). The Phase I of the project is expected to be piloted and operationalized before the end of 2018 in the following areas in Accra; District 01-Apenkwa, Abeka, Mallam, Kaneshie, Bubuashie, Circle; District 03-37 Station Area, Labone, Cantonments, Ridge, Accra Central; District 19-East Legon, Motorway, Santor (East Legon Extension); District 20-Afienny, Dawhenya, Mempeasem, Apolonia.
554. The GELIS when completed will transform the records of the Commission from manual to digital and provide consolidated central records to further improve service delivery through the introduction of online services for various land documentation processes.
555. In order to consolidate and strengthen the current land tenure arrangement and also ensure effective and efficient land administration, the Lands Commission will pursue processes leading to the enactment of the Land Bill and implementation of the Land Act. The Bill is currently before Parliament.
556. Mr. Speaker, as part of efforts to sustain and accelerate the implementation of current reforms under the Ghana Land Administration Project (LAP), a number of activities will be undertaken at the Lands Commission in 2019. These include the digitization and automation of land registration processes, the production of up to date and accurate maps through the development of orthophoto maps and other spatial data. The Ministry will also facilitate the establishment of eight additional Customary Land Secretariats (CLS) to deepen land administration at the customary level.
557. The Lands Commission will also scale up the establishment of Client Service Access Units to cover all the 10 regions. To decentralize land administration services to selected districts in the country, the construction of the Greater Accra and the Volta Regional Office complexes will continue in 2019.
558. The Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands (OASL) registered 4,829 land rights within the Customary Land Secretariats. This exceeded the target of 4,000





and also gave security to tenant farmers and lessees in terms of land rights. In 2019, OASL intends to register 5,312 land rights.

**Mineral Resources Development and Management Programme**

559. Mr. Speaker, the Minerals Commission under the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, collaborated with the Inter-Ministerial Committee against Illegal Mining to develop a roadmap for the lifting of the ban on small-scale mining in the country. A total of 220 out of 540 mine guards successfully completed training and will be deployed to help tackle the illegal mining menace.
560. Mr. Speaker, in furtherance of government's policy to develop bauxite resources and create a buoyant integrated aluminium industry in the country, the Ghana Integrated Aluminium Development Corporation (GIADEC) will be incorporated following the passage of the Bill and become fully operational from next year. GIADEC will at the outset, focus on the rapid, but controlled and responsible development of the integrated aluminium industry in Ghana, to boost the industrialisation programme.
561. Data gathered during the Mining Sector Support Programme (MSSP) in 2007/2008 within the Nkwanta South and Kadjebi Districts of the Volta Region on base metals were reviewed. After careful synthesis of the geochemical, geophysical and geological data, three distinct anomalous targets, were delineated. Evidence of the occurrence of Nickel (Ni), Cobalt (Co), Copper (Cu), Chromium (Cr) and, to some extent, Manganese (Mn) and Zinc (Zn) are to be investigated further. These will be promoted for future investment in exploration for possible commercial finds.
562. The Minerals Commission established the infrastructure and logistics framework for four Satellite Offices in Manso-Nkwanta, Diaso, Daboase and Prestea out of a planned 14 in the Ashanti, Western, Brong Ahafo, Northern and Central Regions. In addition, a District Office was established in Cape Coast. In 2019, the Commission will establish five additional offices to enhance monitoring of its operations.
563. Mr. Speaker, under the Alternative Livelihood Programme (ALP), 450,000 oil palm seedlings were supplied to 92 communities in Dunkwa and Ayanfuri. About 73 percent of 3,442 registered farmers were supplied with oil palm seedlings. In total, 7,500 acres of oil palm plantation was cultivated. A total of 2,501 farmers, made up of 1,860 males and 641 females have so far benefited from the Programme. In 2019, the Commission will continue the implementation of the ALP in mining communities to provide non-mining jobs for the unemployed youth.



It will also establish 7,500ha of oil palm plantations creating 8,000 non-mining related jobs.

564. Under the Mining Sector Programme, 481 monitoring and inspection visits were undertaken to ensure effective regulation and management of mineral resources. In 2019, the Ministry will intensify monitoring and inspection visits to ensure compliance with health, safety and environmental standards. In addition, the Government reference laboratory for gold dore assays established at the Kotoka International Airport will be used to validate the purity of gold exported out of the country.
565. Mr. Speaker, to improve governance in the mining sector, the Minerals Commission will review reports on implementation of guidelines on corporate social responsibility projects in mining communities. The Commission will also monitor and evaluate the use of mineral royalties by Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies using annual tracking mechanisms, as well as enforce provisions of the Minerals and Mining (General) Regulations 2012, L.I. 2173 on local content (Human Resource and Goods and Services). The Commission will conduct mineral exploration to identify viable areas for licensing to small scale miners.

**Compliance Measures for the Mining Industry**

566. One of the key challenges of optimizing mining revenues for the State is in the verification, assessment and collection of what is due the State. In spite of work done to address these challenges some loopholes, escape hatches, implementation weaknesses, and administrative lapses still exist. Government will intensify measures to address these challenges in the short to medium term. The additional measures will aggressively enforce existing legislation and regulations.
567. The strategies to be adopted will focus on the underlisted areas:
- Ensuring greater scrutiny of the quantity and quality of minerals produced in Ghana as the basis of revenue determination and export valuation;
  - Curbing base erosion as a source of systemic under-valuation of royalties and profits;
  - Tightening the regime that governs foreign exchange repatriation through the Bank of Ghana;
  - Capitalizing Tax Expenditures (Exemptions) and recognizing them as additional government equity holdings in mining companies; and
  - Revitalising the Inter-Agency Technical Committee on Mining



## **MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY**

### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

#### **Industrial Development Programmes One District, One Factory (1D1F)**

568. Mr. Speaker, the One District One Factory (1D1F) Initiative aims at establishing at least one factory in each district across the country. The initiative is Private Sector-led whilst the Government plays a facilitation role including providing technical assistance for the planning and implementation of projects, as well as facilitating access to credit and infrastructure support. The enterprises being established are therefore owned and managed by private investors or entrepreneurs who determine the location of their projects. In order to enhance the competitiveness of 1D1F enterprises, Cabinet this year approved a package of incentives for 1D1F companies, including tax holiday, exemption from duties and taxes on imported machinery, equipment and raw materials.
569. Mr. Speaker, by the end of this year, a total number of 79 projects would have been approved under the 1D1F and at various stages of implementation. The projects are located in following table indicates the number of Districts in the regions where the selected projects are being implemented: 22 in Greater Accra Region, 14 in Eastern Region, 13 in Ashanti Region, 13 in Brong-Ahafo Region, eight in Central Region, six in Northern Region and one each in the Western, Volta and Upper West regions. Some of the 79 projects have commenced operations, others are under construction whilst others are ready to commence implementation, having received funding approval from the Participating Financial Institutions.
570. Another set of 35 projects are going through further critical credit appraisal by the Ministry’s technical team and the Participating Financial Institutions to ensure that these projects receive financial support for smooth implementation. In addition, 22 flagship large-scale projects are to be financed under the MOTI-China National Building Materials (CNBM) USD400 million facility.
571. In 2019, government will mobilize an estimated US\$1.0 billion from various funding sources for small, medium and large scale enterprises to accelerate the industrial transformation agenda including the 1D1F programme.
572. The Ministry of Trade and Industry under the African-Polish Cooperation Framework will establish an Assemble and Manufacturing Plant for Tractors, Modern Agricultural Equipment and Machinery, for both the Ghanaian and



ECOWAS markets. This will support the Government's Industrial Transformation Agenda particularly in respect of rural industrialization

**Industrial Parks and Special Economic Zones**

573. Mr. Speaker, under the “One Region, One Park” initiative, the Ministry, the Ghana Free Zones Authority and Ghana Investment Promotion Centre are supporting private investors in the establishment of Industrial Park infrastructure. This includes facilitating access to land, providing off site infrastructural facilities, and promoting the Parks to potential anchor tenants and industries from around the world. In addition to the existing Industrial Parks, Government will, in 2019, seek Public Private Partnership investment to develop selected Industrial Park projects. This includes the proposed new Greater Kumasi Industrial City and Special Economic Zone, which covers a landmass of 5,000 acres and will incorporate the Inland Port at Boankra.
574. The current configuration of Industrial Park sites (developed and undeveloped) which provide a wide range of opportunities for locating industrial enterprises, as well as for PPP infrastructure investment are as follows:
- Greater Kumasi Industrial City Special Economic Zone (5,000 acres);
  - Sekondi Export Processing Zone (2,035 acres);
  - Shama Industrial Zone (3,200 acres);
  - Tamale Industrial Park (63 acres);
  - WestPark Industrial Estate, Shama (405 acres);
  - Tema Export Processing Zone and Multipurpose Park (2,000 acres);
  - Dawa Industrial Park;
  - Apolonia City (Mixed use development); and
  - Silicon Accra.

**Stimulus Package for Distressed Companies**

575. Mr. Speaker, during the year under review, the Ministry in collaboration with participating Financial Institutions has disbursed GH¢227.2million to 14 companies. An additional 35 companies are in the pipeline for consideration by the participating Financial Institutions in 2019.

**Strategic Anchor Industries**

576. Mr. Speaker, under the Government's Ten-Point Industrial Transformation Programme, the Ministry is facilitating investments into new Strategic Anchor Industries as new growth poles for the Ghanaian economy, including but not limited to, Automotive and Vehicle Assembly, Pharmaceuticals, Garments and Textiles, Vegetable Oils and Fats, Industrial Starch, Industrial Chemicals, and Iron and Steel.



577. In 2018, Government signed MOUs with three major global automobile companies, Volkswagen, Nissan and Sinotruk. In 2019, the three automobile assembly plants will be fully operational and a comprehensive Automotive Industry Policy will be launched to provide clear and consistent guidelines and regulations for the industry.

#### **Intellectual Property Rights**

578. Mr. Speaker, the Patents and Industrial Designs Bill is currently before Parliament. Three products are in the pipeline to be registered as Geographical Indications, when Regulations for implementation of the Geographical Indications Act are passed in 2019.
579. A total of 145 Officers from the Ghana Revenue Authority - Customs Division, Ghana Immigration Service and Ghana Police Service have been trained in Border Measures for enforcing Intellectual Property Rights. In 2019, training will be provided for Research Institutions and the Universities to commercialize their intellectual property rights, and to develop the capacity of 20 staff members of the Ghana Industrial Property Office.

#### **National Board for Small Scale Industries**

580. Mr. Speaker, the National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI), with support from the Rural Enterprise Programme (REP), assisted 1,078 Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) to access institutional credit whilst 2,259 training programmes were organised for 45,022 MSEs. In 2019, NBSSI will complete the construction of 67 Business Resources Centres (BRCs) in various districts. In addition, an in-house Business Incubator is to be established, and 94 Business Advisory Centres (BACs) upgraded.

#### **GRATIS**

581. GRATIS Foundation continued to execute its mandate of providing training to the youth in various engineering and processing fields. Out of 471 youth, 43 were trained in metal machining, 224 in welding and fabrication as well as 204 in motor vehicle technology. In addition, 137 students from engineering institutions on attachment were trained while 4 master craftsmen received training.
582. In addition, GRATIS manufactured 86 agro-processing equipment, including equipment for processing grains and cereals; sheanut, groundnuts; cassava and oil palm. In addition, GRATIS undertook 1,763 repair and maintenance, and spare parts manufacturing activities.



583. In 2019, GRATIS will complete the construction of five new Rural Technology Facilities (RTFs). This will add to the existing stock of 26 RTFs to support rural industrialization, including 1D1F.

**Central Region Development Commission (CEDECOM)**

584. Mr. Speaker, in order to promote the establishment of one Light Industrial Zone in the Central Region, CEDECOM identified 500 acres of land for industrial use in two districts of the region namely: Ekumfi and Awutu Senya East Districts. Ten salt mining entrepreneurs were supported in Komenda, Edina, Eguafo, Abream [K.E.E.A] and Mfantseman Districts to rehabilitate their dilapidated salt pans for improved yield. In addition, CEDECOM facilitated access to finance by linking three groups of palm oil processors in Twifo Hemang and Ati Mokwa districts of the region to a financier for support. In 2019, CEDECOM will be restructured to improve its capacity to support industrial transformation in the Central Region.

**Trade Development Programme**

585. Mr. Speaker, in March 2018, Ghana signed the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA), which seeks to create a Single Continental Market for goods and services in Africa. Subsequently, Parliament ratified the Agreement and Ghana was the first country in Africa to have done so.
586. In 2019, the Ministry will continue to deepen the promotion of regional and intra-regional trade and apply WTO arrangements, explore other bilateral and multilateral protocols for the promotion of domestic industries and intensify business outsourcing and sub-contracting.
587. Mr. Speaker, the newly established Ghana International Trade Commission (GITC), placed under the oversight supervision of the Ministry will continue to oversee Ghana’s compliance with World Trade Organization (WTO) international trade rules and regulations and other international trade-related issues.
588. Ghana as a member of the Commonwealth is to benefit from a two-year capacity building assistance to be jointly provided by World Customs Organization (WCO) and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) under the World Trade Organisation-Trade Facilitation Agreement (WTO-TFA). It is expected that at the end of the initiative, Ghana would have harmonized its Customs Procedures to meet international standards.
589. Mr Speaker, to increase market access for Ghanaian products in the West African market, 50 products of 20 Ghanaian companies were assisted to receive duty-free and quota-free access under the ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme (ETLS).





590. In the spirit of ECOWAS cooperation, on 26<sup>th</sup> October, 2018, Ghana and Togo commissioned the Noepe-Akanu Joint Border Post to facilitate cross-border trade between Ghana and Togo. Furthermore, the Ministry collaborated with officials of the Nigeria Customs Service in Lagos and Abuja, and at the Seme Border to successfully facilitate the exemption of STC Coaches from the payment of Bonds at the Border.
591. Mr. Speaker, about 2,246,000 smooth cayenne pineapple suckers were produced and distributed by the Ghana Export Promotion Authority (GEPA) to 10 groups of out-grower farmers with a view to increase export yields. 220,000 grafted cashew seedlings were developed at 10 nurseries under the National Cashew Development Initiative to boost local production and export. Additionally, 60,000 Coconut seedlings were produced and supplied to Western Region Coconut Farmers Association of Ghana (COFAG) and 15,000 coconut seedlings supplied to Central Region Coconut Producers and Exporters Association (COPEA).
592. The Ministry, through Ghana Export Promotion Authority (GEPA) will continue to facilitate market access for Non-Traditional Exports (NTEs) and expand the development of product supply base- namely: Cashew seedlings, Pineapple suckers, and Mango seedlings, Coconut seedlings Vegetable seeds and Peanuts in 2019.
593. Mr. Speaker, in order to promote the patronage of “Made-in-Ghana” (MiG) products, a four-day MiG Fair was successfully held at the Junction Mall, Nungua with over 300 exhibitors. In addition, a total of 1,145 companies were captured on the Ministry’s web-based gallery to showcase locally manufactured products.
594. Mr. Speaker, on the issue of trade facilitation at our ports, I am pleased to report that following the implementation of the Paperless Electronic System at the ports, there was an increment of 24 percent in government revenue collection and a reduction in the clearing time to a target of 24 hours.
595. Mr. Speaker, the unfair trade practices in the textile sector has literally collapsed local manufacturing companies leading to a significant reduction in the number of employees in the sector from a record high of 30,000 in the early 90's to a current level of less than 5,000.
596. Mr. Speaker, against this background, the Ministry on 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2018, initiated a nationwide stakeholder consultation exercise in Accra, to develop a comprehensive and integrated reform programme to provide a sustainable





solution to this canker. The consultation exercise involved all the major Stakeholders including the Management and Local Unions of the Local Textiles Manufacturers; Leadership of both the Industrial and Commercial Workers Union (ICU); and the Textiles, Garment and Leather Employees Union (TGLEU); Wholesalers and Retailers Associations; Consumer Protection Agency and relevant Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs). These consultations and sensitisation exercises have continued to date in all major market centres - Aflao, Takoradi, Tamale, Kumasi and Accra.

597. The new policy measures to be introduced with effect from November 15 are as follows:
- Introduction of Tax Stamps for locally manufactured as well as imported textiles;
  - Introduction of a Single Dedicated Entry Corridor for imported textiles products (Tema Port);
  - The implementation of a Textile Import Management System to coordinate all Imports of textiles, including the vetting of designs and logos;
  - Providing support and incentives to local manufacturers to improve their competitiveness;
  - Attracting foreign textile manufacturing companies to locate in Ghana; and
  - Conducting market surveillance exercises by the Textile Task Force to monitor compliance with the new policy measures.
598. Mr. Speaker, Government is committed to implementing these measures by working closely with relevant MDAs, particularly the Customs Division of Ghana Revenue Authority, National Security, Workers Unions, Wholesale and Retail Traders to enhance the competitiveness of the textiles sector.
599. Mr. Speaker, the Introduction of tax stamps on textiles prints will give buyers the confidence and assurance that they are buying genuine textile fabric and that local designs have not been pirated. It would also ensure that appropriate duties are paid on imported wax prints.
600. Mr. Speaker, it is important to note that local manufacturing companies are not against the importation of textile prints as long as the appropriate duties are paid and there is no piracy of designs and logos.
601. In addition to the above, the establishment of the Ghana International Trade Commission (GITC) will among other things, provide oversight in the textile sector, to protect the domestic manufacturer from unfair trade practices as stipulated under the WTO rules.



602. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry through the Swiss Ghana Intellectual Property Project is also training Police and Customs Officers in the enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights, which will contribute to finding appropriate solutions to some of the challenges confronting the textile sector.

**Business Regulatory Reform Programme**

603. Mr. Speaker, in October this year, Ghana’s Ranking on the Ease of Doing Business Index improved by six places to 114 out of 190 Countries, on account of reforms implemented by the Ministry and recognized by the World Bank as having improved reliability of electricity supply, port efficiency, construction permit and business registration, among other indicators since 2017. The country also maintained her position as the No. 1 place of Doing Business in the West Africa sub-region.
604. In 2019, the Ministry will prioritize and fast-track the implementation of the Business Regulatory Reform programme including the Legislative and Administrative reforms to further improve Ghana's performance in the Doing Business Index.
605. Mr. Speaker, as part of the reform programme, a web-based Business Consultations Portal will be launched in 2019, which will provide direct access to business promoters to comment and contribute on relevant policies, regulations and legislations as they affect the conduct of business in Ghana.
606. In addition, an online Electronic Registry will be launched in 2019. It will document all business related laws, regulations, administrative notices, procedures and fees. This will provide open and transparent access to business regulations in Ghana.
607. Furthermore, Regulatory Impact Assessment units will be established in all relevant MDAs to ensure that the impact of policies and regulations on the conduct of business are anticipated and mitigated.

**Standardization and Conformity Assessment Programme**

608. Mr. Speaker, as part of developing standards and quality systems to meet production requirements for both Local and International markets, the Ghana Standard Authority (GSA) developed 71 new standards in the following areas: Food and Agriculture 50, Chemicals, Cosmetics and Herbal Medicine 14, Metrology and Measuring 7. The Authority also adopted 110 International Standards in the following sectors of the economy: Oil and Gas 50, Mechanical Engineering and Metallurgy 55, Building and Construction 3, Occupational Health and Safety 1 and Electrotechnical 1.



609. In order to ensure the health, safety and economic interest of consumers, 910 trade related information were disseminated while 1,674 trading scales, 43,362 motorized pumps and accessories, 214 weighbridges, and 6,247 cocoa scales and test weights were verified.
610. Mr. Speaker, with the discovery of hydrocarbon resources in Ghana, the country needs the basic infrastructure to verify the quantum of the resource being extracted by the International Oil Companies. In 2019, GSA will facilitate the development of National Hydrocarbon Standards for Custody Transfer and Allocation Metering Systems (Gas Metering Project). This will enable Ghana to independently measure and verify the resources being extracted.

## **MINISTRY OF TOURISM, ARTS AND CULTURE**

### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

#### **Tourism Product Development Programme**

611. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry developed the four-year tourism development programme to improve the performance of tourism in targeted destinations in the country. The programme seeks to strengthen the tourism enabling environment; develop tourism sites and destinations; and provide support to tourism enterprises. Full implementation of the programme will commence in 2019 and is expected to increase employment by about 150,000 and lead to an increase in international tourist arrivals by 300,000 at the end of the programme.
612. Works on the Marine Drive Tourism Investment Project commenced this year after the sod-cutting ceremony by His Excellency the President. The project covers a land area of 241 acres, stretching from the Osu Christiansborg Castle to the Accra Arts Centre. The Ministry has set up a Project Management Unit, completed Architectural, Structural and Engineering Designs, and cleared 70 percent of the proposed land. Approval has been granted by the Ghana Civil Aviation Authority (GCAA) for an obstruction evaluation permit. MDAs and Business Owners at the Arts Centre were engaged for relocation to Ghana House and Kawukudi, respectively, to allow construction to commence in 2019.
613. To commemorate the 400 years of slavery, a delegation led by His Excellency, the President in September this year, went to the USA to declare 2019 as the YEAR OF RETURN. This will see a great number of Diasporans from the United States of America, the Caribbean and the United Kingdom return to Ghana on a pilgrimage to promote heritage tourism.



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*Theme: “A stronger economy for jobs and prosperity”*

614. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry also engaged with 44 communities, traditional rulers and opinion leaders across the country to deliberate on the conservation of community-based eco-tourism to create opportunities for both inhabitants and tourists. In 2019, the Ministry will continue to engage with major stakeholders to promote domestic tourism in the country.
615. Under the “See Ghana, Eat Ghana, Wear Ghana, Feel Ghana” campaign, the Ministry collaborated with Promasidor Ghana Limited to organise a hot-air balloon ride for participants to experience the scenic aerial sightseeing of the ecology of Ghana.
616. The Ghana Tourism Development Company is undergoing a rigorous restructuring to position itself for investment in the tourism sector in 2019.
617. The Ministry in collaboration with the Chefs Association of Ghana hosted the West Africa Food Festival which assembled Chefs from Ghana, Togo, Benin and Nigeria. In addition, the Ministry organised a cooking competition for all churches in Cape Coast as part of the Emancipation Day celebrations.
618. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry supported the Black Star Film Festival to project the country as a film production destination. In the same vein, stakeholder engagements were carried out in four regions to solicit opinions and inputs on the legislation for the National Film Authority.
619. The Ministry organised the National Chocolate Day under the theme: “Eat Ghana, Eat Chocolate”, in all the regions and continued with its strategy of free distribution of chocolate at the arrival hall of the Kotoka International Airport on 14<sup>th</sup> February.
620. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry organised two Paragliding Festivals in April for the Easter festivities and in September to commemorate the celebration of the 2018 United Nations World Tourism Day. A West African Cycling competition was also organised to complement the celebration. To sustain the paragliding activities, two new pavilions and an expanded take-off site were constructed at Atibie (Odweanoma) to enhance services.
621. As part of efforts to clean the beaches to enhance tourism, the Ministry collaborated with the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources to embark on a project called “SAY NO TO OPEN DEFECATION” which has resulted in the construction of several toilet facilities to curb the menace at Wli Waterfalls, Keta, Aflao and Axim Beaches. Other areas earmarked for construction of toilet



facilities in 2019 include Apam, Fete, Cape Coast, Elmina, Shama, Nkotompo-Sekondi, Denu, Osu and James Town.

622. Mr. Speaker, a sod cutting ceremony was held to begin the construction of a befitting National Cocoa Museum to memorialise Tetteh Quarshie, in line with the vision to promote local consumption of cocoa and promote tourism through cocoa pilgrimage. Feasibility studies and concept drawings for the construction of Tetteh Quarshie Cocoa Museum at Mampong-Akwapim is on-going. Works will continue in 2019.
623. To reduce the high cost of accommodation at tourist sites and promote domestic tourism, the Ministry is partnering private sector entities on the construction of the Akwaaba Hotels Project. Feasibility studies and designs were completed for three sites at Paga, Cape Coast and Kintampo. In 2019, the Ministry will continue with identification of new sites and feasibility studies across the country for the construction of additional hotels.

#### **Tourism Research and Marketing**

624. Mr. Speaker, the Phase I of an Industry Call Centre and the Industry Single Window project was launched with a new portal [www.visitghana.com](http://www.visitghana.com). The Ministry will complete harmonisation and automation of inspection of hospitality facilities for quality assurance and certification.
625. Mr. Speaker, under the auspices of the President, Ghana hosted the first African Union Pan African Writers Conference on the theme: “Promoting African Literature and Reading: The Role of African Authors in Enhancing African Identity; Shared Values and Integration from 7<sup>th</sup> - 9<sup>th</sup> March, 2018. This event attracted a wide range of African writers led by the late Prof. Atukwei Okai to promote African literature as well as marketing Ghana on the global scene.
626. Mr. Speaker, to encourage the speaking, writing, publishing and use of Ghanaian languages, the Bureau of Ghana Languages (BGL) observed the celebration of the International Mother Language in February; showcased its products at the 22<sup>nd</sup> International Trade Fair; reviewed some selected books for the West African Examinations Council (WAEC); and organised the Ghana Reading Festival. In 2019, the Ministry will continue the pursuit of the Ghanaian language development to encourage the youth and the general public to pride themselves as Ghanaians using their mother tongue in everyday activities.

#### **Tourism Quality Assurance Programme**

627. Mr. Speaker, in line with establishing a leading professional hospitality and catering skills training centre in the country, the Hotel, Catering and Tourism



Training Institute (HOTCATT) after six years of closure was renovated and reopened by the Ministry in July. Recruitment and curricula development to meet the market need is currently on-going. The Ministry will ensure full operationalization of the institute to become the first of its kind in the West African Sub-region.

628. Mr. Speaker, to improve quality service delivery, 8,759 tourism enterprises were inspected and licensed. These comprised 3,374 accommodation units, of which, 178 are informal accommodation units, 472 formal catering units, 4,311 informal catering units, 393 travel trade operators and 31 entertainment units. The Ministry through GTA will continue with the inspection and licensing of tourism enterprise in 2019.

**Culture, Creative Arts and Heritage Management Programme**

629. Mr. Speaker, the Creative Arts Industry Bill is now in Parliament for deliberation and passage into Law. The Creative Arts Fund is incorporated in the Bill to ensure the economic viability of the Creative Arts Sector in the economy.
630. In 2019, government will pursue the passing of a Legislative Instrument to establish a Secretariat for the National Film Authority and facilitate the construction of an ultra-modern Film Production Studio to attract the international film community. Government has secured, with the support of the traditional authorities, 200 acres at Bunso Junction for the construction of an international "movie village" for the Ghana film industry.
631. To commemorate the 400 years of slavery, a delegation led by His Excellency, the President, Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo went to the USA to declare 2019 as the YEAR OF RETURN in September this year. The Ghana Tourism Authority is leading this campaign that will see a great number of African Diaspora from the United States of America, the Caribbean and the United Kingdom return to Ghana on a pilgrimage to promote heritage tourism in 2019.
632. The 'Chale Wote' Festival in its 8th year was massively supported by the Ministry and graced by the President of the Republic to boost the creative arts industry. The Ministry will continue this partnership to promote the Arts in 2019.
633. The Ministry through the Ghana Museum and Monuments Board (GMMB) launched a digital revenue mobilization strategy to streamline revenue collection and minimize leakages. This was piloted at Cape Coast and Elmina Castles and Wli waterfalls. In 2019, GMMB will roll out this strategy at other tourist sites.





634. Mr. Speaker, as part of efforts to protect and promote expressions of Ghana's folklore, the Ghana National Folklore Board (NFB) organised a commemoration of the World Folklore Day which was used to sensitise the public on the use of our national folklore. In 2019, NFB will pursue cultural tourism and traditional games competition with special emphasis on the youth.
635. To mark the 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the National Theatre of Ghana, a festival was organised from 25<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2018, to showcase various Art forms to entertain and inform the audience and viewers about the potentials of culture.
636. Ghana won the right to host the All African Music Awards (AFRIMA) for three years (2018, 2019 & 2020). It is expected that the music festival will bring a lot of benefits to the Tourism, Music and the Creative Arts industry and contribute to promoting Ghana as the preferred destination in West Africa.

## **MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION**

### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

#### **Management and Administration Programme**

637. Mr. Speaker, in support of SDG Goal 2, target 4 to promote sustainable agriculture and strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, the Ministry under the Sustainable Land and Water Management Project (SLWMP), provided 8,275 farmers with inputs to implement SLWM technologies on a 3,660.1ha land to improve their farming practices. In addition, six Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs) covering 88 communities within the Western Wildlife Biological Corridor were developed and farmers are being supported to undertake bee keeping and shea nut processing.
638. The Ministry conducted feasibility studies for the establishment of Foundries and Machine Tools Centres to improve capacity for the production of machine parts and tools for industries in Ghana and beyond. A Partnership has also been established with the Ministry of Education to establish two tool centres. In 2019, the Ministry will establish a foundry and Computer Numerical Control (CNC) machine tools centre to kickstart the promotion and production of machine parts in line with SDG goal 9 target 5 which seeks to enhance scientific research and upgrade technological and innovation capacities.
639. The Ministry established a total of 25 hectares each of Green Fire Breaks around Kulpawn and Ambalara forest reserves to help improve management of the Forest Reserves. The Ministry also generated climate change projections for the White and Black Volta and the Oti river basins under the Adaptation Fund Project.





In 2019, the Ministry will continue the implementation of the SLWMP and Adaptation Fund Project in the three Northern Regions to address climate change adaptation issues such as changes in rainfall patterns, utilisation of improved seeds and mitigation measures.

640. The final drafts of the Environmental Policy for Oil and Gas and the National Biodiversity Policy were submitted for Cabinet’s approval. In addition, a draft Plastic Management Policy with its implementation plan was developed. In 2019, a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan will be developed, while the Plastic Management Policy and its accompanying implementation plan will be finalized.
641. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry engaged an external service provider to collect an Advance Eco Fee on electronic and electrical equipment imported from 185 countries. The construction of a recycling plant at Old Fadama (Agbogbloshie) will begin in 2019 under the National e-Waste Project. This will help the management of electrical and electronic waste and reduce the adverse impact of e-waste on human health and the environment. The Ministry will also construct two Hand Over Centres (HOC) as part of the implementation of the Hazardous and Electronic Waste Control and Management Act, Act 917 of 2016.
642. Mr. Speaker, the Ghana Innovation and Research Commercialization (GIRC) Centre is 60 percent complete. Technical and financial support was secured from the Science Granting Council Initiative (SGCI) and Technology Innovation Agency to develop the master framework for the Centre to enhance scientific research and upgrade technological and innovation capacities. The Ministry will continue to support the operationalization of the GIRC Centre.

#### **Research and Development Programme**

643. The Ministry through the Savannah Agriculture Research Institute of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR-SARI) developed and released three super colourful varieties of sweet potato (Nan, Nyumingre and TU-Diedi) to support the Planting for Food and Jobs Programme.
644. The Council also distributed about 22,000 germinated oil palm seeds and 15,000 oil palm seedlings to farmers. In addition, 2,700 improved coconut seedlings and 3,046 assorted tree crop seedlings were supplied to farmers. About 120,000 seedlings of bamboo were also raised for Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to restore degraded lands around water bodies in Northern Ghana.



645. The CSIR developed DNA diagnostic tools for detection of *Onchocerca volvulus* infections in blackfly vectors. This is very crucial in the support of the Onchocerciasis elimination plan by 2025.
646. Mr. Speaker, the Sector continued to provide technological solutions for the development of the country and recorded 30 percent adoption rate of improved locally-packaged technologies by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). About 90 research findings were adopted by Industry.
647. In 2019, the CSIR will continue to implement programmes aimed at addressing the following:
- Food Security and Poverty Reduction;
  - Climate Change, Environmental Management and Green Technology;
  - Biomedical and Public Health;
  - Material Science and Manufacturing;
  - Energy and Petroleum;
  - Electronics and ICT;
  - Science and People; and
  - Commercialization and Transfer of Research Results.
648. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry through the Ghana Atomic Energy Commission (GAEC) monitored 412 base stations for telecommunication masts. The Commission also carried out 260 pre-installation safety assessments on Frequency Modulation (FM) and Radio Frequency (RF) cell sites and issued conditional compliance certificates. In addition, the Commission carried out 44 safety assessments for X-ray and radiation facilities. In 2019, GAEC will continue to monitor occupational exposures for the mine, industrial, medical and educational research institution workers.
649. GAEC processed 25 tonnes of products (food, herbal, medical items, peat) using Gamma Irradiation Facility for the management of post-harvest losses and enhancing healthcare delivery. It also mapped all locations in the Greater Accra and characterized most areas for scientific assessment of environmental and human health impact of e-waste management in the country. The scientific assessment will be done in 2019.
650. GAEC will use radiation and nuclear medicine technologies to diagnose and manage diseases as well as monitor and evaluate health conditions like tuberculosis and other communicable and non-communicable diseases in 2019.
651. Mr. Speaker, the establishment of welding and Non-Destructive Testing (NDT) technique training facility will be continued. The first radioactive waste disposal facility will be constructed in the country to ensure public and environmental



safety. In addition, stakeholder and public sensitization meetings will be organised on adoption of nuclear power in 2019.

**Environmental Protection and Management Programme**

652. Mr. Speaker, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) monitored air quality at 14 sites. The results indicated that PM10 levels were above the EPA 24hour level of 70µg/m<sup>3</sup>. In 2019, EPA will continue to ensure environmental compliance and enforcement, through environmental quality monitoring.
653. An EPA assessment conducted in 2018 showed that 14 industries used Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) concepts, based on research to assess carbon stocks. The EPA monitored 1,140 undertakings of which 400 were compliant and 740 were non-compliant. The EPA also issued 1,560 Environmental Assessment permits for projects as well as 11,700 chemical licenses. In addition, the Agency monitored 52 industries in the Accra/Tema region for effluent quality and the results were higher than the EPA recommended guideline levels 50mg/l, 75 Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) and 1500 µS/Cm.
654. The scoping report on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the opening up of the Voltaian and Keta Basins for Onshore Oil and Gas Exploration and Production was finalized and disseminated. In addition, a draft Composite Onshore Oil and Gas Regulation was developed.
655. The EPA enrolled 14 schools to practice source waste segregation in Greater Accra. The Agency expects to upscale source waste segregation, regulate plastic waste, and implement the Hazardous and Electronic Waste Control and Management Act, 2016 (Act 917) in 2019. This is geared towards substantially reducing waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.
656. Mr. Speaker, training was organised for 150 staff, farmers and pesticide dealers on pesticide regulation and safe/judicious use of pesticides. In addition, 280 pesticide dealers were trained on pesticide regulation and safe/judicious use of pesticides. In 2019, the Agency will update the pesticide register and increase the number of training beneficiaries.
657. The Nuclear Regulatory Authority (NRA) monitored 250 users of radiation who are applying the regulations and guidance documents. Reports showed 20 percent reduction in authorized facilities with non-compliance issues. The NRA will acquire equipment for its regulatory activities in 2019.



### **Illegal Mining (Galamsey)**

658. Mr. Speaker, as part of government’s commitment to curb and sanitise the illegal activities, the Inter Ministerial Committee on Illegal Mining (IMCIM) provided oversight for the following activities:
- Public education for traditional and religious leaders as well as other stakeholders;
  - Suspension of small scale mining operations to allow polluted water bodies to recover;
  - Trained small-scale miners in sustainable mining and mineral processing practices at the University of Mines and Technology, Tarkwa;
  - Trained 144 drone pilots for the DCIMs, 10 for the IMCIM, 18 for Operation Vanguard and 15 for Minerals Commission;
  - Established “Operation Vanguard” made up of 400 security personnel drawn from the various security agencies to maintain security in mining districts and enforce the ban;
  - Formed 75 District Committees on Illegal Mining (DCIMs) to fight the menace in all mining communities across the country;
  - An electronic reporting system dubbed ‘GalamSTOP’ was developed and installed to integrate data from the various stakeholder agencies;
  - Set up a monitoring and compliance unit;
  - Procured relevant logistics such as drones and vehicles, among others, for the Minerals Commission, Operation Vanguard and other agencies.
659. Mr. Speaker, in 2019, the NABCo drone pilots and GalamSTOP operators will be commissioned to start monitoring exercises. To create jobs in the Artisanal and Small-scale Mining (ASM) Sector, a community mining model scheme will be designed mainly for illegal miners who have been trained at the University of Mines and Technology. To promote transparency and strengthen the rule of law within the sector, a team will be commissioned by the IMCIM to ascertain, investigate and document all possible infringements in the small-scale mining sector, prescribe punishment and remedial measures that will be enforced.

### **Spatial Planning and Human Settlement Programme**

660. Mr. Speaker, in addressing human settlement issues, the Ministry submitted final draft Legal Instruments (LIs) of Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) to the Attorney-General for comments and inputs and further submission to Parliament.
661. The Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority (LUSPA) published the Greater Accra and Ashanti Regional Spatial Development Frameworks (GARSDF) on its website to guide spatial development in these regions. In addition, LUSPA in collaboration with Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) organised sensitization on street naming and property addressing in



all 10 regions. LUSPA will facilitate the preparation of the Central Regional Spatial Development Framework as well as prepare the structure and local plans for 15 MMDAs in 2019.

### **Biotechnology Development Programme**

662. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry through the National Biosafety Authority (NBA) submitted the Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) Regulation to Parliament for approval. About 80 percent works is completed on the GMO detection laboratory. The NBA also conducted five public awareness programmes on biosafety to ensure sustainable food production systems and strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change.
663. In 2019, the NBA will undertake biosafety capacity building, public education and awareness, monitoring and evaluation on biotechnology and biosafety issues and complete the GMO Detection Laboratory.

## **MINISTRY OF ENERGY**

### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

#### **Power Sector Development and Management Programme**

664. Mr. Speaker, installation works were completed under the 340MW CenPower Project and is currently going through the commissioning phase. In addition, installation works on the 147MW (Phase 1) Early Power Project is at 40 percent completion. The Ministry is also facilitating the relocation of the 450MW Karpowership from Tema to Sekondi to utilize gas produced from the Sankofa Fields. The 147MW (Phase 1) Early Power and the 192MW Amandi Power Projects are scheduled to be completed in 2019.
665. Under the Transmission System Improvement Projects, Ghana Grid Company (GRIDCo) continued with the Transmission System Reinforcement to improve operational reliability, security and control, among others. Key activities include:
- Aboadze-Prestea 330kV Transmission Line - 98 percent complete;
  - Prestea-Kumasi 330kV Transmission Line - 94 percent complete; and
  - Kumasi-Bolgatanga 330kV Transmission Line - 96.3 percent complete.
666. In addition, the 225kV Bolgatanga-Ouagadougou Interconnection project, which is a component of the WAPP Inter-zonal Transmission Hub Project, was completed and inaugurated by the Presidents of Ghana and Burkina Faso. This is currently facilitating the export of 70MW power from Ghana to Burkina Faso.
667. Mr. Speaker, in 2019, GRIDCo will initiate processes for the implementation of the following transmission projects:



- 161kV Aboadze-Takoradi line upgrade project;
  - 161kV Takoradi-Tarkwa-New Tarkwa-Preatea line upgrade project; and
  - 330kV A4BSP (Pokuase) - Nkawkaw-Anwomaso line project
668. Under the Rural Electrification Programme, 122 out of a targeted 1,796 communities were connected to the national grid. The other projects are at advanced stages of completion. The national electricity access rate is currently at 84.3 percent. In 2019, a total of 1,250 communities are expected to be connected to the national grid.
669. Mr. Speaker, the rural electrification programme will be continued in 2019 using electrical conductors and cables, exclusively from local manufacturing companies. The move is to support the local manufacturing industry and boost employment.
670. Government undertakes to complete the extension of electricity to the whole country and is committed to work with local banks and entrepreneurs that are ready to invest in this area.
671. Under the Regional Capitals Street Lighting Project, the replacement of the inefficient 250W High Pressure Sodium (HPS) lamps with 150W LED types and also rehabilitating existing infrastructure in Accra and Kumasi is about 85 percent complete.
672. Following the renegotiation of the terms of the Millennium Challenge Compact II, between the Republic of Ghana and the United States of America, a successful bidder was selected through a competitive procurement process. The negotiated Transaction Agreements, namely the Lease and Assignment Agreement, the Bulk Supply Agreement and the Government Support Agreement, to secure the proposed Private Sector Participation (“PSP”) in ECG were approved by Cabinet and ratified by Parliament. Preparations are currently underway towards the take-over by the Concessionaire in February, 2019.
- Renewable and Alternative Energy Development Programme**
673. Mr. Speaker, as part of Government’s strategy to increase the penetration of renewable energy in the energy mix, a total of 24,770 solar lanterns (with phone charging functionality) were sold at 70 percent subsidy to poor off-grid rural households to replace the use of kerosene lanterns in non-electrified communities. Studies have revealed that the demand for kerosene as fuel for lighting has significantly reduced. In 2019, additional 100,000 units of solar lanterns will be procured for distribution.





674. In the same vein, the Solar Rooftop Programme was initiated to promote the use of solar power for government and public buildings to reduce expenditure on utilities. Contract was awarded for the installation of a 65kW solar rooftop system at the Ministry of Energy. This programme will be extended to most public institutions.
675. As part of Government’s efforts to achieve universal access by 2020, five installed mini-grids in selected island communities on the Volta Lake were handed over to VRA to be responsible for operation and maintenance. In addition, 26 solar micro-grids for 26 remote health facilities in Brong-Ahafo, Northern and Western Regions were completed and commissioned. Feasibility studies commenced for the installation of additional 55 mini-grids for remote islands and off-grid communities.
676. To encourage private sector participation in renewable power generation, Government in August 2018 commissioned a 20MW utility solar project by Mienergy in Winneba. In addition, procurement processes commenced for the Volta River Authority (VRA) and Bui Power Authority (BPA) to add a total of 72MW solar energy to the national grid.
677. Mr. Speaker, the Volta Aluminium Company (VALCO) initiated a restart of a second Potline and energized it in June. The restart process is 60 percent complete and is projected to be completed by the end of 2018. As a result of the second Potline restart, VALCO engaged 180 direct personnel. In addition, 900 indirect personnel were employed in the downstream and allied industries.
678. In 2019, VALCO will run fully, two out of its five Potlines to increase output from 40,000 to 80,000 tonnes with associated revenue of US\$160 million. This output will represent 40 percent utilization of the 200,000 tonnes per annum installed capacity of the smelter, enough to, at least, break-even and keep the smelter alive as it readies itself to serve as an off-taker for the alumina to be refined from Ghana’s bauxite. In line with Government’s vision for an integrated aluminium industry, the company will embark on the Smelter Technology Upgrade project. Government will restructure VALCO with the view to bring private sector participation in the ownership and operation of the company.

#### **Petroleum Sector Development and Management Programme**

679. Mr. Speaker, production from the Jubilee Field as at 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2018 was 20,599,845 barrels compared to 24,302,185 barrels for the same period in 2017, representing a reduction of 15 percent due to the two shutdowns of the FPSO as part of the Turret Remediation Project. The 2018 production translated into an average daily production of 75,457 barrels. The Jubilee Partners continued work towards the completion of the Turret Remediation Project which is expected to be completed in the first quarter 2019.





680. Associated gas production for the period was 31,323 MMscf of which 14,750.65 MMscf representing 48.17 percent, was exported to the Gas Processing Plant at Atuabo for power generation, 159 MMscf exported to the TEN field, 10,593 MMscf injected into the reservoir, 1,972 MMscf used for power generation on the FPSO and 3,693 MMscf flared.
681. The TEN field produced a total of 17,530,233 barrels of oil in the first three quarters of 2018 with a daily average production of 64,213.31 barrels, against a planned daily average of 63,659 bopd.
682. Associated gas produced from the TEN Field as at 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2018 was 28,685.06 MMscf. Out of which 17,163.21 MMscf was re-injected, 2,755.10 MMscf, utilized on the FPSO for power generation, 8,010.29 MMscf exported and 756.46 MMscf flared.
683. The exported gas of 8,010.29 MMscf was delivered to the Ghana National Gas Company's (GNGC) Atuabo Gas Processing Plant (GPP) to substitute the Jubilee foundation gas volumes exports during the shut-down of the Jubilee FPSO for Turret Remediation Project and Riser 2 disconnection to help meet the nominated value to GNGC.
684. The Sankofa Gye Nyame Field from 1<sup>st</sup> January to 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2018 produced 6,897,116.19 barrels of oil and 14,668.55 MMScf of gas, which is equivalent to 25,038.14 barrels per day and 53.73 MMScf per day for oil and gas respectively.
685. Mr. Speaker, Government is pursuing the Interconnection of Ghana National Gas Company (GNGC) and the West African Pipeline Company (WAPCo) pipeline systems aimed at supplying stranded gas in the West for power generation in the East. In line with this, the GNGC pipeline was extended from the end terminal valve to the West African Pipeline Company (WAPCO) fence awaiting tie-in. This project is scheduled to be completed in the first quarter, 2019. The Onshore Receiving Facility (ORF) progressed very well with tie-in works to the GNGC pipeline completed.

#### **The National LPG Promotion Policy**

686. Mr. Speaker, Cabinet in 2017 approved the National LPG Policy. This Policy seeks to abolish the current LPG Marketing model and replace it with the Cylinder Recirculation Model (CRM).
687. With respect to the National LPG Promotion Policy, which seeks to consolidate activities in the LPG value chain with the view to reducing health, safety, security and environmental risk, the following milestones were achieved:
- New value chain developed with the inclusion of new players namely, bottling plant, cylinder transporter and cylinder re-distributor;
  - New LPG pricing framework developed based on the full cost recovery principle;



- License requirements for bottling plant issued to the industry and prospective applicants;
- New construction and operational standards and guidelines based on international benchmarks developed for the new value chain; and
- Risk assessment exercise completed in all 10 regions.

688. Mr. Speaker, to promote LPG as a healthier, safer and cleaner fuel in semi-urban and rural areas in a bid to reduce deforestation, the Ministry distributed 2,000 cylinders, 32,800 cook stoves and accessories under the Rural LPG Promotion Programme (RLPGPP). In 2019, the Ministry will procure 60,000 cook stoves for distribution.

#### **Energy Sector Regulation Programme**

689. Mr. Speaker, in line with government’s policy to deepen transparency in the management of Ghana’s petroleum resources and also give practical meaning to Section 10 of the new Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act, 2016 Act 919, the Ministry inaugurated the Licensing Round Bid Evaluation and Negotiation (LRBEN) Committee for the first ever oil and gas licensing round for six Offshore Oil Blocks in Cape Three Points in the Western Region.

690. His Excellency, the President, launched the first Oil and Gas Licensing Round on October 15, 2018. The competitive tender process is the first ever since the discovery of oil in the country. The new process aims at ensuring transparency, value for money and getting companies with the requisite financial and technical expertise to exploit the Oil and Gas resource.

691. Mr. Speaker, a Local Content and Local Participation Policy for the petroleum downstream sector to ensure active participation of Ghanaians in the downstream sector value chain was approved by Cabinet. A Local Content Committee was set up at the National Petroleum Authority (NPA) to coordinate activities on local content in the downstream sector.

#### **Development of a Petroleum Hub**

692. The Ministry developed a roadmap for making Ghana a hub for refined petroleum products in the West African sub-region. A draft Petroleum Infrastructure Master Plan was also developed. In 2019, the Ministry will facilitate the implementation of the Petroleum Hub Master Plan.

693. Following a review of the Gas Master Plan, the Ministry prepared the Terms of Reference for the development of the Gas Act to provide a comprehensive legislation on gas related matters. It is expected that the draft Bill will be finalized and passed in 2019.

694. The Petroleum (Exploration and Production) (General) Regulations, 2018 L.I. 2359 was passed in August, 2018. These regulations give effect to the provisions of the Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act 2016, Act 919. Key provisions in the regulations include the transparency requirements of the disclosure of



beneficial ownership of prospective bidders and content of the petroleum register, among others.

695. Mr. Speaker, the Petroleum Commission in February, 2018 established the Petroleum Register to promote transparency in the upstream sector. It also provided Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and citizens the platform to monitor all upstream petroleum activities and demand accountability of government.
696. With the aggressive implementation of the Petroleum (Local Content and Local Participation) Regulations, 2013 (LI 2204), a significant number of Ghanaian companies were registered with the Petroleum Commission to participate in the upstream petroleum industry in the country. The rigorous promotion of Joint Ventures in accordance with the Regulation enhanced participation of indigenous Ghanaian companies in the industry.
697. In 2019, the Ministry will work towards amending L.I. 2204 to make the Regulations robust enough to counter and meet the challenges created in the industry and also deepen the promotion of indigenous Ghanaian participation and in-country spending in the sector.
698. A Local Content Fund was established at the Petroleum Commission to provide financial resources to small and medium scale enterprises and support their participation in oil and gas activities, education, training, research and development in the oil and gas sector. Operationalization of the Local Content Fund is scheduled for 2019.
699. Mr. Speaker, in line with the Electrical Wiring Regulations, 2,900 electrical technicians were trained, certified and licensed by Energy Commission to ensure proper wiring of all facilities to protect persons and properties.
700. In 2019, the Energy Commission will partner the various stakeholders in the energy sector for the continuous enforcement of standards and regulations to streamline activities in the sector. Key activities to be undertaken include:
- Review and update of the National Grid Code to include a Renewable Energy Sub-code to ensure the provision of fair, transparent, non-discriminatory, safe, reliable and cost effective delivery of electrical energy in the country;
  - Development and enforcement of guidelines to provide guiding principles for installation, operation and regulation of embedded generation in the country and ensure that excessive generation is not injected back into the national Interconnected Transmission System;
  - Enforcement of the Street Lighting Policy which seeks to regulate the assembling, installation, operation and maintenance of street and public lighting in Ghana; and



- Enforcement of regulations to ensure that electrical wiring conductors and accessories sold on the Ghanaian market meet minimum standards for the safety of persons, property and livestock.

## **MINISTRY OF BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT**

### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

#### **Business Development Programme**

701. Mr. Speaker, under the National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP), 7,000 entrepreneurs were trained and 1,350 successful entrepreneurs who presented innovative and bankable business plans were provided with financial support. It is expected that each of these entrepreneurs would create a minimum of two jobs, totaling 2,700 direct jobs. In 2019, another set of 10,000 entrepreneurs will be trained and financial support provided to about 2,000 beneficiaries.
702. The “Presidential Pitch”, under the Entrepreneurship Development and Training project is designed to offer young Ghanaian entrepreneurs between the ages of 18 and 35, the opportunity to market their business ideas and access financial assistance to implement them. Twenty out of 2,000 proposals were selected and given financial support to develop their entrepreneurial ideas into businesses.
703. The Ministry initiated processes for the development of a comprehensive National Entrepreneurship Policy, which is expected to be ready by the end of the year.
704. Mr. Speaker, the implementation of the biggest Green House Estate Project in West Africa is ongoing with 75 Green Houses established at the Dawhenya irrigation site in the Greater Accra Region in line with government’s agriculture transformation programme. In 2019, an additional 100 Green Houses will be constructed.



## **INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR**

705. The goal of Government regarding infrastructure and human settlement development is to ensure a resilient built environment while safeguarding the natural environment. This will entail: developing modern and integrated infrastructure; promoting proactive planning for disaster risk prevention and mitigation; restoring degraded areas and supporting the conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems; and upgrading inner cities, Zongos and slums and preventing the occurrence of new ones.
706. The main focus areas are: protected areas; water resources management; coastal and marine erosion; transport infrastructure; information and communication; construction industry development; drainage and flood control; infrastructure maintenance; rural development management; urban development management; and disaster management.
707. These interventions in the infrastructure sector will contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17; and the African Union (AU) Agenda 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 17 and 20. These are to promote the development of quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure for economic development and wellbeing.

## **MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING**

### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

#### **Infrastructure Sector Management Programme**

708. Mr. Speaker, the coastal protection works at Adjoa, Blekusu, New Takoradi Phase II (Elmina), and Dansoman are at 75%, 62%, 75% and 70% complete, respectively. Work commenced on the construction of the 5km sea defence wall at Axim and will continue through 2019. In addition, the Dixcove Coastal Protection work is continuing in earnest.
709. In 2019, the Ministry will commence coastal protection works on Amanful Kumah, Dansoman Phase II, Komenda, Anomabo, Cape Coast, Mensah Guinea, Ningo Prampram, New Takoradi Phase III (Elmina), Apam, Kokrobite, Bortianor, Blekusu Phase II, Aboadze-Shama Phase II, Maritime University, Nungua, Takoradi, Anyanui and Essipong.
710. Mr. Speaker, to solve the perennial flooding and erosion problems affecting most communities at flood-prone areas, the Ejura Lot 2 as well as Goaso Lot 1 and 2 are 32%, 68% and 76% complete, respectively. The other drainage improvement projects including Sakaman Lot 1 and Agona Swedru and Tapa are at various levels of completion.
711. Construction of various reinforced concrete drains will be undertaken over the medium term in Effiduase Sekyere East District, Okaikoi Central, Adentan, Goaso, Mim, Asutifi, Hwidiem, Ejura, Tapa, Kumasi Tafo, Tamale, Subin,



Ofoase-Korkorben, Odorkor, Boanim, Dwinase, Abuakwa South, Asankragua, Nkrankwanta, Adrobaa, Awoshie Amangoase, Santa Maria, New Ningo, Weija, Densu, Nsawam Gyankrom, Berekum, Tano North, Kasoa, Koforidua, Abuakwa, Kanjarga Jiningsa, Bolga Soe, Kumbosco, Yamfo, Bafokrom, Bourkrukruwa, Jaman, Dormaa, Onyasia, Kordjor, Baale, Lafa, Onukpawahe, among others.

712. The Ministry in collaboration with the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development will implement the Elmina Fishing Port Rehabilitation and Expansion project in two phases. The first phase entails the upgrading of existing fishing port as well as the construction of a new port to include among others, a basin area and a quay wall for vessels to moor and offload. The second phase of the project will entail the creation of new facilities such as sheds for the fish market and fishing nets mending as well as the construction of a new slipway for bigger vessels with a boat refurbishment area.
713. The project, when completed, will boost the fishing industry in Elmina along the fishing chain from the netting of the fish to consumption while expanding the potential for exports.

#### **Human Settlement and Development Programme**

714. Mr. Speaker, the second phase of the Security Agencies Housing Project comprising 368 housing units for the Ghana Navy was completed and duly commissioned by H.E. the Vice President. The Phase III comprising 320 housing units for the Ghana Police Service commenced and will continue in 2019.
715. Government Affordable Housing Project at Asokore-Mampong for 1,030 housing units is 80 percent complete. Out of the 5,000 Saglemi Housing Units, 4,314 units will be completed in 2019.
716. Mr. Speaker, a total of 50 units of townhouses and 24 units of flats at Roman Ridge will be completed by the end of the year for Public and Civil Servants under the Redevelopment Programme. In 2019, about 200,000 housing units of various types will commence in all the regional capitals of the country towards reducing the national housing deficit.

#### **State Housing Company**

717. State Housing Company Limited (SHC) was established originally as the Gold Coast housing corporation in 1956 under the Gold Coast Housing Corporation Ordinance 1955 (No.31). In 1965, the name of the Corporation was changed to the State Housing Corporation (SHC) and mandated to “increase the availability of dwelling houses in Ghana”
718. Until the early ‘70s’ the corporation was a sub vented organization acting as the government’s housing construction arm. Its philosophy was to provide housing as a social service. In July 1995, SHC was converted into a Limited Liability Company under the statutory Corporations (Conversion of Companies) Act, 1993. It was duly registered under the Companies Code 1963 on July 10, 1995 and structured to operate as a commercial enterprise.





719. The government is committed to revamping the State Housing Company to make it more relevant to address the housing challenges facing the nation. In line with this vision, the government will support this national asset to create real-estate hubs in all 10 regions of the country.
720. The State Housing Company will lead government effort in collaboration with the private sector in completing all affordable housing projects in Wa, Tamale and Koforidua that were abandoned by the NDC government. These projects when completed would go a long way to reduce the housing deficit facing the nation.

## **MINISTRY OF ROADS AND HIGHWAYS**

### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

#### **Road Rehabilitation and Maintenance Programme**

721. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry continued its routine and periodic maintenance activities of 28,125km of trunk roads, 9,182km of feeder roads, and 1,437km of urban roads at the end of September 2018. In addition, re-gravelling, spot improvement and resealing works of 55km, 271km and 64km on the trunk, feeder and urban road networks were completed, respectively.
722. Mr. Speaker, similarly, minor rehabilitation works for upgrading, construction of culverts and drainage structures were completed for 15km trunk roads, 266km feeder roads and 69km urban road networks, respectively.
723. In 2019, the Ministry will undertake 11,100km, 25,000km and 6,500km of routine maintenance activities on trunk, feeder and urban road networks, respectively. In addition, periodic maintenance activities will be undertaken on 55km, 500km, 400km which includes spot improvement, re-gravelling, resealing, asphaltic overlaying, partial reconstruction, and bridge maintenance on trunk, feeder and urban roads, respectively. The Ministry will also undertake minor rehabilitation works on 5km of trunk roads, 450km of feeder roads and 60km of urban roads. It will also implement an electronic tolling of roads to improve revenue generation into the Road Fund.

#### **Road and Bridge Construction Programme**

724. Mr. Speaker, activities undertaken in 2018 include 3-tier Pokuase interchange under the Accra Urban Transport Project, 3-tier interchange Tema Motorway roundabout, Kasoa and Nungua terminals, and Kumasi Facelift Projects including asphalt overlay in Manhyia, Bantama and road from Anloga Junction to Tech Junction.
725. Projects completed include:
- Construction of Oil and Gas Enclave Roads-(Construction of 10km road along the pipe line including the Amazure bridge);





*Theme: “A stronger economy for jobs and prosperity”*

- Rehabilitation of Tarkwa–Bogoso–Ayamfuri Road (94.4km): Tarkwa Bogoso Section (30km); and
- Construction of two lane underpass to link Spintex and East Legon.

726. Mr. Speaker, in 2019, the following ongoing projects will be continued:

- Construction of Bridge on the Volta River at Volivo;
- Nsawam - Apedwa Road (Kwafokrom–Apedwa Road);
- Tamale – Yendi Road;
- Bolgatanga – Bawku – Polmakom;
- Nkwanta - Oti Damanko Road;
- Oti Damanko - Nakpanduri Road;
- Berekum – Seikwa Road;
- Enchi - Dadieso Road;
- Dualisation of Ho Main Roads;
- Construction of Ho Bypass;
- Construction of Pokuase Interchange; and
- Kumasi Roads and Drainage Extension Project.

727. Mr. Speaker, the following key new roads are programmed for construction in 2019:

**Table 23: Roads programmed for 2019**

PROJECT	LENGTH (KM)
Anwiankwanta-Obuasi	30
Adentan – Oyibi	15
Asphaltic Overlay of Pantang Jn-Ayi Mensah	8
Mampong – Kofiase	14
Odumase-Seikwa Nkwanta	44
Bediako-Kasapii- Camp 15	45
Wulugu- Wiasi	200
Tamale-Yendi-Tatale	98
Daboya, Buipe and Yapei Bridges	-
Navrongo-Naga	30
Lawra-Han-Tumu	150
Wa-Yaala-Wiasi	160
Kwabeng-Abomosu-Asuom	41.4
Kwabeng-Akropong	20.5
Osiem-Begoro	17
Ankamu-Achiase-Swedru	30
Swedru-Bawjiase-Adeiso	43
Twifo Praso - Asikuma - Dunkwa	55
Benchema-Adwofia	38
Asankragua-Agona-Sefwi Bekwai	55
Jasikan-Dodo Pepesu	56

Source: Ministry of Finance



728. Mr. Speaker, as you may recall, during the 2017 budget presentation, I mentioned to this august house, government’s engagement with Sinohydro Corporation Limited to leverage on proceeds from refined bauxite for various infrastructure projects in Ghana. Subsequently, by a Resolution dated 28<sup>th</sup> July, 2018, Parliament approved the Master Project Support Agreement (MPSA) for the construction of selected priority infrastructure projects.
729. Mr. Speaker, the roads, bridges and interchanges being negotiated are:
- Accra Inner City Roads (Ga North-Trobu, Ga Central-Anyaa Sowutoum, Ledzokuku Teshie, Nanakrom-Santeo);
  - Kumasi Inner City Roads (Manhyia Sub-Metro, Suame Sub-Metro, TafoPankrono Sub-Metro, Asokwa Sub-Metro, Kwadaso Sub-Metro, Oforikrom Sub-Metro, Subin Sub-Metro, Nhyiaeso Sub-Metro, Bantama Sub-Metro, Asante Mampong);
  - Koforidua Inner City Roads;
  - Sunyani Inner City Roads;
  - Western Region and Cape Coast Inner City Roads;
  - Agona Swedru Inner City Roads;
  - Bibiani Inner City Roads;
  - Hohoe Inner City Roads;
  - Lawra Inner City Roads;
  - Tamale Interchange;
  - Takoradi PTC Roundabout Interchange;
  - Suame Interchange;
  - Oforikrom Interchange;
  - Adenta Dodowa Dual Carriageway;
  - New Abirem-Ofoasekuma Road;
  - Atebubu - Kwame Danso - Kojokrom–Riverside;
  - Akroso –Asamankese, Karaga-Gushegu;
  - Bunkpurugu-Nalerigu;
  - Wulugu - Kpasenkpe – Wiase;
  - Tamale-Salaga- Bimbilla;
  - Prima Misio Bridge;
  - Tutelega-Sandema-Fumbisi;
  - Bongo-Balungu;
  - Elubo-Asemkrom-Enchi;
  - Asawinso-Kajina-Essakrom;
  - Bawdie – Asankragwa;
  - Hohoe - Baika – Ayoma;
  - Kamba - Gengenkpe – Kusele;
  - Asukawkaw -Adumadum - Dormabeng Phase 2;



- Haveh-Hohoe;
- Selected Feeder Roads in Ashanti and Western Regions; and
- Fodua - Kwahu Daa - Aweregya - Kwame Omari Junction, among others across the country.

730. Aside the roads, bridges and interchanges, other projects such as district hospitals, industrial parks, affordable housing units, sanitation infrastructure, and rural electrification are also being negotiated.

#### **Road Safety and Environment Programme**

731. The Ministry pursued the implementation of the Law on Axle Load Limit, resulting in a significant decrease in the incidence of overloading from 10 percent to less than 5 percent and is expected to be maintained. For Road Safety and Environmental activities, 310No. traffic signals were maintained. In 2019, 50No. traffic signals will be installed and 610No. maintained.

#### **Road Financing**

732. The Ministry’s Public Private Partnerships (PPP) programme for financing, construction and management of road infrastructure is progressing steadily. Three projects are at different stages of preparation:

- **Accra – Takoradi:** Full feasibility study is expected to be completed by the end of the year;
- **Accra – Tema Motorway:** Feasibility study report completed and request for proposal is expected to be issued out by end of the year; and
- **Accra – Kumasi Dualization:** A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed, feasibility study underway and commercial closure expected by the end of the year.

#### **Road Studies**

733. The Ministries of Roads and Highways and Transport coordinated the National Tolling and National Transport studies for operational reforms and will be completed in 2019.

### **MINISTRY OF SANITATION AND WATER RESOURCES**

#### **Performance for 2018 and Outlook for 2019**

#### **Water Management Programme**

734. Mr. Speaker, in line with SDG goal of ensuring availability and sustainable management of Water and Sanitation for all by 2030, the Ministry through the Water Resources Commission (WRC) undertook water quality monitoring exercise covering 41 sampling stations nationwide. The exercise termed “Operation Vanguard” resulted in the increase of the water quality from 52 percent as at the end of 2017 to 55 percent as at 2018. In 2019, the Ministry will ensure the continuation of the exercise.



735. Mr. Speaker, 3,740 households in low-income urban communities within the Greater Accra Metropolitan Area (GAMA) were connected to the Ghana Water Company Limited service lines. In addition, 214km of pipelines were laid within the GAMA area to improve service delivery. It is worthy to note that works for the improvement of water supply in the Upper East Region commenced.
736. The Ministry through Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL) will lay 190km of pipelines in 2019 across the country. In addition, the Enhancement Nationwide Water Network Management popularly known as SCADA will be implemented.
737. Mr. Speaker, rural water supply saw the construction of three limited mechanized and small town pipe schemes each in selected rural communities nationwide. In addition, the Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project (SRWSP) began and the procurement for the construction of the 25 Small Town Pipe Schemes under the Project is on-going.
738. The Ministry through the Community Water and Sanitation Agency will construct nine water systems each in the Northern and Central Regions, five in Brong-Ahafo Region and two in the Upper West Region. In addition, the Agency will drill 250 boreholes in the Brong-Ahafo Region and 750 nationwide. Furthermore, the Ministry will construct 12 fully reticulated small town pipe systems and six limited mechanized systems in the Volta Region.
739. The Ministry under the “Water for All” agenda will ensure the continuous expansion of urban water systems in the country. Systems to be expanded over the medium term includes the Kpong Water Supply Expansion Project – phase 2, Aqua Africa Water Project, Yendi Water Project, Damongo Water Project, Wenchi Water Project, Tamale Water Supply Expansion Project, Sunyani Water Project, Sekondi-Takoradi Water Project and Essiama Water Project.

#### **Sanitation Sector Management**

740. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry in 2018 continued the implementation of the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) programme and 765 communities within the Northern, Upper East, Upper West, Central and Volta Regions were declared Open Defecation Free (ODF). In addition, 22,348 toilets were constructed by households and about 229,789 people living in these communities have access to toilets.
741. The Ministry in 2019, will continue with the effort at eliminating the menace of open defecation in selected communities including Ngleshie Amanfrom, Tema New Town, Zingishore, Nima, Maamobi, Glefe, Ablekuma by providing 13,000 household toilets and 50 institutional latrines through the “Toilet for All” agenda.
742. Mr. Speaker, to attain the President’s vision to make Accra and all regional capitals clean, the Ministry will continue the roll out of the implementation of the National Sanitation Campaign.



743. Mr. Speaker, to help address the solid waste management challenges within the country, transfer stations and additional Landfill Cells will be constructed within the Greater Accra Metropolitan Area in 2019 under the Greater Accra Sustainable Sanitation and Livelihoods Improvement Project (GASSLIP).
744. To address the perennial sewerage management challenges in the country, the Ministry in 2019, will construct a Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant at Ofankor under the GAMA project and take steps to initiate construction of five others at Cape Coast, Sunyani, Wa, Koforidua, Bolgatanga and Ho.

## **MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**

### **2018 Performance and outlook for 2019**

#### **ICT Infrastructure Development programme**

745. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry completed 37 Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) transmission sites in eight regions to facilitate the process of migrating from analogue to DTT. In addition, the National Communication Authority (NCA) allocated 38 standard definition channels for national coverage and two Channels in each region to promote local culture and content. The DTT expansion project will be pursued in 2019 to provide adequate redundancy and backup systems to ensure uninterrupted digital services.
746. The construction work of the ICT Technology Park to provide multi-tenant and infrastructure at Dawa is on-going and is expected to be completed in 2019. The Ministry will also establish ICT Technology Parks in other regions.
747. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry through NITA signed a contract with Lebara Mobile Ghana Limited to lease 50 percent of the excess capacity of their network infrastructure for a period of five years to improve network operations of MDAs and MMDAs. In 2019, the Ministry will deploy a highly secured and scalable establishment of Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) through NITA to provide reliable cryptographic keys (Digital Certificates) to authenticate Smartcard-based, electronic signing of documents, network access control technologies, and device-based authentication to meet the future requirements for e-Governance and e-Services initiatives.
748. The Ministry will commence the connection of the e-Government Network (GovNet) to all MMDAs, Senior High Schools, hospitals and clinics, other government institutions and 254 local districts Point-of-Presence (POP) sites in the 10 regions.
749. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry through GIFEC established 400 telephony sites to provide voice signals to 2,000 underserved and unserved communities to bridge the digital divide. In 2019, GIFEC will deploy additional 600 telephony sites to provide voice signals to 1,800 communities where coverage is limited or non-existent due to the inability of existing license operators to expand their networks.



750. The Ministry through NCA set up the Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) Centre to track real-time cyber security threats across the world, and monitor cyber activities against internet service providers and mobile network operators across the country.
751. Mr. Speaker, as the scale of digitization increases across sectors, government is taking proactive measures to deal with potential cyber-attacks. Plans are far advanced to establish a National Cyber Security Authority under the Ministry of communications with the responsibility for protecting all Critical National Information Infrastructure which should have special cyber defence mechanisms.
752. The Ministry through the Postal and Courier Services Regulatory Commission (PCSRC) approved 16 new operators out of a target of 20 which provided 200 jobs for Ghanaians on full time basis. The Ministry also initiated the National Digital Addressing System that registered 1.3 million digital addresses and tagged 8,000 properties out of 5.6 million on the Ghana Post GPS application. In 2019, the second phase will cover three million address generation and provide 500 recruit agents.
753. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry under the e-Transform project established e-Procurement, e-Justice, e-Immigration, e-Parliament and e-Ministry of Communications to improve the efficiency and coverage of government service delivery. The project will continue in 2019.

#### **ICT Capacity Development Programme**

754. Mr. Speaker, to enhance creativity and innovation, the Ministry selected 600 girls from public basic schools in six districts of the Ashanti Region to an 8-day capacity building training in coding and programming as well as an ICT mentorship programme. The Ministry also hosted the best 60 girls on Engineering, Mathematics, Science and Technology on the mentorship agenda.
755. In 2019, the Ministry will continue the Girls in ICT programme to develop interest in pursuing ICT careers. GIFEC will also continue its “Coding for Kids Project” and train 24,000 kids across the 10 regions.
756. The Ministry through the Accra Digital Centre trained 476 youth in basic IT training in Digital Marketing that provided 600 ancillary jobs. In 2019, additional digital centres will be established in Takoradi and Kumasi.
757. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry, through Kofi Annan ICT Centre of Excellence (KACE), trained 700 out of the targeted 1,400 teachers nationwide in Senior High Schools on the use of ICT to effectively teach Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) programmes. In addition, the Centre developed curriculum and a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) platform to access an online marketing and digital media entrepreneurship training for 2,600 youth nationwide.





758. In 2019, KACE will operationalize the three ISO Certified research laboratories to enhance e-Governance software solutions for MMDAs and other public-sector organizations in their operations and revenue mobilization.
759. Mr. Speaker, to train school leavers, artisans, market women and drivers to promote the usage of ICT in the unserved and underserved communities, the Ministry through GIFEC, will collaborate with NABCO to deploy 500 trainees to ICT Centres across the country.

#### **Meteorological Services Programme**

760. Mr. Speaker, the Ghana Meteorological Agency set up a Central Analysis and Forecast Office (CAFO) to strengthen aeronautical weather reporting services to the aviation industry. In 2019, the Agency will pursue the achievement of Quality Management System (QMS) certification for international air navigation to implement the QMS at Kotoka, Kumasi and Tamale Airports. In addition, the Agency will procure two weather radars and two Automatic Weather Observatory Station (AWOS) equipment for the middle and northern belts.

### **MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS DEVELOPMENT**

#### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

##### **Railway Development and Services Programme**

761. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry commenced the rehabilitation of the existing 56km narrow gauge line from Kojokrom to Tarkwa through Nsuta corridor to restore the passenger rail and freight services for the first time since 2007 and will be completed in 2019.
762. Rehabilitation also commenced with Ghana Railway Company Limited own work force for the 70.8km narrow gauge sections of the Eastern Railway Line from Accra to Nsawam and Accra-Tema. The Achimota-Tema section is 90 percent complete; Achimota-Accra Central and Achimota-Nsawam will be completed by the end of 2018. Rehabilitation will continue to Koforidua in 2019.
763. Mr. Speaker, the construction of the 22km new standard gauge railway line from Kojokrom to Manso is progressing steadily. The remainder of the Western Line from Manso to Kumasi, with a branch line from Awaso to Dunkwa will be pursued in 2019. Also, construction works on Tema-Mpakadan (Akosombo) rail line started and currently 25 percent complete. The projects will be completed in 2020.
764. The 15km line between Sekondi and Takoradi via Kojokrom was converted from narrow gauge line to a dual gauge to enable standard gauge trains to access Takoradi. The 15No. existing passenger coaches were also refurbished to pave way for the sub-urban commuter services to be re-opened.





765. Mr. Speaker, the feasibility studies for the proposed 596km Greenfield Railway Line from Kumasi to Paga, popularly known as the Central Spine was undertaken. The first Phase from Kumasi to Buipe section will commence in 2019.

#### **Railway Investment Management Programme**

766. Mr. Speaker, an established Permanent Joint Committee of Experts from Ghana and Burkina Faso engaged a Transaction Advisor to undertake feasibility studies and provide technical advice to facilitate the development of a rail link on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis between the Tema Port and Ouagadougou. In 2019, the preferred Concessionaire will be selected to pave way for construction to begin.

767. Mr. Speaker, the following feasibility studies commenced and will be pursued in 2019:

- Development of Metro / Light Rail Transit Systems in Accra and Kumasi;
- Trans-ECOWAS line from Aflao through Cape Coast to Elubo; and
- Re-development of the Central Line from Kotoku in the Greater Accra Region to Huni Valley in the Western Region.

768. The old Railway Training Institute at Essikado received a major facelift and is currently being used to run in-house training programmes for staff. The Ministry entered into a partnership arrangement with George Grant University of Mines and Technology, Tarkwa to upgrade the Institute into an accredited tertiary institution for training in various fields of engineering and other ancillary studies.

769. The Railway Location Workshop, also at Essikado, is being modernized and equipped, and will be completed in 2019 to become a one-stop workshop to serve the railway, mining, petroleum and agricultural industries.

### **MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT**

#### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

##### **Maritime Services Programme**

770. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry continued to construct new container terminals at the Tema Port to increase container handling capacity, provide additional berths, reduce waiting time and ensure quick access to the Port. The first berth with a depth weight capacity of 16.0 metre is 42 percent complete and is scheduled to be operational by 2019.

771. Mr. Speaker, as part of the strategy to develop the Takoradi Port as an Oil and Gas hub, the Ministry commenced the development and operation of an on-dock container multi-purpose terminal with a container quay of 16-metre draft to accommodate bigger vessels. The first phase of the Dry Bulk Jetty which involves the construction of the 600m quay wall was completed. The second phase of an additional 200m quay wall will commence in 2019.



772. Mr. Speaker, a master plan is being developed for a new port at Keta. His Excellency, the President signed an Executive Instrument to declare the area within the Keta Municipality as a Port.
773. To ensure safety and security in our maritime and waterways, 7No. High Speed Patrol Boats were procured.
774. To decongest the Tema Port and to facilitate transit trade especially to landlocked countries, a Strategic Investor will be engaged in 2019 to partner Government to develop an Inland Port at Boankra.
775. The Tema Shipyard and Drydock is one of the largest within the Sub-region. Government will engage a strategic Investor in 2019 to upgrade the facility for ship repairs and refitting, shipbuilding, aluminium and steel fabrication as well as metal and general engineering services.
776. In order to improve transportation services on the Volta Lake, the construction and rehabilitation of ferry landing sites and facilities along the Lake is ongoing. Construction works on the landing sites at Dambai and Dambai Overbank commenced and is about 20 percent complete. In addition, a contract was awarded for the construction and rehabilitation of Yeji, Makango and Agordeke landing sites.
777. The Volta Lake Livelihood Development and Blackfly Nuisance Control Programme is being introduced to save lives and property as well as reduce public health impact of onchocerciasis in the Volta Basin. It will create additional 3,000 jobs for the teeming youth of the community.

#### **Road Transport Management Programme**

778. In an effort to promote the participation of women in transport service provision, a total number of 72 females were trained as bus drivers and will soon be posted to commence Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) operations in Kumasi.
779. To improve mass transportation, Government procured 50No. new intercity buses to augment the fleet of the Metro Mass Transit Limited. A contract was awarded for the acquisition of additional 50No. buses. Similarly, processes for the supply of 100No. new intercity buses for the Intercity STC Coaches Limited were completed.
780. To meet global commitments to reduce transport related emissions and cut down on Green House Gas emissions, Government will develop Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Infrastructure and introduce CNG buses into urban transport landscape. The feasibility study on the CNG infrastructure and buses was completed. Similarly, the Ministry is exploring other environmentally friendly transport modes.



781. As part of an overall strategy to improve road safety, particularly among the most vulnerable group which includes children, the National Road Safety Commission collaborated with the Ghana Education Service to supply 20,000 Road Safety Textbooks and 10,000 teacher’s manuals to schools across the country. Installation of physical crossing aids at strategic locations and crossings is also on-going and will be scaled-up in 2019.
782. To strengthen the National Road Safety Commission, Cabinet gave approval for the Commission to be an Authority with enhanced mandate to ensure compliance to road safety measures, guidelines and policies. In addition, the Commission will deploy 500 NABCO personnel to undertake road safety management activities across the country. Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority (DVLA) will also deploy 500 officers to improve compliance to vehicle road worthiness.

## **MINISTRY OF AVIATION**

### **2018 Performance of the Sector and Outlook for 2019**

#### **Establishment of a Home-Based Carrier**

783. Mr. Speaker, for many years, Ghana as a Nation State has not been able to fly the national flag in the aviation space and therefore lost the economic and other benefits that would have accrued to the State. In the domestic arena, we also saw declining number in passenger throughput in terms of domestic airline operations. In 2017 and for the first time in the last five (5) years, the nation witnessed an upsurge in passenger throughput for the domestic airline operations as a result of government policies such as the abolishing of 17.5% VAT on domestic airfares among others.
784. Mr Speaker, in this regard, Government intends to facilitate the operationalization of a Home-Based Carrier in 2019 by providing the necessary impetus to support access to aircraft, route rights and airport slots at destination airports to ensure that the new born airline is founded on a solid bases to become sustainable.

#### **Aviation Facility Management Programme**

785. Mr. Speaker, as part of Government’s strategies to position Ghana as an Aviation Hub in the Sub-Region and to address congestion challenges at the Terminal 2, construction of a new Terminal Building (T3) was undertaken and has duly been completed. The airport is currently being used by the travelling public.
786. Mr. Speaker, to transform the Kumasi Airport into an International Airport, the Ministry is facilitating the construction of the Kumasi Airport Phase II Project which includes the extension of the runway from the current 1,981 metres to 2,300 metres and additional construction of new Terminal Building with the capacity to handle 1 million passengers per year. It will complement the Multi-Modal Transport System and support the movement of people and goods. The project is expected to be 75% complete by the end of the year. Implementation will continue in 2019, to pave way for the commencement of phase III.



787. Mr. Speaker, construction of Tamale Airport Phase II received Cabinet and Parliamentary approvals and commercial agreement has been signed for the construction of a multi-purpose Terminal Building of approximately 5,000m<sup>2</sup>, facility which can be used for Hajj purposes. In 2019, the loan agreement will be finalised and construction works commenced. The project is expected to be 65% complete by the end of the year.
788. Mr Speaker, the development of the Ho Airport in the Volta Region and the rehabilitation of the Wa Airport have both been completed and ready for commercial operations. The project will open up the regions for efficient movement of people, goods and services, promote tourism and also lead to the creation of both aviation and non-aviation jobs.
789. Mr. Speaker, as part of efforts to bridge the gap and also build capacity of professionals within the industry, the Ministry will collaborate with the private sector to develop an Aviation training School for Pilots, Engineers, and Cabin Crew at the Ho Airport.
790. In line with global trends on the environment and climate change, the Ministry through its "Green Airport" agenda, will partner with the private sector to install solar panels at all the airports as an alternative energy supply and also develop recreational parks and an Aviation Museum at the KIA.
791. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry will facilitate the construction of airports, airstrips and helipads in all the regions to link economic and social activities. In 2019, the processes for the construction of an airport in the Upper East region, the Takoradi International Airport in the western region, as well as other airstrips and helipads across the country will commence.
792. In order to improve movement of passengers/freight, traffic congestion and cut down on emissions within KIA, the Ministry intends to partner with the private sector to develop a light rail transport system (cable car) at KIA.

#### **Aviation Regulation and Safety Operation Programme**

793. Mr. Speaker, the Ghana Civil Aviation Authority (GCAA) in 2018 was certified by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) to train air plus Associate and offer high quality standards in Civil Aviation Training for industry professionals. The academy in 2019, will continue to offer high quality standards International Air Transport Association (IATA) certified programmes for professionals within the industry.
794. Mr. Speaker, in 2018 as part of AU agenda 2063 flagship projects to create a single unified air transport market in Africa, the Ministry signed onto the Single African Air Transport Market (SAATM) to enable African countries declare their commitment to liberalize their air space. In addition, the Ministry has gone on to sign the Memorandum of Implementation for the Harmonisation of Air service agreement with contracting states.



795. Mr. Speaker, the construction of a modern Air Navigation Services (ANS) centre at the Kotoka International Airport (KIA) to provide state-of-the-art equipment for air navigation services and offices for Air Traffic Controllers and Engineers is 51% complete. The project is expected to be complete by the end of the year 2019.
796. Mr. Speaker, to enhance navigation and safety of aircraft and related operations at various airports installation of critical equipment is on-going. Among these, are High Frequency (HF) radios, which provide controller-pilot communications in the remote oceanic portions and state of the art Air Traffic Management (ATM) system at the KIA, Construction of Rescue Fire Fighting gadgets at the Ho airport and Aeronautical Message Handling System (AMHS), Traffic Management Coordination, six (6) air traffic control positions and supervisory and emergency rescue control centres in various regional airports.
797. Mr. Speaker, to ensure high safety standards in line with requirements of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), in 2019 the Ministry will set up an independent Aircraft Accident Investigation Board to strengthen the safety and security operations of the country’s airspace and airports.
798. Mr. Speaker, the GCAA currently provides air navigation services and also regulates the industry, a situation which makes the Authority a player and referee at the same time. An in-house study to determine the technical viability of decoupling the Air Navigation Services (ANS) provider from the Regulator has been completed. In 2019, an external consultant will be engaged to complete validation of the in-house studies to enable it to be operationalized.

## **MINISTRY OF SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES**

### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

#### **Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP)**

799. The Ministry of Special Development Initiatives (MSDI) provides oversight and strategic policy direction for the implementation of the Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP). This will be implemented through the Northern Development Authority (NDA), Middle Belt Development Authority (MBDA), and Coastal Development Authority (CDA) which were established this year.
800. The Ministry commenced the allocation of the cedi equivalent of “US\$1million” annually to each of the 275 constituencies for investment into local infrastructure development. This fund was also used to support the implementation of Government priority initiatives, including One Village One Dam; Agricultural infrastructure (warehouses and markets), One Ambulance per Constituency; “Water for All” Projects; and Sanitation Projects.



801. The Ministry, pending the operationalization of the three development authorities, began the implementation of the under listed IPEP projects in all constituencies. These projects are currently at different stages of completion.
- 1,000 No. 10-Seater Water Closet Institutional and Community Toilets;
  - 1,000 No. Community-Based Limited Solar Powered Mechanised Water System;
  - 50 No. 1,000 metric tonnes prefabricated grain warehouses; and
  - 570 Small Dams and Dugouts.
802. Mr. Speaker, the following constituency level projects have been executed:
- Coastal Development Authority
    - Community –Based Mechanized Solar- Powered Water System at Adaklu Amezudeve and KEEA, Breman
    - 1000 Metric Tonnes Prefabricated grains warehouse at Shai-Osudoku, Dodowa
  - Middle Development Authority
    - Community-Based Mechanized Solar-Powered Water System at Asante Akim South, Obogu and Atebubu Amanten, Atebubu
    - 1000 Metric Tonnes Prefabricated Grains Warehouse at Yilo Krobo, Begoro Somanya
  - Northern Development Authority
    - Community-Based Mechanized Solar-Powered Water System at Saboba, Kunjuli and Gbedema, Builsa South.
    - Small Dams and Dugouts at Gushegu, Kpantinga and Wulensi, Chichagi
    - 1000 Metric Tonnes Prefabricated Grains Warehouse at Lambussie and Tumu, Sissala East.
803. A complete list of the projects can be found in Appendix 14.
804. In addition, the Ministry is currently going through the procurement process for the under listed projects:
- Supply of 275 ambulances to all the constituencies;
  - Construction of 50 No. community markets;
  - Construction of 26 No. CHPS compounds; and
  - Constituency Specific Infrastructure-including drainage systems, foot bridges, renovation of schools, community town centres, reshaping of roads, among others.
805. Mr. Speaker, in 2019, the Ministry will support the Development Authorities to deliver the following projects:
- The Northern Development Zone will benefit from the construction of 20 irrigation dams to support all year round farming, 15 warehouses for storage of grains and cereals; 200 culverts; rehabilitation of 200km of farm roads; 170 tricycles to transport shea nuts; 85 new 6-unit classroom blocks with ancillary





facilities; renovation of 114 classroom blocks and provision of 162 units of motor tricycle ambulances and 28 rural health centres.

- The Middle Belt Development Zone will also implement the following projects: Construction of 30 small town water system; 300 culverts; establishment of 33 industrial enclaves; 30 small town markets; 15 small irrigation dams; 15 warehouses; rehabilitation of 300km farm access roads; establishment of 18 agriculture and business incubation centres and 30 community development centres.
- In the Coastal Development Zone, the following projects will also be delivered: the establishment of 10 agricultural centres; four fish and shrimp farming enclaves; provision of street lights; construction of 10 small town water systems; 100 culverts; and provision of 200,000 school furniture. In addition, the four regions (Volta, Greater Accra, Central, Western Regions) within the zone will benefit from the construction of 20 teachers quarters; 20 small bridges; five drainage systems; four waste recycling plants; 10 Rural Health Centres; and rehabilitation of 300 km farm roads and feeder roads.

## **MINISTRY OF INNER-CITY AND ZONGO DEVELOPMENT**

### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

806. Mr. Speaker, the Zongo Development Fund Act received presidential assent. The draft regulations for the Act was developed and forwarded to the Attorney-General’s Department for review. A Board to manage the Fund was also established.
807. Five Astro turfs (with spectator stands and dressing rooms) were constructed at Madina, Kyebi and Walewale. In addition, five recreational parks were completed for use at Bolgatanga, Salaga, Yeji, Tafo-Kumasi and Akim Oda. These parks were provided with green turfs, inner perimeter fencing, reserve player seats and mechanized boreholes for grass maintenance.
808. Mr. Speaker, works commenced on the construction of two additional Astro turfs at Fadama in Accra and Aboabo in Kumasi. In addition, secondary drains (1km) were constructed at Madina Zongo, while dredging of the 1.7km long Aboabo (Pelele) storm drain in Kumasi is 60 percent complete. Three thousand Arabic instructors were also recruited and deployed to various Islamic schools.
809. Mr. Speaker, in 2019, the Zongo Development Fund (ZoDF) will continue to provide basic community infrastructure such as access roads, alleyways, drains, bailey bridges, recreational parks, household and institutional toilets as well as waste water management systems to improve physical conditions in Zongo communities.





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*Theme: "A stronger economy for jobs and prosperity"*

810. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry, in collaboration with the Ministry of Business Development and other local partners, will continue with interventions aimed at enhancing the earning capacity of residents in inner-city communities by training 2,000 youth in vocational skills, entrepreneurship and business development. Additionally, scholarships will be provided to brilliant but needy students. Furthermore, alternative education centres will be established for older persons with the desire to acquire basic literacy and numeracy skills.



## **SOCIAL SECTOR**

811. The overall goal of the government’s social development strategies, over the medium term is to create opportunities for all Ghanaians. This entails: expanding opportunities where large-scale job creation is possible; expanding access to and improving the quality of education at all levels for all socio-economic groups; expanding access to and improving the quality of healthcare; and strengthening social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability, aged and the vulnerable.
812. The key focus areas are: education and training; health and health services; food and nutrition security; population management and migration for development; poverty and inequality; water and environmental sanitation; child protection and family welfare; support for the aged; gender equality, empowerment of women and girls; sports and recreation; youth development; social protection; disability and development; and employment and decent work.
813. Policy measures in the social sector are in line with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, and 17; and the African Union (AU) Agenda 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 12, 13, 17, 18, and 20; which seek to promote social, economic and political inclusion for all Ghanaians.

## **MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**

### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

#### **Management and Administration Programme**

814. Mr. Speaker, the delivery of quality education is premised on the existence of a strong management and accountability system. In this regard, the handbook for school inspection was reviewed. The new inspection handbook contains indicators for the teaching and learning of Mathematics and English. The Ministry secured funding to implement the Ghana Accountability for Learning Outcomes Project (GALOP) aimed at strengthening system accountability.
815. To enhance the management of education in the sector, the Ministry in collaboration with Varkey Foundation and Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (IEPA) are designing a training programme in School Leadership and Management for heads of all basic and second cycle institutions. To further strengthen management, the Pre-Tertiary Education Bill and Education Regulators’ Bill were drafted. In 2019, School Leadership and Management will be made a professional path within the Ghana Education Service.
816. In keeping with government’s commitment to improve the quality of education and ensure that every Ghanaian child is equipped with foundational Reading, wRiting, aRithmetic and cReativity (4Rs) skills by the time they complete Primary 6, the Ministry of Education completed a review of the curriculum for kindergarten and primary 1-6.



817. The Ministry is developing a new curriculum for French language, History of Ghana and Arabic. In 2019, History of Ghana and French will be introduced at the basic level, and Arabic as an optional subject at the Junior High and Senior High School levels.
818. In pursuit of promoting the teaching and speaking of French in Ghana, the Ministry of Education converted five public basic schools into bilingual schools where students are instructed in French and English. At the secondary level, 54 public SHS were equipped with French Language Resource Centres to promote the teaching of French. At the tertiary level, 6 Colleges of Education were provided with language laboratories and resource centres for the training of French language teachers.
819. The National Teaching Council conducted the first licensure examination for approximately 30,000 teachers across the country in 2018. To further upgrade their skills to discharge their duties effectively, the Ministry will provide continuous professional training to all licensed teachers in 2019.
820. Mr. Speaker, to bridge shortfalls in staff at the pre-tertiary level of education, government recruited 19,650 teaching and non-teaching staff and deployed them to schools across the country. Furthermore, approximately 8,872 teachers were recruited and deployed to various Senior High Schools for the double track system.

#### **Basic Education Programme**

821. Mr. Speaker, government is committed to ensuring that all 4 and 5 year olds have access to Kindergarten (KG) education and are adequately prepared for primary education. In pursuit of this, the Ministry commenced a programme to provide KG in 1,171 primary schools of which 90 were completed in 2018. In 2019, the Ministry plans to complete additional 150 KGs.
822. Mr. Speaker, in line with government’s objective to improve the teaching and learning environment, the Ministry initiated a programme to rehabilitate and rebuild an estimated 8,286 ‘collapsing’ basic and second cycle school structures that were unsafe for students and teachers. In 2018, the Ministry rehabilitated 52 collapsing school structures. This programme will continue in 2019 to rehabilitate 50 ‘collapsing’ structures.
823. Mr. Speaker, as part of efforts to ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and junior secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes in line with SDG 4, Government absorbed 100% of the registration fees of 356,344 registered candidates from public junior high schools for the conduct of the 2018 BECE. In 2019, the Ministry will pay for the BECE registration for an estimated 382,675 candidates from Public JHSs.



**Secondary Education Programme**

824. Mr. Speaker, in consonance with SDG 4 which enjoins the Ministry to ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes, government continued with the successful implementation of the Free SHS Policy. The enrolment in 2018 was 490,882 representing an increase of 36 percent over the 2017 enrolment of 361,771.
825. To meet increasing demand for secondary education, the Ministry introduced the double track school calendar as a temporary measure in 400 schools to accommodate more students and ease congestion in schools. The system ensured that an estimated 181,000 students who would have, otherwise, been denied secondary education due to constraints with space, were placed in schools. As at October 30, a total of 484,743 students had been placed in schools on both the green and gold tracks. In 2019, the Ministry will complete stalled building projects in the secondary schools to expand capacity.
826. Mr. Speaker, in the years 2003-2008, the Ministry initiated a 'Model Schools Project' that saw the upgrade of 55 public SHS to levels comparable to any of the top SHS in the country. In 2019, the Ministry will commence work on the upgrade of SHS into Model schools in 42 Districts.
827. Mr. Speaker, to ensure effective teaching and learning in Senior High Schools, the Ministry supplied and installed 8,738 white boards and accessories in schools to replace the chalkboards and, installed iBox education portals and solar panels in 125 schools. E-Learning Multi-Media laboratories were also installed in 242 Senior High Schools. In 2019, the Ministry will install iBox education portals in 106 additional schools and continue with the programme to replace chalkboards with whiteboards.
828. Mr. Speaker, to create the right conditions for teaching and learning, the government supplied furniture, books and uniforms at the basic and secondary levels. At the Basic level, the Ministry supplied 49,179 sets of furniture and 480,000 uniforms to schools across the country. At the Secondary level, government supplied the following items: 68,851 sets of furniture; 472,730 P.E. Kits; 39,496 technical drawing instruments; 6,145,490 exercise books; 218,804 each of integrated science, social studies, mathematics and english language books; and 352,040 supplementary readers.
829. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry started a process to align over 200 public TVET institutions under the Ministry of Education. The Ministry, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, developed a Pre-Tertiary Education Bill that provides for the creation of a Technical, Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Service to implement TVET and skills development policies. To further develop the TVET sub-sector, the Ministry of Education will commence the construction of 20 state-of-the-art TVET Centres as well as upgrade and retool 34 Vocational Training



Institutes in 2019. In addition, two new centres in foundry and machining will be constructed.

830. Mr. Speaker, in 2019 the Ministry will commence work to upgrade 10 Technical Universities /Polytechnics and 13 Technical Institutes with modern equipment and also train selected lecturers of these institutions.

831. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry of Education undertook measures to promote Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) education across all levels. In this regard, 200 teachers from 100 Basic Schools were trained in robotics and engineering science as part of the Basic STEM (BSTEM) pilot Programme. Following the success of the pilot, the BSTEM programme will be expanded to provide all 38,715 basic schools with Science, Mathematics, Technology, and Engineering equipment over the next 5 years.

832. In 2019, the Ministry will roll out the BSTEM programme in 7,000 basic schools across the country; construct 10 STEM Centres; initiate the development of knowledge cloud to make educational materials content accessible to all; and provide multimedia laboratories as well as internet connectivity to cover many more schools.

#### **Tertiary Education Programme**

833. Government continued with the payment of teacher trainee allowances following its restoration. In the 2018/2019 academic year, allowances to 50,004 trainees were paid. In 2019/2020, the government will pay allowances to estimated 54,108 teacher trainees.

834. In line with SDG 4 which enjoins government to substantially increase the number of qualified teachers, a 4-year Basic Education Degree at the Colleges of Education was introduced to replace the 3-year diploma programme. In 2019, the Ministry will complete the affiliation of the Colleges of Education to the Public Universities and their conversion into Colleges of the Universities.

835. Mr. Speaker, government remains committed to establish the University of Environment and Sustainable Development as a centre of excellence in Agriculture and Engineering, with emphasis on interdisciplinary studies and entrepreneurship training in Africa. In 2019, work will commence on the Bunso Campus to include the construction of an Administration Block, Schools of Agriculture and Engineering, among others.

836. Government is committed to expand tertiary education opportunities to meet increasing demand and the skill needs of the country. Given the focus on technical and vocational skills development, the Ministry will start processes to upgrade the Kumasi campus of the University of Education, Winneba, into an independent TVET Teacher Training University.



837. Mr. Speaker, processes have also commenced to merge the Ghana Institute of Languages, National Film and Television Institute (NAFTI) and the Ghana Institute of Journalism (GIJ) into National Institute of Communication and Media Arts. In 2019, the necessary regulatory bill will be put together with stakeholder consultations.

**Securitisation of GETFund’s Receivables**

838. As part of measures to meet critical financing needs, GETFund intends to secure up to a Cedi equivalent of US\$1.50 billion long-term financing for education infrastructure, on the back of GETFund receivables. The amount will be issued in three tranches of the Cedi equivalent of US\$500.00 million.

**MINISTRY OF EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR RELATIONS**

**2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

**Management and Administration Programme**

839. Mr. Speaker, to eradicate all forms of child labour, trafficking and slave-like practices in line with SDG 8, the Ministry, in collaboration with stakeholders of the National Steering Committee on Child Labour, launched the Second National Plan of Action (NPA II 2017- 2021), which seeks to provide a coordinated framework for the elimination of all forms of child labour in the country. In 2019, the Ministry will re-activate the Ghana Child Labour Monitoring Information System (GCLMIS) to support the implementation of specific programmes.
840. In order to ensure effective management of labour migration issues facing the country, a draft National Labour Migration Policy was prepared to facilitate the strengthening of the governance system, protection of the rights of Ghanaian migrant workers and maximize the benefits of labour migration for national development.
841. The Ministry, in collaboration with its partners, established a centre for jobs, migration and voluntary reintegration. In 2019, the plan for Labour Migration will be implemented.
842. Mr. Speaker, to enhance labour administration and promotion of industrial peace and harmony, the Ministry commenced the restructuring of the Labour Department. Seven of the 64 District Labour Offices were selected for revamping on pilot basis. The Ministry will also train 60 labour officers at the national, regional and district levels.

**Job Creation and Development Programme**

843. Mr. Speaker, the Youth Employment Agency (YEA) engaged 99,038 beneficiaries under the various modules. The Agency also finalized its exit strategy in accordance with the YEA Act, 2015 (Act 887), for beneficiaries who were on the YEA over the stipulated duration. In 2019, YEA will introduce innovative modules and departments such as the Artisan Directorate. The





Agency will create the job centre linked with the Ghana Labour Market Information System to enhance employability of beneficiaries. It is expected that the total enrolment of the Agency will be increased from 99,038 to 106,386 by the end of 2019.

844. Mr. Speaker, to provide income earning and capacity building opportunities for young graduates in the country in line with the job creation agenda of Government, a total of 100,000 graduates were enrolled, out of which 96,983 were trained and posted to various institutions under the Nations Builders’ Corps (NABCo) modules. The posted beneficiaries will remain on the programme for a maximum of three years.
845. Mr. Speaker, the Department of Cooperatives facilitated the formation of 258 new co-operative societies, inspected 245 and audited 260 existing co-operative societies. The Ghana Cooperatives Council also trained 120 farmer groups while the Ghana Cooperatives College trained 265 cooperative officers in managerial and entrepreneurial skills. In 2019, the Department of Co-operatives will register 400 new co-operatives societies, as well as inspect and audit 500 existing co-operatives societies. To enhance capacity, the Ministry will regularize, train and transform Farmer-Based Organizations into Cooperatives.

#### **Skills Development Programme**

846. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry through the National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI), Opportunities Industrialization Centres-Ghana (OIC-G) and Integrated Community Centres for Employable Skills (ICCESS) trained 6,386 persons in various vocational trades. The NVTI further trained 771 master craft persons and tested 19,705 persons in various vocational and technical trade skills. The Management Development and Productivity Institute (MDPI) also trained 341 persons in managerial and productivity enhancement skills.
847. In 2019, the three Technical and Vocational Training Institutes will together train 7,253 persons in various vocational trades. NVTI will test and certify 39,731 vocational skills candidates. MDPI will train 1,450 persons from all sectors of the economy in managerial and productivity enhancement skills and collaborate with relevant stakeholders to develop a National Productivity Index to facilitate productivity measurement.

#### **Labour Administration Programme**

848. Mr. Speaker, to protect the rights of workers and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers in line with SDG 8, the Labour Department conducted 208 workplace/establishment inspections, registered 30,959 job seekers out of which 3,965 were placed in gainful employment by Public Employment Centres (PECs) and Private Employment Agencies (PEAs). The Department also issued 31 Collective Bargaining Certificates and resolved 40 labour-related complaints.





849. The Department of Factories Inspectorate (DFI) registered 300 new factories, inspected 1,700 workplaces, conducted 40 industrial hygiene surveys and prosecuted four occupational safety and health offenders.
850. In 2019, the Labour Department will conduct 300 workplace/establishment inspections; register and monitor 50 Private Employment Agencies (PEAs); refurbish 10 Public Employment Centres (PECs); and roll-out the Ghana Labour Market Information System (GLMIS) in all the 10 regions. In addition, DFI intend to register 500 new factories, inspect 2,500 offices, shops and factories, undertake 100 safety and health talks and conduct 96 industrial hygiene surveys.
851. The National Tripartite Committee negotiated the 2019 National Daily Minimum Wage (NDMW) at GH¢10.65 in July while the Fair Wages and Salaries Commission (FWSC), in collaboration with the Public Service Joint Salaries Negotiation Committee (PSJSNC), successfully negotiated the 2019 Base Pay and Pay-Point Relativity in August.
852. Mr. Speaker, the National Pensions Regulatory Authority (NPRA) registered two schemes: Sankofa Scheme and Public Sector Worker Employees’ Pension Schemes (PSWEPS). This is to manage residual funds from Temporary Pension Fund Account (TPFA 1) and residual funds in the public sector TPFA respectively. The Authority also licensed 1,112 Individual Trustees, 34 Corporate Trustees, registered 84 Pension Fund Managers and 16 Custodians.
853. Mr. Speaker, the National Pensions Regulatory Authority (NPRA) will establish tailor-made schemes for the informal sector and marginalised groups including cocoa farmers, diaspora etc. as well as intensify education and sensitisation through targeted programmes. The Authority will also establish a regional office in Sunyani, institute a risk-based supervision system and upscale training of Trustees.

## **MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND SPORTS**

### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

#### **Management and Administration Programme**

854. Mr. Speaker, Ghana was awarded the right to host the 2023 African Games. The Ministry together with the Local Organizing Committee for the Confederation of African Football (CAF) Women’s Nations Cup slated for Ghana launched the Tournament on 23rd March, 2018 with the slogan “We Can Do It”. Preparations for the Tournament are currently on-going with the rehabilitation of the Accra Sports Stadium.
855. In 2019, the Ministry will organise two sensitization workshops each on the Regulations for the Youth and Sports Acts. It will also organise a final consultation workshop on the National Sports Colleges Bill as well as continue with the revision of the 1994 National Sports Policy.



856. In 2019, the Ministry will facilitate the qualification and participation of all the National Football Teams in international tournaments. These include: African Cup of Nations Tournament in Cameroon; U-20 African Cup of Nations Tournament in Niger; FIFA U-20 World Cup Tournament in Poland; FIFA Women's World Cup Tournament in France; and the 2020 Women's World Cup qualifying tournament.
857. Construction works of multi-purpose youth resource centres started in each of the 10 regions and are at various stages of completion. These are: Azumah Nelson Sports Complex in the Greater Accra Region; Koforidua in the Eastern Region; Ho in the Volta Region; Nyinahin in the Ashanti Region; Dormaa Ahenkro in the Brong-Ahafo Region; Wa in the Upper West Region; Axim in the Western Region; Yendi in the Northern Region; and Navrongo in the Upper East Region. These centres will provide space for youth engagement, recreation, centre of learning and sports. In 2019, the Ministry will continue to monitor the construction of all the 10 multi-purpose youth resource centres.

#### **Youth Development Programme**

858. Mr. Speaker, in order to substantially increase the number of youth who have relevant entrepreneurship skills in line with SDG 4, the National Youth Authority, facilitated the training of 3,000 youth to acquire skills in online and digital marketing and entrepreneurship across the country. Each trainee was provided with a tablet as a start-up tool.
859. To complement Government Planting for Food and Jobs Programme, the National Youth Authority (NYA) established "Youth Livelihood Farms", in which 120-acre maize farm was cultivated on a pilot basis in the Upper West Region which will be replicated in all the other regions. In addition, a pilot poultry project was started in the Afiencya Youth Leadership and Skills Training Institute with about 2,000 layers. In 2019, the NYA will facilitate the formation of more youth farmer groups under the Youth Livelihood Farms to contribute to solving the youth unemployment problem.
860. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry supported nine youth activists to participate in the 7<sup>th</sup> UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Youth Forum at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. In addition, NYA deployed seven young people to Ethiopia, Nigeria, Lesotho and South Africa for a one-year volunteer programme after participating in the African Union Youth Volunteer Corps Training Programme in the country. Furthermore, the Authority supported five young people to participate in the Youth Forum prior to the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) in London, United Kingdom.
861. The Ministry completed the construction of a multi-purpose youth centre to replace the old youth centre in Sekondi-Takoradi. In addition, nine construction projects are on-going in six of the Youth Leadership and Skills Training Institutes. They include: a 300-seating capacity multi-purpose hall with kitchen attached to



each of the Institutes at Sandema and Nalerigu; a dormitory block each at Ajumako Afranse, Abura, Takrowase, Afienya and Sandema Institutes.

862. To address the perennial water shortage, four boreholes were constructed for the Youth Leadership and Skills Training Institutes at Abura, Fawohoyeden and Nalerigu as well as the Kumasi Youth Centre.

#### **Sports Development Programme**

863. The Sports Authority organised talent identification and development programmes in all 10 regions. An Inter-District Sports Festival was organised by the Authority in the Greater Accra Region in preparation towards the 2018 Ghana National Games. In addition, the Authority supported some Sports Associations and Federations to organise and participate in local and international competitions where 177 medals were won.
864. In 2019, the Ministry and its agencies will continue to organise programmes that will discover new talents, nurture and prepare national teams for tournaments.

### **MINISTRY OF CHIEFTAINCY AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS**

#### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

865. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry organised workshops for Paramount Queen Mothers in the Ashanti, Brong-Ahafo, Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions to sensitize them on child labour, the new Chieftaincy Act, Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and the roles they could play to strengthen the Chieftaincy Institution.
866. The Ministry also organised two training workshops on Management and Alternative Dispute Resolution for Assistant Regional Registrars and Assistant Traditional Council Registrars, respectively at the University of Ghana. In 2019, the Ministry will organise workshops on the Chieftaincy Act, 2008 (Act 759) and child labour for traditional authorities.
867. As part of the process to reduce chieftaincy disputes, the Ministry completed the exercise of documenting paramountcy and traditional areas in the Brong-Ahafo, Central, Eastern, Upper East and Upper West Regions.
868. In order to report the current status of persons as chiefs in Ghana, the National House of Chiefs approved 959 Chieftaincy Declaration (CD) Forms for entry into the National Register of Chiefs. The National House of Chiefs is in the process of digitizing the records in the Register.
869. In 2019, the Ministry will sensitise traditional authorities on repackaging of festivals; profile customary land ownership; pass Legislative Instrument on membership of regional house of chiefs; codify lines of succession to stools and skins; eliminate harmful customary practices; create regional houses of chiefs in



the yet to be created regions; sensitize traditional authorities on afforestation, greening, land tenure system and environmental protection.

870. A total number of 17 cases were resolved by Judicial Committees of Houses of Chiefs. In 2019, the Ministry will reduce chieftaincy disputes by providing funds for Judicial Committees to adjudicate cases, build capacity of traditional authorities in Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanism and organise peace building activities for traditional authorities.

## **MINISTRY OF GENDER, CHILDREN AND SOCIAL PROTECTION**

### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

#### **Gender Equality and Equity Programme**

871. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry developed the Ghana National Action Plan (GHANAP 2) on the UN Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security after reviewing GHANAP 1. This is to ensure full representation and active participation of women in conflict prevention, resolution, peace negotiation, mediation, crisis and security management at all levels. In 2019, the Ministry will commence the implementation of the GHANAP 2.
872. The Ministry continued to create awareness on fistula in prevalent communities which targeted chiefs, queen mothers, opinion and religious leaders. In 2019, the Ministry will facilitate fistula repairs for 30 affected women.
873. Mr. Speaker, as part of efforts to minimise the “kayayei” phenomenon, a comprehensive 5-year Strategic Plan was developed. In addition, a mentorship programme for girls was initiated to build their leadership capacity and also empower them to participate actively in developing their potentials. In 2019, the Strategic Plan will be implemented to ensure decent life for the “kayayei”.
874. The Ministry, as part of the UN global agenda to ensure gender equality, equity and empowerment, sensitised 631 persons in the Upper East, Ashanti and Central Regions under the “HeForShe” campaign. The objective of the campaign is to promote the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goal 5, aimed at achieving gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls. In 2019, the sensitization exercise will continue in the other regions.

#### **Children Rights Promotion, Protection and Development Programme**

875. Mr. Speaker, to ensure that only applicants who meet the eligibility and suitability criteria are placed with adoptable children, a technical committee on adoption was constituted to review adoption applications. In addition, the Ministry, in collaboration with the Judicial Service, sensitised 40 high court judges on the Hague Adoption procedures and the Children’s Amendment Act, 2016 (Act 937). Furthermore, the Foster Care and Adoption Regulations received Parliamentary approval for implementation. In 2019, the sensitization programme on the Hague



Adoption procedures and the Children’s Amendment Act, 2016 (Act 937) will continue.

876. The Ministry, in collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD), launched the Ghana Against Child Abuse Movement to sensitize Ghanaians on how to protect children from abuse, violence and exploitation. The Ministry will continue to collaborate with MLGRD for the programme implementation.

#### **Social Development Programme**

877. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry initiated a programme dubbed “Operation Get off the Street Now for a Better Life” with the objective to curb the phenomenon of persons living on the street. A data collection exercise is on-going to create a database of persons living on the street. So far, 4,853 children have been registered. Public education activities were undertaken in key hot points and children voluntarily re-united with their families, 79 children who needed special care were rescued and integrated with their families. The registration exercise will be completed in 2019.

878. The Ministry will develop Information, Education and Communication (IE&C) materials on the Disability Act 2006, (Act 715) and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (UNCRPD) in 2019. The Disability Act 2006 (Act 715) will be reviewed in 2019 to conform to priorities in the UNCRPD.

879. A strategic framework on mainstreaming disability issues into plans and projects of Metropolitan/ Municipal/ District Assemblies (MMDAs) was developed to ensure issues of disability are incorporated into developmental agenda at all levels.

#### **Social Protection Programme**

880. Mr. Speaker, to increase coordination among Social Protection Programmes, the Social Protection Single Window Citizens Service was established with a single window call centre (Helpline of Hope). The Centre received 635 cases out of which 532 were redressed. In 2019, the Ministry will continue to strengthen its social protection system to protect and promote the rights of the vulnerable.

881. Under the LEAP Programme, a total of 213,044 households received support.

882. The Ghana National Household Registry (GNHR) successfully registered 137,500 and 184,593 households considered to be extremely poor in the Upper West and Upper East Regions, respectively. The Ministry also designed and developed Data Sharing Interface that allows access to GNHR data sets for implementation of social programmes. The registration exercise will continue in the other regions to ensure effective and efficient targeting for social protection programmes.



883. Mr. Speaker, to ensure that all vulnerable and poor persons have access to quality health care, 550,000 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) beneficiaries were either registered onto the NHIS or had their expired cards renewed. The Ministry also launched the re-registration of 13,000 prison inmates onto the Scheme. The registration exercise will continue.
884. In 2019, the Ministry will establish a coordination mechanism to operationalize Productive and Financial Inclusion (PF&I)/livelihood creation opportunities for LEAP and other social protection beneficiaries.
885. National stakeholder consultations were conducted to review the National Ageing Bill for re-submission to Cabinet. The Ministry will expedite processes to lay the Bill before Parliament in 2019.

#### **Ghana School Feeding Programme**

886. Mr. Speaker, coverage of the Ghana School Feeding Programme increased by 54 percent from 1,681,570 to 2,589,618 beneficiary pupils. Under the Programme, 8,387 caterers were employed to provide meals to all the beneficiary pupils. In 2019, the Programme will be feeding 2,848,580 pupils. Routine monitoring exercise will continue to ensure that all beneficiary schools have daily retirement forms for uniformity in the Programme and the Ghana School Feeding Bill will undergo further stakeholder consultations to gather inputs for its finalization.

#### **Domestic Violence Secretariat and Human Trafficking Programme**

887. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry developed the National Action Plan on ending the menace of Human Trafficking and supported four shelters which are rehabilitating rescued victims of trafficking of which 159 rescued child victims and seven rescued adults are benefiting. It is gratifying to note that the increased efforts made by government resulted in Ghana's upgrade from Tier 2 watch List to Tier 2 ranking in the 2018 Trafficking in Person Report.
888. Mr. Speaker, measures were put in place to operationalize domestic violence and gender base violence response centres in Mallam Atta and Agbogbloshie markets to curb some of the negative treatment meted out to women and girls at the markets. In addition, the Ministry developed and commenced implementation of a strategic framework for ending child marriage. The implementation will continue in 2019.





## **MINISTRY OF HEALTH**

### **Performance in 2018 and Outlook for 2019**

#### **Management and Administration Programme**

889. Mr. Speaker, a Logistics Management Information System (LMIS) was developed and will be fully functional by February 2019. In resolving the issues of the Central Medical Stores fire, a draft forensic audit report was submitted for review.
890. Mr. Speaker, to strengthen the current health information system, electronic medical records for the health sector began and so far 29 facilities in the Central Region are connected to the system. A pilot program at Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital was also completed. In 2019, the Ministry will roll-out a nationwide health medical records programme.

#### **Health Service Delivery Programme**

891. Mr. Speaker, to meet SDG 3.2 and 3.8 aimed at reducing neo-natal mortality and under 5 mortality, as well as achieving Universal Health Coverage, the following interventions were made and will be continued in 2019:
- Ensuring affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC);
  - Reducing disability, morbidity and mortality and
  - Ensuring that payment at the District Hospital level and below by NHIS cards holders become completely illegal.
892. In 2019, the Ministry will develop a hospital strategy to classify the types of hospitals in the country to improve access to quality health care delivery through investment in infrastructure, equipment and personnel in the health sector.
893. Mr. Speaker, the Phase I of the University of Ghana Medical Centre began operations and Parliamentary approval was granted for a USD50m loan for completion of Phase II. The conversion of Ho Regional Hospital to a Teaching Hospital is in progress. In 2019, the process for upgrading the Hohoe Municipal Hospital to a Regional Hospital will commence.
894. Mr. Speaker, in line with the goal of the Ministry to ensure a healthy population, malaria case fatality rate reduced from 0.22 percent in 2017 to 0.16 in 2018. Immunization coverage increased from 45.8 percent in June 2017 to 46.9 percent in June 2018. Total number of children immunized half year 2018 was 552,495 out of an estimated half year number of 594,081 for the period, representing 93 percent coverage. Post Natal care coverage, however, decreased from 33.7 percent in June 2017 to 26.4 percent in June 2018.
895. Skilled delivery coverage increased marginally from 28.3 percent in June 2017 to 29.5 percent in June 2018. Pregnant women attending at least four antenatal





visits, however, decreased marginally from 30.7 percent in June 2017 to 30.2 percent in June 2018 while still birth rate per 1,000 decreased from 15.6 percent in June 2017 to 14.6 percent in June 2018. Maternal mortality ratio stands at 310 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2018.

896. Mr. Speaker, in the area of NHIS reforms, capitation was scrapped and the Reform Agenda Strategy of the NHIS submitted to Cabinet for approval. Significant efficiency measures were made in 2018. These include: e-renewal by mobile money application piloted at Asuogyaman and West Mamprusi Districts; establishment of fraud review committee to review claims of suspicious service providers; a roll out of E-receipts in 43 districts offices; and strengthening of the legal division of NHIA to prosecute cases based on clearance from the Attorney-General’s Department. In 2019, the NHIA will replicate the e-renewal by mobile money application in all MMDAs and also introduce e-receipt at all service provider points.
897. Mr. Speaker, to develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient health infrastructure in line with SDG 9.1, the following health investments were undertaken:
- Construction and equipping of 10 polyclinics in the Central Region at Bisease, Gomoa Dawuramong, Akunfude, Etsii Sunkwa, Odoben Gyamera, Biriwa, Ekumfi Naakwa, Mankrong, Bimpong Egya and Gomoa Potsin. Works were completed and commissioned for use;
  - Construction and equipping five polyclinics in the Greater Accra Region at Adenta 82 percent, Ashaiman 80 percent, Bortiano 78 percent, Oduman 85 percent and Sege 82 percent; and
  - The Wa Regional Hospital, Nkawkaw District Hospital and Atomic Hospital are scheduled for completion by the end of the year.
898. The following projects will be completed in 2019: four district hospitals at Twifo Praso, Tepa, Konongo, Salaga and one Regional Hospital at Sewua under the 8No. hospitals project; construction of seven district hospitals; and provision of an integrated IT system at Dodowa, Sekondi, Formena, Garu Tempani, Kumawu, Abetifi and Takoradi European Hospital.
899. In 2019, the following projects will continue: completion and equipping of Bekwai district hospital; four district hospital projects at Sawla, Tolon, Somanya, Buipe and a polyclinic at Bamboi; construction of Axim hospital; and rehabilitation of Effia-Nkwanta emergency, maternity and children’s block.
900. Mr. Speaker, construction of the following new infrastructural projects will commence in 2019: one district hospital and five polyclinics in Western region at Akontombra, Bogoso, Wassa Dunkwa, Mpoho, Elubo and Nsuaem; and expansion and equipping of facilities at Aburi, Kyebi, Atibie and Mampong.



901. Mr. Speaker, as part of measures to improve health infrastructure at the primary health care level, the Ministry, in 2019, will accelerate the construction of 15 CHPS Compounds as follows: Greater Accra Region–two; Brong-Ahafo Region – five; Ashanti Region – two; Eastern Region - three and Western Region - three.

**Human Resources for Health Programme**

902. To improve service delivery, new programmes such as Paediatric Oncology, Rheumatology and Pediatric nursing among others were introduced by accredited specialised colleges namely: the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Koforidua Regional Hospital; Tamale Teaching Hospital; Cape Coast Teaching Hospital; 37 Military Hospital; College of Pharmacy; Ho Regional Hospital; Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital; Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital; Food and Drugs Authority; and Pharmacy Council.
903. Mr. Speaker, in 2017, online registration was introduced for student admissions. This facilitated the admission of 24,000 new students in 2018 to pursue various programmes in health training institutions. In 2019, the Ministry will introduce a verification system during the online registration process to reduce ineligible applications.

**Health Sector Regulation Programme**

904. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry in 2018 instituted a number of activities under the Health Sector Regulation Programme: All health professional agencies conducted licensing examinations and inducted all qualified professionals (278 Pharmacists, 241 Pharmacy Technicians, 708 Doctors, 12,130 Midwives, Nurses and Nurse Assistants, and 117 Physician Assistants). In 2019, the Code of conduct of professionals will be reviewed and implemented strictly whilst in-service training will be deepened.
905. Mr. Speaker, in the area of quality control, the Food and Drugs Authority (FDA) attained ISO/IEC 17025:2005 – Laboratory accreditation to 40 tests, the highest in Africa and ISO 9001:2015 – for technical and administrative functions at FDA Head Office.
906. Mr. Speaker, in 2019, the sector will continue to develop Legislative Instruments (LIs) for the Health Acts that are without LIs to strengthen their functionality and operations.



## **NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CIVIC EDUCATION**

### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

#### **Management and Administration Programme**

907. The Commission in collaboration with the Ghana Revenue Authority produced two monitoring reports on a nationwide campaign for tax compliance. Citizenship Week Celebrations took place in 370 Basic Schools in 54 selected districts in all regions of the country.

#### **Civic Education Programme**

908. Mr. Speaker, the Commission undertook several civic education activities nationwide in the area of anti-corruption, rule of law, accountability, environmental governance, fundamental human rights and responsibilities, and good citizenship. Further to this, a number of stakeholder engagements were held to promote fundamental human rights of children, their development and well-being as well as child protection especially against human trafficking.
909. Mr. Speaker, in 2019, the following key activities will be pursued: public education on the election of MMDCES; increased citizens’ participation in local governance and the 2019 District Level Elections (DLES). In addition, education to improve tax compliance; good environmental sanitation; anti-corruption, rule of law and accountability; constitution/citizenship week celebration will be continued. The Commission will also undertake sensitisation on National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) with focus on stakeholder institutions among other core activities.

## **NATIONAL LABOUR COMMISSION**

### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

910. Mr. Speaker, the Commission facilitated the resolution of 40 percent of 664 complaints filed by individual workers, workers’ associations and trade unions. In 2019, the Commission will open two regional offices in Kumasi and Tema and also revamp its regional office in Takoradi to make services more accessible and affordable.



## **PUBLIC SAFETY SECTOR**

911. Mr. Speaker, in the medium term, the broad aim of the Public Safety Sector is to promote the rule of law and equal access to justice; promote the peaceful coexistence of all segments of society; and ensure public safety and security. The focus areas are: human security and public safety; and law and order.
912. Policy measures in the Public Safety Sector are in line with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 3, 8, 9, 10, and 16; and the African Union (AU) Agenda 11, 12, and 13, seeking to ensure effective, accountable, transparent and responsive institutions that provide protection at all levels.

## **OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND MINISTRY OF JUSTICE**

### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

#### **Management and Administration Programme**

913. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry organised a stakeholders' workshop to disseminate the research findings and recommendations of its 2017 research on the assessment of knowledge, experiences and perceptions of the public and stakeholders of the legal service sector of the Office of the Attorney General. The Ministry recruited 50 lawyers to enhance its legal staff strength across the country.
914. In 2019, the Ministry plans to complete the rehabilitation of five regional offices of the Office of the Attorney-General, renovate three bungalows for the regional Heads of the Office of the Attorney-General as well as continue with the construction of the Law House to ease the problem of acute office accommodation. The Ministry will also organise a stakeholders' workshop to disseminate the research findings and make recommendations on its 2018 research on the assessment of knowledge, experiences and perceptions of the public and stakeholders of the legal service sector of the Office of the Attorney General.

#### **Law Administration Programme**

915. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry reviewed 35 State contracts for MDAs and MMDAs, represented the State in 287 civil cases against the State, received 156 cases from other MDAs and the Public, and acted on 60 percent. In 2019, the review of state contracts for MDAs and MMDAs and the representation of the state in civil cases filed against it will be continued.
916. The Ministry defended the State in three major financial cases which prevented the State from paying an amount of GH¢12,029,510.00 as judgement debts. In 2019, the Office of the Attorney-General will continue to defend the State in all cases filed against it, review all agreements for MDAs and MMDAs and secure successful convictions in 75 percent of cases referred to the Office.



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*Theme: "A stronger economy for jobs and prosperity"*

917. The Ministry drafted 13 Substantive Legislations including the Legal Aid Commission Act, 2018 (Act 977), Witness Protection Act, 2018 (Act 975) and also drafted 47 Legislative Instruments and 64 Executive Instruments. The Ministry also worked on 123 Substantive Legislations including the Chemical Weapons Bill, Rent Bill and Sugar Bill.
918. The Ministry received 266 criminal cases, prosecuted 226 cases, advised on 88 cases and made 20 extradition requests to the International Cooperation Unit, out of which 16 were granted. In 2019, the Ministry expects to secure at least 80 percent conviction out of cases referred to it by the Police.
919. The Ministry published 1,000 copies of the 2013-2015 Ghana Law Report Vol. 2, and 500 copies of the 2011-2015 Review of Ghana Law. Preparation of manuscripts for the publication of the 2016-2017 Volumes 1 and 2 are 60 percent and 40 percent complete, respectively. Preparation of manuscripts for the publication of the 2016-2017 Review of Ghana Law is 50 percent complete.
920. In 2019, the Ministry intends to publish 500 copies of the 2016-2017 Review of Ghana Law and 1,000 copies of the 2016-2017 Ghana Law Reports Volume 1.
921. The Ministry, through the Legal Aid Scheme, received 1,438 court cases out of which 664 cases are in court, and also received 5,715 cases and resolved 3,758 cases through Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR). The Scheme worked assiduously to secure the passage of the Legal Aid Commission Bill by Parliament in consonance with the recommendation of the Constitution Review Commission.
922. To promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all, the Ministry sourced 42 private legal practitioners to represent the vulnerable and excluded in court and opened three additional district offices.
923. In 2019, the Ministry anticipates to represent at least 1,451 clients out of an expected 2,676 applications on litigations. In addition, it is expected that 10,841 ADR cases will be received out of which 7,883 will be resolved successfully.
924. The Ministry through the Law Reform Commission prepared a draft report on Occupiers' liability and held an inter-faculty dialogue meeting with stakeholders on the Law of Tort (Occupiers Liability) to produce the final draft report for amendment.
925. In 2019, the Contract Law, 1960 (Act 25), Laws on Defamation, Arms and Ammunition will be reviewed and an expert round table conference on the Law of Contract will be organised.
926. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry through the Copyright Office registered 506 copyright protected works and carried out education programmes in five educational



institutions on copyright related issues. One anti-piracy activity and three surveillances were conducted in Accra and a total of three educational programmes were carried out on television and radio. The Ministry also produced educative videos on copyright for circulation on various social media platforms as part of efforts geared towards building respect for copyright.

927. In 2019, the Ministry will organise 10 public education programmes on copyright and related rights in the print and electronic media. There are also plans to undertake 10 copyright education programmes in educational institutions and conduct 10 anti-piracy exercises across the country.
928. The Ministry through the Registrar-General's Department filed 1,306 Trademarks, and registered 1,283 Trademarks, 65,807 businesses and 1,684 marriages. In 2019, the Ministry envisages to register 1,200 Trademarks, 96,800 businesses and 2,800 marriages. The Ministry will also establish offices in the Eastern and Brong-Ahafo Regions and complete the Kumasi office building project which is about 95 percent complete.

#### **Management of Economic and Organised Crime Programme**

929. Mr. Speaker, to significantly reduce illicit financial flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets, the Ministry through the Economic and Organised Crime Office (EOCO) recovered an amount of GH¢7.43 million as a direct recovery into the Consolidated Fund and GH¢164,000.05 as an indirect recovery to relevant institutions from proceeds of crime and had one confiscation. A total of 466 cases were investigated and 34 prosecuted at various courts with two court convictions secured. Under the Senior High School sensitization programme on cyber-crime, nine Senior High Schools and three Basic Schools were covered.
930. In 2019, the Ministry expects to investigate and prosecute about 35 percent of cases received on the advice of the Attorney-General and also train about 350 officers in various investigative skills and emerging crimes. The Ministry will also promote awareness on Cyber and Economic Crimes through educative programmes.

#### **Legal Education Programme**

931. The Ministry through the General Legal Council (Ghana School of Law) successfully disposed of 61 disciplinary cases out of the 83 complaints received. The Ministry trained and called to the bar a total number of 317 lawyers. An entrance examination was conducted for 1,818 applicants out of which 467 law students were admitted for the 2018/2019 academic year.
932. In 2019, the Ministry plans to enrol 650 students and call 400 lawyers to the Bar. The Ministry also anticipates to dispose of 80 cases against lawyers through disciplinary measures and complete the construction of archives blocks and reception.





## **MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**

### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

#### **Ghana Armed Forces Programme**

933. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry provided surveillance for Ghana's airspace and its international borders as well as collaborated with other security agencies in OPERATIONS CALM LIFE, COWLEG, HALT and AHODWO to maintain law and order.
934. To improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, the Ministry participated in 'Operation VANGUARD' to reduce illegal mining and environmental degradation and Operation ROADSTAR to construct a 40 acre cattle ranch to accommodate over 4,000 cattle at Wawase, Afram Plains as part of the measures to stop the perennial Fulani Herdsmen menace.
935. In 2019, the Ministry will continue to provide surveillance for Ghana's airspace and international borders, continue with the Operation ROADSTAR and Alavanyo and Nkonya Projects. The Ministry will also pursue the establishment of a Forward Operating Base (FOB) for the security of the oil industry to enhance its level of deployment which is currently 20 percent as well as revive Defence Industries Holding Company (DIHOC) Limited.
936. The amendment of L.I. 1332 which is seeking to change the length of service of the men and women of the other ranks of the Ghana Armed Forces (GAF) from 25 to 30 years and associated career progression plan was reviewed and laid before Parliament, and is expected to become operational in 2019.
937. Mr. Speaker, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime within the sub-region, the Ministry will acquire lands at Peduase, Bawa Barracks, Daboya and Shai Hills for the establishment of Special Forces Units to counter terrorism to ensure combat readiness of the State in 2019. The Ministry will continue to equip the Special Forces Units to counter terrorism in the Sub-region and acquire armoured personnel carriers to help in Internal Operations.
938. Mr. Speaker, to mitigate the accommodation and housing deficit in the Ghana Armed Forces, the Ministry continued with the construction of the SSNIT Housing Project. The projects, located at the various Garrisons in Accra, Tema, Ho, Tamale and Sekondi-Takoradi are at various stages of completion. In 2019, the projects will be continued and completed.
939. The Ministry continued with the construction of the first Phase of the four 16 units Housing Projects of the Barracks Regeneration Project. The Projects are at various stages of completion and will be completed and commissioned before the end of this year. In 2019, the Ministry will commence the second Phase of





the Barracks Regeneration Project with additional four 16-unit Housing Projects to ease the huge accommodation deficit in the service.

940. The Ministry through the GAF contributed about 2,476 troops and equipment towards international peacekeeping efforts, projecting the image of the country on the International scene. In 2019, the Ministry will continue to contribute troops and equipment towards international peace efforts based on the invitation of the UN Peacekeeping Missions.
941. To curb encroachment on Military Lands, the Ministry initiated the process of establishing a database of all military lands and properties to properly acquire and document them. In 2019, this exercise will continue in addition to the fencing project.

#### **Ghana Armed Forces Capacity Building Programme**

942. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry completed the first and second phases of recruitment into the Ghana Armed Forces and the third phase is about to commence. A total of 253 Officer Cadets graduated and were commissioned. A total of 1,284 Other Ranks recruited in 2017 passed out as at June, 2018 and 1,050 persons are under training and will pass out in November, 2018.
943. The Ghana Armed Forces conducted operational level training for 105 Staff Officers at junior and senior levels at the Ghana Armed Forces Command and Staff College (GAFCS) and also provided assistance to civil authority to maintain law and order across the country. In 2019, the Ministry will continue to conduct operational level training for Staff Officers at junior and senior levels.

#### **Military Health Programme**

944. To achieve universal health coverage for both the military and civilian personnel, the Ministry continued with the construction of the new 500 bed Military Hospital at Afari near Kumasi which is about 40 percent complete. In 2019, the Ministry will continue with the project.

### **COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE**

#### **Promote and Protect Fundamental Human Rights**

945. Mr. Speaker, to develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels, the Commission investigated 7,541 complaints of violations of fundamental human rights and freedoms, administrative injustice, abuse of power and unfair treatment, corruption, conflict of interest and breaches of the code of conduct for public officers out of which 6,530 were resolved. In 2019, the Commission will investigate about 9,000 cases on human rights, administrative justice, corruption and breaches of code of conduct for public officers.
946. The Commission organised 3,099 public education programmes on its mandates. In 2019, the Commission will undertake 5,000 public education and sensitization activities and partner with Public Sector Reform Secretariat to roll



out implementation of Service Charters for MDAs and MMDAs in response to public demand for better service delivery.

#### **Anti-Corruption Programme**

947. Mr. Speaker, as part of efforts to disseminate the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP), the Commission collated reports from Implementing Partners (IPs) and issued NACAP Annual Progress Report for 2017, prepared and disseminated the 2018/2019 NACAP Annual Work Plan (AWP) to IPs, and organised 35 workshops on NACAP for IPs. The Commission also supported 200 MDAs and MMDAs to implement NACAP and organised 779 public education and sensitization programmes in the regions.
948. In 2019, the Commission will continue to coordinate and monitor the implementation of NACAP, compile Annual Progress Report and partner NDPC and other stakeholders to implement the SDGs. The Commission will also strengthen its Regional and District Offices to improve service delivery.

### **JUDICIAL SERVICE**

#### **2018 Performance and 2019 Outlook**

##### **Court Administration**

949. Mr. Speaker, to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all, the Judicial Service launched Ghana’s First Integrated Criminal Justice Case-Tracking System. In the 2017/2018 legal year, one court each was inaugurated in Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality and Ve-Golokwati, the district capital of Afadjato South, bringing the total number of courts to 376 across the country. In 2019, three additional courts are expected to be inaugurated. The Service will also undertake the construction and establishment of courts in “Galamsey” hotspots.
950. The Justice for All Programme (JFAP) was held in some selected Prisons with the task force reviewing the cases of a total of 614 remand prisoners. The Law Court Complex launched the e-Justice system and is currently piloting the Paperless Court System as part of Ghana’s e-Transform Programme. Out of a total of 110,550 cases filed during the period under review, 99,518 cases were concluded. In 2019, out of 109,408 cases to be filed, 93,012 cases are expected to be tried and judgment delivered. The JFAP will be intensified to cover more prisons.
951. The newly developed Monitoring and Evaluation Software System which was successfully piloted in 37 courts across the country, is now ready for its roll-out to cover 293 courts nationwide. The Service established two pre-fabricated remand courts in the Kumasi Central and Tamale Prisons. The Gender-Based Violence Courts were increased from four to ten nationwide.



**Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)**

952. Training on Court Connected-Alternative Dispute Resolution (CCADR) for 208 Registrars and Court Clerks of newly connected courts in both the Northern and Southern sectors, Regional Coordinators, Regional Administrative Officers, Regional Accountants, Regional Auditors and Officers at the National ADR Secretariat, was organised.
953. Out of a total of 2,158 cases mediated upon, 981 cases were successfully settled. The annual ADR Week celebration was held nationwide with a total of 502 cases referred, of which 232 cases were settled during the Week. A total of 200 Mediators were recruited and trained for various CCADR courts during the 2017/2018 legal year.
954. In 2019, the Service will continue with the training of ADR Mediators and Coordinators to build their capacity, implement the policy for the expansion and mainstreaming of ADR services to all courts across the country, as well as connect 128 courts to ADR. Out of 3,690 cases expected to be referred to ADR, 3,640 cases will be mediated of which 2,500 cases are expected to be settled.

**MINISTRY OF INTERIOR**

**2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

**Conflict and Disaster Management Programme**

955. Mr. Speaker, to significantly reduce illicit arms flow, the National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons under the Weapons Collection and Destruction Programme, destroyed 2,892 seized illicit arms from the Ashanti Region and organised an international capacity building programme for officers from selected institutions on the implementation of arms control instruments.
956. The Commission sensitized the public on the dangers of illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons proliferation and abuse under the Public Education and Awareness Raising Intensification Programme.
957. In 2019, the National Small Arms Commission will mark weapons of the Security Agencies, collect and destroy seized illicit small arms from Police armories and exhibit stores. The commission will also intensify public education and awareness on armed violence and development, complete the Small Arms Legislation review to conform to adopted treaties and international instruments, standard and best practices in small arms control.
958. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry through the Ghana National Fire Service trained 1,212 Fire Volunteers to ensure reduction of bush fires and undertook 1,437 fire safety awareness programmes to sensitize the public on fire safety measures. The Service also managed 3,473 undesired fires and conducted fire safety audit and inspections on 2,280 premises.



959. In 2019, the Ministry will continue to organise regular fire prevention and safety education in various languages and procure firefighting equipment and accessories to enhance operational efficiency.
960. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry through the National Peace Council (NPC) strengthened the capacity of 29 MMDCEs in the Brong-Ahafo Region, trained 16 women and 14 youth in the Northern Region and 22 members of the Alavanyo and Nkonya Insider Peacebuilding Committee in conflict management and resolution. The Ministry also organised peace education seminars for second cycle schools and religious bodies.
961. In 2019, the Ministry will continue to empower peace actors and the Governing Board of the Council with mediation and conflict resolution skills. Conflict mediation will be continued in Bimbilla, Bawku, Alavanyo and Nkonya and other conflict hotspots. The Ministry will also support the early warning and response meetings of Regional Peace Councils and conduct training for traditional and religious leaders in conflict prevention and management.
962. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry through the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) launched the Operation Thunderbolt to respond to the Bagre Dam spillage. The team patrolled on the flood waters 24/7 to respond to emergencies in the three affected Northern Regions, made up of 41 districts and 686 communities. Also, the spillage affected 81,532 victims, caused the death of 17 persons, destroyed 75,607 farms, and 10,676 houses, contaminated 43 wells and collapsed 52 bridges. Government supported 57,066 victims.
963. The Ministry organised 1,797 public education activities nationwide on hazards such as floods, army worms, tidal waves, windstorms, rainstorms, disease epidemics and trained 400 smallholder farmers in 15 communities from South Tongu and Zabzugu in Climate Smart Agriculture. In 2019, the Ministry will educate institutions and communities on natural and man-made disasters, equip the populace with strategies on disaster risk reduction, as well as strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters.

#### **Crime Management Programme**

964. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry through the Ghana Prisons Service equipped inmates with employable skills to fit into the job market on their discharge. The Service prepared and presented 20 inmates for the BECE, registered 77 for the NVTI and nine for WASSCE resulting in the reduction of recidivism rate from 4.0 percent recorded in 2017 to 3.5 percent in 2018. The Service cultivated 1,113 acres of various crops and produced 859 livestock. In 2019, the Service will modernize agriculture to increase farm produce and expand livestock production to supplement government budgetary provisions.
965. The Service also submitted the Non-Custodial Sentencing Bill to Attorney General's Department for legal advice. In 2019, the Ministry will facilitate the speedy passage of the Non-Custodial Sentence Bill into law to help ease



congestion of the Prisons. The Service will improve security procedures and safety as well as modernize infrastructure to reduce the incidence of escapes.

966. Mr. Speaker, as part of the Police Transformational Agenda, the Service took delivery of 200 branded technical vehicles, 10 SWAT technical vehicles, 108 Pick-up vehicles and 179 motorbikes to intensify the mobile patrols in the communities.
967. To significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates, the Service strengthened the visibility concept by training and dispatching 15,000 Community Police Officers to various duty posts, trained 88 new personnel riders deployed to Pwalugu and other major cities to assist in combating armed robbery and other violent crimes in the country and also trained 450 personnel for the Operation Vanguard leading to the arrest and prosecution of illegal miners.
968. To reduce the number of deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents, the Police MTTD in collaboration with the Road Safety Commission embarked on road safety campaign on both print and electronic media across the country.
969. In 2019, the Service will continue with the implementation of the Police Transformational Agenda, enhance the Police visibility and accessibility programme across the country, minimise the incidence of crime through increase in frontline Police and intelligence gathering. The Service will organise courses in weapons handling, counter-terrorism, riot control methods, leadership and management to improve the professional performance of officers and men. The Service will also continue to contribute fully in international engagements with the United Nations (UN) and other relevant bodies in maintaining peace and security across the world.
970. Mr. Speaker, to strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse, the Narcotics Control Board intensified its surveillance activities resulting in 10 cases of drug trafficking recorded and 17 drug traffickers arrested with two convictions. In 2019, the Board will continue with the sensitization programmes on narcotics and psychotropic substances.

#### **Migration and Refugee Management Programme**

971. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry through the Ghana Immigration Service visited and inspected 3,640 companies, 317 hotels, 57 educational institutions and 16 dwelling places to ensure compliance with the Immigration Laws. A total of 202 persons of varying nationalities were arrested for breaching the immigration laws. Out of the 202 arrested, 92 were repatriated and 110 were made to pay various penalties and released.
972. The Service carried out five educational campaigns to sensitize the public on dangers associated with irregular migration and trained 32 officers in various disciplines to enhance their performance.





973. In 2019, the Ghana Immigration Service will continue to investigate breaches of immigration laws and regulations, prosecute persons who breach the laws and patrol the country’s borders to ensure border security and integrity. The Service will also provide vital travel information to would-be migrants and educate the public on the legal ways of migrations as well as roll out the implementation of the e-Immigration project.
974. Mr. Speaker, the Ghana Refugee Board conducted three joint monitoring missions to the various refugee camps, registered 281 asylum seekers and printed 84 Convention Travel Documents (CTDs) for refugees. In 2019, the Board will assist in the general well-being and care of refugees and asylum seekers in the country.

### **Gaming Regulations Programme**

975. Mr. Speaker, the Ministry through the Gaming Commission spearheaded an Anti-Money Laundering (AML)/Counter Financing of Terrorism (CFT) training for some selected staff of the Commission and officials from Economic and Organised Crime Office (EOCO), Attorney-General’s Department and the Financial Intelligent Centre (FIC).
976. The Commission in collaboration with the Ghana Police Service conducted operations into illegal gaming activities resulting in the seizure of 262 illegal gaming machines and the closure of four illegal Casino operators. The Commission initiated action to ban all street slot machines and to phase out analogue machines to curb underage gaming.
977. In 2019, the Gaming Commission will procure a Central Electronic Monitoring System (CEMS) and intensify monitoring of gaming operations to increase mobilization of non-tax revenue. The Commission will also issue and renew licenses to operate casinos and any other games of chance as well as investigate complaints received from companies and the public.

## **OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL PROSECUTOR (OSP)**

### **2018 Performance and Outlook for 2019**

978. Mr. Speaker, the Office of the Special Prosecutor (OSP) was established, pursuant to the Special Prosecutor Act, 2017 (Act 959), as a special initiative of His Excellency, the President, to root out corruption in the society. The objectives of the Office in summary are, to investigate and prosecute alleged corruption offences, recover the proceeds of corruption and take steps to prevent corruption. An L.I to make it fully operational in 2019 was submitted to Parliament.
979. The Office received and acted upon a total of 35 petitions, complaints and information in respect of corruption and corruption-related offences, 27 were acknowledged with an indication that actions were being or intended to be taken.



The Office is pursuing two joint investigations with the Economic and Organised Crime Office (EOCO), one of which is ready for the suspect to be formally charged for prosecution.

980. Mr. Speaker, to be fully functional in 2019, the Office has projected for the recruitment and appropriate training of staff; develop adequate regulatory backing as well as acquisition of requisite modern anti-corruption equipment and information systems.

#### **AGENDA 2030 FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

981. Mr. Speaker, as we are all aware, in September 2015, World Leaders at the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), adopted the post-2015 global development framework; ‘The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development’, comprising 17 goals (popularly referred to as SDGs), 169 targets, and two (2) main Means Of Implementation; The Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. The 2030 Agenda is expected to address the three interconnected elements of sustainable development; economic growth, social inclusion and environmental sustainability and has a focus on people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership. The ambitious and the transformational nature of the SDGs require value addition partnerships at all levels; Government, Private Sector, Academia, Philanthropy, Parliament and CSOs.
982. Our President, His Excellency Nana Akufo-Addo is a Co-chair of the Eminent Group of SDGs Advocate, a position that has just been renewed for another two (2) year term.
983. Mr. Speaker, to ensure steady implementation and accountability of the SDGs, Ghana can boast of a three (3) tier implementation structure covering; a High Level Inter-Ministerial Committee, an Implementation Coordinating Committee and a Technical Committee to work directly with MDAs and MMDAs to ensure full alignment of public sector programs with the SDGs, and by extension, African Union Agenda 2063. The President’s Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policy is operationalised by the Medium–Term National Development Policy Framework dubbed ‘Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All.’ Both documents are fully aligned to the SDGs.
984. The 2030 Agenda also requires a comprehensive approach to resource mobilization from both the public and private sectors as contained in the AAAA. Accordingly, Ministry of Finance, in its role as a central management agency is making every effort to ensure that its four-fold functions -- mobilise, allocate, disburse and accounting for the funds -- are all Agenda 2030 compliant. This means that the key outputs of the budget statement and economic policy are all to be linked to the SDGs targets and indicators. As a first step towards the above, the Ministry initiated a process in 2018 to produce on annual basis, a Sustainable Development Goals budget report to show how we are tracking the financing of the SDGs.





985. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the SDGs budget report is to start developing a methodology that provides a more proactive and collaborative SDGs integrated budget process within and among MDAs. It also seeks to develop techniques that makes future tracking of annual and cumulative funding in the budget more accurate, and to build the base line for a report series that combine government financing flows with impact data on the SDGs indicators from the national statistical system. The major conclusion from the maiden SDGs budget report is that government is on course in promoting and supporting an all-inclusive economic development; targeting women, children and the vulnerable to ensure that no one is left behind.
986. Specifically addressing SDG 17, the report recognises critical enablers to shoring up domestic resources to include; National Digital & Property Addressing System, Accelerated National Identification Programme, Paperless Port System, Excise Tax Stamp Policy and the Tax Revenue for Economic Enhancement (TREE) Project. The 'One District One Factory' initiative is directly addressing SDGs 1, 5, 8, 9, 10. 'Planting for Food and Jobs' is addressing SDGs 1, 2, 5, 8, 10. Again, government interventions aimed at creating the needed environment for youth participation in the fight against poverty include; Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP), National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP), National Builders Corps (NABCO).; the focus here being SDGs 1, 4, 5, 8, 9. LEAP, Labour Intensive Public Works (LIPW) and the Free SHS are working towards SDGs 1, 4, 5, 8, 10.
987. Mr. Speaker, three (3) years down the implementation of the SDGs, Ghana has in 2018 produced its first SDGs Baseline Report. The major finding of this baseline report is that the SDGs are reflected in the President's Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (2017-2024), which sets out the goals and aspirations for national development. This programme forms the basis for the preparation of a detailed medium-term national development policy frameworks (2018-2021) which contains strategies that are consistent with the SDGs targets. To the extent that the activities from these plans are funded, Ghana will be fully Agenda 2030 compliant, leading to the accelerated and transformative general wellbeing of every Ghanaian.
988. Mr. Speaker, going forward, the national budget statement and the economic policy of Government will serve as the primary vehicle for financing the SDGs. Consequently, MDAs have indicated in this budget statement the SDGs that their initiatives are working towards, and this is expected to continue. In addition, dissemination and sensitisation of SDGs at all levels will be intensified for all actors in the national development process to know and commit to their roles towards the achievement of the SDGs. Lastly, Ghana will in July 2019, take its turn at the Voluntary National Reviews at the UN Headquarters in New York, to showcase the status of implementation of the SDGs.
989. Mr. Speaker, among other things, as part of the green initiatives in line with the SDGs, we will, in 2019, work with the Ministry of Energy, to introduce tax free



solutions for Full Electrical Vehicles in order to promote a technology shift from fossil fuel based vehicles, which is a major global source of climate change gasses, and from diesel vehicles which is a significant source for local air pollution and poses significant health challenges to our people. Globally, Mr. Speaker, cities such as Hamburg, Oslo and London are introducing car and diesel free zones, to improve quality of life. The UK, India, France, and other countries, are planning a ban on the sale of new petrol and diesel vehicles from 2030. A successful transition will require a Public-Private partnership in installing necessary infrastructure for electrical charging. Mr. Speaker, Ghana cannot be left behind to become the dumping site for environmentally harmful products. We must be bold in developing policies that embrace these technological shifts.

990. Mr Speaker, plastic waste continues to be a major challenge in the area of sanitation. To address this, the Ministry of Environment, Science Technology and Innovation (MESTI) is in the process of finalizing a new National Plastic Waste Policy, which will focus on strategies to promote reduction, reuse and recycling. I urge our industrial sector to work with MESTI to come up with alternative eco-friendly products from our natural resources.



## **SECTION SIX: CONCLUSION**

### **Marching Boldly Towards Ghana Beyond Aid**

991. Mr. Speaker, with December, 2018 as the last test date, we are on track to successfully complete and exit the IMF ECF programme. We have clearly demonstrated our competence in managing Ghana’s economy in the past two years that we have been in Government. We will remain steadfast in this resolve. To this end we are putting in place a number of legal and institutional measures to ensure we do not revert to the bad days of macroeconomic mismanagement.
992. Mr. Speaker, one of the key measures we are institutionalising is the Social Partnership among Organised Labour, Ghana Employers Association, and Government which we believe will provide avenue for the partners to deliberate on significant development matters and providing relevant solutions.
993. Further, the 6 Strategic Pillars in the 2019 budget put us in a position to advance boldly towards Ghana Beyond Aid. In this budget we are:
- making an unprecedented push in infrastructural expansion;
  - modernising agriculture, increasing production, and reducing our dependence on imports for food;
  - forging ahead with a bold and comprehensive industrialisation plan that adds value to our agriculture and natural resources, and leverages our rising population of educated youth;
  - strengthening our domestic revenue mobilization and taking strong measures to enforce efficiency in public expenditures and protect the public purse; and
  - building on and strengthening our social interventions in order to ensure that no one is left behind, as we transform our economy and march boldly to a Ghana Beyond Aid.
994. Mr. Speaker, the future is indeed very bright as we embark on big ticket projects and programmes as part of our resolve to transform the economy and better the lives of Ghanaians. Mr Speaker:
- we are implementing the Sinohydro project which will provide additional US\$2bn in road, rail, and other infrastructure;
  - the Aker oil Field will start producing in 2021 and will eventually add about 100,000 barrels of oil per day to Ghana’s crude oil production. In addition, ExxonMobil is coming on board soon to explore and produce crude oil in the Deep Water Cape Three Points;
  - the Ghana Integrated Aluminium Development Corporation (GIADEC) will be established to develop an integrated aluminium industry;



- Ghana is attracting international car manufacturing giants such as Nissan, Volkswagen, SinoTruk to set up auto assembly plants to produce vehicles.
995. Mr. Speaker, as you know, H.E. the President constituted a Committee to draw up a Ghana Beyond Aid Charter. The Committee comprises representatives from a wide cross-section of Ghanaians, including Government, organised labour, the private sector and employers, and the youth. Work on the Charter and on the detail contours of the Ghana Beyond Aid agenda is well advanced, and the Committee will present its report to the President before the end of the year. Following that there will be consultations with Ghanaians before revising the Committee's work for eventual submission to Parliament for debate.
996. Mr. Speaker, in March 2017, I presented the first budget of a President who had re-energised the nation and inspired hope in:
- the millions of Ghanaians who went to the polls and voted him into government;
  - youthful Ghanaians who believed that their lives would be turned around;
  - expectant parents who believed that their burdens will be eased;
  - hundreds of children who believed and hoped that they will have opportunity to improve their lives through education;
  - university graduates who believed that they might have opportunity to wake up in the morning, dress up and show up for work;
  - businesses who believed that interest rates would come down so that they can borrow and expand their businesses and employ more people;
  - dying businesses that required some stimulus to live again like the bones in Ezekiel;
  - Ghanaians who had sat in darkness and wanting to see light;
  - our development partners who believed that they can revitalise their partnership with us; and
  - the international investor community and also in the IMF, whose programme with Ghana had derailed.
997. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to announce that those who believed, have seen their dreams and aspirations come to fruition:
- 100,000 trained graduates who have been home for years, despondent without hope, now have the opportunity to contribute to our national development;
  - 271,000, 16 -18 year olds who would have been thrown onto the streets but for free SHS are now seated in classrooms getting an education and gaining training to give them a better future;



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*Theme: “A stronger economy for jobs and prosperity”*

- and as the Bible says, for those who sat in darkness, they have seen a great light. This is in spite of the deep challenge and the grievous harm that has been done through questionable take or pay contracts, for which we will have to pay some \$600 million annually whether we switch on the light or not. But we have resolved to do so;
  - nurses and teachers who believed that the government will come to their aid, we have met their aspirations and hope; and
  - over 1.5 million depositors who but for the timely intervention of Government would have lost their businesses and their life savings and deposits of over GH¢ 9 million.
998. Ghana’s international profile is now on the rise; in the last year, the President has hosted several Heads of State and Governments, as well as high profile international dignitaries. Global Leaders and investors are lining up now to pay serious attention to Ghana.
999. Mr. Speaker, we are proud of what we have accomplished in 22 months and are certain and resolved to deliver a future that meets the hopes and aspirations of our people through this budget and into the medium term.
1000. Mr. Speaker, this story of hope continues. This budget meets the expectations of Ghanaians for better infrastructure and housing, increased economic activity through unprecedented investment in industrialisation and agriculture, expanding job opportunities for entrepreneurs, and rising incomes.
1001. In the next 26 months, we are determined to address:
- the hope of farmers whose food crops are getting rotten through expanded storage facilities; improved marketing and the intervention of the Ghana Commodity Exchange;
  - the challenges faced by communities that lack access to potable water and continue to drink water from streams;
  - the lack of ambulances for our pregnant mothers and sick relatives;
  - transportation challenges through better roads and rail networks;
  - the challenges faced by our market women who have to sell their wares on the dusty ground and in the scorching sun by providing improved markets and stalls;
  - the difficulties faced by fisher folk by providing them with landing beaches, cold storage facilities and thereby improving their incomes;
  - meeting the spiritual needs of our people with the promotion of the Ghana National Cathedral.



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*Theme: “A stronger economy for jobs and prosperity”*

1002. Through this budget, we will frontally address the sanitation challenges faced by many of our towns and cities.
1003. In this 2019 budget we have chosen to sacrifice and build for the future; we have chosen to invest in people; we have chosen to boldly tackle the infrastructural needs of the people with a \$2 billion facility next year. We have chosen to make our rich oil resources more accessible to credible investors through competitive bidding and we aim to hit, God willing, a million barrels of crude oil production within a matter of a decade. It may sound ambitious but we are confident in the plan that we have. We know that Ghana’s rich bauxite resources have the potential to deliver over \$500 billion in revenue and create tens of thousands of jobs along the value chain, if we stick to the President’s vision and commitment to build an integrated aluminium industry, as spelt out in the law. We know that the Ghana industrialisation project is ready for that long-awaited big take-off. It is not by sheer accident that the big multinationals in the automobile industry are signing up to set up manufacturing hubs in Ghana. It is not by accident that we were the fastest growing economy in the world last year and still growing strong.
1004. We have chosen 2019 as the year to begin some landmark redevelopment projects that will stamp Accra’s growing reputation as the main city for business and holiday travellers in our region and beyond. Three of these major multi-billion cedi redevelopment projects are namely the Marine Drive, Trade Fair Redevelopment and the Energy City. Ghana, Mr Speaker, is working again and will work for the benefit of the people and to the Glory` of God.
1005. We have chosen to be bold in devising a budget that deals with the past; delivers opportunity in the present, while investing responsibly into the future. We will not heed the voices encouraging us to eat the seeds that need to be harvested for the future. We shall not be discouraged by the voices that seek to play down the gains that we constantly continue to make. We pledge not to repeat the mistakes of the past; so long as the majority of Ghanaians continue to keep faith with our leadership.
1006. The 2019 National Budget addresses the past. Exiting the IMF programme is a great achievement towards fiscal sovereignty but not from eternal fiscal discipline; expenditures on SHS is expensive but a responsible investment that provides incalculable future returns on our greatest asset – our children – the next generation of Ghanaians who will inherit the future that we create today. In this budget, we have invested in MASLOC so that small businesses up and down the country can have additional cheaper access to credit. We were also challenged that in looking at the past and into the future we could not ignore the



urgency of today—the development and delivery of electricity, inputs for agricultural expansion, health care and better roads and infrastructure. 2019 is a budget that better enables us to balance the decisions of the past and the needs of today with the pillars and foundation needed to build a better tomorrow.

1007. We also recognize that building national prosperity is not the exclusive domain of Government. If, we are to win in pushing Ghana Beyond Aid then every single one of us must own it; be citizens in developing our nation and not just mere spectators with strong opinions only as our contribution. I thank all the productive communities of Ghana and all Ghanaians for the epic sacrifices and contributions you make every day. I particularly thank the community of faith whose intercession and prayers for this nation are unceasing. The Government recognizes and appreciates the role you play in fulfilling the biblical mandate in Matthew 25 to “feed the hungry, clothe the naked, take care of the sick and visit the prisoner.” Government’s partnership with you to lift the vulnerable and needy is steady-fast and immovable.
1008. I believe, that with faith as our shield and God-loving Ghanaians as partners, the promise of God in Genesis 12:2-3 will also be ours: “I will make you a great nation; I will bless you and make your name [Ghana] great... And in you all the families of the (earth) [Ghana] shall be blessed”
1009. Mr. Speaker, in the Spirit of the season, I declare that by this budget, we bring Glad Tidings of Great Joy, of Hope, Relief and a Renewed strength. Indeed, Emmanuel God is with us!!!
1010. God Bless us all and our dear country, Ghana!
1011. Rt Hon. Speaker, I so move.





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*Theme: “A stronger economy for jobs and prosperity”*

Appendix 11d: 2020 IGF Retention Expenditure Breakdown by MDAs

Appendix 11e: 2021 IGF Retention Expenditure Breakdown by MDAs

Appendix 11f: 2022 IGF Retention Expenditure Breakdown by MDAs

Appendix 12: Government Measures to Implement Parliament’s Recommendation on Auditor-General’s Report

Appendix 13: Status of Achievement of ECOWAS Convergence Criteria

Appendix 14: List of IPEP projects



**APPENDIX 1A: REAL GDP GROWTH**

		Provisional/Revised/Final				Projection				
		2014*	2015*	2016*	2017*	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>1.</b>	<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>
1.01	Crops	2.8	1.7	2.2	7.2	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9
	o.w. Cocoa	4.3	-8.0	-7.0	9.2	11.1	5.7	2.2	13.4	10.0
1.02	Livestock	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7
1.03	Forestry and Logging	-1.5	-3.9	2.9	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8
1.04	Fishing	-23.3	8.5	3.1	-1.4	4.3	13.8	6.0	4.8	5.3
<b>2.</b>	<b>INDUSTRY</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>
2.01	Mining and Quarrying	5.4	-8.3	-0.2	30.8	2.8	16.7	8.0	-1.8	7.9
	o.w. Oil***	6.8	2.0	-15.6	80.3	3.8	24.9	5.6	1.4	14.6
2.02	Manufacturing	-2.6	3.7	7.9	9.5	8.6	5.6	6.6	6.7	6.9
2.03	Electricity	1.3	17.7	-5.8	19.4	17.9	7.1	8.9	10.2	4.7
2.04	Water and Sewerage	5.9	13.9	-11.8	6.1	7.5	8.2	9.0	9.2	9.3
2.05	Construction	-0.4	9.5	8.4	5.1	5.3	5.5	6.3	6.5	6.6
<b>3.</b>	<b>SERVICES</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.6</b>
3.01	Trade; Repair of Vehicles, Household Goods	2.0	0.5	-0.4	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.2	7.2	6.7
3.02	Hotels and Restaurants	1.5	4.1	2.3	7.6	7.6	8.6	11.5	15.5	16.1
3.03	Transport and Storage	5.8	2.6	1.1	8.9	8.5	7.2	8.2	8.0	7.8
3.04	Information and communication	29.7	11.9	5.6	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.3
3.05	Financial and Insurance Activities	21.4	12.9	8.0	-17.7	-12.5	-11.2	-9.7	-5.3	1.3
3.06	Real Estate	-0.3	3.1	3.2	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.6
3.07	Professional, Administrative & Support Service act	6.8	1.4	-4.2	2.9	3.4	6.3	6.9	7.6	6.6
3.08	Public Administration & Defence; Social Security	-3.5	-2.6	8.9	4.2	4.4	5.3	5.9	6.5	5.6
3.09	Education	-0.3	-0.5	2.3	6.3	8.1	16.4	17.0	11.2	14.8
3.10	Health and Social Work	2.7	-4.4	4.0	14.1	14.6	12.1	10.5	11.2	11.5
3.11	Other Service Activities	1.4	2.7	-0.1	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.5
<b>4.</b>	<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT at basic prices</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>
	Net indirect Taxes	3.5	2.6	4.8	4.6	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.9
<b>5.</b>	<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT in purchasers' value</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>
	o.w. informal GDP at purchasers' value	2.7	2.8	2.7	6.1	7.2	7.6	7.0	5.8	7.6
<b>6.</b>	<b>Non-Oil GDP</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>
	*Revised									
	** Base year									
	*** Oil means Oil and Gas									

**APPENDIX 1B: REAL GDP AT LEVELS**

	Provisional/Revised/Final					Projection				
	2013*	2014*	2015*	2016*	2017*	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>1. AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>25,289.5</b>	<b>25,528.0</b>	<b>26,103.4</b>	<b>26,862.3</b>	<b>28,503.2</b>	<b>30,430.6</b>	<b>32,663.1</b>	<b>34,962.1</b>	<b>37,405.1</b>	<b>40,062.4</b>
1.01 Crops	17,061.6	17,535.2	17,830.0	18,228.3	19,535.5	21,020.2	22,638.7	24,404.5	26,308.1	28,386.4
o.w. Cocoa	1,980.3	2,065.4	1,901.0	1,767.6	1,930.0	2,144.2	2,267.1	2,317.6	2,627.2	2,889.9
1.02 Livestock	4,354.1	4,575.9	4,816.1	5,074.1	5,361.7	5,665.8	5,983.1	6,324.1	6,684.6	7,065.6
1.03 Forestry and Logging	2,047.7	2,016.1	1,937.1	1,992.5	2,060.0	2,132.1	2,206.7	2,288.3	2,373.0	2,463.2
1.04 Fishing	1,826.1	1,400.7	1,520.2	1,567.3	1,546.1	1,612.6	1,834.6	1,945.1	2,039.4	2,147.2
<b>2. INDUSTRY</b>	<b>43,104.4</b>	<b>43,599.4</b>	<b>44,080.8</b>	<b>45,989.5</b>	<b>53,191.4</b>	<b>56,330.3</b>	<b>61,811.8</b>	<b>66,261.0</b>	<b>68,570.9</b>	<b>73,484.0</b>
2.01 Mining and Quarrying	15,933.2	16,789.4	15,403.2	15,366.4	20,092.0	20,661.5	24,106.5	26,038.1	25,574.3	27,604.3
o.w. Oil**	6,802.8	7,266.3	7,412.4	6,254.6	11,278.5	11,703.0	14,615.3	15,433.7	15,647.2	17,924.9
2.02 Manufacturing	14,522.7	14,149.8	14,667.6	15,829.2	17,335.5	18,827.7	19,882.1	21,194.3	22,614.3	24,174.7
2.03 Electricity	1,327.0	1,344.2	1,581.8	1,490.7	1,780.1	2,098.2	2,247.2	2,447.2	2,696.8	2,823.5
2.04 Water and Sewerage	680.3	720.8	821.2	724.3	768.2	825.6	893.3	973.7	1,063.3	1,162.2
2.05 Construction	10,641.1	10,595.2	11,606.9	12,578.9	13,215.6	13,917.3	14,682.7	15,607.7	16,622.2	17,719.3
<b>3. SERVICES</b>	<b>48,408.3</b>	<b>51,016.8</b>	<b>52,546.6</b>	<b>54,014.2</b>	<b>55,776.2</b>	<b>58,529.9</b>	<b>62,128.3</b>	<b>66,537.4</b>	<b>71,644.4</b>	<b>77,795.7</b>
3.01 Trade; Repair Of Vehicles, Household Goods	13,117.6	13,385.7	13,453.7	13,393.2	14,492.0	15,642.9	16,824.2	18,032.1	19,334.6	20,634.6
3.02 Hotels and Restaurants	4,576.6	4,646.3	4,834.9	4,945.9	5,324.0	5,728.6	6,221.7	6,935.7	8,010.4	9,297.5
3.03 Transport and Storage	6,979.3	7,383.5	7,577.2	7,663.7	8,349.5	9,059.2	9,711.5	10,509.4	11,347.3	12,231.9
3.04 Information and communication	1,876.1	2,432.5	2,723.2	2,874.5	2,994.6	3,129.4	3,273.6	3,431.9	3,606.2	3,798.5
3.05 Financial and Insurance Activities	5,953.2	7,226.3	8,158.9	8,811.4	7,251.2	6,344.8	5,634.2	5,087.7	4,818.0	4,880.7
3.06 Real Estate	1,145.1	1,142.2	1,177.6	1,214.8	1,261.2	1,312.8	1,366.5	1,424.3	1,486.8	1,554.5
3.07 Professional, Administrative & Support Service activities	1,612.3	1,722.0	1,746.3	1,672.5	1,720.8	1,779.8	1,891.8	2,022.8	2,176.8	2,321.2
3.08 Public Administration & Defence; Social Security	4,264.5	4,115.2	4,009.6	4,364.9	4,546.9	4,747.0	5,000.2	5,293.6	5,635.3	5,952.3
3.09 Education	4,693.0	4,679.1	4,657.9	4,764.6	5,064.5	5,474.7	6,371.8	7,452.8	8,284.9	9,510.2
3.10 Health and Social Work	2,611.6	2,682.4	2,563.3	2,666.1	3,041.6	3,485.6	3,907.4	4,317.7	4,801.2	5,353.4
3.11 Other Service Activities	1,578.9	1,601.5	1,644.1	1,642.6	1,730.0	1,825.1	1,925.5	2,029.5	2,143.1	2,261.0
<b>4. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT at basic prices</b>	<b>116,802.1</b>	<b>120,144.2</b>	<b>122,730.8</b>	<b>126,866.0</b>	<b>137,470.8</b>	<b>145,290.8</b>	<b>156,603.1</b>	<b>167,760.5</b>	<b>177,620.4</b>	<b>191,342.1</b>
Net indirect Taxes	6,847.9	7,088.5	7,273.3	7,620.4	7,967.4	8,349.8	8,775.6	9,198.4	9,649.7	10,126.5
<b>5. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT in purchasers' value</b>	<b>123,650.0</b>	<b>127,232.7</b>	<b>130,004.1</b>	<b>134,486.4</b>	<b>145,438.2</b>	<b>153,640.6</b>	<b>165,378.7</b>	<b>176,958.9</b>	<b>187,270.1</b>	<b>201,468.6</b>
o.w. Informal GDP at purchasers' value	36,119.6	37,085.7	38,119.1	39,156.0	41,561.0	44,555.77	47,959.83	51,318.09	54,308.34	58,425.90
<b>6. Non-Oil GDP</b>	<b>116,847.2</b>	<b>119,966.4</b>	<b>122,591.7</b>	<b>128,231.7</b>	<b>134,159.7</b>	<b>141,937.6</b>	<b>150,763.5</b>	<b>161,525.2</b>	<b>171,622.9</b>	<b>183,543.7</b>

\*Provisional

\*\*Oil means Oil and Gas

**APPENDIX 1C: NOMINAL GDP AT LEVELS**

		Provisional/Revised/Final					Projection				
		2013*	2014*	2015*	2016*	2017*	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>1.</b>	<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>25,289.5</b>	<b>31,086.0</b>	<b>36,525.7</b>	<b>45,116.5</b>	<b>50,554.4</b>	<b>59,122.3</b>	<b>68,172.9</b>	<b>78,420.2</b>	<b>90,196.7</b>	<b>103,895.2</b>
1.01	Crops	17,061.6	20,637.1	24,479.3	32,209.8	36,598.7	43,712.0	50,844.0	59,194.7	68,916.8	80,310.1
	o.w. Cocoa	1,980.3	3,253.7	3,645.8	3,833.9	4,186.1	4,976.3	5,629.6	6,158.1	7,469.2	8,791.2
1.02	Livestock	4,354.1	5,572.2	6,051.8	6,524.0	7,100.3	7,878.2	8,735.4	9,694.9	10,759.9	11,941.9
1.03	Forestry and Logging	2,047.7	2,891.8	3,455.4	3,541.5	4,055.0	4,406.7	4,789.0	5,214.5	5,677.8	6,188.3
1.04	Fishing	1,826.1	1,985.0	2,539.2	2,841.2	2,800.4	3,125.3	3,804.5	4,316.1	4,842.1	5,454.8
<b>2.</b>	<b>INDUSTRY</b>	<b>43,104.4</b>	<b>53,767.3</b>	<b>57,155.2</b>	<b>60,709.1</b>	<b>79,015.1</b>	<b>94,651.2</b>	<b>109,563.1</b>	<b>124,106.5</b>	<b>136,174.9</b>	<b>154,138.9</b>
2.01	Mining and Quarrying	15,933.2	21,704.7	17,130.9	16,831.4	25,517.0	33,078.4	40,238.2	45,314.3	46,403.5	52,221.1
	o.w. Oil**	6,802.8	9,000.8	4,691.9	1,027.1	8,445.9	12,778.5	17,176.8	19,523.6	21,304.9	26,269.6
2.02	Manufacturing	14,522.7	17,605.2	20,506.0	23,921.8	27,960.3	32,189.1	36,031.2	40,713.8	46,048.1	52,179.0
2.03	Electricity	1,327.0	1,378.5	2,978.7	3,485.9	4,389.7	5,536.1	6,344.2	7,392.5	8,716.8	9,765.3
2.04	Water and Sewerage	680.3	895.8	1,183.1	1,304.6	1,415.3	1,612.3	1,849.2	2,136.5	2,473.1	2,865.3
2.05	Construction	10,641.1	12,183.1	15,356.6	15,165.3	19,732.9	22,235.3	25,100.3	28,549.3	32,533.4	37,108.2
<b>3.</b>	<b>SERVICES</b>	<b>48,408.3</b>	<b>56,132.1</b>	<b>71,333.7</b>	<b>92,679.7</b>	<b>108,697.6</b>	<b>123,516.7</b>	<b>141,743.0</b>	<b>164,017.2</b>	<b>190,792.8</b>	<b>223,418.2</b>
3.01	Trade; Repair Of Vehicles, Household Goods	13,117.6	15,920.6	20,460.4	27,890.5	33,383.3	38,556.9	44,371.5	50,886.1	58,381.1	66,667.9
3.02	Hotels and Restaurants	4,576.6	4,487.6	5,780.7	7,260.8	9,253.9	10,753.8	12,613.8	15,186.4	18,942.5	23,745.0
3.03	Transport and Storage	6,979.3	7,717.7	9,949.8	13,117.5	17,109.1	20,419.7	24,078.9	28,663.0	34,042.8	40,366.6
3.04	Information and Communication	1,876.1	2,781.5	3,658.1	4,304.9	5,040.4	5,636.0	6,308.3	7,076.4	7,956.2	8,967.2
3.05	Financial and Insurance activities	5,953.2	7,195.0	9,549.6	13,519.1	12,017.9	11,146.6	10,492.1	10,042.8	10,081.2	10,825.0
3.06	Real Estate	1,145.1	1,334.9	2,174.3	3,470.0	4,562.7	5,271.7	6,091.0	7,047.3	8,165.3	9,476.3
3.07	Professional, Administrative & Support Service activities	1,612.3	2,115.1	2,664.3	3,115.3	3,678.9	4,109.5	4,717.6	5,447.7	6,331.4	7,291.8
3.08	Public Administration & Defence; Social Security	4,264.5	4,549.2	5,236.6	6,501.7	7,846.1	8,846.6	10,064.0	11,506.9	13,229.6	15,091.8
3.09	Education	4,693.0	5,189.5	6,279.4	6,897.5	8,045.6	9,393.0	11,806.7	14,914.4	17,906.0	22,198.6
3.10	Health and Social Work	2,611.6	3,108.4	3,437.9	3,977.2	4,934.0	6,163.2	7,530.8	9,070.4	10,994.1	13,361.7
3.11	Other Service Activities	1,578.9	1,732.4	2,142.5	2,625.2	2,825.7	3,219.7	3,688.5	4,175.9	4,762.5	5,426.4
<b>4.</b>	<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT at basic prices</b>	<b>116,802.1</b>	<b>140,985.4</b>	<b>165,014.6</b>	<b>198,505.3</b>	<b>238,267.1</b>	<b>277,290.1</b>	<b>319,479.0</b>	<b>366,543.9</b>	<b>417,164.4</b>	<b>481,452.2</b>
	Net indirect Taxes	6,847.9	14,447.1	15,384.4	16,571.8	18,404.3	21,409.4	24,976.4	29,059.5	33,838.5	39,416.7
<b>5.</b>	<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT in purchasers' value</b>	<b>123,650.0</b>	<b>155,432.5</b>	<b>180,399.0</b>	<b>215,077.0</b>	<b>256,671.4</b>	<b>298,699.5</b>	<b>344,455.3</b>	<b>395,603.4</b>	<b>451,002.9</b>	<b>520,868.9</b>
	ow informal GDP at purchasers' value	36,119.6	43,728.1	51,550.7	64,457.5	73,325.4	84,897.85	98,694.77	114,054.05	130,355.85	151,458.35
<b>6.</b>	<b>Non-Oil GDP</b>	<b>116,847.2</b>	<b>146,431.7</b>	<b>175,707.1</b>	<b>214,049.9</b>	<b>248,225.5</b>	<b>285,921.0</b>	<b>327,278.5</b>	<b>376,079.7</b>	<b>429,697.9</b>	<b>494,599.4</b>

\*Provisional

\*\*Oil means Oil and Gas

**APPENDIX 2A: SUMMARY OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS - 2018**

	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018
	Budget	Revised Budget	Proj Outturn	Prog	Prov
				Q1-Q3	Q1-Q3
<b>Financing</b>	<b>10,971,147,478</b>	<b>10,971,147,478</b>	<b>11,015,351,817</b>	<b>7,784,151,055</b>	<b>9,049,730,193</b>
Foreign (net)	2,970,832,991	4,703,523,351	4,529,614,444	5,307,035,119	4,883,382,821
Borrowing	8,240,520,000	9,973,210,360	9,307,443,761	8,939,513,297	8,176,615,752
Project Loans	2,970,420,000	2,970,420,000	3,248,959,654	1,936,722,937	2,118,331,644
Programme Loans	479,100,000	1,394,181,000	889,104,601	1,394,181,000	889,104,601
Sovereign Bond	4,791,000,000	5,608,609,360	5,169,379,506	5,608,609,360	5,169,379,506
Amortisation (due)	-5,269,687,009	-5,269,687,009	-4,777,829,317	-3,632,478,178	-3,293,432,931
Domestic (net)	4,657,162,188	5,223,744,979	8,303,425,944	2,860,817,685	4,942,186,426
Banking	3,100,057,062	1,547,712,977	2,990,174,506	2,116,459,520	1,590,714,046
Bank of Ghana	0	-1,521,313,383	-1,518,675,541	0	-1,518,675,541
Comm. Banks	3,100,057,062	3,069,026,360	4,508,850,047	2,116,459,520	3,109,389,587
Non-banks	1,557,105,126	3,676,032,002	5,313,251,438	744,358,165	3,351,472,380
Other Domestic	0	0	0	0	0
Other Financing	4,054,837,427	4,030,553,133	-92,559,400	2,375,096,086	-45,184,585
Other Programme Financing	2,395,500,000	2,395,500,000	0	2,395,500,000	0
Other Domestic Financing	-17,512,573	-41,796,867	-92,559,400	-20,403,914	-45,184,585
Divestiture Receipts	1,676,850,000	1,676,850,000	0	0	0
Ghana Petroleum Funds	-502,416,962	-763,072,273	-778,043,170	-535,196,123	216,431,533
Transfer to Ghana Petroleum Funds	-661,685,128	-763,072,273	-937,311,336	-535,196,123	-730,654,468
o/w Stabilisation Fund	-463,179,589	-534,150,591	-656,117,935	-374,637,286	-498,970,123
o/w Heritage Fund	-198,505,538	-228,921,682	-281,193,401	-160,558,837	-231,684,346
Transfer from Stabilisation Fund	159,268,166	0	159,268,166	0	947,086,001
Sinking Fund	-159,268,166	-2,173,601,712	-947,086,001	-2,173,601,712	-947,086,001
Contingency Fund	-50,000,000	-50,000,000	0	-50,000,000	0
<b>Memorandum items</b>					
Domestic Revenue	48,814,274,479	48,297,908,686	46,034,636,555	35,094,560,670	31,675,480,330
(percent of GDP)	16.3	16.2	15.4	11.7	10.6
Domestic expenditure	41,046,695,589	40,361,736,843	38,038,078,068	29,681,816,044	27,227,171,523
(percent of GDP)	13.74	13.51	12.73	9.9	9.1
Domestic Primary Balance	7,767,578,890	7,936,171,843	7,996,558,486	5,412,744,627	4,448,308,806
(percent of GDP)	2.6	2.7	2.7	1.8	1.5
Primary Balance	3,938,701,418	4,120,468,480	3,902,315,470	2,806,424,862	1,486,917,673
(percent of GDP)	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.5
Non-oil Primary Balance	731,568,160	353,487,384	-263,900,496	309,215,525	-1,785,385,287
(percent of GDP)	0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.6
Overall Balance (cash, discrepancy)	-10,971,147,478	-10,971,147,478	-11,015,351,817	-7,784,151,055	-9,049,730,193
(percent of GDP)	-3.7	-3.7	-3.7	-2.6	-3.0
Overall Balance (cash, discrepancy, financial sector cost)	0.0	-13,172,428,112.2	-13,216,632,450.8	-9,985,431,689	-9,049,730,193
(percent of GDP)	0.0	-4.4	-4.4	-3.3	-3.0
Oil Revenue	3,207,133,258	3,766,981,097	4,166,215,965	2,497,209,336	3,272,302,960
(percent of GDP)	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.8	1.1
Non-Oil Revenue and Grants	46,193,908,304	45,292,063,129	42,641,646,904	33,101,904,385	28,929,060,616
(percent of GDP)	15.5	15.2	14.3	11.1	9.7
Benchmark Oil Revenue	2,205,617,093	2,702,464,778	3,124,371,119	1,783,987,076	2,574,270,508
(percent of GDP)	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.9
Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA)	1,543,931,965	1,891,725,345	2,187,059,783	1,248,790,953	1,801,989,355
(percent of GDP)	0.5	0.6	0.7	0	0.6
<b>Nominal GDP (rebased)</b>	<b>298,699,479,898</b>	<b>298,699,479,898</b>	<b>298,699,479,898</b>	<b>298,699,479,898</b>	<b>298,699,479,898</b>
<b>Non-Oil Nominal GDP (rebased)</b>	<b>285,921,006,108</b>	<b>285,921,006,108</b>	<b>285,921,006,108</b>	<b>285,921,006,108</b>	<b>285,921,006,108</b>

**APPENDIX 2B: ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF CENTRAL GOV'T REVENUE - 2018**

	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018
	Budget	Revised Budget	Proj Outturn	Prog	Prov
		Midyear		Q1-Q3	Q1-Q3
<b>TAX REVENUE</b>	<b>38,243,500,342</b>	<b>38,589,145,188</b>	<b>37,749,260,425</b>	<b>27,683,835,692</b>	<b>25,853,748,997</b>
<b>TAXES ON INCOME &amp; PROPERTY</b>	<b>16,278,913,569</b>	<b>16,614,325,669</b>	<b>16,995,432,777</b>	<b>11,714,886,888</b>	<b>12,023,435,251</b>
Personal	6,012,691,760	5,906,399,497	5,940,204,262	4,278,486,934	4,121,879,090
Self Employed	489,411,499	430,554,237	405,387,399	346,145,685	261,596,413
Companies	6,856,331,618	6,917,388,754	7,208,006,218	4,760,550,000	4,960,553,068
Company Taxes on Oil	0	373,512,126	529,266,940	124,504,042	529,266,940
Others	2,920,478,692	2,986,471,054	2,912,567,957	2,205,200,227	2,150,139,740
Other Direct Taxes	2,154,647,567	2,233,501,604	2,193,045,416	1,654,680,227	1,624,708,431
o/w Royalties from Oil	879,697,567	1,100,434,056	1,215,702,370	730,095,892	939,264,355
o/w Mineral Royalties	766,370,000	734,286,694	692,981,432	552,430,000	521,354,582
National Fiscal Stabilisation Levy	263,221,125	259,605,066	256,909,955	177,590,000	175,746,335
Airport Tax	502,610,000	493,364,384	462,612,587	372,930,000	349,684,974
<b>TAXES ON DOMESTIC GOODS AND SERVICES</b>	<b>16,889,748,608</b>	<b>16,992,289,255</b>	<b>16,245,064,190</b>	<b>12,302,009,704</b>	<b>10,602,175,899</b>
<b>Excises</b>	<b>3,836,535,633</b>	<b>3,643,506,052</b>	<b>3,788,858,251</b>	<b>2,782,348,238</b>	<b>2,818,167,108</b>
Excise Duty	544,935,633	475,104,862	398,089,741	378,107,940	245,190,455
Petroleum Tax	3,291,600,000	3,168,401,190	3,390,768,509	2,404,240,298	2,572,976,653
o/w Energy Fund Levy	33,300,000	31,876,831	55,972,826	28,145,305	26,120,650
o/w Road Fund Levy	1,411,310,000	1,423,754,381	2,460,976,732	925,046,481	981,134,416
<b>VAT</b>	<b>10,834,341,878</b>	<b>10,646,722,070</b>	<b>8,885,714,193</b>	<b>7,735,251,740</b>	<b>6,371,102,527</b>
Domestic	4,506,860,317	4,501,964,502	4,122,939,402	3,181,462,738	2,841,480,533
External	6,327,481,560	6,144,757,568	4,762,774,790	4,553,789,002	3,529,621,994
<b>National Health Insurance Levy (NHIL)</b>	<b>1,814,854,736</b>	<b>1,729,457,892</b>	<b>1,605,810,000</b>	<b>1,261,050,965</b>	<b>1,064,749,036</b>
Customs Collection	1,011,433,308	948,508,653	812,980,000	725,208,836	593,704,451
Domestic Collection	803,421,429	780,949,239	792,830,000	535,842,128	471,044,584
<b>GET Fund Levy</b>	<b>570,831,000</b>	<b>1,605,810,000</b>	<b>1,605,810,000</b>	<b>228,332,400</b>	<b>84,633,234</b>
Customs Collection		285,415,500	812,980,000	114,166,200	37,811,314
Domestic Collection		285,415,500	792,830,000	114,166,200	46,821,920
<b>Communication Service Tax</b>	<b>404,016,361</b>	<b>401,772,240</b>	<b>358,871,746</b>	<b>295,026,361</b>	<b>263,523,994</b>
<b>TAXES ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE</b>	<b>6,712,917,200</b>	<b>6,609,710,178</b>	<b>6,374,914,753</b>	<b>4,833,158,245</b>	<b>4,515,226,741</b>
<b>Imports</b>	<b>6,712,917,200</b>	<b>6,609,710,178</b>	<b>6,374,914,753</b>	<b>4,833,158,245</b>	<b>4,515,226,741</b>
Import Duty	6,712,917,200	6,609,710,178	6,374,914,753	4,833,158,245	4,515,226,741
<b>Exports</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
o/w Cocoa	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Tax Refunds</b>	<b>-1,638,079,036</b>	<b>-1,627,179,915</b>	<b>-1,866,151,295</b>	<b>-1,166,219,145</b>	<b>-1,287,088,895</b>
<b>SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>419,057,447</b>	<b>494,002,987</b>	<b>472,948,158</b>	<b>341,718,918</b>	<b>327,154,566</b>
SSNIT Contribution to NHIL	419,057,447	494,002,987	472,948,158	341,718,918	327,154,566
<b>NON-TAX REVENUE</b>	<b>8,047,240,281</b>	<b>7,444,943,948</b>	<b>6,430,290,427</b>	<b>5,762,695,272</b>	<b>4,470,919,155</b>
Retention	3,761,240,072	3,455,236,235	3,105,138,298	2,701,901,218	2,115,344,933
Lodgement	4,286,000,209	3,989,707,712	3,325,152,129	3,060,794,054	2,355,574,222
Fees & Charges	577,360,214	616,245,957	572,543,090	410,813,841	381,679,788
Dividend/Interest & Profits (Others)	275,500,000	236,858,506	134,524,158	226,202,474	80,721,499
Dividend/Interest & Profits from Oil	1,636,112,834	1,736,903,130	2,409,190,287	1,294,418,959	1,795,437,829
Surface Rentals from Oil/PHF Interest	7,633,146	9,180,016	12,056,369	6,345,588	8,333,836
Gas Receipts	683,689,710	546,951,768	0	341,844,855	0
Taxes on Property	150,000,000	0	0	0	0
Licences	699,486,000	699,486,000	0	699,486,000	0
Luxury Vehicle Levy	0	104,000,000	112,394,925	41,600,000	4,957,970
Yield from Capping Policy	256,218,304	40,082,336	84,443,300	40,082,336	84,443,300
<b>OTHER REVENUE</b>	<b>2,104,476,410</b>	<b>1,769,816,564</b>	<b>1,382,137,544</b>	<b>1,306,310,789</b>	<b>1,023,657,612</b>
ESLA Proceeds	2,104,476,410	1,769,816,564	1,382,137,544	1,306,310,789	1,023,657,612
Energy Debt Recovery Levy	1,364,010,000	1,337,158,030	1,251,684,217	993,726,682	930,205,687
Public Lighting Levy	204,037,631	117,872,784	0	86,413,843	0
National Electrification Scheme Levy	134,677,146	78,507,006	0	56,908,936	0
Price Stabilisation & Recovery Levy	401,751,633	236,278,743	130,453,327	169,261,328	93,451,925
<b>DOMESTIC REVENUE</b>	<b>48,814,274,479</b>	<b>48,297,908,686</b>	<b>46,034,636,555</b>	<b>35,094,560,670</b>	<b>31,675,480,330</b>
<b>GRANTS</b>	<b>586,767,083</b>	<b>761,135,540</b>	<b>773,226,314</b>	<b>504,553,051</b>	<b>525,883,246</b>
Project Grants	586,767,083	747,961,430	760,052,205	504,553,051	512,709,136
Programme Grants	0	13,174,110	13,174,110	0	13,174,110
<b>TOTAL REVENUE &amp; GRANTS</b>	<b>49,401,041,562</b>	<b>49,059,044,226</b>	<b>46,807,862,869</b>	<b>35,599,113,722</b>	<b>32,201,363,576</b>
<b>Memorandum items</b>					
Taxes on Income and Property (% of GDP)	5.4	5.6	5.7	3.9	4.0
Non-oil Taxes on Income and Property (% of non-oil GDP)	5.4	5.3	5.3	3.8	3.7
Taxes on Goods and Services (% of GDP)	5.7	5.7	5.4	4.1	3.5
Taxes on International Trade (% of GDP)	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.5
Tax Revenue (% of GDP)	12.8	12.9	12.6	9.3	8.7
Non-Oil Tax Revenue (% of non-oil GDP)	13.1	13.0	12.6	9.4	8.5
Non-Oil Tax Revenue (% of GDP)	12.5	12.4	12.1	9.0	8.2
Non-Tax Revenue (% of GDP)	2.7	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.5
Domestic Revenue (% of GDP)	16.3	16.2	15.4	11.7	10.6
Non-Oil Domestic Revenue	16.2	15.8	14.6	11.5	9.9
Grants (% of GDP)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total Revenue and Grants	16.5	16.4	15.7	11.9	10.8
Non-Oil Tax Revenue	37,363,802,775.0	37,115,199,005.3	36,004,291,115.3	26,829,235,758.0	24,385,217,702
Non-oil Taxes on Income and Property	15,399,216,002.7	15,140,379,486.4	15,250,463,467.1	10,860,286,954.7	10,554,903,956.7
Import Exemptions	2,625,964,000	2,625,964,000	2,397,800,000	1,113,297,000	1,638,336,062



**TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS 2019 - 2022**

	2019 Budget	2020 Indicative	2021 Indicative	2022 Indicative
<b>I. REVENUES</b>				
<b>Total Revenue &amp; Grants</b>	<b>58,904,864,627</b>	<b>67,818,370,045</b>	<b>74,746,201,974</b>	<b>79,405,221,501</b>
(per cent of GDP)	17.1	17.1	16.6	15.2
<b>Domestic Revenue</b>	<b>57,794,999,111</b>	<b>66,882,789,762</b>	<b>74,210,234,297</b>	<b>79,165,830,237</b>
<b>Tax Revenue</b>	<b>45,270,182,441</b>	<b>52,507,042,861</b>	<b>58,158,522,924</b>	<b>61,927,845,973</b>
<b>Taxes on Income and Property</b>	<b>22,185,213,574</b>	<b>26,324,786,198</b>	<b>28,435,766,134</b>	<b>30,124,298,122</b>
Company Taxes	9,355,351,264	10,608,900,000	11,704,570,000	12,523,986,600
Company Taxes on Oil	1,254,227,042	2,391,454,055	2,854,078,582	2,729,495,568
Other Direct Taxes	11,575,635,267	13,324,432,143	13,877,117,551	14,870,815,954
<b>Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services</b>	<b>18,239,662,132</b>	<b>20,615,220,000</b>	<b>23,263,345,800</b>	<b>25,238,556,700</b>
Excises	4,102,159,266	4,498,180,000	4,846,825,800	5,267,385,700
VAT	9,923,592,866	11,195,410,000	12,689,950,000	13,287,321,000
National Health Insurance Levy (NHIL)	1,895,100,000	2,227,520,000	2,606,550,000	3,059,290,000
GET Fund Levy	1,895,100,000	2,227,520,000	2,606,550,000	3,059,290,000
Communication Service Tax	423,710,000	466,590,000	513,470,000	565,270,000
<b>International Trade Taxes</b>	<b>7,417,793,264</b>	<b>8,498,170,000</b>	<b>9,692,320,000</b>	<b>10,029,240,900</b>
Import Duties	7,417,793,264	8,498,170,000	9,692,320,000	10,029,240,900
Export Duties	0	0	0	0
<b>Tax Refunds</b>	<b>-2,572,486,529</b>	<b>-2,931,133,337</b>	<b>-3,232,909,010</b>	<b>-3,464,249,749</b>
<b>Social Contributions</b>	<b>485,914,749</b>	<b>524,787,929</b>	<b>566,770,963</b>	<b>612,112,640</b>
SSNIT Contribution to NHIL	485,914,749	524,787,929	566,770,963	612,112,640
<b>Non-Tax Revenue</b>	<b>9,570,346,634</b>	<b>11,082,026,226</b>	<b>12,370,597,483</b>	<b>13,511,683,803</b>
<b>Other Revenue</b>	<b>2,468,555,287</b>	<b>2,768,932,746</b>	<b>3,114,342,927</b>	<b>3,114,187,820</b>
<b>Grants</b>	<b>1,109,865,516</b>	<b>935,580,283</b>	<b>535,967,677</b>	<b>239,391,265</b>
Project Grants	1,052,145,516	935,580,283	535,967,677	239,391,265
Programme Grants	57,720,000	0	0	0
<b>II. EXPENDITURE</b>				
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>72,710,768,495</b>	<b>80,815,101,347</b>	<b>89,267,748,596</b>	<b>95,368,107,891</b>
(percent of GDP)	21.1	20.4	19.8	18.3
Compensation of Employees	22,837,993,208	24,665,032,664	26,638,235,277	28,769,294,100
Wages & Salaries	19,436,589,964	20,991,517,161	22,670,838,534	24,484,505,617
(percent of GDP)	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.7
Social Contributions	3,401,403,244	3,673,515,503	3,967,396,743	4,284,788,483
Use of Goods and Services	6,333,414,987	9,063,617,518	10,562,299,723	10,633,365,888
Interest Payments	<b>18,645,707,469</b>	<b>16,017,991,511</b>	<b>18,003,833,208</b>	<b>18,818,417,046</b>
Domestic	14,504,883,697	12,640,281,205	14,815,622,758	15,815,563,451
External	4,140,823,772	3,377,710,306	3,188,210,449	3,002,853,595
Subsidies	180,260,489	198,286,538	218,115,192	239,926,711
Grants to Other Government Units	13,798,464,237	15,193,431,745	16,837,795,277	18,212,925,070
Social Benefits	95,616,060	102,589,248	98,501,333	75,434,987
Other Expenditure	2,288,294,797	2,570,646,208	2,896,227,735	2,874,261,109
Capital Expenditure	<b>8,531,017,247</b>	<b>13,003,505,914</b>	<b>14,012,740,852</b>	<b>15,744,482,979</b>
Domestic Financed	3,222,211,330	4,863,195,371	7,257,609,104	11,546,781,666
Foreign Financed	5,308,805,917	8,140,310,543	6,755,131,748	4,197,701,313
<b>Other Outstanding Expenditure Claims</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Overall Balance (Commitment)</b>	<b>-13,805,903,869</b>	<b>-12,996,731,302</b>	<b>-14,521,546,622</b>	<b>-15,962,886,389</b>
(percent of GDP)	-4.0	-3.3	-3.2	-3.1
Arrears clearance (net change)	-730,000,000	-1,550,000,000	0	0
Unpaid commitments	0	0	0	0
Outstanding payments	0	0	0	0
o/w Statutory Funds	0	0	0	0
Clearance of outstanding commitments	-730,000,000	-1,550,000,000	0	0
o/w other outstanding payments/deferred payments	-730,000,000	-1,550,000,000	0	0
o/w other outstanding claims	0	0	0	0
<b>Overall Balance (Cash)</b>	<b>-14,535,903,869</b>	<b>-14,546,731,302</b>	<b>-14,521,546,622</b>	<b>-15,962,886,389</b>
(percent of GDP)	-4.2	-3.7	-3.2	-3.1
Discrepancy	0	0	0	0
<b>Overall balance (incl. Divestiture and Discrepancy)</b>	<b>-14,535,903,869</b>	<b>-14,546,731,303</b>	<b>-14,521,546,622</b>	<b>-15,962,886,390</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>14,535,903,869</b>	<b>14,546,731,303</b>	<b>14,521,546,622</b>	<b>15,962,886,390</b>
<b>Foreign (net)</b>	<b>9,748,095,294</b>	<b>4,209,173,764</b>	<b>3,317,352,557</b>	<b>2,013,061,977</b>
Borrowing	15,079,160,401	9,716,730,260	8,731,164,071	6,470,310,049
Project Loans	4,256,660,401	7,204,730,260	6,219,164,071	3,958,310,049
Programme Loans	1,202,500,000	0	0	0
Sovereign Bond	9,620,000,000	2,512,000,000	2,512,000,000	2,512,000,000
Amortisation (due)	-5,331,065,107	-5,507,556,495	-5,413,811,514	-4,457,248,072
<b>Domestic (net)</b>	<b>4,401,784,840</b>	<b>11,973,114,865</b>	<b>13,197,651,144</b>	<b>16,038,219,722</b>
Banking	2,665,403,798	1,325,287,464	1,325,287,464	5,518,424,814
Bank of Ghana	0	0	0	0
Comm. Banks	2,665,403,798	1,325,287,464	1,325,287,464	5,518,424,814
Non-banks	1,736,381,042	10,647,827,401	11,872,363,680	10,519,794,907
Other Domestic	0	0	0	0
<b>Other Financing</b>	<b>1,418,950,463</b>	<b>-25,807,201</b>	<b>-7,006,902</b>	<b>-7,006,902</b>
Other Programme Financing	1,443,000,000	0	0	0
Other Domestic Financing	-24,049,537	-25,807,201	-7,006,902	-7,006,902
Divestiture Receipts	0	0	0	0
<b>Ghana Petroleum Funds</b>	<b>-309,878,019</b>	<b>-482,925,038</b>	<b>-595,935,053</b>	<b>-624,416,522</b>
Transfer to Ghana Petroleum Funds	-1,032,926,729	-1,609,750,126	-1,986,450,176	-2,081,388,406
o/w Stabilisation Fund	-723,048,710	-1,126,825,088	-1,390,515,123	-1,456,971,884
o/w Heritage Fund	-309,878,019	-482,925,038	-595,935,053	-624,416,522
Transfer from Stabilisation Fund	723,048,710	1,126,825,088	1,390,515,123	1,456,971,884
<b>Sinking Fund</b>	<b>-723,048,710</b>	<b>-1,126,825,088</b>	<b>-1,390,515,123</b>	<b>-1,456,971,884</b>
<b>Contingency Fund</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Memorandum items</b>				
Domestic Revenue	57,794,999,111	66,882,789,762	74,210,234,297	79,165,830,237
(percent of GDP)	16.8	16.9	16.5	15.2
Domestic expenditure	48,756,255,109	56,656,799,293	64,508,783,641	72,351,989,532
(percent of GDP)	14.2	14.3	14.3	13.9
Domestic Primary Balance	9,038,744,002	10,225,990,468	9,701,450,657	6,813,840,705
(percent of GDP)	2.6	2.6	2.2	1.3
Primary Balance	4,109,803,601	1,471,260,209	3,482,286,586	2,855,530,656
(percent of GDP)	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.5
Non-oil Primary Balance	-1,319,754,722	-6,342,013,773	-5,487,565,684	-6,045,382,316
(percent of GDP)	-0.4	-1.7	-1.3	-1.2
Overall Balance (cash, discrepancy)	-14,535,903,869	-14,546,731,303	-14,521,546,622	-15,962,886,390
(percent of GDP)	-4.2	-3.7	-3.2	-3.1
Overall Balance (incl financial sector clean-up cost)	-17,663,703,574	0.0	0.0	0.0
(percent of GDP)	-5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oil Revenue	5,429,558,322	7,813,273,981	8,969,852,270	8,900,912,973
(percent of GDP)	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.7
Non-Oil Revenue and Grants	53,475,306,305	60,005,096,063	65,776,349,704	70,504,308,529
(percent of GDP)	15.5	15.2	14.6	13.5
Benchmark Oil Revenue	3,443,089,096	5,365,833,753	6,621,500,588	6,937,961,354
(percent of GDP)	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.3
Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA)	2,410,162,367	3,756,083,627	4,635,050,412	4,856,572,948
(percent of GDP)	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9
<b>Nominal GDP</b>	<b>344,455,336,099</b>	<b>395,603,353,052</b>	<b>451,002,852,581</b>	<b>521,925,458,705</b>
<b>Non-Oil Nominal GDP</b>	<b>327,278,526,883</b>	<b>376,079,729,883</b>	<b>429,697,938,077</b>	<b>494,599,352,736</b>

**APPENDIX 2C: ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF CENTRAL GOV'T EXPENDITURE - 2018**

	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018
	Budget	Revised Budget	Proj Outturn	Prog	Prov.
		Midyear		Q1-Q3	Q1-Q3
<b>II EXPENDITURE</b>					
<b>Compensation of Employees</b>	<b>19,595,126,198</b>	<b>19,728,998,472</b>	<b>19,835,297,769</b>	<b>14,643,123,063</b>	<b>14,593,439,529</b>
Wages & Salaries	16,762,297,860	17,041,871,155	17,485,818,208	12,581,457,396	12,798,468,914
Social Contributions	2,832,828,338	2,687,127,318	2,349,479,561	2,061,665,667	1,794,970,615
Pensions	1,005,737,872	993,566,504	946,405,887	730,861,049	696,170,006
Gratuities	385,532,851	308,213,713	190,631,619	256,759,438	158,806,910
Social Security	1,441,557,616	1,385,347,100	1,212,442,055	1,074,045,180	939,993,699
<b>Use of Goods and Services</b>	<b>3,548,137,121</b>	<b>3,682,273,554</b>	<b>4,561,937,764</b>	<b>2,651,085,391</b>	<b>4,076,362,137</b>
o/w ABFA	463,179,589	567,517,603	656,117,935	374,637,286	55,502,245
<b>Interest Payments</b>	<b>14,909,848,896</b>	<b>15,091,615,959</b>	<b>14,917,667,286</b>	<b>10,590,575,916</b>	<b>10,536,647,866</b>
Domestic	12,165,240,329	12,268,179,213	12,127,334,272	8,366,896,010	8,339,039,768
External (Due)	2,744,608,567	2,823,436,746	2,790,333,014	2,223,679,906	2,197,608,098
<b>Subsidies</b>	<b>171,980,514</b>	<b>146,980,514</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>75,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Subsidies to Utility Companies	0	0	0	0	0
Subsidies on Petroleum products	171,980,514	146,980,514	0	75,000,000	0
<b>Grants to Other Government Units</b>	<b>12,030,373,884</b>	<b>12,197,568,091</b>	<b>10,756,233,147</b>	<b>8,569,862,296</b>	<b>7,523,660,798</b>
National Health Fund (NHF)	1,814,537,436	2,026,210,229	1,845,071,064	1,373,607,511	1,250,809,731
Education Trust Fund	928,041,133	1,004,859,630	1,078,982,848	644,200,622	691,719,919
Road Fund	884,501,241	954,874,397	479,656,113	613,977,365	308,415,428
Petroleum Related Funds	20,869,895	21,378,947	10,921,076	14,486,857	7,400,368
Dist. Ass. Common Fund	1,812,144,435	1,800,087,152	1,758,602,870	1,257,901,757	1,228,912,522
Retention of Internally-generated funds (IGFs)	3,761,240,072	3,455,236,235	2,705,138,298	2,701,901,218	2,115,344,933
Transfer to the National Oil Company from Oil Reve	1,001,516,165	1,064,516,319	1,041,844,847	713,222,260	698,032,452
<b>Other Earmarked Funds</b>	<b>1,807,523,508</b>	<b>1,870,405,183</b>	<b>1,836,016,031</b>	<b>1,250,564,706</b>	<b>1,223,025,445</b>
Youth Employment Agency	202,565,261	215,566,410	285,535,018	140,610,866	186,250,381
Student's Loan Trust	2,532,066	2,694,580	0	1,757,636	0
Export Development Levy	205,719,191	220,145,573	200,306,213	142,800,169	129,931,121
Ghana Airport Authority	314,997,533	330,886,440	529,169,585	218,655,833	349,684,974
Mineral Development Fund	96,060,428	98,493,332	0	66,680,436	0
GRA Retention	974,806,710	991,016,195	821,005,216	672,533,561	557,158,968
Plastic Waste Recycling Fund	10,842,318	11,602,652	0	7,526,205	0
<b>Social Benefits</b>	<b>257,486,654</b>	<b>161,153,840</b>	<b>26,989,885</b>	<b>156,665,172</b>	<b>25,065,000</b>
Lifeline Consumers of Electricity	89,116,853	62,938,123	26,989,885	58,449,455	25,065,000
Transfers for Social Protection	168,369,800	98,215,717	0	98,215,717	0
<b>Other Expenditure</b>	<b>2,104,476,410</b>	<b>1,769,816,564</b>	<b>1,386,872,260</b>	<b>1,306,310,789</b>	<b>1,023,657,612</b>
ESLA Transfers	2,104,476,410	1,769,816,564	1,386,872,260	1,306,310,789	1,023,657,612
<b>Tax Refunds</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>6,896,301,891</b>	<b>6,393,327,239</b>	<b>5,479,759,102</b>	<b>4,721,045,321</b>	<b>3,714,057,336</b>
<b>Domestic financed</b>	<b>3,339,114,808</b>	<b>2,674,945,808</b>	<b>1,470,747,243</b>	<b>2,279,769,333</b>	<b>1,083,016,555</b>
o/w ABFA	810,564,282	993,155,806	1,148,206,386	763,803,022	0
<b>Foreign financed</b>	<b>3,557,187,083</b>	<b>3,718,381,430</b>	<b>4,009,011,859</b>	<b>2,441,275,988</b>	<b>2,631,040,781</b>
<b>Other Outstanding Expenditure Claims</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>59,513,731,568</b>	<b>59,171,734,232</b>	<b>57,064,757,214</b>	<b>42,713,667,948</b>	<b>41,492,890,278</b>
<b>APPROPRIATION</b>	<b>65,641,876,049</b>	<b>65,299,878,713</b>	<b>62,701,044,003</b>	<b>47,015,742,954</b>	<b>45,642,556,808</b>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>59,513,731,568</b>	<b>59,171,734,232</b>	<b>57,064,757,214</b>	<b>42,713,667,948</b>	<b>41,492,890,278</b>
<b>Arrears Clearance (net change)</b>	<b>858,457,472</b>	<b>858,457,472</b>	<b>858,457,472</b>	<b>669,596,828</b>	<b>856,233,599</b>
<b>Amortisation</b>	<b>5,269,687,009</b>	<b>5,269,687,009</b>	<b>4,777,829,317</b>	<b>3,632,478,178</b>	<b>3,293,432,931</b>
<b>Memorandum items:</b>					
Compensation of Employees	6.6	6.6	6.6	4.9	4.9
Wage and Salaries	5.6	5.7	5.9	4.2	4.3
Wage and Salaries (% of Tax Revenue)	43.8	44.2	46.3	45.4	49.5
Goods and Services	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.4
Interest Payments	5.0	5.1	5.0	3.5	3.5
Interest Payments (% of non-oil Tax Revenue)	39.9	40.7	41.4	39.5	43.2
Subsidies	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Recurrent Expenditure	15.5	15.4	15.2	11.2	11.3
Capital Expenditure	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.2
Total Capital Expenditure (including those under Grant	3.9	3.8	3.3	2.7	2.2
Total Expenditure	19.9	19.8	19.1	14.3	13.9
Total Capital Expenditure (incl those under Grants to o	10,613,960,186	10,269,900,394	8,975,765,305	7,316,076,410	6,061,641,887
<b>Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA)</b>	<b>1,543,931,965</b>	<b>1,891,725,345</b>	<b>2,187,059,783</b>	<b>1,248,790,953</b>	<b>1,801,989,355</b>
<b>Benchmark Oil Revenue</b>	<b>2,205,617,093</b>	<b>2,702,464,778</b>	<b>3,124,371,119</b>	<b>1,783,987,076</b>	<b>2,574,270,508</b>
<b>Nominal GDP (rebased)</b>	<b>298,699,479,898</b>	<b>298,699,479,898</b>	<b>298,699,479,898</b>	<b>298,699,479,898</b>	<b>298,699,479,898</b>
<b>Non-Oil Nominal GDP (rebased)</b>	<b>285,921,006,108</b>	<b>285,921,006,108</b>	<b>285,921,006,108</b>	<b>285,921,006,108</b>	<b>285,921,006,108</b>

**TABLE 2: ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF CENTRAL GOV'T REVENUE 2019 - 2022**

	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Budget	Indicative	Indicative	Indicative
<b>TAX REVENUE</b>	<b>45,270,182,441</b>	<b>52,507,042,861</b>	<b>58,158,522,924</b>	<b>61,927,845,973</b>
<b>TAXES ON INCOME &amp; PROPERTY</b>	<b>22,185,213,574</b>	<b>26,324,786,198</b>	<b>28,435,766,134</b>	<b>30,124,298,122</b>
Personal	7,586,460,731	8,680,740,000	9,651,060,000	10,364,063,000
Self Employed	479,866,800	550,130,000	612,540,000	649,714,500
Companies	9,355,351,264	10,608,900,000	11,704,570,000	12,523,986,600
Company Taxes on Oil	1,254,227,042	2,391,454,055	2,854,078,582	2,729,495,568
Others	3,509,307,737	4,093,562,143	3,613,517,551	3,857,038,454
Other Direct Taxes	2,602,157,737	3,467,242,143	2,926,417,551	3,100,528,454
o/w Royalties from Oil	1,141,179,871	1,277,212,143	1,438,077,551	1,477,728,454
o/w Mineral Royalties	1,027,207,866	1,128,700,000	1,246,790,000	1,381,250,000
National Fiscal Stabilisation Levy	339,540,000	0	0	0
Airport Tax	567,610,000	626,320,000	687,100,000	756,510,000
<b>TAXES ON DOMESTIC GOODS AND SERVICES</b>	<b>18,239,662,132</b>	<b>20,615,220,000</b>	<b>23,263,345,800</b>	<b>25,238,556,700</b>
<b>Excises</b>	<b>4,102,159,266</b>	<b>4,498,180,000</b>	<b>4,846,825,800</b>	<b>5,267,385,700</b>
Excise Duty	632,199,266	681,230,000	734,715,800	784,082,500
Petroleum Tax	3,469,960,000	3,816,950,000	4,112,110,000	4,483,303,200
o/w Energy Fund levy	35,728,537	41,488,113	47,715,311	46,125,709
o/w Road Fund levy	1,514,235,492	1,659,524,523	1,908,612,456	1,840,564,010
<b>VAT</b>	<b>9,923,592,866</b>	<b>11,195,410,000</b>	<b>12,689,950,000</b>	<b>13,287,321,000</b>
Domestic	4,894,030,000	5,430,710,000	6,060,500,000	6,263,190,000
External	5,029,562,866	5,764,700,000	6,629,450,000	7,024,131,000
<b>National Health Insurance Levy (NHIL)</b>	<b>1,895,100,000</b>	<b>2,227,520,000</b>	<b>2,606,550,000</b>	<b>3,059,290,000</b>
Customs Collection	959,560,000	1,132,940,000	1,325,890,000	1,560,920,000
Domestic Collection	935,540,000	1,094,580,000	1,280,660,000	1,498,370,000
<b>GETFund Levy</b>	<b>1,895,100,000</b>	<b>2,227,520,000</b>	<b>2,606,550,000</b>	<b>3,059,290,000</b>
Customs Collection	959,560,000	1,132,940,000	1,325,890,000	1,560,920,000
Domestic Collection	935,540,000	1,094,580,000	1,280,660,000	1,498,370,000
<b>Communication Service Tax</b>	<b>423,710,000</b>	<b>466,590,000</b>	<b>513,470,000</b>	<b>565,270,000</b>
<b>TAXES ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE</b>	<b>7,417,793,264</b>	<b>8,498,170,000</b>	<b>9,692,320,000</b>	<b>10,029,240,900</b>
<b>Imports</b>	<b>7,417,793,264</b>	<b>8,498,170,000</b>	<b>9,692,320,000</b>	<b>10,029,240,900</b>
Import Duty	7,417,793,264	8,498,170,000	9,692,320,000	10,029,240,900
<b>Exports</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
o/w Cocoa	0	0	0	0
<b>Tax Refunds</b>	<b>-2,572,486,529</b>	<b>-2,931,133,337</b>	<b>-3,232,909,010</b>	<b>-3,464,249,749</b>
<b>SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>485,914,749</b>	<b>524,787,929</b>	<b>566,770,963</b>	<b>612,112,640</b>
SSNIT Contribution to NHIL	485,914,749	524,787,929	566,770,963	612,112,640
<b>NON-TAX REVENUE</b>	<b>9,570,346,634</b>	<b>11,082,026,226</b>	<b>12,370,597,483</b>	<b>13,511,683,803</b>
Retention	4,426,573,220	4,556,891,533	5,103,312,503	5,958,675,726
Lodgement	5,143,773,414	6,525,134,693	7,267,284,981	7,553,008,077
Fees & Charges	674,226,027	783,698,769	870,462,649	996,982,041
Dividend/Interest & Profits (Others)	85,073,121	93,580,433	102,938,476	113,232,324
Dividend/Interest & Profits from Oil	3,028,460,719	4,136,636,328	4,669,907,303	4,685,900,118
Surface Rentals from Oil/PHF Interest	5,690,690	7,971,455	7,788,833	7,788,833
Gas Receipts	0	0	0	0
Taxes on Property	150,000,000	180,000,000	190,000,000	200,000,000
Licences	0	0	0	0
Environmental Levy	598,125,000	657,937,500	723,731,250	796,104,375
Cocobod	0	0	0	0
Fees from Mineral Exports	320,000,000	320,000,000	320,000,000	320,000,000
Yield from Capping Policy	282,197,857	345,310,208	382,456,469	433,000,386
<b>OTHER REVENUE</b>	<b>2,468,555,287</b>	<b>2,768,932,746</b>	<b>3,114,342,927</b>	<b>3,114,187,820</b>
ESLA Proceeds	2,468,555,287	2,768,932,746	3,114,342,927	3,114,187,820
Energy Debt Recovery Levy	1,609,992,238	1,851,980,398	2,129,940,693	2,053,301,076
Public Lighting Levy	247,660,997	256,196,788	268,325,688	281,741,973
National Electrification Scheme Levy	160,250,828	165,039,214	170,788,565	179,327,993
Price Stabilisation & Recovery Levy	450,651,223	495,716,346	545,287,980	599,816,778
<b>DOMESTIC REVENUE</b>	<b>57,794,999,111</b>	<b>66,882,789,762</b>	<b>74,210,234,297</b>	<b>79,165,830,237</b>
<b>GRANTS</b>	<b>1,109,865,516</b>	<b>935,580,283</b>	<b>535,967,677</b>	<b>239,391,265</b>
Project Grants	1,052,145,516	935,580,283	535,967,677	239,391,265
Programme Grants	57,720,000	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL REVENUE &amp; GRANTS</b>	<b>58,904,864,627</b>	<b>67,818,370,045</b>	<b>74,746,201,974</b>	<b>79,405,221,501</b>
<b>Memorandum items</b>				
Taxes on Income and Property (% of GDP)	6.4	6.7	6.3	5.8
Non-oil Taxes on Income and Property (% of non-oil GDP)	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.2
Taxes on Goods and Services (% of GDP)	5.3	5.2	5.2	4.8
Taxes on International Trade (% of GDP)	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9
Tax Revenue (% of GDP)	13.1	13.3	12.9	11.9
Non-Oil Tax Revenue (% of non-oil GDP)	13.1	13.0	12.5	11.7
Non-Oil Tax Revenue (% GDP)	12.4	12.3	11.9	11.1
Non-Tax Revenue (% of GDP)	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6
Domestic Revenue (% of GDP)	16.8	16.9	16.5	15.2
Non-Oil Domestic Revenue	16.0	15.7	15.2	14.2
Grants (% of GDP)	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Total Revenue and Grants	17.1	17.1	16.6	15.2
Non-Oil Tax Revenue	42,874,775,528.4	48,838,376,663.3	53,866,366,790.0	57,720,621,951.1
Non-oil Taxes on Income and Property	19,789,806,661.1	22,656,120,000.0	24,143,610,000.0	25,917,074,100.0
Import Exemptions	2,814,595,200	3,171,090,000	3,646,750,000	4,011,430,000
Benchmark Oil Revenue	3,443,089,096	5,365,833,753	6,621,500,588	6,937,961,354
<b>Nominal GDP</b>	<b>344,455,336,099</b>	<b>395,603,353,052</b>	<b>451,002,852,581</b>	<b>521,925,458,705</b>
<b>Non-Oil Nominal GDP</b>	<b>327,278,526,883</b>	<b>376,079,729,883</b>	<b>429,697,938,077</b>	<b>494,599,352,736</b>

**TABLE 3: ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF CENTRAL GOV'T EXPENDITURE 2019 - 2022**

	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Budget	Indicative	Indicative	Indicative
<b>II EXPENDITURE</b>				
<b>Compensation of Employees</b>	<b>22,837,993,208</b>	<b>24,665,032,664</b>	<b>26,638,235,277</b>	<b>28,769,294,100</b>
Wages & Salaries	19,436,589,964	20,991,517,161	22,670,838,534	24,484,505,617
Social Contributions	3,401,403,244	3,673,515,503	3,967,396,743	4,284,788,483
Pensions	1,243,941,758	1,343,457,098	1,450,933,666	1,567,008,359
Gratuities	388,731,799	419,830,343	453,416,771	489,690,112
Social Security	1,768,729,687	1,910,228,062	2,063,046,307	2,228,090,011
<b>Use of Goods and Services</b>	<b>6,333,414,987</b>	<b>9,063,617,518</b>	<b>10,562,299,723</b>	<b>10,633,365,888</b>
o/w ABFA	723,048,710	1,126,825,088	1,390,515,123	1,456,971,884
<b>Interest Payments</b>	<b>18,645,707,469</b>	<b>16,017,991,511</b>	<b>18,003,833,208</b>	<b>18,818,417,046</b>
Domestic	14,504,883,697	12,640,281,205	14,815,622,758	15,815,563,451
External (Due)	4,140,823,772	3,377,710,306	3,188,210,449	3,002,853,595
<b>Subsidies</b>	<b>180,260,489</b>	<b>198,286,538</b>	<b>218,115,192</b>	<b>239,926,711</b>
Subsidies to Utility Companies	0	0	0	0
Subsidies on Petroleum products	180,260,489	198,286,538	218,115,192	239,926,711
<b>Grants to Other Government Units</b>	<b>13,798,464,237</b>	<b>15,193,431,745</b>	<b>16,837,795,277</b>	<b>18,212,925,070</b>
National Health Fund (NHF)	1,692,678,294	1,998,597,769	2,289,000,448	2,583,546,919
Education Trust Fund	1,206,763,545	1,473,809,840	1,722,229,485	1,971,434,278
Road Fund	964,236,288	1,098,002,968	1,261,080,219	1,186,076,175
Petroleum Related Funds	22,751,251	27,450,074	31,527,005	29,723,826
Dist. Ass. Common Fund	2,079,426,613	2,368,661,268	2,612,518,789	2,799,450,165
Retention of Internally-generated funds (IGFs)	4,426,573,220	4,556,891,533	5,103,312,503	5,958,675,726
Transfer to the National Oil Company from Oil Revenue	1,264,945,726	1,619,317,219	1,551,629,743	1,264,943,862
<b>Other Earmarked Funds</b>	<b>2,141,089,300</b>	<b>2,050,701,073</b>	<b>2,266,497,084</b>	<b>2,419,074,120</b>
Youth Employment Agency	215,848,359	246,970,598	271,412,610	291,412,100
Student's Loan Trust	2,698,104	3,087,132	3,392,658	3,642,651
Export Development Levy	224,035,069	267,490,412	305,208,560	342,628,639
Ghana Airport Authority	361,443,225	414,396,539	453,988,559	487,501,919
Mineral Development Fund	130,821,277	149,357,956	164,758,666	178,018,011
GRA Retention	1,206,243,266	969,398,436	1,067,736,032	1,115,870,800
<b>Social Benefits</b>	<b>95,616,060</b>	<b>102,589,248</b>	<b>98,501,333</b>	<b>75,434,987</b>
Lifeline Consumers of Electricity	95,616,060	102,589,248	98,501,333	75,434,987
<b>Other Expenditure</b>	<b>2,288,294,797</b>	<b>2,570,646,208</b>	<b>2,896,227,735</b>	<b>2,874,261,109</b>
ESLA Transfers	2,288,294,797	2,570,646,208	2,896,227,735	2,874,261,109
<b>Tax Refunds</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>8,531,017,247</b>	<b>13,003,505,914</b>	<b>14,012,740,852</b>	<b>15,744,482,979</b>
<b>Domestic financed</b>	<b>3,222,211,330</b>	<b>4,863,195,371</b>	<b>7,257,609,104</b>	<b>11,546,781,666</b>
o/w ABFA	1,265,335,243	1,971,943,904	2,433,401,466	2,549,700,798
<b>Foreign financed</b>	<b>5,308,805,917</b>	<b>8,140,310,543</b>	<b>6,755,131,748</b>	<b>4,197,701,313</b>
<b>Other Outstanding Expenditure Claims</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>72,710,768,495</b>	<b>80,815,101,347</b>	<b>89,267,748,596</b>	<b>95,368,107,891</b>
<b>APPROPRIATION</b>	<b>78,771,833,602</b>	<b>87,872,657,843</b>	<b>94,681,560,110</b>	<b>99,825,355,963</b>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>72,710,768,495</b>	<b>80,815,101,347</b>	<b>89,267,748,596</b>	<b>95,368,107,891</b>
<b>Arrears Clearance (net change)</b>	<b>730,000,000</b>	<b>1,550,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Amortisation</b>	<b>5,331,065,107</b>	<b>5,507,556,495</b>	<b>5,413,811,514</b>	<b>4,457,248,072</b>
<b>Memorandum items:</b>				
Compensation of Employees	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.5
Wage and Salaries	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.7
Wage and Salaries (% of Tax Revenue)	42.9	40.0	39.0	39.5
Goods and Services	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.0
Interest Payments	5.4	4.0	4.0	3.6
Subsidies	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Recurrent Expenditure	16.4	15.0	14.6	13.4
Capital Expenditure	2.5	3.3	3.1	3.0
Total Capital Expenditure (including those under Grants to other Gov't Units)	4.1	5.0	4.7	4.4
Total Expenditure	21.1	20.4	19.8	18.3
<b>Total Capital Exp (incl those under Grants to other Gov't Units)</b>	<b>12,961,515,986</b>	<b>18,273,299,010</b>	<b>19,755,929,046</b>	<b>21,545,785,624</b>
<b>Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA)</b>	<b>2,410,162,367</b>	<b>3,756,083,627</b>	<b>4,635,050,412</b>	<b>4,856,572,948</b>
<b>Benchmark Oil Revenue</b>	<b>3,443,089,096</b>	<b>5,365,833,753</b>	<b>6,621,500,588</b>	<b>6,937,961,354</b>
<b>Nominal GDP</b>	<b>344,455,336,099</b>	<b>395,603,353,052</b>	<b>451,002,852,581</b>	<b>521,925,458,705</b>
<b>Non-Oil Nominal GDP</b>	<b>327,278,526,883</b>	<b>376,079,729,883</b>	<b>429,697,938,077</b>	<b>494,599,352,736</b>

**APPENDIX 4A: MDA EXPENDITURE ALLOCATION - 2019**

Sn.	Ministries / Departments & Agencies	Compensation of Employees			Goods and Services		
		Wages & Salaries	Social Contributions	Sub-tot	GoG	ABFA	Sub-tot
		GoG	GoG				
	<b>Administration</b>	<b>1,941,497,475</b>	-	<b>1,941,497,475</b>	<b>2,568,568,779</b>	<b>2,978,028</b>	<b>2,571,546,807</b>
1	Office of Government Machinery	110,000,000	-	110,000,000	1,768,260,250	-	1,768,260,250
	<i>o/w OGM</i>	-	-	-	300,760,250	-	300,760,250
	<i>o/w Scholarship</i>	-	-	-	237,500,000	-	237,500,000
	<i>o/w MASLOC</i>	-	-	-	95,000,000	-	95,000,000
	<i>o/w Nation Builders Corps</i>	-	-	-	850,000,000	-	850,000,000
	<i>o/w National Identification Authority</i>	-	-	-	285,000,000	-	285,000,000
	<i>o/w Office of the Senior Minister</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Office of the Head of Civil Service	11,597,445	-	11,597,445	5,024,000	-	5,024,000
3	Ministry of Planning	390,250	-	390,250	1,375,250	-	1,375,250
4	Ministry of Monitoring and Evaluation	390,250	-	390,250	1,328,100	-	1,328,100
5	Ministry of Regional Reorganisation and Development	390,250	-	390,250	1,447,213	-	1,447,213
6	Parliament of Ghana	120,484,382	-	120,484,382	70,118,610	-	70,118,610
7	Audit Service	267,000,000	-	267,000,000	35,119,810	-	35,119,810
8	Public Services Commission	4,911,149	-	4,911,149	2,194,891	-	2,194,891
9	District Assemblies Common Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Electoral Commission	50,057,713	-	50,057,713	603,801,351	-	603,801,351
11	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration	364,460,122	-	364,460,122	13,830,115	-	13,830,115
12	Ministry of Finance	283,634,424	-	283,634,424	17,851,199	2,978,028	20,829,227
13	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	30,000,000	-	30,000,000	33,934,094	-	33,934,094
	<i>o/w Local Government Service (incl. RCCs and MMDAs)</i>	614,939,202	-	614,939,202	-	-	-
14	National Media Commission	3,175,410	-	3,175,410	741,844	-	741,844
15	National Development Planning Commission	4,198,490	-	4,198,490	2,829,065	-	2,829,065
16	Ministry of Information	75,249,486	-	75,249,486	9,204,391	-	9,204,391
17	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	618,902	-	618,902	1,508,596	-	1,508,596
	<b>Economic</b>	<b>565,967,709</b>	-	<b>565,967,709</b>	<b>471,834,924</b>	-	<b>471,834,924</b>
18	Ministry of Food and Agriculture	72,271,810	-	72,271,810	304,909,900	-	304,909,900
19	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	10,099,588	-	10,099,588	1,530,245	-	1,530,245
20	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	150,174,842	-	150,174,842	92,261,626	-	92,261,626
	<i>o/w National afforestation programme</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>o/w Ghana Integrated Bauxite and Aluminium Development Authority</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>o/w Operation Vanguard (Anti-Galamsey Operations)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Ministry of Trade and Industry	59,358,546	-	59,358,546	13,707,484	-	13,707,484
22	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts	36,549,792	-	36,549,792	7,100,268	-	7,100,268
23	Ministry of Environment, Science, Tech. and Innovation	233,933,250	-	233,933,250	2,989,880	-	2,989,880
24	Ministry of Energy	3,189,631	-	3,189,631	2,056,821	-	2,056,821
25	Ministry of Business Development	390,250	-	390,250	47,278,700	-	47,278,700
	<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>106,729,101</b>	-	<b>106,729,101</b>	<b>100,724,114</b>	-	<b>100,724,114</b>
26	Ministry of Water Resources and Sanitation	12,177,432	-	12,177,432	1,869,923	-	1,869,923
27	Ministry of Works and Housing	11,633,602	-	11,633,602	1,340,912	-	1,340,912
28	Ministry of Roads and Highways	45,089,232	-	45,089,232	1,476,139	-	1,476,139
29	Ministry of Communications	23,201,176	-	23,201,176	1,986,336	-	1,986,336
30	Ministry of Railways Development	4,809,326	-	4,809,326	1,255,683	-	1,255,683
31	Ministry of Aviation	858,522	-	858,522	2,377,379	-	2,377,379
32	Ministry of Transport	5,834,084	-	5,834,084	1,557,542	-	1,557,542
33	Ministry of Special Development Initiatives	1,543,926	-	1,543,926	66,000,000	-	66,000,000
	<i>o/w Development Authorities</i>	-	-	-	52,800,000	-	52,800,000
34	Ministry of Inner-City and Zongo Development	1,581,801	-	1,581,801	22,860,200	-	22,860,200
	<b>Social</b>	<b>12,698,208,362</b>	-	<b>12,698,208,362</b>	<b>1,654,018,046</b>	<b>720,070,682</b>	<b>2,374,088,728</b>
35	Ministry of Education	9,120,000,000	-	9,120,000,000	1,173,816,515	720,070,682	1,893,887,197
	<i>o/w Free SHS</i>	-	-	-	962,571,242	720,070,682	1,682,641,924
36	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations	45,122,894	-	45,122,894	2,717,203	-	2,717,203
37	Ministry of Youth and Sports	18,797,432	-	18,797,432	16,574,487	-	16,574,487
38	National Commission for Civic Education	42,429,919	-	42,429,919	2,173,271	-	2,173,271
39	Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs	38,921,130	-	38,921,130	2,630,936	-	2,630,936
40	Ministry of Health	3,400,000,000	-	3,400,000,000	21,276,474	-	21,276,474
41	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection	30,160,047	-	30,160,047	433,240,741	-	433,240,741
	<i>o/w Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty</i>	-	-	-	168,000,000	-	168,000,000
	<i>o/w School Feeding Programme</i>	-	-	-	262,016,517	-	262,016,517
42	National Labour Commission	2,776,940	-	2,776,940	1,588,419	-	1,588,419
	<b>Public Safety</b>	<b>4,079,886,220</b>	-	<b>4,079,886,220</b>	<b>431,710,708</b>	-	<b>431,710,708</b>
43	Ministry of Justice and Attorney General's Department	91,066,570	-	91,066,570	5,802,133	-	5,802,133
44	Ministry of Defence	1,079,127,492	-	1,079,127,492	56,101,942	-	56,101,942
45	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice	24,000,000	-	24,000,000	5,438,185	-	5,438,185
46	Judicial Service	249,810,454	-	249,810,454	35,318,954	-	35,318,954
47	Ministry of Interior	2,231,591,315	-	2,231,591,315	66,935,635	-	66,935,635
48	Ministry of National Security	370,819,923	-	370,819,923	174,100,000	-	174,100,000
49	Office of the Special Prosecutor	33,470,466	-	33,470,466	88,013,859	-	88,013,859
	<b>Sub-Total MDA's</b>	<b>19,392,288,867</b>	-	<b>19,392,288,867</b>	<b>5,226,856,571</b>	<b>723,048,710</b>	<b>5,949,905,281</b>
54	Subscription	-	-	-	113,795,815	-	113,795,815
55	General Government Services	44,301,097	-	44,301,097	115,357,739	-	115,357,739
	<i>o/w National Population Census</i>	-	-	-	25,000,000	-	25,000,000
	<i>o/w Housing and Mortgage Finance</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	Contingency Vote	-	-	-	154,356,152	-	154,356,152
59	Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund (GIIF)	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	Pensions	-	1,243,941,758	1,243,941,758	-	-	-
52	Gratuities	-	388,731,799	388,731,799	-	-	-
53	Social Security	-	1,768,729,687	1,768,729,687	-	-	-
60	Interest Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	Social Benefits (Lifeline Consumers of Electricity)	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	Social Benefits (Social Protection Programme)	-	-	-	-	-	-
61	Subsidies on Petroleum products	-	-	-	-	-	-
62	National Health Fund (NHF)	-	-	-	-	-	-
63	Education Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
64	Road Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	Petroleum Related Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
66	Dist. Ass. Common Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
67	Transfer to the National Oil Company from Oil Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
68	Other Earmarked Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
69	Subsidies to Utility Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-
70	Arrears Clearance (net change)	-	-	-	-	-	-
71	Tax Refunds	-	-	-	-	-	-
72	Amortisation	-	-	-	-	-	-
73	Other Transfers (ESLA)	-	-	-	-	-	-
74	Other Transfers (Reallocation to Priority Programmes)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Sub-Total -Multi Sectoral</b>	<b>44,301,097</b>	<b>3,401,403,244</b>	<b>3,445,704,341</b>	<b>383,509,706</b>	-	<b>383,509,706</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>19,436,589,964</b>	<b>3,401,403,244</b>	<b>22,837,993,208</b>	<b>5,610,366,277</b>	<b>723,048,710</b>	<b>6,333,414,987</b>

**APPENDIX 4A: MDA EXPENDITURE ALLOCATION - 2019**

Sn.	Ministries / Departments & Agencies	Capital Expenditure			Other Government Obligations (OGO)	MDAs Total GoG & OGO
		GoG	ABFA	Sub-tot		
	<b>Administration</b>	<b>407,637,152</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>407,637,152</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,920,681,434</b>
1	Office of Government Machinery	50,475,000	-	50,475,000	-	1,928,735,250
	<i>o/w OGM</i>	-	-	-	-	300,760,250
	<i>o/w Scholarship</i>	-	-	-	-	237,500,000
	<i>o/w MASLOC</i>	-	-	-	-	95,000,000
	<i>o/w Nation Builders Corps</i>	-	-	-	-	850,000,000
	<i>o/w National Identification Authority</i>	-	-	-	-	285,000,000
	<i>o/w Office of the Senior Minister</i>	-	-	-	-	-
2	Office of the Head of Civil Service	950,000	-	950,000	-	17,571,445
3	Ministry of Planning	902,500	-	902,500	-	2,668,000
4	Ministry of Monitoring and Evaluation	-	-	-	-	1,718,350
5	Ministry of Regional Reorganisation and Development	120,950,000	-	120,950,000	-	122,787,463
6	Parliament of Ghana	72,089,725	-	72,089,725	-	262,692,717
7	Audit Service	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	-	307,119,810
8	Public Services Commission	950,000	-	950,000	-	8,056,040
9	District Assemblies Common Fund	-	-	-	-	-
10	Electoral Commission	112,498,649	-	112,498,649	-	766,357,713
11	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration	2,758,867	-	2,758,867	-	381,049,104
12	Ministry of Finance	34,917,459	-	34,917,459	-	339,381,110
13	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	3,800,000	-	3,800,000	-	67,734,094
	<i>o/w Local Government Service (incl. RCCs and MMDAs)</i>	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	-	616,939,202
14	National Media Commission	-	-	-	-	3,917,254
15	National Development Planning Commission	285,000	-	285,000	-	7,312,555
16	Ministry of Information	2,059,952	-	2,059,952	-	86,513,829
17	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	-	-	-	-	2,127,498
	<b>Economic</b>	<b>204,269,682</b>	<b>88,042,690</b>	<b>292,312,373</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,330,115,006</b>
18	Ministry of Food and Agriculture	11,400,000	80,000,000	91,400,000	-	468,581,710
19	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	-	8,042,690	8,042,691	-	19,672,524
20	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	11,400,000	-	11,400,000	-	253,836,468
	<i>o/w National afforestation programme</i>	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>o/w Ghana Integrated Bauxite and Aluminium Development Authority</i>	11,400,000	-	11,400,000	-	11,400,000
	<i>o/w Operation Vanguard (Anti-Galamsey Operations)</i>	-	-	-	-	-
21	Ministry of Trade and Industry	85,500,000	-	85,500,000	-	158,566,030
22	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts	9,500,000	-	9,500,000	-	53,150,060
23	Ministry of Environment, Science, Tech. and Innovation	3,800,000	-	3,800,000	-	240,723,130
24	Ministry of Energy	81,169,682	-	81,169,682	-	86,416,134
25	Ministry of Business Development	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	-	49,168,950
	<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>935,090,599</b>	<b>1,129,792,553</b>	<b>2,064,883,150</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,272,336,365</b>
26	Ministry of Water Resources and Sanitation	57,000,000	-	57,000,000	-	71,047,355
27	Ministry of Works and Housing	171,177,451	-	171,177,451	-	184,151,965
28	Ministry of Roads and Highways	-	380,000,000	380,000,000	-	426,565,371
29	Ministry of Communications	6,270,000	-	6,270,000	-	31,457,512
30	Ministry of Railways Development	-	95,000,000	95,000,000	-	101,065,009
31	Ministry of Aviation	1,685,699	-	1,685,699	-	4,921,600
32	Ministry of Transport	14,250,000	-	14,250,000	-	21,641,626
	Ministry of Special Development Initiatives	599,207,449	654,792,553	1,254,000,000	-	1,321,543,926
	<i>o/w Development Authorities</i>	419,178,871	654,792,553	1,073,971,422	-	1,126,771,422
34	Ministry of Inner-City and Zongo Development	85,500,000	-	85,500,000	-	109,942,001
	<b>Social</b>	<b>21,314,320</b>	<b>47,500,000</b>	<b>68,814,320</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,141,111,410</b>
35	Ministry of Education	9,500,000	-	9,500,000	-	11,023,387,197
	<i>o/w Free SHS</i>	-	-	-	-	1,682,641,924
36	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations	1,553,621	-	1,553,621	-	49,393,718
37	Ministry of Youth and Sports	2,635,699	-	2,635,699	-	38,007,618
38	National Commission for Civic Education	975,000	-	975,000	-	45,578,190
39	Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs	950,000	-	950,000	-	42,502,066
40	Ministry of Health	-	47,500,000	47,500,000	-	3,468,776,474
41	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection	4,750,000	-	4,750,000	-	468,150,788
	<i>o/w Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty</i>	-	-	-	-	168,000,000
	<i>o/w School Feeding Programme</i>	-	-	-	-	262,016,517
42	National Labour Commission	950,000	-	950,000	-	5,315,359
	<b>Public Safety</b>	<b>243,149,856</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>243,149,856</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,754,746,784</b>
43	Ministry of Justice and Attorney General's Department	7,787,093	-	7,787,093	-	104,655,796
44	Ministry of Defence	71,250,000	-	71,250,000	-	1,206,479,434
45	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice	2,509,885	-	2,509,885	-	31,948,070
46	Judicial Service	26,426,972	-	26,426,972	-	311,556,380
47	Ministry of Interior	66,500,000	-	66,500,000	-	2,365,026,950
48	Ministry of National Security	10,000,000	-	10,000,000	-	554,919,923
49	Office of the Special Prosecutor	58,675,906	-	58,675,906	-	180,160,231
	<b>Sub-Total MDA's</b>	<b>1,811,461,609</b>	<b>1,265,335,243</b>	<b>3,076,796,851</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>28,418,990,999</b>
54	Subscription	-	-	-	-	113,795,815
55	General Government Services	95,000,000	-	95,000,000	-	254,658,836
	<i>o/w National Population Census</i>	-	-	-	-	25,000,000
	<i>o/w Housing and Mortgage Finance</i>	95,000,000	-	95,000,000	-	95,000,000
58	Contingency Vote	50,414,478	-	50,414,481	-	204,770,633
59	Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund (GIIF)	-	-	-	-	-
51	Pensions	-	-	-	-	1,243,941,758
52	Gratuities	-	-	-	-	388,731,799
53	Social Security	-	-	-	-	1,768,729,687
60	Interest Payments	-	-	-	18,645,707,469	18,645,707,469
56	Social Benefits (Lifetime Consumers of Electricity)	-	-	-	95,616,060	95,616,060
57	Social Benefits (Social Protection Programme)	-	-	-	-	-
61	Subsidies on Petroleum products	-	-	-	180,260,489	180,260,489
62	National Health Fund (NHF)	-	-	-	1,692,678,294	1,692,678,294
63	Education Trust Fund	-	-	-	1,206,763,545	1,206,763,545
64	Road Fund	-	-	-	964,236,288	964,236,288
65	Petroleum Related Funds	-	-	-	22,751,251	22,751,251
66	Dist. Ass. Common Fund	-	-	-	2,079,426,613	2,079,426,613
67	Transfer to the National Oil Company from Oil Revenue	-	-	-	1,264,945,726	1,264,945,726
68	Other Earmarked Funds	-	-	-	2,141,089,300	2,141,089,300
69	Subsidies to Utility Companies	-	-	-	-	-
70	Arrears Clearance (net change)	-	-	-	730,000,000	730,000,000
71	Tax Refunds	-	-	-	-	-
72	Amortisation	-	-	-	5,331,065,107	5,331,065,107
73	Other Transfers (ESLA)	-	-	-	2,288,294,797	2,288,294,797
74	Other Transfers (Reallocation to Priority Programmes)	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Sub-Total -Multi Sectoral</b>	<b>145,414,478</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>145,414,481</b>	<b>36,642,834,940</b>	<b>40,617,463,468</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,956,876,087</b>	<b>1,265,335,243</b>	<b>3,222,211,332</b>	<b>36,642,834,940</b>	<b>69,036,454,467</b>

**APPENDIX 4A: MDA EXPENDITURE ALLOCATION - 2019**

Sn.	Ministries / Departments & Agencies	Retained IGF				Dev't Partner Funds				MDAs Total (DP & IGF)	Grand Total
		Wag. & Sal.	Goods & Serv.	CAPEX	Sub Tot.	Goods & Serv.	CAPEX	Sub Tot.			
	<b>Administration</b>	<b>41,178,885</b>	<b>94,785,371</b>	<b>30,184,742</b>	<b>166,148,998</b>	<b>307,573,486</b>	<b>496,449,195</b>	<b>804,022,681</b>	<b>970,171,679</b>	<b>5,890,853,113</b>	
1	Office of Government Machinery	30,835,889	24,078,504	2,284,140	57,198,533	962,000	3,848,000	4,810,000	62,008,533	1,990,743,783	
	o/w OGM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,760,250	
	o/w Scholarship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	237,500,000	
	o/w MASLOC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,000,000	
	o/w Nation Builders Corps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	850,000,000	
	o/w National Identification Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	285,000,000	
	o/w Office of the Senior Minister	-	-	-	-	962,000	3,848,000	4,810,000	4,810,000	4,810,000	
2	Office of the Head of Civil Service	-	1,871,262	588,125	2,469,387	-	-	-	2,469,387	20,040,832	
3	Ministry of Planning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,668,000	
4	Ministry of Monitoring and Evaluation	-	-	-	-	481,000	962,000	1,443,000	1,443,000	3,161,350	
5	Ministry of Regional Reorganisation and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122,787,463	
6	Parliament of Ghana	-	-	-	-	5,574,790	-	5,574,790	5,574,790	268,267,507	
7	Audit Service	-	-	-	-	2,113,137	7,215,000	9,328,137	9,328,137	316,447,947	
8	Public Services Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,056,940	
9	District Assemblies Common Fund	-	-	-	-	-	28,261,155	28,261,155	28,261,155	28,261,155	
10	Electoral Commission	-	-	-	-	1,114,958	-	1,114,958	1,114,958	767,472,671	
11	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration	-	30,081,761	20,054,507	50,136,268	6,734,000	27,657,500	34,391,500	84,527,768	465,576,872	
12	Ministry of Finance	10,342,996	12,110,995	2,490,318	24,944,309	182,647,972	16,835,000	199,482,972	224,427,281	563,808,391	
13	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	-	-	-	-	106,830,671	411,670,540	518,501,211	518,501,211	586,235,305	
	o/w Local Government Service (incl. RCCs and MMDAs)	-	-	-	-	63,416,602	-	63,416,602	63,416,602	680,355,804	
14	National Media Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,114,958	1,114,958	5,032,212	
15	National Development Planning Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,312,555	
16	Ministry of Information	-	26,642,849	4,757,652	31,400,501	-	-	-	31,400,501	117,914,330	
17	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,127,498	
	<b>Economic</b>	<b>144,294,868</b>	<b>365,438,385</b>	<b>120,560,051</b>	<b>630,293,304</b>	<b>181,236,071</b>	<b>861,333,656</b>	<b>1,042,569,727</b>	<b>1,672,863,031</b>	<b>3,002,978,037</b>	
18	Ministry of Food and Agriculture	-	2,123,549	521,307	2,644,856	95,550,608	401,067,901	496,618,509	499,263,365	967,845,075	
19	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	880,600	8,401,917	6,587,407	15,869,924	-	24,050,000	24,050,000	39,919,924	59,592,448	
20	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	63,569,333	218,968,316	30,020,078	312,547,727	24,290,500	35,113,000	59,403,500	371,951,227	625,787,695	
	o/w National afforestation programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	o/w Ghana Integrated Bauxite and Aluminium Development Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,400,000	
	o/w Operation Vanguard (Anti-Galamsey Operations)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
21	Ministry of Trade and Industry	18,235,050	34,619,430	8,641,363	61,495,843	7,215,000	79,365,000	86,580,000	148,075,843	306,641,873	
22	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts	1,312,926	10,993,406	2,751,782	14,658,114	7,215,000	-	7,215,000	21,873,114	75,023,174	
23	Ministry of Environment, Science, Tech. and Innovation	43,720,653	64,930,746	38,468,251	147,119,650	14,307,276	15,804,286	30,111,562	177,231,212	417,954,342	
24	Ministry of Energy	16,586,306	25,801,021	33,569,863	75,957,190	32,657,687	305,933,469	338,591,156	414,548,346	500,964,480	
25	Ministry of Business Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,168,950	
	<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>24,709,137</b>	<b>65,784,795</b>	<b>17,392,870</b>	<b>107,886,802</b>	<b>69,324,262</b>	<b>2,181,960,695</b>	<b>2,251,284,957</b>	<b>2,359,171,759</b>	<b>4,631,508,124</b>	
26	Ministry of Water Resources and Sanitation	-	1,676,407	718,460	2,394,867	9,336,691	164,187,158	173,523,849	175,918,716	246,966,071	
27	Ministry of Works and Housing	-	111,796	-	111,796	50,024,000	29,822,000	79,846,000	79,957,796	264,109,761	
28	Ministry of Roads and Highways	-	10,008,496	11,880	10,020,376	9,963,571	844,116,608	854,080,179	864,100,555	1,290,665,926	
29	Ministry of Communications	1,707,340	7,557,319	3,962,915	13,227,574	-	104,878,030	104,878,030	118,105,604	149,563,116	
30	Ministry of Railways Development	-	1,639,506	-	1,639,506	-	533,404,275	533,404,275	535,043,781	636,108,790	
31	Ministry of Aviation	-	-	-	-	-	313,222,700	313,222,700	313,222,700	318,144,300	
32	Ministry of Transport	23,001,797	44,791,271	12,699,615	80,492,683	-	192,329,924	192,329,924	272,822,607	294,464,233	
33	Ministry of Special Development Initiatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,321,543,926	
	o/w Development Authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,126,771,422	
34	Ministry of Inner-City and Zongo Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109,842,001	
	<b>Social</b>	<b>284,790,117</b>	<b>2,597,250,136</b>	<b>532,024,341</b>	<b>3,414,064,594</b>	<b>313,086,463</b>	<b>836,033,589</b>	<b>1,149,120,052</b>	<b>4,563,184,646</b>	<b>19,704,296,056</b>	
35	Ministry of Education	86,869,138	1,156,109,701	312,225,723	1,555,204,562	100,248,989	199,202,397	299,451,386	1,854,655,948	12,876,043,145	
	o/w Free SHS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,682,641,924	
36	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations	12,892,417	25,701,791	46,357,338	84,951,546	22,824,412	-	22,824,412	107,775,958	157,169,676	
37	Ministry of Youth and Sports	-	977,428	-	977,428	4,810,000	-	4,810,000	5,787,428	43,795,046	
38	National Commission for Civic Education	-	-	-	-	1,114,958	-	1,114,958	1,114,958	46,693,148	
39	Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,502,066	
40	Ministry of Health	185,028,562	1,414,439,686	173,441,280	1,772,909,528	171,014,524	624,806,192	795,820,716	2,568,730,244	6,033,506,718	
41	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection	-	21,530	-	21,530	13,073,580	12,025,000	25,098,580	25,120,110	493,270,898	
	o/w Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168,000,000	
	o/w School Feeding Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	262,016,517	
42	National Labour Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,315,359	
	<b>Public Safety</b>	<b>15,856,454</b>	<b>74,648,442</b>	<b>17,674,660</b>	<b>108,179,556</b>	<b>3,126,500</b>	<b>58,682,000</b>	<b>61,808,500</b>	<b>169,988,056</b>	<b>4,924,734,840</b>	
43	Ministry of Justice and Attorney General's Department	6,244,862	21,677,964	3,405,092	31,327,918	-	-	-	31,327,918	135,983,714	
44	Ministry of Defence	-	19,384,780	-	19,384,780	-	48,100,000	48,100,000	67,484,780	1,273,964,214	
45	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,948,070	
46	Judicial Service	7,281,836	13,867,228	1,893,183	23,042,247	3,126,500	962,000	4,088,500	27,130,747	338,687,127	
47	Ministry of Interior	2,329,756	19,718,470	12,376,385	34,424,611	-	9,620,000	9,620,000	44,044,611	2,408,071,561	
48	Ministry of National Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	554,919,923	
49	Office of the Special Prosecutor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180,160,231	
	<b>Sub-Total MDA's</b>	<b>510,829,461</b>	<b>3,197,907,129</b>	<b>717,836,664</b>	<b>4,426,573,254</b>	<b>874,346,782</b>	<b>4,434,459,135</b>	<b>5,308,805,917</b>	<b>9,735,379,171</b>	<b>38,154,370,170</b>	
54	Subscription	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113,795,815	
55	General Government Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	254,658,836	
	o/w National Population Census	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000,000	
	o/w Housing and Mortgage Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,000,000	
58	Contingency Vote	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204,770,633	
59	Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund (GIIF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
51	Pensions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,243,941,758	
52	Gratuities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	388,731,799	
53	Social Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,768,729,687	
60	Interest Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,645,707,469	
56	Social Benefits (Lifetime Consumers of Electricity)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,616,060	
57	Social Benefits (Social Protection Programme)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
61	Subsidies on Petroleum products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180,260,489	
62	National Health Fund (NHF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,692,678,294	
63	Education Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,206,763,545	
64	Road Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	964,236,288	
65	Petroleum Related Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,751,251	
66	Dist. Ass. Common Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,079,426,613	
67	Transfer to the National Oil Company from Oil Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,264,945,726	
68	Other Earmarked Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,141,089,300	
69	Subsidies to Utility Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
70	Arrears Clearance (net change)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	730,000,000	
71	Tax Refunds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
72	Amortisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,331,065,107	
73	Other Transfers (ESLA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,288,294,797	
74	Other Transfers (Reallocation to Priority Programmes)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	<b>Sub-Total -Multi Sectoral</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40,617,463,468</b>	
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>510,829,461</b>	<b>3,197,907,129</b>	<b>717,836,664</b>	<b>4,426,573,254</b>	<b>874,346,782</b>	<b>4,434,459,135</b>	<b>5,308,805,917</b>	<b>9,735,379,171</b>	<b>78,771,833,604</b>	



**APPENDIX 4B: SUMMARY OF MDA EXPENDITURE ALLOCATION - 2019**

Sn.	Ministries / Departments & Agencies	Compensation of Employees	Goods & Services		CAPEX		IGF	DP Funds	Sub-Total	Other Government Obligations	Grand Total
		GoG	GoG	ABFA	GoG	ABFA					
	<b>Administration</b>	1,941,497,475	2,568,568,779	2,978,028	407,637,152	-	166,148,998	804,022,681	5,890,853,113	-	5,890,853,113
1	Office of Government Machinery	110,000,000	1,768,260,250	-	50,475,000	-	57,198,533	4,810,000	1,990,743,783	-	1,990,743,783
	o/w OGM	-	300,760,250	-	-	-	-	-	300,760,250	-	300,760,250
	o/w Scholarship	-	237,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	237,500,000	-	237,500,000
	o/w MASLOC	-	95,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	95,000,000	-	95,000,000
	o/w Nation Builders Corps	-	850,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	850,000,000	-	850,000,000
	o/w National Identification Authority	-	285,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	285,000,000	-	285,000,000
	o/w Office of the Senior Minister	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,810,000	-	-	4,810,000
2	Office of the Head of Civil Service	11,597,445	5,024,000	-	950,000	-	2,469,387	-	20,040,832	-	20,040,832
3	Ministry of Planning	390,250	1,375,250	-	902,500	-	-	-	2,668,000	-	2,668,000
4	Ministry of Monitoring and Evaluation	390,250	1,328,100	-	-	-	-	1,443,000	3,161,350	-	3,161,350
5	Ministry of Regional Reorganisation and Development	390,250	1,447,213	-	120,950,000	-	-	-	122,787,463	-	122,787,463
6	Parliament of Ghana	120,484,382	70,118,610	-	72,089,725	-	-	5,574,790	268,267,507	-	268,267,507
7	Audit Service	267,000,000	35,119,610	-	5,000,000	-	-	9,328,137	316,447,947	-	316,447,947
8	Public Services Commission	4,911,149	2,194,891	-	950,000	-	-	-	8,056,040	-	8,056,040
9	District Assemblies Common Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,261,155	28,261,155	-	28,261,155
10	Electoral Commission	50,057,713	603,801,351	-	112,498,649	-	-	1,114,958	767,472,671	-	767,472,671
11	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration	364,460,122	13,830,115	-	2,758,867	-	50,136,268	34,391,500	465,576,872	-	465,576,872
12	Ministry of Finance	283,634,424	17,851,199	2,978,028	34,917,459	-	24,944,309	199,482,972	563,808,391	-	563,808,391
13	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	30,000,000	33,934,094	-	3,800,000	-	-	518,501,211	586,235,305	-	586,235,305
	o/w Local Government Service (incl. RCCs and MMDAs)	614,939,202	-	-	2,000,000	-	-	63,416,602	680,355,804	-	680,355,804
14	National Media Commission	3,175,410	741,844	-	-	-	-	1,114,958	5,032,212	-	5,032,212
15	National Development Planning Commission	4,198,490	2,829,065	-	285,000	-	-	-	7,312,555	-	7,312,555
16	Ministry of Information	75,249,486	9,204,391	-	2,059,952	-	31,400,501	-	117,914,330	-	117,914,330
17	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	618,902	1,508,596	-	-	-	-	-	2,127,498	-	2,127,498
	<b>Economic</b>	565,967,709	471,834,924	-	204,269,682	88,042,690	630,293,304	1,042,569,727	3,002,978,036	-	3,002,978,036
18	Ministry of Food and Agriculture	72,274,810	304,909,900	-	11,400,000	80,000,000	2,644,856	496,618,509	967,845,075	-	967,845,075
19	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	10,099,588	1,530,245	-	-	8,042,690	15,869,924	24,050,000	59,592,447	-	59,592,447
20	Ministry of lands and Natural Resources	150,174,842	92,261,626	-	11,400,000	-	312,547,727	59,403,500	625,787,695	-	625,787,695
	o/w National afforestation programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	o/w Ghana Integrated Bauxite and Aluminium Development Authority	-	-	-	11,400,000	-	-	-	11,400,000	-	11,400,000
	o/w Operation Vanguard (Anti-Galamsey Operations)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Ministry of Trade and Industry	59,358,546	13,707,484	-	85,500,000	-	61,495,843	86,580,000	306,641,873	-	306,641,873
22	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts	36,548,792	7,100,268	-	9,500,000	-	14,658,114	7,215,000	75,023,174	-	75,023,174
23	Ministry of Environment, Science, Tech. and Innovation	233,933,250	2,989,880	-	3,800,000	-	147,119,650	30,111,562	417,954,342	-	417,954,342
24	Ministry of Energy	3,189,631	2,056,821	-	81,169,682	-	75,957,190	338,591,156	500,964,480	-	500,964,480
25	Ministry of Business Development	390,250	47,278,700	-	1,500,000	-	-	-	49,169,950	-	49,169,950
	<b>Infrastructure</b>	106,729,101	100,724,114	-	935,090,599	1,129,792,553	107,886,802	2,251,284,957	4,631,508,126	-	4,631,508,126
26	Ministry of Water Resources and Sanitation	12,177,432	1,869,923	-	57,000,000	-	2,394,867	173,523,849	246,966,071	-	246,966,071
27	Ministry of Works and Housing	11,633,602	1,340,912	-	171,177,451	-	111,796	79,846,000	264,109,761	-	264,109,761
28	Ministry of Roads and Highways	45,089,232	1,476,139	-	-	380,000,000	10,020,376	854,080,179	1,290,665,926	-	1,290,665,926
29	Ministry of Communications	23,201,176	1,988,336	-	6,270,000	-	-	13,227,574	149,563,116	-	149,563,116
30	Ministry of Railways Development	4,809,326	1,255,683	-	-	95,000,000	1,639,506	533,404,275	636,108,790	-	636,108,790
31	Ministry of Aviation	858,522	2,377,379	-	1,685,699	-	-	313,222,700	318,144,300	-	318,144,300
32	Ministry of Transport	5,834,084	1,557,542	-	14,250,000	-	80,492,683	192,329,924	294,464,233	-	294,464,233
33	Ministry of Special Development Initiatives	1,543,926	66,000,000	-	599,207,449	654,792,553	-	-	1,321,543,928	-	1,321,543,928
	o/w Development Authorities	-	52,800,000	-	419,178,871	654,792,553	-	-	1,126,771,424	-	1,126,771,424
34	Ministry of Inner-City and Zongo Development	1,581,801	22,860,200	-	85,500,000	-	-	-	109,942,001	-	109,942,001
	<b>Social</b>	12,698,208,362	1,654,018,046	720,070,682	21,314,320	47,500,000	3,414,064,594	1,149,120,052	19,704,296,056	-	19,704,296,056
35	Ministry of Education	9,120,000,000	1,173,816,515	720,070,682	9,500,000	-	1,555,204,562	299,451,386	12,878,043,145	-	12,878,043,145
	o/w Free SHS	-	962,571,242	720,070,682	-	-	-	-	1,682,641,924	-	1,682,641,924
36	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations	45,122,894	2,717,203	-	1,553,621	-	84,951,546	22,824,412	157,169,676	-	157,169,676
37	Ministry of Youth and Sports	18,797,432	16,574,487	-	2,635,699	-	977,428	4,810,000	43,795,046	-	43,795,046
38	National Commission for Civic Education	42,429,919	2,173,271	-	975,000	-	-	1,114,958	46,693,148	-	46,693,148
39	Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs	38,921,130	2,630,936	-	950,000	-	-	-	42,502,066	-	42,502,066
40	Ministry of Health	3,400,000,000	21,276,474	-	-	47,500,000	1,772,909,528	795,820,716	6,037,506,718	-	6,037,506,718
41	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection	30,160,047	433,240,741	-	4,750,000	-	21,530	25,098,580	493,270,898	-	493,270,898
	o/w Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty	-	168,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	168,000,000	-	168,000,000
	o/w School Feeding Programme	-	262,016,517	-	-	-	-	-	262,016,517	-	262,016,517
42	National Labour Commission	2,776,940	1,588,419	-	950,000	-	-	-	5,315,359	-	5,315,359
	<b>Public Safety</b>	4,079,886,220	431,710,708	-	243,149,856	-	108,179,556	61,808,500	4,924,734,840	-	4,924,734,840
43	Ministry of Justice and Attorney General's Department	91,066,570	5,802,133	-	7,787,093	-	31,327,918	-	135,983,714	-	135,983,714
44	Ministry of Defence	1,079,127,492	56,101,942	-	71,250,000	-	19,384,780	48,100,000	1,273,964,214	-	1,273,964,214
45	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice	24,000,000	5,438,185	-	2,509,885	-	-	-	31,948,070	-	31,948,070
46	Judicial Service	249,810,454	35,316,954	-	26,426,972	-	23,042,247	4,088,500	338,687,127	-	338,687,127
47	Ministry of Interior	2,231,591,315	66,935,635	-	66,500,000	-	34,424,611	9,620,000	2,409,071,561	-	2,409,071,561
48	Ministry of National Security	370,819,923	174,100,000	-	10,000,000	-	-	-	554,919,923	-	554,919,923
49	Office of the Special Prosecutor	33,470,466	88,013,859	-	58,675,906	-	-	-	180,160,231	-	180,160,231
	<b>Sub-Total MDA's</b>	19,392,288,867	5,226,856,571	723,048,710	1,811,461,609	1,265,335,243	4,426,573,254	5,308,805,917	38,154,370,711	-	38,154,370,711
54	Subscription	-	113,795,815	-	-	-	-	-	113,795,815	-	113,795,815
55	General Government Services	44,301,097	115,357,739	-	95,000,000	-	-	-	254,658,836	-	254,658,836
	o/w National Population Census	-	25,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	25,000,000	-	25,000,000
	o/w Housing and Mortgage Finance	-	-	-	95,000,000	-	-	-	95,000,000	-	95,000,000
58	Contingency Vote	-	154,356,152	-	50,414,478	-	-	-	204,770,630	-	204,770,630
59	Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund (GIIF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	Pensions	1,243,941,758	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,243,941,758	-	1,243,941,758
52	Gratuities	388,731,799	-	-	-	-	-	-	388,731,799	-	388,731,799
53	Social Security	1,768,729,687	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,768,729,687	-	1,768,729,687
60	Interest Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,645,707,469	18,645,707,469
56	Social Benefits (Lifetime Consumers of Electricity)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,616,060	95,616,060
57	Social Benefits (Social Protection Programme)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61	Subsidies on Petroleum products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180,260,489	180,260,489
62	National Health Fund (NHF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,692,678,294	1,692,678,294
63	Education Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,206,763,545	1,206,763,545
64	Road Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	964,236,288	964,236,288
65	Petroleum Related Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,751,251	22,751,251
66	Dist. Ass. Common Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,079,426,613	2,079,426,613
67	Transfer to GNPC from Oil Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,264,	

**APPENDIX 4C: SUMMARY OF MDA EXPENDITURE ALLOCATION - 2020**

Sn.	Ministries / Departments & Agencies	Compensation of Employees	Goods & Services	CAPEX	IGF	DP Funds	Sub-Total	Other Government Obligations	Grand Total
		GoG	GoG	GoG					
	<b>Administration</b>	<b>2,096,817,273</b>	<b>2,500,796,281</b>	<b>495,878,490</b>	<b>127,249,272</b>	<b>742,341,134</b>	<b>5,298,948,112</b>	-	<b>5,298,948,112</b>
1	Office of Government Machinery	118,800,000	1,862,276,338	53,214,038	17,821,181	25,120,000	2,077,231,557	-	2,077,231,557
	o/w OGM	-	473,526,338	52,614,038	-	-	526,140,376	-	526,140,376
	o/w Scholarship	-	261,250,000	-	-	-	261,250,000	-	261,250,000
	o/w MASLOC	-	142,500,000	-	-	-	142,500,000	-	142,500,000
	o/w Nation Builders Corps	-	935,000,000	-	-	-	935,000,000	-	935,000,000
	o/w National Identification Authority	-	50,000,000	-	-	-	50,000,000	-	50,000,000
	o/w Office of the Senior Minister	-	-	600,000	-	25,120,000	25,720,000	-	25,720,000
2	Office of the Head of Civil Service	12,525,241	700,000	1,200,000	2,664,304	-	17,089,545	-	17,089,545
3	Ministry of Planning	421,470	665,000	1,140,000	-	-	2,226,470	-	2,226,470
4	Ministry of Monitoring and Evaluation	421,470	1,398,000	-	-	16,076,800	17,896,270	-	17,896,270
5	Ministry of Regional Reorganisation and Development	421,470	700,000	61,200,000	-	-	62,321,470	-	62,321,470
6	Parliament of Ghana	130,123,132	102,390,001	68,260,001	-	8,734,224	309,507,358	-	309,507,358
7	Audit Service	288,360,000	28,886,263	19,257,509	-	-	336,503,772	-	336,503,772
8	Public Services Commission	5,304,040	700,000	1,200,000	-	-	7,204,040	-	7,204,040
9	District Assemblies Common Fund	-	-	-	-	30,144,000	30,144,000	-	30,144,000
10	Electoral Commission	54,062,330	487,559,235	227,000,000	-	1,164,563	769,786,128	-	769,786,128
11	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration	393,616,932	2,032,849	3,484,884	54,210,065	52,088,687	505,433,417	-	505,433,417
12	Ministry of Finance	306,325,178	6,771,985	52,160,014	30,793,175	150,553,347	546,603,699	-	546,603,699
13	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	32,400,000	2,800,000	4,800,000	-	457,294,950	497,294,950	-	497,294,950
	o/w Local Government Service (incl. RCCs and MMDAs)	664,134,338	1,400,000	2,400,000	-	104,659,968	772,594,306	-	772,594,306
14	National Media Commission	3,429,443	780,888	-	-	1,164,563	5,374,894	-	5,374,894
15	National Development Planning Commission	4,534,370	1,617,863	360,000	-	-	6,512,233	-	6,512,233
16	Ministry of Information	81,269,444	1,517,859	2,602,044	21,760,547	-	107,149,894	-	107,149,894
17	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	668,415	-	-	-	-	668,415	-	668,415
	<b>Economic</b>	<b>611,245,124</b>	<b>576,951,481</b>	<b>628,059,843</b>	<b>687,790,159</b>	<b>1,182,760,662</b>	<b>3,686,807,269</b>	-	<b>3,686,807,269</b>
23	Ministry of Food and Agriculture	78,053,554	327,662,242	265,137,758	2,808,375	476,740,379	1,150,402,308	-	1,150,402,308
24	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	10,907,555	-	8,846,961	36,932,623	40,192,000	96,879,139	-	96,879,139
25	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	162,188,829	117,930,000	9,120,000	318,165,175	25,120,000	632,524,004	-	632,524,004
	o/w National afforestation programme	-	71,250,000	-	-	-	71,250,000	-	71,250,000
	o/w Ghana Integrated Bauxite and Aluminium Development Authority	-	13,680,000	9,120,000	-	-	22,800,000	-	22,800,000
	o/w Operation Vanguard (Anti-Galamsey Operations)	-	33,000,000	-	-	-	33,000,000	-	33,000,000
26	Ministry of Trade and Industry	64,107,230	11,875,000	225,625,000	69,562,806	205,984,000	577,154,036	-	577,154,036
27	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts	39,473,775	7,000,000	12,000,000	17,217,516	25,120,000	100,811,291	-	100,811,291
28	Ministry of Environment, Science, Tech. and Innovation	252,647,910	2,800,000	4,800,000	165,159,677	48,984,000	474,391,587	-	474,391,587
29	Ministry of Energy	3,444,801	59,809,239	102,530,124	77,943,987	360,620,283	604,348,434	-	604,348,434
	Ministry of Business Development	421,470	49,875,000	-	-	-	50,296,470	-	50,296,470
	<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>115,267,431</b>	<b>253,846,321</b>	<b>2,616,060,219</b>	<b>215,265,952</b>	<b>4,084,188,896</b>	<b>7,284,628,819</b>	-	<b>7,284,628,819</b>
26	Ministry of Water Resources and Sanitation	13,151,627	42,000,000	72,000,000	2,610,405	1,083,804,838	1,213,566,870	-	1,213,566,870
27	Ministry of Works and Housing	12,564,291	123,484,227	210,872,959	127,673	150,720,000	497,769,150	-	497,769,150
28	Ministry of Roads and Highways	48,696,371	48,696,371	747,137,956	6,768,756	1,376,657,402	2,179,260,485	-	2,179,260,485
29	Ministry of Communications	25,057,270	4,620,000	7,920,000	93,947,029	376,800,000	508,344,299	-	508,344,299
30	Ministry of Railways Development	5,194,072	-	190,000,000	2,598,644	569,038,336	766,831,052	-	766,831,052
31	Ministry of Aviation	927,204	1,242,094	2,129,304	-	275,968,320	280,266,922	-	280,266,922
32	Ministry of Transport	6,300,811	10,500,000	18,000,000	109,213,445	251,200,000	395,214,256	-	395,214,256
33	Ministry of Special Development Initiatives	1,667,440	66,000,000	1,254,000,000	-	-	1,321,667,440	-	1,321,667,440
	o/w Development Authorities	-	66,000,000	-	-	-	66,000,000	-	66,000,000
34	Ministry of Inner-City and Zongo Development	1,708,345	6,000,000	114,000,000	-	-	121,708,345	-	121,708,345
	<b>Social</b>	<b>13,714,065,032</b>	<b>4,535,945,485</b>	<b>108,980,908</b>	<b>3,418,903,652</b>	<b>1,891,952,153</b>	<b>23,668,847,230</b>	-	<b>23,668,847,230</b>
35	Ministry of Education	9,849,600,000	3,533,135,518	12,000,000	1,422,058,312	586,334,302	15,403,128,138	-	15,403,128,138
	o/w Free SHS	-	3,282,134,380	-	-	-	3,282,134,380	-	3,282,134,380
36	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations	48,732,725	1,144,773	1,962,468	54,393,853	19,181,632	125,415,451	-	125,415,451
37	Ministry of Youth and Sports	20,301,227	1,942,094	3,329,304	1,277,853	-	26,850,478	-	26,850,478
38	National Commission for Civic Education	45,824,313	350,000	600,000	-	1,164,563	47,938,876	-	47,938,876
39	Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs	42,034,821	700,000	1,200,000	-	-	43,934,821	-	43,934,821
40	Ministry of Health	3,672,000,000	187,000,000	82,689,136	1,940,938,489	1,279,448,840	7,162,076,465	-	7,162,076,465
41	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection	32,572,851	810,973,100	6,000,000	235,139	5,822,816	855,603,906	-	855,603,906
	o/w Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty	-	252,000,000	-	-	-	252,000,000	-	252,000,000
	o/w School Feeding Programme	-	555,473,100	-	-	-	555,473,100	-	555,473,100
42	National Labour Commission	2,999,095	700,000	1,200,000	-	-	4,899,095	-	4,899,095
	<b>Public Safety</b>	<b>4,406,277,115</b>	<b>503,573,622</b>	<b>246,499,807</b>	<b>107,682,498</b>	<b>239,067,698</b>	<b>5,503,100,740</b>	-	<b>5,503,100,740</b>
43	Ministry of Justice and Attorney General's Department	98,351,895	5,737,858	9,836,328	22,759,724	14,557,040	151,242,845	-	151,242,845
44	Ministry of Defence	1,165,457,691	52,250,000	78,375,000	20,512,690	200,960,000	1,517,555,381	-	1,517,555,381
45	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice	25,920,000	5,722,610	3,815,074	-	-	35,457,684	-	35,457,684
46	Judicial Service	269,795,290	44,457,067	29,638,043	23,215,628	2,449,858	369,555,886	-	369,555,886
47	Ministry of Interior	2,410,118,620	71,060,000	73,150,000	41,194,456	21,100,800	2,616,623,876	-	2,616,623,876
48	Ministry of National Security	400,485,516	253,935,000	28,215,000	-	-	682,635,516	-	682,635,516
49	Office of the Special Prosecutor	36,148,103	70,411,087	23,470,362	-	-	130,029,552	-	130,029,552
	<b>Sub-Total MDA's</b>	<b>20,943,671,975</b>	<b>8,371,113,190</b>	<b>4,095,479,267</b>	<b>4,556,891,533</b>	<b>8,140,310,543</b>	<b>45,443,332,170</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45,443,332,170</b>
54	Subscription	-	185,693,723	-	-	-	185,693,723	-	185,693,723
55	General Government Services	47,845,186	247,955,925	400,000,000	-	-	695,801,111	-	695,801,111
	o/w National Population Census	-	95,346,522	-	-	-	95,346,522	-	95,346,522
	o/w Housing and Mortgage Finance	-	-	400,000,000	-	-	400,000,000	-	400,000,000
58	Contingency Vote	-	258,854,680	367,716,104	-	-	626,570,784	-	626,570,784
59	Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund (GIIF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	Pensions	1,343,457,098	-	-	-	-	1,343,457,098	-	1,343,457,098
52	Gratuities	419,830,343	-	-	-	-	419,830,343	-	419,830,343
53	Social Security	1,910,228,062	-	-	-	-	1,910,228,062	-	1,910,228,062
60	Interest Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,017,991,511	16,017,991,511
56	Social Benefits (Lifetime Consumers of Electricity)	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,589,248	102,589,248
57	Social Benefits (Social Protection Programme)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61	Subsidies on Petroleum products	-	-	-	-	-	-	198,286,538	198,286,538
62	National Health Fund (NHF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,998,597,769	1,998,597,769
63	Education Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,473,809,840	1,473,809,840
64	Road Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,098,002,968	1,098,002,968
65	Petroleum Related Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,450,074	27,450,074
66	Dist. Ass. Common Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,368,661,268	2,368,661,268
67	Transfer to the National Oil Company from Oil Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,619,317,219	1,619,317,219
68	Other Earmarked Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,050,701,073	2,050,701,073
69	Subsidies to Utility Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70	Arrears Clearance (net change)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,550,000,000	1,550,000,000
71	Tax Refunds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
72	Amortisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,507,556,495	5,507,556,495
73	Other Transfers (ESLA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,570,646,208	2,570,646,208
74	Other Transfers (Reallocation to Priority Programmes)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Sub-Total -Multi Sectoral</b>	<b>3,721,360,689</b>	<b>692,504,328</b>	<b>767,716,104</b>	<b>4,863,195,371</b>	<b>8,140,310,543</b>	<b>5,181,581,121</b>	<b>36,583,610,214</b>	<b>41,765,191,335</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>24,665,032,664</b>	<b>9,063,617,</b>						

**APPENDIX 4D: SUMMARY OF MDA EXPENDITURE ALLOCATION - 2021**

Sn.	Ministries / Departments & Agencies	Compensation of Employees	Goods & Services	CAPEX	IGF	DP Funds	Sub-Total	Other Government Obligations	Grand Total
			GoG	GoG					
	<b>Administration</b>	<b>2,264,562,655</b>	<b>2,324,589,153</b>	<b>288,693,733</b>	<b>148,653,900</b>	<b>528,083,813</b>	<b>5,554,583,254</b>	-	<b>5,554,583,254</b>
1	Office of Government Machinery	128,304,000	1,964,316,472	58,654,841	21,330,572	50,240,000	2,222,845,885	-	2,222,845,885
	o/w OGM	-	520,878,972	57,875,441	-	-	578,754,413	-	578,754,413
	o/w Scholarship	-	248,187,500	-	-	-	248,187,500	-	248,187,500
	o/w MASLOC	-	156,750,000	-	-	-	156,750,000	-	156,750,000
	o/w Nation Builders Corps	-	1,028,500,000	-	-	-	1,028,500,000	-	1,028,500,000
	o/w National Identification Authority	-	10,000,000	-	-	-	10,000,000	-	10,000,000
	o/w Office of the Senior Minister	-	-	779,400	-	50,240,000	51,019,400	-	51,019,400
2	Office of the Head of Civil Service	13,527,260	1,379,000	1,558,800	2,871,899	-	19,336,959	-	19,336,959
3	Ministry of Planning	455,188	1,310,050	1,480,860	-	-	3,246,098	-	3,246,098
4	Ministry of Monitoring and Evaluation	455,188	1,467,900	-	-	25,120,000	27,043,088	-	27,043,088
5	Ministry of Regional Reorganisation and Development	455,188	1,379,000	61,558,800	-	-	63,392,988	-	63,392,988
6	Parliament of Ghana	140,532,983	204,780,002	51,195,001	-	8,734,224	405,242,210	-	405,242,210
7	Audit Service	311,428,800	46,218,021	11,554,505	-	-	369,201,326	-	369,201,326
8	Public Services Commission	5,728,364	1,379,000	1,558,800	-	-	8,666,164	-	8,666,164
9	District Assemblies Common Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Electoral Commission	58,387,316	80,038,966	37,553,780	-	1,164,563	177,144,625	-	177,144,625
11	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration	425,106,286	4,004,713	4,526,864	60,517,638	62,283,000	556,438,501	-	556,438,501
12	Ministry of Finance	330,831,192	7,239,071	48,968,587	40,650,006	104,896,247	532,585,103	-	532,585,103
13	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	34,992,000	5,516,000	6,235,200	-	274,481,216	321,224,416	-	321,224,416
	o/w Local Government Service (incl. RCCs and MMDAs)	717,265,085	2,758,000	3,117,600	-	118,737,216	841,877,901	-	841,877,901
14	National Media Commission	3,703,798	890,000	-	-	1,164,563	5,758,361	-	5,758,361
15	National Development Planning Commission	4,897,119	1,680,776	467,640	-	-	7,045,535	-	7,045,535
16	Ministry of Information	87,771,000	2,990,182	3,380,555	23,283,785	-	117,425,022	-	117,425,022
17	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	721,888	-	-	-	-	721,888	-	721,888
	<b>Economic</b>	<b>660,144,736</b>	<b>939,351,166</b>	<b>1,041,954,325</b>	<b>822,326,469</b>	<b>887,513,615</b>	<b>4,351,290,311</b>	-	<b>4,351,290,311</b>
23	Ministry of Food and Agriculture	84,297,839	571,893,400	144,105,600	3,151,476	500,464,655	1,303,912,970	-	1,303,912,970
24	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	11,780,160	-	13,270,441	40,947,048	75,360,000	141,357,649	-	141,357,649
25	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	175,163,935	129,723,000	10,032,000	347,613,127	-	662,532,062	-	662,532,062
	o/w National afforestation programme	-	78,375,000	-	-	-	78,375,000	-	78,375,000
	o/w Ghana Integrated Bauxite and Aluminium Development Authority	-	15,048,000	10,032,000	-	-	25,080,000	-	25,080,000
	o/w Operation Vanguard (Anti-Galamsey Operations)	-	36,300,000	-	-	-	36,300,000	-	36,300,000
26	Ministry of Trade and Industry	69,235,809	35,625,000	320,625,000	82,463,201	100,680,960	608,629,970	-	608,629,970
27	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts	42,631,677	13,790,000	15,588,000	25,229,762	50,240,000	147,479,439	-	147,479,439
28	Ministry of Environment, Science, Tech. and Innovation	272,859,743	5,516,000	6,235,200	242,911,596	-	527,522,539	-	527,522,539
29	Ministry of Energy	3,720,385	127,941,266	532,098,084	80,010,259	160,768,000	904,537,994	-	904,537,994
	Ministry of Business Development	455,188	54,862,500	-	-	-	55,317,688	-	55,317,688
	<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>124,488,825</b>	<b>430,135,602</b>	<b>4,374,313,430</b>	<b>242,722,680</b>	<b>3,888,219,139</b>	<b>9,059,879,676</b>	-	<b>9,059,879,676</b>
26	Ministry of Water Resources and Sanitation	14,203,757	82,740,000	93,528,000	2,793,133	808,608,524	1,001,873,414	-	1,001,873,414
27	Ministry of Works and Housing	13,569,434	243,912,277	873,923,973	147,569	251,200,000	1,382,753,253	-	1,382,753,253
28	Ministry of Roads and Highways	52,592,080	-	1,351,322,316	6,683,058	1,936,394,715	3,346,992,169	-	3,346,992,169
29	Ministry of Communications	27,061,852	9,101,400	10,288,080	102,412,092	326,560,000	475,423,424	-	475,423,424
30	Ministry of Railways Development	5,609,598	-	664,852,421	2,858,510	-	673,320,529	-	673,320,529
31	Ministry of Aviation	1,001,380	2,446,925	2,800,925	-	188,655,900	194,905,130	-	194,905,130
32	Ministry of Transport	6,804,876	20,685,000	23,847,715	127,828,318	376,800,000	555,965,909	-	555,965,909
33	Ministry of Special Development Initiatives	1,800,835	68,750,000	1,306,250,000	-	-	1,376,800,835	-	1,376,800,835
	o/w Development Authorities	-	68,750,000	-	-	-	68,750,000	-	68,750,000
34	Ministry of Inner-City and Zongo Development	1,845,013	2,500,000	47,500,000	-	-	51,845,013	-	51,845,013
	<b>Social</b>	<b>14,811,190,234</b>	<b>5,219,983,765</b>	<b>240,875,852</b>	<b>3,769,026,752</b>	<b>1,286,038,140</b>	<b>25,327,114,743</b>	-	<b>25,327,114,743</b>
35	Ministry of Education	10,637,568,000	3,990,139,727	15,588,000	1,562,329,968	583,585,164	16,789,210,859	-	16,789,210,859
	o/w Free SHS	-	3,610,348,020	-	-	-	3,610,348,020	-	3,610,348,020
36	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations	52,631,343	2,255,203	2,549,246	61,860,937	18,553,694	137,850,423	-	137,850,423
37	Ministry of Youth and Sports	21,925,325	3,825,925	4,324,766	450,370	-	30,526,386	-	30,526,386
38	National Commission for Civic Education	49,490,258	689,500	779,400	-	1,164,563	52,123,721	-	52,123,721
39	Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs	45,397,606	1,379,000	1,558,800	-	-	48,335,406	-	48,335,406
40	Ministry of Health	3,965,760,000	224,400,000	206,722,840	2,144,356,649	676,911,903	7,218,151,392	-	7,218,151,392
41	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection	35,178,679	995,915,410	7,794,000	28,828	5,822,816	1,044,739,733	-	1,044,739,733
	o/w Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty	-	378,000,000	-	-	-	378,000,000	-	378,000,000
	o/w School Feeding Programme	-	611,020,410	-	-	-	611,020,410	-	611,020,410
42	National Labour Commission	3,239,023	1,379,000	1,558,800	-	-	6,176,823	-	6,176,823
	<b>Public Safety</b>	<b>4,758,779,288</b>	<b>598,241,462</b>	<b>199,913,376</b>	<b>120,582,702</b>	<b>165,277,040</b>	<b>5,842,793,868</b>	-	<b>5,842,793,868</b>
43	Ministry of Justice and Attorney General's Department	106,220,047	11,303,580	12,777,390	28,640,690	14,557,040	173,498,747	-	173,498,747
44	Ministry of Defence	1,258,694,307	57,475,000	82,293,750	21,309,200	150,720,000	1,570,492,877	-	1,570,492,877
45	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice	27,993,600	8,583,916	2,861,305	-	-	39,438,821	-	39,438,821
46	Judicial Service	291,378,914	84,468,427	4,445,707	26,868,190	-	407,161,238	-	407,161,238
47	Ministry of Interior	2,602,928,110	78,166,000	76,807,500	43,764,002	-	2,801,665,612	-	2,801,665,612
48	Ministry of National Security	432,524,358	310,365,000	-	-	-	742,889,358	-	742,889,358
49	Office of the Special Prosecutor	39,039,952	47,879,539	20,727,724	-	-	107,647,215	-	107,647,215
	<b>Sub-Total MDA's</b>	<b>22,619,165,738</b>	<b>9,512,301,148</b>	<b>6,145,750,716</b>	<b>5,103,312,503</b>	<b>6,755,131,747</b>	<b>50,135,661,852</b>	-	<b>50,135,661,852</b>
54	Subscription	-	335,831,785	-	-	-	335,831,785	-	335,831,785
55	General Government Services	51,672,801	322,695,713	520,000,000	-	-	894,368,514	-	894,368,514
	o/w National Population Census	-	50,000,000	-	-	-	50,000,000	-	50,000,000
	o/w Housing and Mortgage Finance	-	-	520,000,000	-	-	520,000,000	-	520,000,000
58	Contingency Vote	-	391,471,077	591,858,389	-	-	983,329,466	-	983,329,466
59	Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund (GIIF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	Pensions	1,450,933,666	-	-	-	-	1,450,933,666	-	1,450,933,666
52	Gratuities	453,416,771	-	-	-	-	453,416,771	-	453,416,771
53	Social Security	2,063,046,307	-	-	-	-	2,063,046,307	-	2,063,046,307
60	Interest Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,003,833,208	18,003,833,208
56	Social Benefits (Lifeline Consumers of Electricity)	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,501,333	98,501,333
57	Social Benefits (Social Protection Programme)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61	Subsidies on Petroleum products	-	-	-	-	-	-	218,115,192	218,115,192
62	National Health Fund (NHF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,289,000,448	2,289,000,448
63	Education Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,722,229,485	1,722,229,485
64	Road Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,261,080,219	1,261,080,219
65	Petroleum Related Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,527,005	31,527,005
66	Dist. Ass. Common Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,612,518,789	2,612,518,789
67	Transfer to the National Oil Company from Oil Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,551,629,743	1,551,629,743
68	Other Earmarked Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,266,497,084	2,266,497,084
69	Subsidies to Utility Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70	Arrears Clearance (net change)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71	Tax Refunds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
72	Amortisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,413,811,514	5,413,811,514
73	Other Transfers (ESLA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,896,227,735	2,896,227,735
74	Other Transfers (Reallocation to Priority Programmes)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Sub-Total Multi Sectoral</b>	<b>4,019,069,545</b>	<b>1,049,998,575</b>	<b>1,111,858,389</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,180,926,509</b>	<b>38,364,971,755</b>	<b>44,545,898,264</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>26,638,235,283</b>	<b>10,562,299,723</b>	<b>7,257,609,105</b>	<b>5,103,312,503</b>	<b>6,755,131</b>			

**APPENDIX 4E: SUMMARY OF MDA EXPENDITURE ALLOCATION - 2022**

Sn.	Ministries / Departments & Agencies	Compensation of Employees	Goods & Services	CAPEX	IGF	DP Funds	Sub-Total	Other Government Obligations	Grand Total
			GoG	GoG					
	<b>Administration</b>	<b>2,445,727,668</b>	<b>1,228,026,911</b>	<b>191,697,294</b>	<b>208,504,059</b>	<b>425,683,520</b>	<b>4,499,639,452</b>	-	<b>4,499,639,452</b>
1	Office of Government Machinery	138,568,320	921,362,359	40,331,492	27,948,003	50,240,000	1,178,450,174	-	1,178,450,174
	o/w OGM	-	555,314,859	29,227,098	-	-	584,541,957	-	584,541,957
	o/w Scholarship	-	188,622,500	9,927,500	-	-	198,550,000	-	198,550,000
	o/w MASLOC	-	172,425,000	-	-	-	172,425,000	-	172,425,000
	o/w Nation Builders Corps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	o/w National Identification Authority	-	5,000,000	-	-	-	5,000,000	-	5,000,000
	o/w Office of the Senior Minister	-	-	1,176,894	-	50,240,000	51,416,894	-	51,416,894
2	Office of the Head of Civil Service	14,609,441	2,068,500	2,353,788	4,003,823	-	23,035,552	-	23,035,552
3	Ministry of Planning	491,603	1,965,075	2,236,099	-	-	4,692,777	-	4,692,777
4	Ministry of Monitoring and Evaluation	491,603	1,618,360	-	-	25,120,000	27,229,963	-	27,229,963
5	Ministry of Regional Reorganisation and Development	491,603	2,068,500	62,353,788	-	-	64,913,891	-	64,913,891
6	Parliament of Ghana	151,775,621	194,541,002	10,239,000	-	-	356,555,623	-	356,555,623
7	Audit Service	336,343,104	56,981,578	2,946,399	-	-	395,271,081	-	395,271,081
8	Public Services Commission	6,186,633	2,068,500	2,353,788	-	-	10,608,921	-	10,608,921
9	District Assemblies Common Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Electoral Commission	63,058,301	-	-	-	-	63,058,301	-	63,058,301
11	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration	459,114,789	6,007,069	6,835,565	87,573,080	-	599,530,503	-	599,530,503
12	Ministry of Finance	357,297,688	24,490,776	46,822,204	61,366,990	92,692,800	582,670,458	-	582,670,458
13	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	37,791,360	8,274,000	9,415,152	-	257,630,720	313,111,232	-	313,111,232
	o/w Local Government Service (incl. RCCs and MMDAs)	774,646,292	4,137,000	4,707,576	-	106,910,720	890,401,588	-	890,401,588
14	National Media Commission	4,000,102	1,335,000	-	-	-	5,335,102	-	5,335,102
15	National Development Planning Commission	5,288,889	1,760,919	706,136	-	-	7,755,944	-	7,755,944
16	Ministry of Information	94,792,680	4,485,273	5,103,883	27,612,163	-	131,993,999	-	131,993,999
17	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	779,639	-	-	-	-	779,639	-	779,639
	<b>Economic</b>	<b>712,956,314</b>	<b>1,186,371,795</b>	<b>1,262,986,534</b>	<b>988,381,031</b>	<b>528,086,707</b>	<b>4,678,782,381</b>	-	<b>4,678,782,381</b>
23	Ministry of Food and Agriculture	91,041,666	630,327,400	166,185,456	3,673,233	99,539,507	990,767,262	-	990,767,262
24	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	12,722,573	-	-	60,385,965	75,360,000	148,468,538	-	148,468,538
25	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	189,177,050	103,786,700	7,461,300	384,170,425	-	684,595,475	-	684,595,475
	o/w National afforestation programme	-	50,000,000	-	-	-	50,000,000	-	50,000,000
	o/w Ghana Integrated Bauxite and Aluminium Development Authority	-	13,856,700	7,461,300	-	-	21,318,000	-	21,318,000
	o/w Operation Vanguard (Anti-Galamsey Operations)	-	39,930,000	-	-	-	39,930,000	-	39,930,000
26	Ministry of Trade and Industry	74,774,673	106,095,597	424,382,390	102,429,790	59,283,200	766,965,650	-	766,965,650
27	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts	46,042,211	20,685,000	23,537,880	42,953,160	50,240,000	183,458,251	-	183,458,251
28	Ministry of Environment, Science, Tech. and Innovation	294,888,522	8,274,000	9,415,152	312,609,276	-	624,986,950	-	624,986,950
29	Ministry of Energy	4,018,016	251,368,098	632,004,356	82,159,182	243,664,000	1,213,213,652	-	1,213,213,652
	Ministry of Business Development	491,603	65,835,000	-	-	-	66,326,603	-	66,326,603
	<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>134,447,930</b>	<b>609,578,404</b>	<b>7,820,351,992</b>	<b>267,571,610</b>	<b>2,715,309,917</b>	<b>11,547,259,853</b>	-	<b>11,547,259,853</b>
26	Ministry of Water Resources and Sanitation	15,340,057	124,110,000	142,606,892	3,072,450	415,560,160	700,689,559	-	700,689,559
27	Ministry of Works and Housing	14,654,989	365,868,416	1,213,625,200	161,130	301,440,000	1,895,749,735	-	1,895,749,735
28	Ministry of Roads and Highways	56,799,447	-	3,043,910,280	8,446,720	1,264,805,757	4,373,962,204	-	4,373,962,204
29	Ministry of Communications	29,226,800	13,652,100	15,535,001	112,285,510	200,960,000	371,659,411	-	371,659,411
30	Ministry of Railways Development	6,058,365	-	2,010,685,172	3,001,440	-	2,019,744,977	-	2,019,744,977
31	Ministry of Aviation	1,081,490	3,670,388	4,229,397	-	155,744,000	164,725,275	-	164,725,275
32	Ministry of Transport	7,349,266	31,027,500	36,010,050	140,604,360	376,800,000	591,791,176	-	591,791,176
33	Ministry of Special Development Initiatives	1,944,902	68,750,000	1,306,250,000	-	-	1,376,944,902	-	1,376,944,902
	o/w Development Authorities	-	68,750,000	1,306,250,000	-	-	1,375,000,000	-	1,375,000,000
34	Ministry of Inner-City and Zongo Development	1,992,614	2,500,000	47,900,000	-	-	51,992,614	-	51,992,614
	<b>Social</b>	<b>15,996,085,452</b>	<b>5,486,596,442</b>	<b>568,399,833</b>	<b>4,355,767,604</b>	<b>392,973,169</b>	<b>26,799,822,500</b>	-	<b>26,799,822,500</b>
35	Ministry of Education	11,488,573,440	4,056,338,549	23,537,880	1,743,024,542	313,037,740	17,624,512,151	-	17,624,512,151
	o/w Free SHS	-	3,646,451,500	-	-	-	3,646,451,500	-	3,646,451,500
36	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations	56,841,851	3,382,804	3,849,361	71,413,009	-	135,487,025	-	135,487,025
37	Ministry of Youth and Sports	23,679,351	5,738,888	6,530,397	472,890	-	36,421,526	-	36,421,526
38	National Commission for Civic Education	53,449,478	1,034,250	1,198,579	-	-	55,682,307	-	55,682,307
39	Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs	49,029,415	2,068,500	2,353,788	-	-	53,451,703	-	53,451,703
40	Ministry of Health	4,283,020,800	336,600,000	516,807,100	2,540,827,971	79,935,429	7,757,191,300	-	7,757,191,300
41	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection	37,992,973	1,079,364,951	11,768,940	29,192	-	1,129,156,056	-	1,129,156,056
	o/w Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty	-	396,900,000	-	-	-	396,900,000	-	396,900,000
	o/w School Feeding Programme	-	672,122,451	-	-	-	672,122,451	-	672,122,451
42	National Labour Commission	3,498,144	2,068,500	2,353,788	-	-	7,920,432	-	7,920,432
	<b>Public Safety</b>	<b>5,139,481,631</b>	<b>590,708,545</b>	<b>219,747,895</b>	<b>138,451,422</b>	<b>135,648,000</b>	<b>6,224,037,493</b>	-	<b>6,224,037,493</b>
43	Ministry of Justice and Attorney General's Department	114,717,651	16,955,369	19,293,859	37,842,554	-	188,809,433	-	188,809,433
44	Ministry of Defence	1,359,389,851	63,222,500	83,939,625	22,687,710	135,648,000	1,664,887,686	-	1,664,887,686
45	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice	30,233,088	9,339,300	2,334,825	-	-	41,907,213	-	41,907,213
46	Judicial Service	314,689,227	86,157,795	4,534,621	29,943,111	-	435,324,754	-	435,324,754
47	Ministry of Interior	2,811,162,359	85,982,600	78,343,650	47,978,047	-	3,023,466,656	-	3,023,466,656
48	Ministry of National Security	467,126,307	297,795,218	15,673,433	-	-	780,594,958	-	780,594,958
49	Office of the Special Prosecutor	42,163,148	31,255,763	15,627,882	-	-	89,046,793	-	89,046,793
	<b>Sub-Total MDA's</b>	<b>24,428,698,995</b>	<b>9,101,282,097</b>	<b>10,063,183,548</b>	<b>5,958,675,726</b>	<b>4,197,701,313</b>	<b>53,749,541,679</b>	-	<b>53,749,541,679</b>
54	Subscription	-	503,747,678	-	-	-	503,747,678	-	503,747,678
55	General Government Services	55,806,625	409,043,570	572,000,000	-	-	1,036,850,195	-	1,036,850,195
	o/w National Population Census	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	o/w Housing and Mortgage Finance	-	-	572,000,000	-	-	572,000,000	-	572,000,000
58	Contingency Vote	-	619,292,544	911,598,122	-	-	1,530,890,666	-	1,530,890,666
59	Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund (GIIF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	Pensions	1,567,008,359	-	-	-	-	1,567,008,359	-	1,567,008,359
52	Gratuities	489,690,112	-	-	-	-	489,690,112	-	489,690,112
53	Social Security	2,228,090,011	-	-	-	-	2,228,090,011	-	2,228,090,011
60	Interest Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,818,417,046	18,818,417,046
56	Social Benefits (Lifetime Consumers of Electricity)	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,434,987	75,434,987
57	Social Benefits (Social Protection Programme)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61	Subsidies on Petroleum products	-	-	-	-	-	-	239,926,711	239,926,711
62	National Health Fund (NHF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,583,546,919	2,583,546,919
63	Education Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,971,434,278	1,971,434,278
64	Road Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,186,076,175	1,186,076,175
65	Petroleum Related Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,723,826	29,723,826
66	Dist. Ass. Common Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,799,450,165	2,799,450,165
67	Transfer to the National Oil Company from Oil Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,264,943,862	1,264,943,862
68	Other Earmarked Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,419,074,120	2,419,074,120
69	Subsidies to Utility Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70	Arrears Clearance (net change)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71	Tax Refunds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
72	Amorisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,457,248,072	4,457,248,072
73	Other Transfers (ESLA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,874,261,109	2,874,261,109
74	Other Transfers (Reallocation to Priority Programmes)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Sub-Total - Multi Sectoral</b>	<b>4,340,595,107</b>	<b>1,532,083,792</b>	<b>1,483,598,122</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,356,277,021</b>	<b>38,719,537,270</b>	<b>46,075,814,291</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>28,769,294,102</b>	<b>10,633,365,899</b>	<b>11,546,781,670</b>	<b>5,958,675,726</b>	<b>4,197,701,313</b>	<b>61,105,818,700</b>	<b>38,719,537,270</b>	<b>99,825,355,970</b>

**APPENDIX 5: BREAKDOWN OF PROJECTED ABFA SPENDING – 2019**

S/N	PRIORITY AREA	SECTOR	PROJECT	Goods & Services	CAPEX	Sub-tot
1	Agriculture	Ministry of Food and Agriculture	Planting for Food and Jobs	300,000,000	80,000,000	380,000,000
		Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	Fisheries and Aquaculture Inputs and Infrastructure		8,042,691	8,042,691
		<b>Sub-total 1</b>		<b>300,000,000</b>	<b>88,042,691</b>	<b>388,042,691</b>
2	Physical Infrastructure and Service Delivery in Education	Ministry of Education	Free SHS	679,629,869		679,629,869
		<b>Sub-total 2</b>		<b>679,629,869</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>679,629,869</b>
3	Physical Infrastructure and Service Delivery in Health	Ministry of Health	Health Infrastructure		47,500,000	47,500,000
		<b>Sub-total 3</b>		<b>47,500,000</b>	<b>47,500,000</b>	<b>-</b>
4	Road, Rail and Other Critical Infrastructure Development	Ministry of Roads and Highways	Road Infrastructure		380,000,000	380,000,000
		Ministry of Special Development Initiatives	Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme		584,021,129	584,021,129
		Ministry of Railways Development	Rail Infrastructure		95,000,000	95,000,000
		<b>Sub-total 4</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>1,059,021,129</b>	<b>1,059,021,129</b>
5	Public Interest and Accountability Committee (PIAC)	Ministry of Finance	PIAC Operations	2,978,028		2,978,028
		<b>Sub-total 4*</b>		<b>2,978,028</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,978,028</b>
		<b>TOTAL (1+2+3+4+4*)</b>	<b>Sub-Total MDA's</b>	<b>1,030,107,897</b>	<b>1,194,563,820</b>	<b>2,129,671,718</b>

**APPENDIX 6: COST OF KEY POLICY INITIATIVES AND CRITICAL EXPENDITURES**

Sn.	POLICY PRIORITIES/PROGRAMMES	AMOUNT ALLOCATED IN 2018 BUDGET (GOG)	AMOUNT ALLIGNED TO RELEVANT STATUTORY FUND	TOTAL
<b>1</b>	<b>Office of Government Machinery</b>	<b>1,818,260,250</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,818,260,250</b>
	National Identification Authority	285,000,000	-	285,000,000
	Nation Builders Corps	850,000,000	-	850,000,000
	Office of Government Machinery	350,760,250	-	350,760,250
	MASLOC	95,000,000	-	95,000,000
	Scholarships	237,500,000	-	237,500,000
<b>2</b>	<b>Ministry of Special Development Initiatives</b>	<b>1,320,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,320,000,000</b>
	Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme	1,320,000,000	-	1,320,000,000
<b>3</b>	<b>Ministry of Regional Re-organisation</b>	<b>120,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>120,000,000</b>
	Seed Capital for the Creation of additional Regions	120,000,000	-	120,000,000
<b>4</b>	<b>Ministry of Finance</b>	<b>130,278,028</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>130,278,028</b>
	Ghana Asset Management Company	3,800,000	-	3,800,000
	Venture Capital	28,500,000	-	28,500,000
	Housing and Mortgage Financing	95,000,000	-	95,000,000
	Public Interest and Accountability Committee	2,978,028	-	2,978,028
<b>5</b>	<b>Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development</b>	<b>88,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>88,000,000</b>
	Seed Money for New Districts	88,000,000	-	88,000,000
<b>6</b>	<b>Ministry of Inner-City and Zongo Development</b>	<b>106,875,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>106,875,000</b>
	Zongo Development Fund	106,875,000	-	106,875,000
<b>7</b>	<b>Ministry of Business Development</b>	<b>47,500,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>47,500,000</b>
	National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme	47,500,000	-	47,500,000
<b>8</b>	<b>Electoral Commission</b>	<b>712,500,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>712,500,000</b>
	Election Expenditures	712,500,000	-	712,500,000
<b>9</b>	<b>National Development Planning Commission</b>	<b>1,564,292</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,564,292</b>
	Implementation of the National SDGs Communication Strategies and Voluntary National Review	1,564,292	-	1,564,292
<b>10</b>	<b>Ministry of Agriculture</b>	<b>380,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>380,000,000</b>
	Planting for Food and Jobs	380,000,000	-	380,000,000
<b>11</b>	<b>Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development</b>	<b>8,042,691</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,042,691</b>
	Fisheries	8,042,691	-	8,042,691
<b>12</b>	<b>Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources</b>	<b>47,500,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>47,500,000</b>
	National Afforestation Programme	47,500,000	-	47,500,000
<b>13</b>	<b>Ministry of Trade</b>	<b>95,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>95,000,000</b>
	One District –One Factory Initiative.	95,000,000	-	95,000,000
<b>14</b>	<b>Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources</b>	<b>49,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>49,000,000</b>
	Ghana Bauxite and Aluminium Authority	19,000,000	-	19,000,000
	Operation Vanguard (Anti-Galamsey Operations)	30,000,000	-	30,000,000
<b>15</b>	<b>Ministry of Roads and Highways</b>	<b>380,000,000</b>	<b>482,631,946</b>	<b>862,631,946</b>
	Road Infrastructure	380,000,000	482,631,946	862,631,946
<b>16</b>	<b>Ministry of Railway Development</b>	<b>95,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>95,000,000</b>
	Railway Development	95,000,000	-	95,000,000
<b>17</b>	<b>Ministry of Education</b>	<b>1,885,976,205</b>	<b>440,000,000</b>	<b>2,325,976,205</b>
	Free SHS	1,682,641,924	-	1,682,641,924
	Other Education Requirements	203,334,282	-	203,334,282
	Education Infrastructure	-	440,000,000	440,000,000
<b>18</b>	<b>Ministry of Health</b>	<b>47,500,000</b>	<b>187,967,235</b>	<b>235,467,235</b>
	Health Infrastructure	47,500,000	-	47,500,000
	Essential Vaccines	-	187,967,235	187,967,235
<b>19</b>	<b>Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection</b>	<b>168,000,000</b>	<b>200,000,000</b>	<b>368,000,000</b>
	National School Feeding Programme	-	200,000,000	200,000,000
	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme (LEAP)	168,000,000	-	168,000,000
<b>20</b>	<b>Ministry of the Interior</b>	<b>131,100,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>131,100,000</b>
	Ammunitions and other Accoutrements - Min. Of The Interior	66,500,000	-	66,500,000
	Food Rations and Fuel Lifting - Min. Of The Interior	64,600,000	-	64,600,000
<b>21</b>	<b>Ministry of Defence</b>	<b>118,750,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>118,750,000</b>
	Ammunitions and other Accoutrements - Min. Of Defence	71,250,000	-	71,250,000
	Food Rations and Fuel Lifting - Min. Of Defence	47,500,000	-	47,500,000
<b>22</b>	<b>Ministry of National Security</b>	<b>188,100,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>188,100,000</b>
	National Security	188,100,000	-	188,100,000
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,938,946,467</b>	<b>1,310,599,181</b>	<b>9,249,545,648</b>

**APPENDIX 7: MDA STAFF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COST - 2019**

Sn	Ministries / Departments & Agencies	Ceiling of Staff	Cost
	<b>Administration</b>	<b>53,441</b>	<b>1,911,889,194</b>
1	Office of Government Machinery	1,614	110,000,000
2	Office of the Head of Civil Service	502	11,597,445
3	Ministry of Planning	22	390,250
4	Ministry of Business Development	12	390,250
5	Ministry of Monitoring and Evaluation	15	390,250
6	Ministry of Regional Reorganisation and Development	12	390,250
7	Parliament of Ghana	752	120,484,382
8	Audit Service	1,875	267,000,000
9	Public Services Commission	68	4,911,149
10	Electoral Commission	1,249	50,057,713
11	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration	604	364,460,122
12	Ministry of Finance	4,862	283,634,424
13	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	39,309	614,940,672
14	National Media Commission	29	3,175,410
15	National Development Planning Commission	54	4,198,490
16	Ministry of Information	2,452	75,249,486
17	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	10	618,902
	<b>Economic</b>	<b>18,885</b>	<b>565,577,458</b>
18	Ministry of Food and Agriculture	3,546	72,271,810
19	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	322	10,099,588
20	Ministry of lands and Natural Resources	5,918	150,174,842
21	Ministry of Trade and Industry	1,223	59,358,546
22	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts	1,430	36,549,792
23	Ministry of Environment, Science, Tech. and Innovation	6,315	233,933,250
24	Ministry of Energy	131	3,189,631
	<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>4,274</b>	<b>106,729,102</b>
25	Ministry of Water Resources and Sanitation	427	12,177,432
26	Ministry of Works and Housing	521	11,633,602
27	Ministry of Roads and Highways	1,841	45,089,232
28	Ministry of Communications	525	23,201,176
29	Ministry of Railways Development	122	4,809,326
30	Ministry of Aviation	30	858,522
31	Ministry of Transport	766	5,834,084
32	Ministry of Special Development Initiatives	17	1,543,926
33	Ministry of Inner-City and Zongo Development	25	1,581,801
	<b>Social</b>	<b>555,136</b>	<b>12,698,208,362</b>
34	Ministry of Education	435,488	9,120,000,000
35	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations	2,151	45,122,894
36	Ministry of Youth and Sports	747	18,797,432
37	National Commission for Civic Education	1,420	42,429,919
38	Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs	646	38,921,130
39	Ministry of Health	113,469	3,400,000,000
40	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection	1,166	30,160,047
41	National labour Commission	49	2,776,940
	<b>Public Safety</b>	<b>107,461</b>	<b>4,079,886,220</b>
42	Ministry of Justice and Attorney General's Department	1,314	91,066,570
43	Ministry of Defence	29,838	1,079,127,492
44	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice	730	24,000,000
45	Judicial Service	4,992	249,810,454
46	Ministry of Interior	67,316	2,231,591,315
47	Ministry of National Security	3,259	370,819,923
48	Office of the Special Prosecutor	12	33,470,466
	<b>MDA Total</b>	<b>739,197</b>	<b>19,362,290,336</b>
49	General Government Services		44,301,098
50	Sub-Total MDA's	701,358	19,436,589,964
51	Pensions		1,243,941,758
52	Gratuities		388,731,799
53	Social Security		1,768,729,687
	<b>Sub-Total -Multi Sectoral</b>		<b>3,401,403,244</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>22,837,993,208</b>



**9A: MONETARY INDICATORS (2016 - 2018) (IN MILLIONS OF GHANA CEDIS)**

	Levels (GHC Millions)			(Year-on-Year)					
				As at end-Sept 2016		As at end-Sept 2017		As at end-Sept 2018	
	Sep-16	Sep-17	Sep-18	abs	per cent	abs	per cent	abs	per cent
<b>Broad Money (M2+)</b>	48,344.7	59,491.1	73,821.7	8,818.4	22.3	11,146.4	23.1	14,330.6	24.1
<b>Broad Money (M2)</b>	36,108.4	45,282.6	56,733.2	7,560.5	26.5	9,174.2	25.4	11,450.6	25.3
<b>Narrow Money (M1)</b>	21,833.3	25,503.3	33,067.3	4,309.2	24.6	3,670.0	16.8	7,564.0	29.7
<b>Currency with the Public</b>	7,705.6	8,587.8	9,747.7	1,095.0	16.6	882.1	11.4	1,160.0	13.5
<b>Demand Deposits</b>	14,127.7	16,915.5	23,319.6	3,214.2	29.5	2,787.9	19.7	6,404.1	37.9
<b>Savings &amp; Time Deposits</b>	14,275.1	19,779.3	23,665.8	3,251.3	29.5	5,504.2	38.6	3,886.6	19.6
<b>Foreign Currency Deposits</b>	12,236.3	14,208.5	17,088.5	1,257.9	11.5	1,972.3	16.1	2,880.0	20.3
<b>Sources of M2+</b>									
<b>Net Foreign Assets (NFA)</b>	8,006.2	18,117.7	17,075.6	4,219.9	111.4	10,111.5	126.3	(1,042.1)	(5.8)
<b>BOG</b>	4,809.6	14,077.5	15,251.6	1,681.8	53.8	9,267.9	192.7	1,174.1	8.3
<b>DMBs</b>	3,196.6	4,040.2	1,824.0	2,538.1	385.4	843.6	26.4	(2,216.2)	(54.9)
<b>Net Domestic Assets (NDA)</b>	40,338.4	41,373.4	56,746.1	4,598.6	12.9	1,035.0	2.6	15,372.7	37.2
<b>Claims on Government (net)</b>	17,167.4	11,769.8	23,783.4	1,264.7	8.0	(5,397.6)	(31.4)	12,013.6	102.1
<b>BOG</b>	9,380.1	5,357.6	4,538.6	632.1	7.2	(4,022.5)	(42.9)	(819.0)	(15.3)
<b>DMBs</b>	7,787.3	6,412.2	19,244.8	632.5	8.8	(1,375.1)	(17.7)	12,832.7	200.1
<b>Claims on Public Sector</b>	7,102.4	6,558.0	6,121.7	1,509.9	27.0	(544.3)	(7.7)	(436.3)	(6.7)
<b>BOG</b>	1,925.5	1,959.5	2,026.6	(296.2)	(13.3)	34.0	1.8	67.1	3.4
<b>DMBs</b>	5,176.9	4,598.6	4,095.1	1,806.1	53.6	(578.3)	(11.2)	(503.5)	(10.9)
<b>Claims on Private Sector</b>	28,912.6	31,717.7	36,983.5	2,880.3	11.1	2,805.1	9.7	5,265.8	16.6
<b>BOG</b>	401.1	462.0	339.2	(302.3)	(43.0)	60.9	15.2	(122.8)	(26.6)
<b>DMBs</b>	28,511.6	31,255.8	36,644.3	3,182.7	12.6	2,744.2	9.6	5,388.6	17.2
<b>Other Items (Net) (OIN)</b>	(12,844.0)	(8,672.1)	(10,142.5)	(1,056.2)	9.0	4,171.9	(32.5)	(1,470.4)	17.0
<i>Memorandum item</i>									
<b>Reserve Money</b>	15,398.5	17,321.7	20,196.1	4,043.9	35.6	1,923.1	12.5	2,874.4	16.6

**RESERVE MONEY AND ITS SOURCES**

	Levels (Amount in GHC 'million)			Variation (Year-on-Year)					
	2016	2017	2018	2016		2017		2018	
				October		October		October	
	October	October	October	abs	per cent	abs	per cent	abs	per cent
<b>Reserve Money (RM)</b>	16,672.5	19,067.8	19,878.5	3,672.3	28.2	2,395.3	14.4	810.7	4.3
Currency outside Banks	8,387.0	9,189.6	10,235.2	803.0	10.6	802.6	9.6	1,045.6	11.4
Reserves of Banks	6,917.7	6,652.1	7,039.6	2,218.9	47.2	(265.6)	(3.8)	387.5	5.8
Non-bank deposits	1,367.9	3,226.2	2,603.8	650.3	90.6	1,858.3	135.9	(622.4)	(19.3)
Sources	16,672.5	19,067.8	19,878.5	3,672.3	28.2	2,395.3	14.4	810.7	4.3
<b>Net Foreign Assets (NFA)</b>	10,102.4	14,407.7	13,411.5	1,187.0	13.3	4,305.3	42.6	(996.2)	(6.9)
<b>Net Domestic Assets (NDA)</b>	6,570.1	4,660.1	6,467.1	2,485.2	60.8	(1,910.0)	(29.1)	1,806.9	38.8
Net Claims on Government (NCG)	7,001.2	7,557.4	6,270.9	1,422.2	25.5	556.2	7.9	(1,286.5)	(17.0)
Claims on banks	2,926.1	5,178.8	7,106.4	907.6	45.0	2,252.7	77.0	1,927.6	37.2
Claims on rest of Economy (CROE)	3,753.7	4,632.0	5,339.3	(46.2)	(1.2)	878.3	23.4	707.3	15.3
Other items (Net) (OIN)	(7,110.8)	(12,708.1)	(12,249.5)	201.7	(2.8)	(5,597.2)	78.7	458.5	(3.6)
o/w BOG OMO (Sterilisation)	(5,982.4)	(9,258.0)	(6,816.9)	(5,090.6)	570.8	(3,275.6)	54.8	2,441.1	(26.4)
<i>Memo:</i>									
NFA/RM	60.6	75.6	67.5	32.3	47.1	179.7	296.6	(122.9)	(162.6)
NFA/Currency	120.5	156.8	131.0	147.8	125.7	536.4	445.3	(95.3)	(60.8)

**OUTSTANDING STOCK OF CREDIT**

	Levels (GHC Millions)			Year-On-Year Variation					
				As at end-Sept 2016		As at end-Sept 2017		As at end-Sept 2018	
	Sep-16	Sep-17	Sep-18	Abs	Percent	Abs	Percent	Abs	Percent
<b>a Public Sector</b>	<b>5,229.0</b>	<b>5,137.1</b>	<b>4,482.3</b>	<b>1,827.2</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>(91.9)</b>	<b>(1.8)</b>	<b>(654.8)</b>	<b>(12.7)</b>
<b>b Private Sector</b>	<b>28,511.6</b>	<b>31,255.8</b>	<b>36,644.3</b>	<b>3,182.7</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>2,744.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>5,388.6</b>	<b>17.2</b>
Agric., For. & Fish.	1,199.0	1,290.1	1,368.1	285.1	31.2	91.1	7.6	78.0	6.0
Export Trade	325.7	303.6	321.5	150.4	85.8	(22.1)	(6.8)	17.9	5.9
Manufacturing	2,583.3	2,903.0	3,863.2	(219.3)	(7.8)	319.7	12.4	960.1	33.1
Trans., Stor., & Comm.	1,525.8	1,737.2	2,933.3	383.0	33.5	211.4	13.9	1,196.1	68.9
Mining & Quarrying	620.8	813.9	1,180.2	(82.2)	(11.7)	193.1	31.1	366.3	45.0
Import Trade	1,805.8	2,008.2	1,459.4	115.3	6.8	202.5	11.2	(548.8)	(27.3)
Construction	3,214.0	3,617.3	3,698.9	614.2	23.6	403.3	12.5	81.6	2.3
Commerce & Finance	5,492.0	5,568.5	7,333.7	1,751.4	46.8	76.4	1.4	1,765.2	31.7
Elect., Gas & Water	3,466.3	3,076.9	2,837.4	236.8	7.3	(389.4)	(11.2)	(239.5)	(7.8)
Services	5,550.3	6,238.2	7,593.8	(485.2)	(8.0)	687.8	12.4	1,355.6	21.7
Miscellaneous	2,728.6	3,699.0	4,054.9	433.1	18.9	970.4	35.6	355.9	9.6
<b>c Grand Total</b>	<b>33,740.6</b>	<b>36,392.9</b>	<b>41,126.6</b>	<b>5,009.9</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>2,652.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>4,733.8</b>	<b>13.0</b>

**APPENDIX 9 A: MONETARY INDICATORS (2015 - 2017) (IN MILLIONS OF GHANA CEDIS)**

	Sept. 2015	Sept. 2016	Sept. 2017	Variations (year-on-year)					
				As at end-Sept. 2015		As at end-Sept. 2016		As at end-Sept. 2017	
				abs	per cent	abs	per cent	abs	per cent
<b>Reserve Money</b>	<b>11354.6</b>	<b>15,398.5</b>	<b>17,321.6</b>	<b>735.1</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>4,043.9</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>1,923.1</b>	<b>12.5</b>
Narrow Money (M1)	17524.1	21,833.3	25,193.6	2,904.3	19.9	4,309.2	24.6	3,360.3	15.4
Broad Money (M2)	28547.9	36,108.4	44,179.3	5,545.5	24.1	7,560.5	26.5	8,070.9	22.4
<b>Broad Money (M2+)</b>	<b>39526.2</b>	<b>48,344.7</b>	<b>58,010.4</b>	<b>7,473.9</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>8,818.4</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>9,665.8</b>	<b>20.0</b>
Currency with the Public	6610.6	7,705.6	8,607.6	1,074.8	19.4	1,095.0	16.6	902.0	11.7
Demand Deposits	10913.5	14,127.7	16,586.0	1,829.5	20.1	3,214.2	29.5	2,458.3	17.4
Savings & Time Deposits	11023.8	14,275.1	18,985.7	2,641.3	31.5	3,251.3	29.5	4,710.6	33.0
Foreign Currency Deposits	10978.3	12,236.3	13,831.1	1,928.3	21.3	1,257.9	11.5	1,594.9	13.0
Sources of M2+									
<b>Net Foreign Assets (NFA)</b>	<b>3786.4</b>	<b>8,006.2</b>	<b>17,964.2</b>	<b>-2,495.3</b>	<b>-39.7</b>	<b>4,219.9</b>	<b>111.4</b>	<b>9,958.0</b>	<b>124.4</b>
BOG	3127.8	4,809.6	14,077.5	-4,232.6	-57.5	1,681.8	53.8	9,267.9	192.7
DMBs	658.6	3,196.6	3,886.7	1,737.3	-161.0	2,538.1	385.4	690.1	21.6
<b>Net Domestic Assets</b>	<b>35739.8</b>	<b>40,338.4</b>	<b>40,046.2</b>	<b>9,969.2</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>4,598.6</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>-292.2</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
Claims on Government (net)	15902.8	17,167.4	11,930.2	2,799.6	21.4	1,264.7	8.0	-5,237.2	-30.5
BOG	8748.0	9,380.1	5,357.6	1,091.4	14.3	632.1	7.2	-4,022.5	-42.9
DMBs	7154.8	7,787.3	6,572.6	1,708.3	31.4	632.5	8.8	-1,214.7	-15.6
Claims on Public Sector	5592.5	7,102.4	4,458.4	246.7	4.6	1,509.9	27.0	-2,644.0	-37.2
BOG	2221.7	1,925.5	1,959.5	-178.3	-7.4	-296.2	-13.3	34.0	1.8
DMBs	3370.8	5,176.9	2,498.9	425.0	14.4	1,806.1	53.6	-2,678.0	-51.7
Claims on Private Sector	26032.3	28,912.6	32,230.2	4,588.3	21.4	2,880.3	11.1	3,317.5	11.5
BOG	703.4	401.1	462.0	82.6	13.3	-302.3	-43.0	60.9	15.2
DMBs	25328.9	28,511.6	31,768.2	4,505.7	21.6	3,182.7	12.6	3,256.6	11.4
Other Items (Net) (OIN) \2	-11787.8	(12,844.0)	(8,572.6)	2,334.6	-16.5	-1,056.2	9.0	4,271.4	-33.3

**APPENDIX 9B: GHANA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 2017 - 2018 (in million US\$, unless otherwise stated)**

	2017		2018	
	Jan-Sept	Annual	Jan-Sept (prov.)	Annual forecast
<b>Ghana's Balance of Payments, 2017 - 2018</b>				
<b>In millions of U.S dollars, unless otherwise stated</b>				
<b>Current account</b>	<b>-1,194</b>	<b>-2,003</b>	<b>-934</b>	<b>-1,988</b>
Trade balance	779	1,187	1,605	1,481
Exports, f.o.b.	10,087	13,835	11,324	14,635
<i>of which:</i>				
Cocoa & products	2,051	2,661	1,569	2,116
Gold	4,373	5,786	4,281	5,549
Crude oil	2,003	3,115	3,373	4,443
Imports, f.o.b.	-9,309	-12,648	-9,719	-13,155
Non-oil	-7,771	-10,656	-7,869	-10,644
Oil & gas	-1,538	-1,992	-1,850	-2,511
Services (net)	-1,878	-2,873	-1,940	-2,773
Inflows	4,935	6,602	5,887	7,835
outflows	-6,813	-9,475	-7,827	-10,609
Investment income (net)	-1,879	-2,741	-2,542	-3,297
Inflows	238	309	350	428
outflows	-2,117	-3,050	-2,892	-3,725
<i>of which; interest on public debt</i>	<i>-835</i>	<i>-1,131</i>	<i>-763</i>	<i>-1,059</i>
Transfers (net)	1,784	2,424	1,943	2,602
Official transfers (net)		0	19	19
Private transfers (net)	1,784	2,424	1,924	2,583
<b>Capital &amp; financial account (net)</b>	<b>1,680</b>	<b>3,016</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>2,440</b>
Capital account (net)	207	242	507	524
Financial account (net)	1,473	2,774	-36	1,916
Foreign direct investments (net)	2,350	3,239	2,412	3,352
Portfolio investments (net)	2,536	2,536	1,252	1,252
Other investments (net)	-3,413	-3,002	-3,700	-2,688
Medium & long term (net)	-1,698	-2,198	-2,318	-2,824
Official capital (net)	-70	-112	-486	-580
Government oil investments (net)	-136	-170	-324	-412
Loans (net)	66	58	-162	-168
Disbursements	612	969	448	875
Amortization	-546	-911	-610	-1,043
Private capital (net)	-1,628	-2,086	-1,832	-2,244
Short-term capital (net)	-1,715	-803	-1,382	136
Non-monetary (net)	-1,731	-530	-1,765	-454
Monetary (net)	16	-273	382	590
<b>Net errors &amp; omissions</b>	<b>-107</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>-294</b>	<b>-294</b>
<b>Overall balance</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>-757</b>	<b>158</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>-379</b>	<b>-1,091</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>-158</b>
changes in net reserves (-, incr.) 1/ 5/	-379	-1,091	757	-158
<b>Memorandum items:</b>				
<b>In percent of GDP, unless otherwise stated</b>				
Current account				
% of old GDP	-2.60	-4.36	-1.80	-3.83
% of rebased GDP	-2.03	-3.40	-1.43	-3.04
Trade balance				
% of old GDP	1.70	2.59	3.09	2.85
% of rebased GDP	1.32	2.01	2.45	2.26
FDI		7.05		6.46
% of old GDP	5.12	7.05	4.65	6.46
% of rebased GDP	3.99	5.50	3.69	5.12
Remittances		5.28		4.98
% of old GDP	3.89	5.28	3.71	4.98
% of rebased GDP	3.03	4.11	2.94	3.95
Overall balance				
% of old GDP	0.83	2.38	-1.46	0.30
% of rebased GDP	0.64	1.85	-	0.24
A. Gross Foreign Assets 2/				
Millions of U.S. dollars	6,851	7,555	6,532	7,555
months of imports	3.9	4.3	3.52	4.3
B. Gross International Reserves 3/				
Millions of U.S. dollars	4,857	5,491	6,153	5,491
months of imports	2.8	3.1	3.46	3.1
C. Net International Reserves 4/				
Millions of U.S. dollars	3,810	4,522	3,389	4,304
months of imports	2.2	2.5	1.82	2.3
Nominal GDP, in millions of U.S. dollars				
Old GDP	45,912	45,912	51,871	51,871
Rebased GDP	58,921	58,921	65,427	65,427

**APPENDIX 10: DEBT TO GDP**

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Sept. 2018</b>
<b>New GDP Series ( %)</b>						
Gross External Debt/GDP	20.89	28.65	33.21	32.02	29.55	29.00
Gross Domestic Debt/GDP	22.02	22.54	22.35	24.83	26.01	28.18
Gross Public Debt/GDP	42.90	51.19	55.56	56.85	55.56	57.18
<b>Old GDP Series (%)</b>						
Gross External Debt/GDP	27.65	39.29	43.75	41.15	36.83	35.85
Gross Domestic Debt/GDP	29.14	30.92	29.44	31.91	32.43	34.83
Gross Public Debt/GDP	56.79	70.20	73.19	73.06	69.26	70.68

## APPENDIX 10 C: APPROVED PROJECTS LIST FOR 2019/2020

Sn	Project Title	MDA	Policy Objective
1	Design, Supply and Installation of 50 Small and Medium Steel Bridges	Ministry of Roads and Highways	Provide improved access to transport agricultural produce and inputs and make areas accessible. The project will also increase economic activities in affected areas and help alleviate rural poverty.
2	Supply of Tractors for Agricultural Mechanisation	Ministry of Food and Agriculture	The policy goal of this project is to strengthen the Agricultural Mechanization Service Enterprise Centers (AMSECs) with the view to improving agricultural productivity and invariably increase the incomes of smallholder farmers and create decent jobs for the youth.
3	Construction of National Vocational Training Institutes Project	Ministry of Education	The development objective of the project is to improve the employability of Ghanaians, particularly the youth, by providing them with the relevant skills and competencies for self and formal employment. This is with the view to help reduce unemployment among the youth, encourage indigenous entrepreneurship and provide Ghanaian industries with the requisite manpower to make them globally competitive.
4	Expansion and Rehabilitation of Keta Water Supply Project	Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources	The policy objective is to improve access to potable water, particularly in the highly deprived areas and reduce prevalence of water borne diseases.
5	Expansion and Rehabilitation of Tamale Water Supply Project	Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources	The policy objective is to improve access to potable water, particularly in the highly deprived areas and reduce prevalence of water borne diseases.
6	Construction of Pedestrian Bridges at Various Locations in Accra	Ministry of Roads and Highways	To safeguard pedestrian safety given that the Highway passes through an urban settlement.
7	Construction of Afrao Toll Road Phase 1	Ministry of Roads and Highways	The objective of the project is to promote regional integration as well as contribute towards the Government's goal of poverty reduction and economic development by reducing the travel time and vehicle operating cost, resulting in reduced road user costs for both passengers and freight.
8	Completion of Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital-Maternity Block	Ministry of Health	It is in fulfillment of the government's commitment to enhance healthcare infrastructure to provide universal healthcare services to all citizens in Ghana.
9	Construction of a Bridge Across the Volta to Afram Plains	Ministry of Roads and Highways	This is to make Afram Plains accessible, increase economic activities especially food production and improve on the livelihood of communities in the area.
10	Implementation of Self Help Electrification Programme in 5 regions	Ministry of Energy	A major objective of the Government's poverty reduction and growth agenda is the extension of electricity infrastructure to support the operation of productive ventures, social projects and activities, especially in the rural areas. The vehicle for attaining this objective is the National Electrification Scheme (NES).
12	Completion of Housing Projects at Various Stages of Completion	Ministry of Works and Housing	Current data indicates that the country's housing deficit stands at about 1.7 million housing units. This huge deficit partly explains the high Real Estate market prices, high rental costs and huge advance rent demands by Landlords.
13	Rehabilitation and Expansion of Shama and La General Polyclinics	Ministry of Health	It is in fulfillment of the government's commitment to enhance healthcare infrastructure and provide universal healthcare services to all citizens in Ghana.
14	Construction of Military Housing project	Ministry of Defence	Current data indicates that the country's housing deficit stands at about 1.7 million housing units. This huge deficit partly explains the high Real Estate market prices, high rental costs and huge advance rent demands by Landlords.
15	Kumasi International Airport Expansion Phase-Additional financing	Ministry of Aviation	To complement the multi-modal transport system and also to facilitate trade in the middle and northern belts of the country. The project also seeks to improve on the aviation infrastructure to boost the development of the aviation sector.
16	Accra Traffic Intelligence Project	Ministry of Roads and Highways	To improve transport infrastructure and reduce traffic congestion in the Greater Accra area, enhance safety for pedestrians, and promote urban renewal.
17	Construction of 11 Landing Fishing Sites	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture	Agricultural Services Sector Investment Programme (AGSSIP) aims to develop and support the necessary institutional arrangements that leads to the establishment of a well-organized Fisheries Management Systems.
18	Wenchi Water Project	Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources	The policy objective is to improve access to potable water, particularly in the highly deprived areas and reduce prevalence of water borne diseases.
19	Supply of Milling equipment	Ministry of Food and Agriculture	To preserve and add value to maize and other cereals. This will reduce post harvest losses and provide food security during lean periods.
20	Takoradi Market Modernisation	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	To improve on the state of infrastructure and livelihood of people at the district level.
21	Construction of Hospital for Attwa East	Ministry of Health	It is in fulfillment of the government's commitment to enhance healthcare infrastructure to provide universal healthcare services to all citizens in Ghana.

## APPENDIX 10 D: 2018 NEW COMMITMENTS

Project/Financing Description	Sector	Creditor	Terms	Signature Date	Curr	Loan Amount	Exc Rate	USD Equivalent
<b>Concessional Loans Signed in 2018</b>								
Establishment of Deposit Protection Scheme	Ministry of Finance	Government of Republic of Germany	Loan Amount: €13,000,000 Grant Amount: €1,000,000 Interest Rate: 0.75% p.a. Commitment Fee: 0.25% p.a. Grace Period: 10 years Repayment Period: 30 years Tenor: 40 years	28-Jun-18	EUR	13,000,000.00	1.23	15,990,000.00
Establishment of the University of Environment and Sustainable Development Project at Bunso in the Eastern Region	Ministry of Education	EXIM Bank Korea	Loan Amount: \$90,000,000.00 Interest Rate: 0.1% Service Charge: 0.1% p.a. Overdue Charge: 2.0% flat Grace Period: 10 year Repayment period: 30 years Tenor: 40 years	31-Oct-18	USD	90,000,000.00	1.00	90,000,000.00
Improving Access to Quality Health Care in the Western Region	Ministry of Health	ING Bank/ Government of Netherlands	Facility Amount: €17,088,777 ORIO Grant Amount: €9,201,651.00 Interest Rate: 6 M Euribor + 1.95% p.a. Commitment Fee: 0.80% p.a. Management Fee: 0.85% flat Grace Period: 2 years Repayment Period: 10 years Tenor: 12 years	07-Jun-18	EUR	17,088,777.00	1.23	21,019,195.71
Upper East water Supply Project	Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources	Government of the Netherlands	Loan Amount - EUR 25,341,958 ORIO Grant Amount - EUR 12,341,308 Grace Period - 3 years Tenor - 12.5 years Interest Rate - 6ME + 1.95% p.a.	16-Jan-18	EUR	25,341,958.00	1.23	31,170,608.34
Savannah Zone Agricultural Productivity Improvement Project	Ministry of Agriculture	African Development Bank	Interest rate: 1.00% p.a. Service Charge: 0.75% p.a. Commitment Fee 0.50% p.a. Grace Period: 5 years Repayment Period: 25 years Tenor: 30 years	15-Mar-18	USD	39,296,700.00	1.00	39,296,700.00
Construction of Seven (7) Bridges in Northern Ghana	Ministry of Roads and Highways	Government of Denmark and Danske Bank A/S	Facility Amount: €62,781,483.30 Loan Amount: €51,636,266.00 DBF: €11,145,217.00 Grace Period: 2 years Repayment Period: 10 years Tenor: 12 years Management Fee: 0.375% flat Commitment Fee: 0.25% p.a.	13-Apr-18	EUR	62,781,483.30	1.23	77,221,224.46
Rural Enterprises Project_ Additional Financing	Ministry of Trade and Industry	International Fund for Agricultural Development	Facility Amount: SDR28,350,000 Repayment Period: 30 years Grace Period: 10 years Tenor: 40 years Interest Rate: Nil Service Charge: 0.75% p.a.	03-May-18	SDR	28,350,000.00	1.35	38,272,500.00
Nationwide Water Network Management Project	Ministry of Water Resources and Sanitation	Unicredit Bank Austria	Repayment Period: 13 years Grace Period: 8 years Tenor: 21 years Interest Rate: 1.00% p.a. Management Fee: 0.50% flat	11-May-18	EUR	8,000,000.00	1.23	9,840,000.00
Upgrading and Enhancement of Technical Vocational Training Centres Phase 2	Ministry of Education	Bank Austria Ag	Facility Amount: €7,500,000 Repayment Period: 14 years Grace: 7.5 years Tenor: 21.5 years Interest Rate: 0.9% p.a. Commitment Fees: 0.5% p.a. Management Fee: 0.5% flat	06-Jun-18	EUR	8,000,000.00	1.23	9,840,000.00
Implementation of the Photovoltaic Based Street Lighting Programme at Hazardous (Black Spot) Locations in Selected Communities within Ghana	Ministry of Roads and Highways	Bank Austria Ag	Facility Amount: €7,500,000 Repayment Period: 14 years Grace Period: 7.5 years Tenor: 21.5 years Interest Rate: 0.9% p.a. Commitment Fees: 0.5% p.a. Management Fee: 0.5% flat	11-May-18	EUR	7,500,000.00	1.23	9,225,000.00
<b>Sub-Total</b>								<b>341,875,228.51</b>
<b>World Bank Loans Signed in 2018</b>								
Additional Financing for Secondary Education Improvement Project	Ministry of Education	WorldBank	Interest Rate: 1.25% p.a. Service Fee: 0.75% p.a. (Waived) Commitment Fees: 0.5% p.a. Grace Period: 5 year Tenor: 25 years	08-Jan-18	USD	40,000,000.00	1.00	40,000,000.00
Additional Financing for Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project	Ministry of Food & Agriculture	WorldBank	Interest Rate: 1.25% p.a. Service Fee: 0.75% p.a. (Waived) Commitment Fees: 0.5% p.a. Grace Period: 5 year Tenor: 25 years	10-Oct-18	USD	50,000,000.00	1.00	50,000,000.00
Transport Sector Improvement Project	Ministry of Roads & Highways Ministry of Transport	WorldBank	Interest: 1.25% p.a. Service Fee: 0.75% p.a. (Waived) Commitment Fees: 0.5% p.a.	20-Jul-18	USD	150,000,000.00	1.00	150,000,000.00
<b>Sub-Total</b>								<b>240,000,000.00</b>
<b>Non-Concessional Loans Signed in 2018</b>								
Obetsebi Lampley Drainage Network and Interchange	Ministry of Roads and Highways	HSBC Bank Plc	Interest rate: 6ML + 2% p.a. Comm fee: 0.80% p.a. Structuring fee: 1.75% flat Arrangement fee: \$185,000 flat Grace Period: 2 years Tenor: 12 years	11-Jun-18	USD	22,000,000	1.00	22,000,000
Obetsebi Lampley Drainage Network and Interchange	Ministry of Roads and Highways	HSBC Bank Plc	Interest rate: 6ML + 4.95% p.a. Comm fee: 1.95% p.a. Structuring fees: 1.75% flat Admin fees: \$70,000.00 Grace Period: 1.5 years Tenor: 5 years	11-Jun-18	USD	17,200,000	1.00	17,200,000
Upgrading of Polytechnics, Technical and Vocational Training Centres	Ministry of Education	EXIM Bank China	Loan Amount: \$119,101,946 Interest Rate: 2.00% p.a. Commitment Fee: 0.25% p.a. Management Fee: 0.25% flat Grace Period: 5 years Repayment Period: 15 years Tenor: 20 years	19-Apr-18	USD	119,101,946.00	1.00	119,101,946.00
<b>Sub-Total</b>								<b>158,301,946.00</b>

**APPENDIX 11A: 2018 NON-TAX REVENUE ACTUALS AND 2019 PROJECTIONS BY MDAs (GH¢ Million)**

Sector/Ministry/Department/Agency	2018						2019		
	%	Projections	Actual (Jan-Sep)	Retention	Lodgement	Jan-Dec	Collection	Retention	Lodgement
	Retention		Collection			Proj. End-year			
<b>ADMINISTRATION SECTOR</b>		<b>232,849.07</b>	<b>186,045.29</b>	<b>101,798.01</b>	<b>65,419.90</b>	<b>248,903.27</b>	<b>262,044.07</b>	<b>166,148.97</b>	<b>95,895.11</b>
Office of Government Machinery		14,435.83	59,678.61	31,024.30	28,654.31	79,571.48	86,808.44	57,198.53	29,609.90
Office of the Chief of Staff	33%	287.98	100.25	33.08	67.17	133.67	287.98	95.03	192.95
Ghana Investment Promotion Centre	66%	14,147.85	59,578.36	30,991.22	28,587.14	79,437.81	86,520.45	57,103.50	29,416.95
	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Head of Civil Service	0%	1,595.95	1,300.30	1,276.20	24.10	2,576.63	2,496.59	2,469.39	27.21
Office of the Head of Civil Service	100%	1,570.77	1,264.33	1,264.33	-	2,528.66	2,455.99	2,455.99	-
Public Records & Archives Admin. Dept.	33%	25.18	35.97	11.87	24.10	47.97	40.60	13.40	27.21
	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Services Commission	0%	68.24	80.27	-	80.27	107.03	130.30	-	130.30
Public Services Commission	0%	68.24	80.27	-	80.27	107.03	130.30	-	130.30
	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Reg. Integration	0%	139,956.36	76,630.14	45,480.39	31,149.75	102,173.52	85,626.39	50,136.27	35,490.12
Foreign Affairs Hq.(Finance Bureau)	16%	13,797.58	13,891.49	2,222.64	11,668.85	18,521.99	12,754.29	2,040.69	10,713.61
Missions	66%	126,158.78	62,738.65	43,257.75	19,480.90	83,651.53	72,872.09	48,095.58	24,776.51
	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Finance		40,722.18	32,190.81	12,381.41	982.03	42,921.08	49,363.95	24,944.28	24,419.67
Gen. Administration and Finance	0%	-	960.20	-	960.20	1,280.27	-	-	-
Securities and Exchange Commission	100%	13,249.00	12,336.55	12,336.55	-	16,448.73	16,194.10	16,194.10	-
Ghana Statistical Service	0%	93.53	23.82	2.00	21.82	31.76	31.37	-	31.37
Institute of Accountancy Training	100%	90.96	42.86	42.86	-	57.14	181.32	181.32	-
CAGD	26%	27,288.69	18,827.38	-	-	25,103.17	32,957.16	8,568.86	24,388.30
	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Local Gov't and Rural Dev.	0%	5,240.84	4,395.07	-	4,395.07	5,860.10	6,179.22	-	6,179.22
Births and Deaths Registry	0%	4,992.52	4,234.05	-	4,234.05	5,645.39	5,986.87	-	5,986.87
Dept. of Parks and Gardens	0%	248.32	161.03	-	161.03	214.70	192.35	-	192.35
	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Information	0%	30,829.67	11,770.08	11,635.72	134.36	15,693.44	31,439.20	31,400.50	38.70
Ghana Broadcasting Corporation	100%	30,493.30	11,635.72	11,635.72	-	15,514.29	31,400.50	31,400.50	-
Ghana News Agency	0%	307.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information Service Department	0%	28.72	134.36	-	134.36	179.15	38.70	-	38.70
	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>ECONOMIC SECTOR</b>		<b>557,200.95</b>	<b>299,610.97</b>	<b>260,574.28</b>	<b>39,036.69</b>	<b>399,481.29</b>	<b>798,273.82</b>	<b>630,293.30</b>	<b>167,980.52</b>
Ministry of Food and Agriculture	0%	18,369.41	14,151.18	1,911.54	12,239.64	18,868.24	18,450.34	2,644.86	15,805.49
Animal Production Department	0%	497.30	707.84	-	707.84	943.79	522.09	-	522.09
Grains and Legumes Development Board	66%	303.70	73.27	48.35	24.91	97.69	162.00	106.92	55.08
Plant Protection & Regulatory Service	13%	8,412.60	9,944.76	1,292.82	8,651.94	13,259.68	9,408.30	1,223.08	8,185.22
Veterinary Services Department	16%	9,040.70	3,321.50	531.44	2,790.06	4,428.67	8,217.86	1,314.86	6,903.01
Human Resource Dev. and Mgt Directorate	0%	115.11	103.82	38.93	64.89	138.42	140.09	-	140.09
	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Dev.		26,074.10	14,894.40	9,830.31	5,064.10	19,859.20	24,045.34	15,869.92	8,175.42
Fisheries Commission	66%	23,197.30	13,684.57	9,031.82	4,652.75	18,246.09	21,895.31	14,450.90	7,444.41
National Premix Fuel Secretariat	66%	2,876.80	1,209.83	798.49	411.34	1,613.11	2,150.03	1,419.02	731.01
	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources		181,797.94	127,599.05	127,482.22	116.82	170,132.06	410,440.53	312,547.73	97,892.81
Forestry Commission	66%	73,032.27	43,019.40	43,019.40	-	57,359.20	106,046.69	69,990.82	36,055.87
Lands Commission	33%	59,630.00	-	-	-	-	92,108.27	30,395.73	61,712.54
Minerals Commission	100%	39,541.24	36,971.94	36,971.94	-	49,295.92	101,193.68	101,193.68	-
Geological Survey Department	0%	113.21	116.82	-	116.82	155.76	124.39	-	124.39
Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands	100%	9,481.22	47,490.88	47,490.88	-	63,321.18	110,967.50	110,967.50	-
	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Trade and Industry		161,974.40	45,861.87	25,990.40	19,871.46	61,149.16	99,757.71	61,495.84	38,261.86
Export Promotion Authority	66%	120.30	74.20	48.97	25.23	98.93	144.20	95.17	49.03
Ghana Free Zones Board	66%	110,281.43	27,772.62	18,329.93	9,442.69	37,030.17	45,293.22	29,893.52	15,399.69
Ghana Standards Authority	59%	38,636.47	16,316.46	6,689.75	9,626.71	21,755.28	43,845.00	26,043.93	17,801.07
Ministry of Trade and Industry(HQ)	53%	11,912.60	1,533.19	812.59	720.60	2,044.25	9,080.81	4,794.67	4,286.14
GRATIS Foundation	0%	-	-	-	-	-	381.53	-	381.53
National Board For Small Scale Ind(NBSSI)	66%	1,023.60	165.40	109.16	56.24	220.53	1,012.95	668.55	344.40
	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Min. of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts		19,113.89	4,788.73	3,044.07	1,744.67	6,384.98	22,155.69	14,658.11	7,497.57
Ghana Tourism Authority	66%	13,633.39	2,229.87	1,337.92	891.95	2,973.15	12,865.36	8,491.14	4,374.22
Hotel, Catering & Tourism Training Institute(HOTCATT)	100%	572.00	127.73	127.73	-	170.31	1,086.10	1,086.10	-
National Commission on Culture	33%	559.40	13.88	13.88	-	18.50	862.27	284.55	577.72
National Theatre:		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. National Theatre (Main)	66%	2,472.51	1,052.74	694.81	357.93	1,403.65	2,808.91	1,853.88	955.03
2. Abbigroma Theatre Company	66%	198.56	13.00	8.58	4.42	17.33	117.96	77.85	40.11
3. Ghana Dance Ensemble	66%	138.48	50.60	33.40	17.20	67.47	152.30	100.52	51.78
Museums:		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Ghana Museums and Monuments Board	66%	736.11	660.45	435.90	224.55	880.61	2,895.38	1,910.95	984.43
2. Kwame Nkrumah Memorial Park	66%	491.12	360.34	237.82	122.51	480.45	749.96	494.97	254.99
3. W.E.B. Du Bois Memorial Centre	66%	184.17	157.68	104.07	53.61	210.24	396.52	261.70	134.82
Others:		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Bureau of Ghana Languages	0%	14.38	46.75	-	46.75	62.33	74.79	-	74.79
2. Folklore Board	66%	27.78	24.18	15.96	8.22	32.24	33.97	22.42	11.55
3. National Symphony Orchestra	66%	85.99	51.53	34.01	17.52	68.70	112.15	74.02	38.13
	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Min. of Env., Science, Tech.and Innovation	0%	80,630.15	78,427.33	78,427.33	-	104,569.77	147,119.65	147,119.65	-
Environmental Protection Agency	100%	64,511.91	51,511.13	51,511.13	-	68,681.51	113,349.65	113,349.65	-
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	100%	10,400.76	21,389.08	21,389.08	-	28,518.78	26,936.90	26,936.90	-
Biotech. and Nuclear Agric. Res. Institute	100%	110.37	14.76	14.76	-	19.68	302.66	302.66	-
Ghana Atomic Energy Commission-Secretariat	100%	2,249.32	4,671.80	4,671.80	-	6,229.07	105.79	105.79	-
Radiation Protection Institute	100%	2,912.16	701.17	701.17	-	934.89	4,362.66	4,362.66	-
National Nuclear Research Institute	100%	445.63	139.38	139.38	-	185.84	2,062.00	2,062.00	-
	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Energy		69,241.07	13,888.41	13,888.41	-	18,517.88	76,304.56	75,957.19	347.37
Energy Commission	100%	40,774.80	13,888.41	13,888.41	-	18,517.88	75,957.19	75,957.19	-
Ministry of Petroleum(HQ)	0%	46.29	-	-	-	-	347.37	-	347.37
Petroleum Commission	66%	28,419.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



**APPENDIX 11A: 2018 NON-TAX REVENUE ACTUALS AND 2019 PROJECTIONS BY MDAs (GH¢ Million)**

Sector/Ministry/Department/Agency	2018						2019		
	% Retention	Projections	Actual (Jan-Sep) Collection	Retention	Lodgement	Jan-Dec Proj. End-year	Collection	Retention	Lodgement
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>		<b>332,361.83</b>	<b>168,211.78</b>	<b>65,511.59</b>	<b>102,700.19</b>	<b>224,282.37</b>	<b>279,224.47</b>	107,886.80	171,337.67
<b>Ministry of Water Resources and Sanitation</b>		<b>3,307.21</b>	<b>1,263.72</b>	<b>834.05</b>	<b>429.66</b>	<b>1,684.95</b>	<b>3,628.59</b>	2,394.87	1,233.72
Water Resources Commission	66%	3,307.21	1,263.72	834.05	429.66	1,684.95	3,628.59	2,394.87	1,233.72
	0%								
<b>Min. of Water Resource, Works and Housing</b>		<b>11,992.13</b>	<b>2,634.75</b>	<b>24.41</b>	<b>2,610.34</b>	<b>3,512.99</b>	<b>11,496.97</b>	111.80	11,385.17
Dept. of Rural Housing	66%	32.70	14.04	9.26	4.77	18.72	82.18	54.24	27.94
Min. Works & Housing (Hq'ters)	0%	11,684.18	2,391.37	-	2,391.37	3,188.49	11,202.38	-	11,202.38
Public Servants Housing Loans Scheme Board	66%	46.70	20.72	13.68	7.04	27.63	86.01	56.77	29.24
Public Works Department	33%	146.29	4.32	1.47	2.85	5.76	2.40	0.79	1.61
Hydrological Service Department	0%	21.95	-	-	-	-	18.50	-	18.50
Rent Control Department	0%	60.30	204.30	-	204.30	272.40	105.50	-	105.50
<b>Ministry of Railway Development</b>		<b>3,254.00</b>	<b>415.24</b>	<b>415.24</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>553.65</b>	<b>2,484.10</b>	1,639.51	844.59
Ghana Railway Development Authority	66%	3,254.00	415.24	415.24	-	553.65	2,484.10	1,639.51	844.59
<b>Ministry of Roads and Highway</b>		<b>26,645.44</b>	<b>10,586.38</b>	<b>9,456.66</b>	<b>1,129.71</b>	<b>14,115.17</b>	<b>18,406.08</b>	10,020.38	8,385.70
Ministry of Roads and Highways(HQ)	0%	2,058.33	93.95	-	93.95	125.27	2,864.44	-	2,864.44
Ghana Highway Authority	66%	22,924.18	10,297.74	9,383.67	914.07	13,730.32	14,823.14	9,783.27	5,039.87
Department of Feeder Roads	33%	1,561.82	21.24	14.02	7.22	28.32	120.00	39.60	80.40
Department of Urban Roads	33%	101.10	173.45	58.97	114.48	231.26	598.50	197.51	401.00
	0%								
<b>Ministry of Communications</b>		<b>194,362.72</b>	<b>71,142.45</b>	<b>5,441.38</b>	<b>65,701.07</b>	<b>94,856.60</b>	<b>109,136.40</b>	13,227.57	95,908.83
NCA(International Incoming Telephone traffic)	0%	96,490.42	64,574.19	-	64,574.19	86,098.92	90,053.83	-	90,053.83
MOC-General Administration	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana Meteorological Agency	66%	62,475.79	1,898.63	1,253.10	645.53	2,531.51	3,037.81	2,004.95	1,032.85
Postal and Courier Services Reg. Comm.	66%	635.76	284.92	188.05	96.87	379.89	461.56	304.63	156.93
Ghana-India Kofi Annan Centre of Excellence	66%	1,225.94	956.51	860.86	95.65	1,275.35	2,488.77	1,642.59	846.18
National Information Technology Agency(NIITA)	66%	16,617.90	849.47	560.65	288.82	1,132.63	7,755.90	118.90	2,637.01
National Identification Authority	66%	15,033.61	2,172.83	2,172.83	-	2,897.11	3,476.53	2,294.51	1,822.02
Data Protection Commission	100%	1,883.30	405.90	405.90	-	541.20	1,862.00	1,862.00	-
<b>Ministry of Transport</b>		<b>92,800.34</b>	<b>82,169.25</b>	<b>49,339.84</b>	<b>32,829.41</b>	<b>109,559.00</b>	<b>134,072.34</b>	80,492.68	53,579.66
Ministry of Transport(HQ)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Driver and Vehicle Licensing Auth. (License & others)	60%	92,727.05	82,073.53	49,244.12	32,829.41	109,431.37	133,949.14	80,369.48	53,579.66
Govt. Technical Training Centre	100%	73.29	95.72	95.72	-	127.62	123.20	123.20	-
<b>SOCIAL SECTOR</b>		<b>3,083,323.94</b>	<b>2,069,052.00</b>	<b>2,038,143.66</b>	<b>30,908.34</b>	<b>2,758,392.54</b>	<b>3,503,372.01</b>	3,414,064.56	89,307.45
<b>Ministry of Education</b>		<b>1,632,993.28</b>	<b>963,916.76</b>	<b>963,437.00</b>	<b>479.75</b>	<b>1,284,878.87</b>	<b>1,562,394.07</b>	1,555,204.53	7,189.55
<b>GES and Others</b>		<b>503,762.59</b>	<b>242,333.04</b>	<b>241,853.29</b>	<b>479.75</b>	<b>322,767.26</b>	<b>267,245.66</b>	262,792.23	4,453.43
Ghana Education Service	100%	489,531.55	238,800.13	238,380.13	-	317,840.17	244,765.74	244,765.74	-
Ghana Library Authority	100%	150.36	46.93	46.93	-	62.58	299.24	299.24	-
Centre for Nat. Dist. Learning and Open Schg	100%	5.04	0.86	0.86	-	1.14	1.20	1.20	-
Council for Tech. and Voc. Educ. Training	100%	333.77	1,312.63	1,312.63	-	1,750.17	2,239.50	2,239.50	-
National Service Secretariat	66%	7,732.26	1,411.03	931.28	479.75	1,881.38	13,098.32	8,644.89	4,453.43
National Film and Television Institute (NAFTI)	100%	6,009.60	923.86	923.86	-	1,231.82	6,584.05	6,584.05	-
Ghana Book Devt. Council	100%	-	257.60	257.60	-	-	257.60	257.60	-
<b>Universities:</b>		<b>846,379.52</b>	<b>565,917.90</b>	<b>565,917.90</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>754,557.20</b>	<b>930,914.19</b>	930,914.19	-
University of Education, Winneba:	100%	111,098.61	18,360.27	18,360.27	-	24,480.36	176,500.27	176,500.27	-
University of Ghana	100%	317,350.60	220,130.41	220,130.41	-	293,507.21	287,498.96	287,498.96	-
Kwame Nkrumah Univ. of Sci. and Tech.	100%	162,270.37	186,082.07	186,082.07	-	248,109.43	227,820.58	227,820.58	-
University of Cape Coast	100%	134,266.62	82,340.00	82,340.00	-	109,786.67	125,320.94	125,320.94	-
University of Mines and Technology	100%	24,122.35	11,018.74	11,018.74	-	14,691.65	14,381.58	14,381.58	-
University for Development Studies	100%	28,954.44	16,334.00	16,334.00	-	21,778.67	23,831.20	23,831.20	-
University of Professional Studies	100%	50,065.65	22,144.30	22,144.30	-	29,525.73	56,010.12	56,010.12	-
University of Health and Allied Sciences	100%	6,413.20	2,461.89	2,461.89	-	3,282.52	7,159.04	7,159.04	-
University of Energy and Natural Resources	100%	11,837.70	7,046.22	7,046.22	-	9,394.96	12,391.50	12,391.50	-
<b>Technical Universities and Polytechnics</b>		<b>114,694.02</b>	<b>50,836.27</b>	<b>50,836.27</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>67,781.70</b>	<b>140,233.61</b>	140,233.61	-
Accra Technical University	100%	22,353.66	10,137.34	10,137.34	-	13,516.45	31,872.40	31,872.40	-
Kumasi Technical University	100%	24,084.51	7,009.82	7,009.82	-	9,346.43	24,084.51	24,084.51	-
Tamale Technical University	100%	6,205.88	2,192.10	2,192.10	-	2,922.80	7,899.79	7,899.79	-
Kofofidua Technical University	100%	12,491.35	12,837.07	12,837.07	-	17,116.09	18,652.57	18,652.57	-
Ho Technical University	100%	9,144.54	3,853.73	3,853.73	-	5,138.31	10,048.30	10,048.30	-
Bolgatanga Polytechnic	100%	1,130.20	546.00	546.00	-	728.00	2,363.83	2,363.83	-
Cape Coast Technical University	100%	1,919.25	2,189.15	2,189.15	-	2,918.86	7,779.72	7,779.72	-
Sunyani Technical University	100%	14,392.14	5,010.05	5,010.05	-	6,680.07	12,730.21	12,730.21	-
Takoradi Technical University	100%	22,305.74	6,933.01	6,933.01	-	9,244.01	23,889.66	23,889.66	-
Wa Polytechnic	100%	666.77	128.00	128.00	-	170.67	912.62	912.62	-
Colleges of Education	100%	153,343.54	97,614.30	97,614.30	-	130,152.40	193,979.46	193,979.46	-
National Accreditation Board	66%	8,804.00	5,432.54	5,432.54	-	7,243.39	8,047.40	5,311.28	2,736.12
Ghana Institute of Languages	100%	2,998.72	746.00	746.00	-	994.67	3,714.10	3,714.10	-
Ghana Institute of Journalism	100%	3,010.88	1,036.70	1,036.70	-	1,382.27	18,259.66	18,259.66	-
<b>Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations</b>		<b>42,944.72</b>	<b>35,159.66</b>	<b>23,643.08</b>	<b>11,516.59</b>	<b>46,879.55</b>	<b>103,270.85</b>	84,951.55	18,319.30
Department of Co-operatives	0%	199.54	239.94	-	239.94	319.91	221.80	-	221.80
Department of Factories Inspectorate	0%	1,278.36	996.59	-	996.59	1,328.79	2,153.28	-	2,153.28
Labour Department	0%	225.11	295.30	-	295.30	393.74	155.00	-	155.00
Management Dev. and Prod. Institute (MDPI)	100%	1,265.67	571.64	571.64	-	762.18	2,365.67	2,365.67	-
National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI)	100%	7,397.32	3,689.28	3,689.28	-	4,919.04	7,256.64	7,256.64	-
Opportunities Industrialization Centre(OIC)	100%	542.32	-	-	-	-	936.47	936.47	-
National Pension Regulatory Authority	66%	32,036.40	29,366.92	19,382.16	9,984.75	39,155.89	90,181.99	74,392.77	15,789.22
<b>Ministry of Youth and Sports</b>		<b>1,864.78</b>	<b>11.80</b>	<b>7.79</b>	<b>4.01</b>	<b>15.73</b>	<b>2,417.33</b>	977.43	1,439.90
National Sports Authority	40%	1,826.31	-	-	-	-	2,376.96	950.78	1,426.18
National Youth Authority	66%	38.47	11.80	7.79	4.01	15.73	40.37	26.64	13.73

**APPENDIX 11A: 2018 NON-TAX REVENUE ACTUALS AND 2019 PROJECTIONS BY MDAs (GH¢ Million)**

Sector/Ministry/Department/Agency	2018						2019		
	%	Projections	Actual (Jan-Sep)		Jan-Dec		Collection	Retention	Lodgement
			Retention	Lodgement	Proj. End-year	Collection			
<b>Ministry of Health</b>		<b>1,403,973.33</b>	<b>1,069,462.59</b>	<b>1,051,048.03</b>	<b>18,414.56</b>	<b>1,425,950.12</b>	<b>1,834,512.22</b>	<b>1,772,909.53</b>	<b>61,602.69</b>
Ministry of Health(HQ)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana Health Service(Health Facilities)	100%	724,822.58	368,383.29	368,383.29	-	491,177.72	843,069.00	843,069.00	-
Biomedical Engineering Unit	100%	40.86	-	-	-	-	48.21	48.21	-
<b>Teaching Hospitals:</b>		<b>241,856.77</b>	<b>90,542.06</b>	<b>90,542.06</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>120,722.75</b>	<b>266,063.31</b>	<b>266,063.31</b>	<b>-</b>
Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital -Main	100%	109,594.83	14,770.14	14,770.14	-	19,693.52	116,715.87	116,715.87	-
Blood Bank	100%	4,836.60	3,462.68	3,462.68	-	4,616.91	6,526.78	6,526.78	-
Ghana Radiotherapy	100%	3,652.78	2,041.78	2,041.78	-	2,722.37	3,590.56	3,590.56	-
National Cardiothoracic Centre	100%	16,182.90	11,593.71	11,593.71	-	15,458.28	17,684.54	17,684.54	-
Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital	100%	67,336.52	36,463.67	36,463.67	-	48,618.23	72,739.09	72,739.09	-
Cape Coast Teaching Hospital	100%	20,055.73	11,886.77	11,886.77	-	15,849.03	24,387.60	24,387.60	-
Tamale Teaching Hospital	100%	20,197.41	10,323.30	10,323.30	-	13,764.40	24,418.86	24,418.86	-
<b>Regulatory Agencies:</b>		<b>108,977.11</b>	<b>61,331.96</b>	<b>43,711.66</b>	<b>17,680.30</b>	<b>81,855.95</b>	<b>147,941.79</b>	<b>87,556.90</b>	<b>60,384.90</b>
Food and Drugs Authority	50%	54,982.91	28,762.47	21,762.47	7,000.00	38,349.96	64,089.95	32,044.98	32,044.98
Medical and Dental Council	66%	9,278.02	2,094.17	1,382.15	712.02	2,792.23	22,924.84	15,130.39	7,794.45
Pharmacy Council	66%	10,161.60	6,463.04	4,265.61	2,197.43	8,617.38	12,687.32	8,373.63	4,313.69
Ghana College of Pharmacists	66%	579.30	156.85	156.85	-	209.13	795.71	525.17	270.54
Nursing and Midwifery Council for Ghana (NMwCG)	66%	30,846.09	22,072.49	14,567.84	7,504.65	29,429.99	35,273.73	23,280.66	11,993.07
Traditional Medicine Practice Council	66%	1,724.87	782.94	516.74	266.20	1,043.92	1,921.11	1,267.93	653.18
Health Facilities Regulatory Agency	66%	1,404.32	1,060.00	1,060.00	-	1,413.33	9,750.00	6,435.00	3,315.00
Ghana Psychology Council	100%	-	-	-	-	-	499.13	499.13	-
<b>Subvented Agencies:</b>		<b>14,377.54</b>	<b>10,292.02</b>	<b>9,557.76</b>	<b>734.26</b>	<b>13,722.70</b>	<b>31,757.43</b>	<b>30,539.64</b>	<b>1,217.79</b>
Centre for Scientific Res. into Plant Medicine	100%	4,236.18	4,287.10	4,287.10	-	5,716.13	14,980.46	14,980.46	-
Ghana College of Physicians and Surgeons	100%	5,853.66	1,990.27	1,313.58	676.69	2,653.69	10,194.23	10,194.23	-
Ghana Institute of Clinical Genetics	66%	370.00	169.33	111.76	57.57	225.77	163.28	107.76	55.51
Allied Health Professional Council	66%	1,979.70	2,639.32	2,639.32	-	3,519.09	3,418.47	2,256.19	1,162.28
College of Nurses and Midwives	100%	1,708.60	1,142.59	1,142.59	-	1,523.45	2,710.57	2,710.57	-
St John Ambulance	100%	229.40	-	-	-	-	167.69	167.69	-
Ghana Red Cross Society	100%	-	63.42	63.42	-	84.56	122.74	122.74	-
<b>Psychiatric Hospitals:</b>		<b>6,820.72</b>	<b>3,988.74</b>	<b>3,988.74</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,318.32</b>	<b>9,203.92</b>	<b>9,203.92</b>	<b>-</b>
Pantang Hospital	100%	3,105.85	1,885.10	1,885.10	-	2,513.47	5,048.29	5,048.29	-
Accra Psychiatric Hospital	100%	1,632.43	1,254.79	1,254.79	-	1,673.05	2,198.60	2,198.60	-
Ankaful Hospital	100%	2,082.44	848.86	848.86	-	1,131.81	1,957.03	1,957.03	-
<b>Other Health Institutions:</b>		<b>307,077.76</b>	<b>534,864.51</b>	<b>534,864.51</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>713,152.68</b>	<b>536,428.56</b>	<b>536,428.56</b>	<b>-</b>
Health Training Institutions	100%	27,150.47	368,383.29	368,383.29	-	491,177.72	202,392.99	202,392.99	-
Christian Health Assoc. of Ghana (CHAG)	100%	279,927.30	166,481.22	166,481.22	-	221,974.96	334,035.57	334,035.57	-
<b>Min. of Gender, Children &amp; Social Protection</b>		<b>1,547.83</b>	<b>501.19</b>	<b>7.76</b>	<b>493.43</b>	<b>668.25</b>	<b>777.54</b>	<b>21.53</b>	<b>756.01</b>
Efua Sutherland Children's Park	33%	99.30	23.52	7.76	15.76	31.36	65.24	21.53	43.71
Department of Social Welfare	0%	1,448.52	477.67	-	477.67	636.90	712.30	-	712.30
<b>PUBLIC SAFETY SECTOR</b>		<b>335,744.88</b>	<b>236,442.38</b>	<b>56,546.80</b>	<b>179,895.58</b>	<b>315,256.51</b>	<b>415,346.02</b>	<b>108,179.59</b>	<b>307,166.43</b>
<b>Min. of Justice and Attorney General's Dept.</b>		<b>83,699.18</b>	<b>75,091.43</b>	<b>13,955.26</b>	<b>61,136.17</b>	<b>100,121.91</b>	<b>122,400.03</b>	<b>31,327.92</b>	<b>91,072.11</b>
Council for Law Reporting	66%	441.88	194.40	128.31	66.10	259.21	750.00	495.00	255.00
Registrar General's Department	16%	73,597.39	67,812.34	8,815.60	58,996.74	90,416.45	100,002.15	16,000.34	84,001.81
Office of the Copyright Administrator	100%	1,297.40	986.63	986.63	-	1,315.51	1,602.88	1,602.88	-
General Legal Council(Ghana Law School)	66%	8,362.50	6,098.06	4,024.72	2,073.34	8,130.75	20,045.00	13,229.70	6,815.30
<b>Ministry of Defence</b>		<b>15,014.32</b>	<b>12,085.22</b>	<b>12,085.22</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,113.62</b>	<b>19,384.78</b>	<b>19,384.78</b>	<b>-</b>
37 Military Hospital	100%	15,014.32	12,085.22	12,085.22	-	16,113.62	19,384.78	19,384.78	-
<b>Judicial Service</b>		<b>63,888.80</b>	<b>39,421.24</b>	<b>11,826.37</b>	<b>27,594.87</b>	<b>52,561.66</b>	<b>76,807.49</b>	<b>23,042.25</b>	<b>53,765.24</b>
Judicial Service	30%	63,888.80	39,421.24	11,826.37	27,594.87	52,561.66	76,807.49	23,042.25	53,765.24
<b>Ministry of Interior</b>		<b>173,142.59</b>	<b>109,844.49</b>	<b>18,679.95</b>	<b>91,164.53</b>	<b>146,459.31</b>	<b>196,753.73</b>	<b>34,424.64</b>	<b>162,329.08</b>
Narcotics Control Board	33%	1,344.38	409.38	135.10	274.28	545.84	900.00	297.00	603.00
Criminal Investigations Department	0%	8,094.57	4,654.77	-	4,654.77	6,206.36	8,268.67	-	8,268.67
Gaming Commission	40%	23,126.49	11,772.29	4,708.92	7,063.37	15,696.39	25,600.74	10,240.30	15,360.44
Ghana Immigration Service	13%	122,421.82	81,579.76	10,605.37	70,974.39	108,773.01	141,818.18	18,436.36	123,381.82
Ghana National Fire Service	0%	2,033.12	1,343.74	-	1,343.74	1,791.65	2,134.77	-	2,134.77
Ghana Prisons Service	40%	166.10	60.49	24.20	36.29	80.65	107.85	43.14	64.71
Interior Headquarters	0%	9,836.82	6,817.68	-	6,817.68	9,090.24	12,515.67	-	12,515.67
Police Hospital	100%	6,119.28	3,206.38	3,206.38	-	4,275.17	5,407.84	5,407.84	-
<b>Multisectorial</b>		<b>320,964.95</b>	<b>133,841.87</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>133,841.87</b>	<b>401,248.53</b>	<b>807,934.83</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>807,934.83</b>
Payroll deductions/Rents	0%	7,338.69	3,838.99	-	3,838.99	5,118.65	5,948.28	-	5,948.28
Value Books Sales	0%	42.08	83.17	-	83.17	110.89	128.87	-	128.87
Govt. 39 District/Regional Treasury Collections	0%	13.63	23.92	-	23.92	31.89	37.06	-	37.06
Dividend Payment	0%	75,500.00	80,721.50	-	80,721.50	107,628.67	85,073.12	-	85,073.12
Auction Sales	0%	8,546.35	2,660.71	-	2,660.71	3,547.61	4,122.61	-	4,122.61
Commission on Foreign Exch. Allocations	0%	5.87	4.57	-	4.57	6.09	7.08	-	7.08
Accra City Revenue/Refund etc	0%	6.95	5.20	-	5.20	6.93	8.06	-	8.06
Interest on Loans/CAGD Loans Repayment	0%	2,011.38	9,340.48	-	9,340.48	12,453.97	14,472.51	-	14,472.51
NLA net income	0%	27,500.00	24,732.00	-	24,732.00	50,000.00	100,012.23	-	100,012.23
Bank of Ghana	0%	200,000.00	-	-	-	200,000.00	-	-	-
Surpluses	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxury Vehicle Levy	0%	-	5,085.97	-	5,085.97	12,550.00	598,125.00	-	598,125.00
Others	-	-	7,345.36	-	7,345.36	9,793.81	-	-	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>4,862,445.62</b>	<b>3,093,204.28</b>	<b>2,522,574.34</b>	<b>551,802.56</b>	<b>4,347,564.50</b>	<b>6,066,195.22</b>	<b>4,426,573.22</b>	<b>1,639,622.00</b>

**APPENDIX 11B: 2019 INTERNALLY GENERATED FUNDS RETENTION (EXPENDITURE) BREAKDOWN BY MDAS**

<b>Sector/Ministry/Department/Agency</b>	<b>Compensation of Employees</b>	<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>ADMINISTRATION SECTOR</b>	<b>41,178,885.79</b>	<b>97,079,877.71</b>	<b>30,184,712.07</b>	<b>168,443,475.56</b>
<b>Office of Government Machinery</b>	<b>30,835,889.33</b>	<b>26,373,012.17</b>	<b>2,284,139.96</b>	<b>59,493,041.46</b>
Office of the Chief of Staff	-	95,034.22	-	95,034.22
Ghana Investment Promotion Centre	30,835,889.33	23,983,469.47	2,284,139.96	57,103,498.76
National Identification Authority	-	2,294,508.48	-	2,294,508.48
<b>Office of the Head of Civil Service</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,871,261.62</b>	<b>598,125.00</b>	<b>2,469,386.62</b>
Office of the Head of Civil Service	-	1,857,862.00	598,125.00	2,455,987.00
Public Records & Archives Admin. Dept.	-	13,399.62	-	13,399.62
<b>Ministry of Foreign Affairs &amp; Regional Integration</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30,081,760.54</b>	<b>20,054,507.03</b>	<b>50,136,267.56</b>
Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration (Finance Bureau)	-	1,224,412.15	816,274.77	2,040,686.92
Missions	-	28,857,348.39	19,238,232.26	48,095,580.65
<b>Ministry of Finance</b>	<b>10,342,996.46</b>	<b>12,110,994.86</b>	<b>2,490,288.56</b>	<b>24,944,279.87</b>
Securities and Exchange Commission	10,342,996.46	3,360,813.72	2,490,288.56	16,194,098.74
Institute of Accountancy Training	-	181,320.55	-	181,320.55
Statistical Service	-	-	-	-
Controller and Accountant General's Department (CAGD)	-	8,568,860.59	-	8,568,860.59
<b>Ministry of Information</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,642,848.53</b>	<b>4,757,651.52</b>	<b>31,400,500.05</b>
Ghana Broadcasting Corporation	-	26,642,848.53	4,757,651.52	31,400,500.05
<b>ECONOMIC SECTOR</b>	<b>144,294,868.43</b>	<b>365,438,384.88</b>	<b>120,560,050.57</b>	<b>630,293,303.88</b>
<b>Ministry of Food and Agriculture</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,123,549.35</b>	<b>521,307.37</b>	<b>2,644,856.72</b>
Animal Production Department	-	-	-	-
Grains and Legumes Development Board	-	74,844.00	32,076.00	106,920.00
Plant Protection & Regulatory Service	-	733,847.05	489,231.37	1,223,078.42
Veterinary Services Department	-	1,314,858.30	-	1,314,858.30
Human Resource Dev. & Management Directorate	-	-	-	-
<b>Min. of Fisheries &amp; Aquaculture Development</b>	<b>880,600.00</b>	<b>8,401,917.23</b>	<b>6,587,406.99</b>	<b>15,869,924.22</b>
Fisheries Commission	-	7,947,997.43	6,502,906.99	14,450,904.42
National Premix Fuel Secretariat	880,600.00	453,919.80	84,500.00	1,419,019.80
<b>Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources</b>	<b>63,559,333.13</b>	<b>218,968,315.65</b>	<b>30,020,077.74</b>	<b>312,547,726.52</b>
Forestry Commission	-	62,007,107.47	7,983,707.65	69,990,815.11
Lands Commission	-	18,237,436.92	12,158,291.28	30,395,728.20
Minerals Commission	63,559,333.13	27,756,267.05	9,878,078.82	101,193,679.00
Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands	-	110,967,504.21	-	110,967,504.21
<b>Ministry of Trade and Industry</b>	<b>18,235,050.05</b>	<b>34,619,430.18</b>	<b>8,641,362.55</b>	<b>61,495,842.78</b>
Export Promotion Authority	-	95,172.00	-	95,172.00
Ghana Free Zones Board	18,235,050.05	9,864,863.14	1,793,611.48	29,893,524.67
Ghana Standards Authority	-	20,835,142.05	5,208,785.50	26,043,927.55
Ministry of Trade and Industry(HQ)	-	3,356,269.01	1,438,401.01	4,794,670.02
GRATIS Foundation	-	-	-	-
National Board For Small Scale Ind(NBSSI)	-	467,983.97	200,564.57	668,548.54
<b>Min. of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts</b>	<b>1,312,926.42</b>	<b>10,593,405.54</b>	<b>2,751,782.03</b>	<b>14,658,113.99</b>
Ghana Tourism Authority	1,273,670.78	5,094,683.12	2,122,784.63	8,491,138.53
Hotel, Catering & Tourism Training Institute(HOTCATT)	-	651,660.00	434,440.00	1,086,100.00
National Commission on Culture	-	256,094.70	28,454.96	284,549.66
National Theatre	-	1,782,000.00	71,883.80	1,853,883.80
Abbigroma Theatre Company	-	62,283.45	15,570.87	77,854.31
Ghana Dance Ensemble	-	80,416.49	20,104.15	100,520.64
Ghana Museums & Monuments Board	-	1,910,949.32	-	1,910,949.32
Kwame Nkrumah Memorial Park	-	494,973.60	-	494,973.60
W.E.B. Du Bois Memorial Centre	39,255.64	183,192.98	39,255.64	261,704.26
Folklore Board	-	17,936.69	4,484.17	22,420.86
National Symphony Orchestra	-	59,215.20	14,803.80	74,019.00
<b>Min. of Env., Science, Tech. &amp; Innovation</b>	<b>43,720,653.18</b>	<b>64,930,745.91</b>	<b>38,468,250.56</b>	<b>147,119,649.66</b>
Environmental Protection Agency	43,041,798.45	46,307,847.71	24,000,000.00	113,349,646.16
Biotech. and Nuclear Agric. Res. Institute	-	302,662.00	-	302,662.00
Radiation Protection Institute	-	2,181,327.56	2,181,327.56	4,362,655.12
National Nuclear Research Institute	-	1,443,397.83	618,599.07	2,061,996.90
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	678,854.73	14,589,720.36	11,668,323.93	26,936,899.02
Ghana Atomic Energy Commission	-	105,790.45	-	105,790.45
<b>Ministry of Energy</b>	<b>16,586,305.66</b>	<b>25,801,021.02</b>	<b>33,569,863.33</b>	<b>75,957,190.00</b>
Energy Commission	16,586,305.66	25,801,021.02	33,569,863.33	75,957,190.00
Petroleum Commission	-	-	-	-
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	<b>24,709,137.49</b>	<b>63,490,285.27</b>	<b>17,392,869.61</b>	<b>105,592,292.37</b>
<b>Ministry of Water Resources and Sanitation</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,676,406.64</b>	<b>718,459.99</b>	<b>2,394,866.63</b>
Water Resources Commission	-	1,676,406.64	718,459.99	2,394,866.63
<b>Ministry of Works and Housing</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>111,796.03</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>111,796.03</b>
Dept. of Rural Housing	-	54,237.43	-	54,237.43
Public Servants Housing Loans Scheme Board	-	56,766.60	-	56,766.60
Public Works Department	-	792.00	-	792.00
<b>Ministry of Railway Development</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,639,506.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,639,506.00</b>
Ghana Railway Development Authority	-	1,639,506.00	-	1,639,506.00
<b>Ministry of Roads and Highways</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,008,495.54</b>	<b>11,880.00</b>	<b>10,020,375.54</b>
Ghana Highway Authority	-	9,783,270.54	-	9,783,270.54
Department of Feeder Roads	-	27,720.00	11,880.00	39,600.00
Department of Urban Roads	-	197,505.00	-	197,505.00
<b>Ministry of Communications</b>	<b>1,707,340.30</b>	<b>5,262,810.29</b>	<b>3,962,914.78</b>	<b>10,933,065.38</b>
Ghana Meteorological Agency	1,041.93	600,444.03	1,403,467.22	2,044,953.17
Postal and Courier Services Regulatory Commission	-	304,628.87	-	304,628.87
Ghana-India Kofi Annan Centre of Excellence	-	1,642,588.20	-	1,642,588.20
National Information Technology Agency (NITA)	1,706,298.38	853,149.19	2,559,447.57	5,118,895.14
Data Protection Commission	-	1,862,000.00	-	1,862,000.00
<b>Ministry of Transport</b>	<b>23,001,797.19</b>	<b>44,791,270.77</b>	<b>12,699,614.84</b>	<b>80,492,682.80</b>
Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority	23,001,797.19	44,668,070.77	12,699,614.84	80,369,482.80
Govt. Technical Training Centre	-	123,200.00	-	123,200.00

**APPENDIX 11B: 2019 INTERNALLY GENERATED FUNDS RETENTION (EXPENDITURE) BREAKDOWN BY MDAS**

<b>Sector/Ministry/Department/Agency</b>	<b>Compensation of Employees</b>	<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>SOCIAL SECTOR</b>	<b>284,790,116.65</b>	<b>2,597,250,136.15</b>	<b>532,024,340.48</b>	<b>3,414,064,593.28</b>
<b>Ministry of Education</b>	<b>86,869,137.76</b>	<b>1,156,109,701.06</b>	<b>312,225,722.70</b>	<b>1,555,204,561.52</b>
<b>GES and Others</b>	-	260,689,805.50	2,102,460.00	262,792,265.50
Ghana Education Service	-	244,765,774.00	-	244,765,774.00
Ghana Library Authority	-	299,243.00	-	299,243.00
Centre for National Distance Learning and Open Schooling	-	1,200.00	-	1,200.00
Council for Technical and Vocational Education Training	-	1,791,600.00	447,900.00	2,239,500.00
National Service Secretariat	-	8,644,894.23	-	8,644,894.23
Ghana Book Devt. Council	-	103,040.00	154,560.00	257,600.00
National Film and Television Institute (NAFTI)	-	5,084,054.21	1,500,000.00	6,584,054.21
West African Examination Council (National)	-	-	-	-
<b>Universities</b>	<b>45,845,266.45</b>	<b>634,072,465.45</b>	<b>250,996,457.54</b>	<b>930,914,189.43</b>
University of Ghana	17,249,937.78	238,624,139.29	31,624,885.93	287,498,963.00
University of Education, Winneba	-	123,550,187.07	52,950,080.17	176,500,267.25
Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology	26,295,453.67	136,670,110.06	64,855,016.27	227,820,580.00
University of Cape Coast	-	75,192,564.78	50,128,376.52	125,320,941.30
University of Mines and Technology	-	10,067,103.51	4,314,472.91	14,381,576.42
University of Energy and Natural Resources	619,575.00	7,434,900.00	4,337,025.00	12,391,500.00
University for Development Studies	-	23,831,200.00	-	23,831,200.00
University of Health and Allied Sciences	-	3,579,520.73	3,579,520.73	7,159,041.47
University of Professional Studies	1,680,300.00	15,122,740.00	39,207,080.00	56,010,120.00
<b>Technical Universities and Polytechnics</b>	<b>20,410,766.39</b>	<b>87,534,590.11</b>	<b>32,288,249.96</b>	<b>140,233,606.46</b>
Accra Technical University	2,549,791.93	23,585,575.32	5,737,031.84	31,872,399.09
Kumasi Technical University	-	16,859,157.00	7,225,353.00	24,084,510.00
Tamale Technical University	789,978.99	4,739,873.93	2,369,936.97	7,899,789.89
Koforidua Technical University	8,765,662.48	8,500,000.00	1,386,907.44	18,652,569.92
Ho Technical University	6,729,928.72	2,749,430.37	568,939.91	10,048,299.00
Bolgatanga Polytechnic	-	2,363,827.34	-	2,363,827.34
Cape Coast Technical University	-	7,779,720.00	-	7,779,720.00
Sunyani Technical University	1,527,624.96	8,147,333.12	3,055,249.92	12,730,208.00
Takoradi Technical University	47,779.32	11,897,051.56	11,944,830.88	23,889,661.77
Wa Polytechnic	-	912,621.46	-	912,621.46
<b>Colleges of Education</b>	<b>20,613,104.92</b>	<b>146,527,797.77</b>	<b>26,838,555.20</b>	<b>193,979,457.89</b>
<b>Specialised Institutions</b>	-	<b>27,285,042.24</b>	-	<b>27,285,042.24</b>
National Accreditation Board	-	5,311,284.00	-	5,311,284.00
Ghana Institute of Languages	-	3,714,100.00	-	3,714,100.00
Ghana Institute of Journalism	-	18,259,658.24	-	18,259,658.24
<b>Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations</b>	<b>12,892,416.54</b>	<b>25,701,791.15</b>	<b>46,357,337.51</b>	<b>84,951,545.20</b>
Management Dev. & Productivity Institute (MDPI)	-	709,701.00	-	709,701.00
National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI)	51,816.60	6,507,789.41	697,029.99	7,256,636.00
Opportunities Industrialization Centre(OIC)	-	936,467.74	-	936,467.74
National Pension Regulatory Authority	12,840,599.94	16,601,565.00	44,950,606.52	74,392,771.46
<b>Ministry of Youth and Sports</b>	-	<b>977,428.20</b>	-	<b>977,428.20</b>
National Sports Authority	-	950,784.00	-	950,784.00
National Youth Authority	-	26,644.20	-	26,644.20
<b>Ministry of Health</b>	<b>185,028,562.34</b>	<b>1,414,439,686.13</b>	<b>173,441,280.27</b>	<b>1,772,909,528.74</b>
Ministry of Health(HO)	-	-	-	-
Ghana Health Service(Health Facilities)	-	800,915,549.99	42,153,450.00	843,068,999.99
Biomedical Engineering Unit	-	48,210.00	-	48,210.00
<b>Teaching Hospitals:</b>	<b>44,646,069.44</b>	<b>198,268,653.25</b>	<b>23,148,582.47</b>	<b>266,063,305.15</b>
Korlebu Teaching Hospital	23,343,174.37	85,202,586.45	8,170,111.03	116,715,871.85
a. Ghana Radiotherapy	346,865.50	2,442,373.52	801,325.40	3,590,564.42
b.National Cardiothoracic Centre	3,890,599.76	12,732,871.94	1,061,072.66	17,684,544.36
c.National Blood Bank	748,149.01	4,709,761.06	1,068,869.93	6,526,780.00
Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital	10,459,880.53	57,187,469.22	5,091,736.00	72,739,085.75
Cape Coast Teaching Hospital	2,438,759.90	18,900,389.21	3,048,449.87	24,387,598.98
Tamale Teaching Hospital	3,418,640.37	17,093,201.86	3,907,017.57	24,418,859.80
<b>Regulatory Agencies:</b>	<b>23,491,259.01</b>	<b>41,128,139.69</b>	<b>22,937,498.73</b>	<b>87,556,897.43</b>
Food and Drugs Authority	12,035,885.55	14,538,232.38	5,470,857.07	32,044,975.00
Medical and Dental Council	4,539,118.22	6,052,157.63	4,539,118.22	15,130,394.06
Pharmacy Council	764,981.26	5,308,647.58	2,300,000.00	8,373,628.84
Ghana College of Pharmacists	198,000.00	250,800.00	76,371.65	525,171.65
Nursing and Midwifery Council of Ghana(NMwCG)	3,790,168.50	11,373,810.19	8,116,681.61	23,280,660.30
Traditional Medicine Practice Council	380,380.38	760,760.76	126,793.46	1,267,934.60
Ghana Psychology Council	92,805.10	162,531.15	243,796.72	499,132.98
Health Facilities Regulatory Agency	1,689,920.00	2,681,200.00	2,063,880.00	6,435,000.00
<b>Subvented Agencies:</b>	<b>1,039,241.32</b>	<b>25,410,928.87</b>	<b>4,089,465.98</b>	<b>30,539,636.17</b>
Centre for Scientific Research into Plant Medicine	-	14,980,456.12	-	14,980,456.12
Ghana College of Physicians and Surgeons	392,813.04	7,401,413.80	2,400,000.00	10,194,226.84
Allied Health Professional Council	338,428.28	1,128,094.26	789,665.98	2,256,188.52
Ghana Institute of Clinical Genetics	-	54,962.72	52,800.00	107,762.72
College of Nurses and Midwives	198,000.00	1,665,570.13	847,000.00	2,710,570.13
St John Ambulance	-	167,688.71	-	167,688.71
Ghana Red Cross Society	110,000.00	12,743.13	-	122,743.13
<b>Psychiatric Hospitals:</b>	<b>1,485,375.28</b>	<b>7,108,266.90</b>	<b>610,280.08</b>	<b>9,203,922.26</b>
Pantang Hospital	858,209.68	3,988,150.89	201,931.69	5,048,292.26
Accra Psychiatric Hospital	400,000.36	1,540,251.40	258,348.24	2,198,600.00
Ankafu Hospital	227,165.23	1,579,864.61	150,000.15	1,957,030.00
<b>Others</b>	<b>114,366,617.29</b>	<b>341,559,937.44</b>	<b>80,502,003.01</b>	<b>536,428,557.75</b>
Health Training Institutions	15,675,018.87	135,484,397.45	51,233,569.37	202,392,985.69
Christian Health Associations of Ghana (CHAG)	98,691,598.43	206,075,540.00	29,268,433.64	334,035,572.06
<b>Min. of Gender, Children and Social Protection</b>	-	21,529.61	-	21,529.61
Etua Sutherland Children's Park	-	21,529.61	-	21,529.61
<b>PUBLIC SAFETY SECTOR</b>	<b>15,856,452.88</b>	<b>74,648,441.92</b>	<b>17,674,693.83</b>	<b>108,179,588.63</b>
<b>Min. of Justice and Attorney Generals Dept.</b>	<b>6,244,862.25</b>	<b>21,677,964.34</b>	<b>3,405,092.40</b>	<b>31,327,919.00</b>
Council for Law Reporting	-	495,000.00	-	495,000.00
Registrar General's Department	-	13,920,299.28	2,080,044.72	16,000,344.00
Office of the Copyright Administrator	-	995,725.38	607,149.62	1,602,875.00
General Legal Council(Ghana School of Law)	6,244,862.25	6,266,939.68	717,898.06	13,229,700.00
<b>Ministry of Defence</b>	-	19,384,780.00	-	19,384,780.00
37 Military Hospital	-	19,384,780.00	-	19,384,780.00
<b>Judicial Service</b>	<b>7,281,835.61</b>	<b>13,867,227.63</b>	<b>1,893,182.74</b>	<b>23,042,245.98</b>
Judicial Service	7,281,835.61	13,867,227.63	1,893,182.74	23,042,245.98
<b>Ministry of Interior</b>	<b>2,329,755.02</b>	<b>19,718,469.95</b>	<b>12,376,418.68</b>	<b>34,424,643.65</b>
Narcotics Control Board	-	150,000.00	147,000.00	297,000.00
Gaming Commission	2,329,755.02	3,055,667.00	4,854,873.12	10,240,295.14
Ghana Immigration Service	-	11,061,818.34	7,374,545.57	18,436,363.91
Ghana National Fire Service	-	-	-	-
Ghana Prisons Service	-	43,140.00	-	43,140.00
Police Hospital	-	5,407,844.61	-	5,407,844.61
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>510,829,461.24</b>	<b>3,197,907,125.94</b>	<b>717,836,666.55</b>	<b>4,426,573,253.73</b>

**APPENDIX 11C: MEDIUM TERM NON-TAX REVENUE PROJECTIONS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES (GH¢'000)**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>LODGEMENT:</b>	<b>1,639,622.00</b>	<b>1,880,526.91</b>	<b>2,079,588.84</b>	<b>2,339,319.13</b>
<b>1. Property Income</b>	<b>110,493.92</b>	<b>121,043.31</b>	<b>132,647.64</b>	<b>145,552.82</b>
a. Dividend	85,073.12	93,580.43	102,938.48	113,345.56
b. Rent( Land, Building, Bungalo	10,948.28	11,543.11	12,197.42	12,925.08
c. Interest( CAGD Loans)	14,472.51	15,919.76	17,511.74	19,282.18
<b>2. Sale of Goods and Services</b>	<b>404,973.93</b>	<b>485,254.88</b>	<b>539,125.03</b>	<b>631835.3203</b>
<b>3. Fines, Penalty and Forfeiture</b>	<b>53,765.24</b>	<b>61,908.34</b>	<b>71,648.52</b>	<b>79,848.30</b>
<b>4. Other Income</b>	<b>1,070,388.92</b>	<b>1,212,320.38</b>	<b>1,336,167.66</b>	<b>1,482,082.69</b>
a. National Lottery Authority	100,012.23	110,013.45	121,014.80	133,116.28
b. National Communications Aut	90,053.83	99,059.22	108,965.14	119,861.65
c. Yield from Capping	282,197.86	345,310.21	382,456.47	433,000.39
d. Luxury Vehicle Levy	598,125.00	657,937.50	723,731.25	796,104.38
<b>RETENTION:</b>	<b>4,426,573.22</b>	<b>4,556,891.53</b>	<b>5,103,312.50</b>	<b>5,958,675.73</b>
1. Education	1,555,204.53	1,422,058.32	1,562,329.97	1,743,024.54
2. Health	1,772,909.53	1,940,938.49	2,144,356.65	2,540,827.97
3. Other MDAs	1,098,459.16	1,193,894.73	1,396,625.89	1,674,823.21
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>6,066,195.22</b>	<b>6,437,418.44</b>	<b>7,182,901.35</b>	<b>8,297,994.85</b>

**APPENDIX 12: GOVERNMENT MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT PARLIAMENT'S RECOMMENDATION ON AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT**

S/N	RECOMMENDATION	MEASURES
1	The Controller and Accountant General Department (CAGD) to ensure that full coverage of the GIFMIS is made in order not to waste the investment made in	The Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS) has been rolled out to 336 MDAs, MMDAs, IGF Institutions, Statutory Funds and Donor Funded Projects as of October 2018, indicating full coverage for MDAs and MMDAs. Also, 57 Statutory
		During the year under review a health check of the GIFMIS was undertaken. The health check has helped government to identify operational, functional, system design and performance issues which is being addressed.
2	PAC urges CAGD and MoF to be more proactive by establishing systems to determine companies that are likely to be in default or fold up in order to ensure that what is owed to the people of Ghana is recovered from the assets of those companies before they become defunct	Ministry of Finance has engaged a Consultant to undertake an equity Study which will help assess the recoverability of loans owed by State Owned Enterprises (SOE's) and Joint Venture companies (JVC's).
		The Ministry is also implementing measures to recover outstanding loans due Government and strengthen internal controls over the disbursement and recovery of such loans.
3	CAGD to ensure that measures are put in place to ensure that monies received by the Central Bank on behalf of Government is automatically known by the Controller without the prompting of the Central Bank	CAGD has established a link with BOG through T24 that gives CAGD on-line access to government inflows and outflows into the Treasury Single Account covering the Treasury Main Account and MDAs accounts.
4	The Ministry of Finance to take full advantage of the establishment of the Debt Recovery Desk to ensure that electronic network systems are created to ensure speedy sharing of information between the Ministry and the Controller in order to avoidable misstatement in external loans to engender trust and confidence in future financial statements.	The Debt Management division of the Ministry of Finance has established strong collaboration with the Debt Recovery Desk of CAGD by conducting regularly reconciliation of Government external debt balance to ensure accuracy.
		Also the Ministry records external loan payments on the GIFMIS which enables speedy sharing of information between the Ministry and the Controller for quick reconciliation and accurate reporting.



**APPENDIX 11D: 2020 INTERNALLY GENERATED FUNDS RETENTION (EXPENDITURE) BREAKDOWN BY MDAS**

<b>Sector/Ministry/Department/Agency</b>	<b>Compensation of Employees</b>	<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>ADMINISTRATION SECTOR</b>	<b>20,299,848.99</b>	<b>95,112,482.87</b>	<b>28,159,453.39</b>	<b>143,571,785.26</b>
<b>Office of Government Machinery</b>	<b>9,469,031.22</b>	<b>23,973,253.13</b>	<b>701,409.72</b>	<b>34,143,694.07</b>
Office of the Chief of Staff	-	285,938.07	-	285,938.07
Ghana Investment Promotion Centre	9,469,031.22	7,364,802.06	701,409.72	17,535,243.00
National Identification Authority	-	16,322,513.00	-	16,322,513.00
<b>Office of the Head of Civil Service</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,195,554.42</b>	<b>468,750.00</b>	<b>2,664,304.42</b>
Office of the Head of Civil Service	-	2,161,250.00	468,750.00	2,630,000.00
Public Records & Archives Admin. Dept.	-	34,304.42	-	34,304.42
<b>Ministry of Foreign Affairs &amp; Regional Integration</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32,526,039.15</b>	<b>21,684,026.10</b>	<b>54,210,065.24</b>
Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration (Finance Bureau)	-	1,376,955.92	917,970.62	2,294,926.54
Missions	-	31,149,083.22	20,766,055.48	51,915,138.71
<b>Ministry of Finance</b>	<b>10,830,817.77</b>	<b>17,954,142.14</b>	<b>2,008,215.07</b>	<b>30,793,174.98</b>
Securities and Exchange Commission	10,830,817.77	7,510,883.89	2,008,215.07	20,349,916.74
Institute of Accountancy Training	-	160,625.53	-	160,625.53
Statistical Service	-	-	-	-
Controller and Accountant General's Department (CAGD)	-	10,282,632.71	-	10,282,632.71
<b>Ministry of Information</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,463,494.03</b>	<b>3,297,052.51</b>	<b>21,760,546.53</b>
Ghana Broadcasting Corporation	-	18,463,494.03	3,297,052.51	21,760,546.53
<b>ECONOMIC SECTOR</b>	<b>156,504,325.97</b>	<b>384,895,701.31</b>	<b>146,390,131.11</b>	<b>687,790,158.39</b>
<b>Ministry of Food and Agriculture</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,258,189.93</b>	<b>550,184.70</b>	<b>2,808,374.64</b>
Animal Production Department	-	-	-	-
Grains and Legumes Development Board	-	52,311.60	-	52,311.60
Plant Protection & Regulatory Service	-	825,277.05	550,184.70	1,375,461.76
Veterinary Services Department	-	1,380,601.28	-	1,380,601.28
Human Resource Dev. & Management Directorate	-	-	-	-
<b>Min. of Fisheries &amp; Aquaculture Development</b>	<b>880,600.00</b>	<b>20,186,584.66</b>	<b>15,865,438.63</b>	<b>36,932,623.29</b>
Fisheries Commission	19,721,584.66	15,772,205.63	15,772,205.63	35,493,790.29
National Premix Fuel Secretariat	880,600.00	465,000.00	93,233.00	1,438,833.00
<b>Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources</b>	<b>73,133,304.00</b>	<b>208,452,956.10</b>	<b>36,578,914.86</b>	<b>318,165,174.95</b>
Forestry Commission	-	50,092,563.79	21,468,241.62	71,560,805.41
Lands Commission	-	14,804,928.35	9,869,952.23	24,674,880.58
Minerals Commission	73,133,304.00	27,037,584.00	5,240,721.00	105,411,609.00
Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands	-	116,517,879.96	-	116,517,879.96
<b>Ministry of Trade and Industry</b>	<b>17,614,539.04</b>	<b>39,747,219.71</b>	<b>12,201,046.77</b>	<b>69,562,805.51</b>
Export Promotion Authority	-	100,428.00	-	100,428.00
Ghana Free Zones Board	17,614,539.04	9,529,176.86	1,732,577.61	28,876,293.50
Ghana Standards Authority	-	23,521,566.73	7,840,522.24	31,362,088.97
Ministry of Trade and Industry(HQ)	-	5,148,590.50	2,206,538.79	7,355,129.29
GRATIS Foundation	-	464,100.00	-	464,100.00
National Board For Small Scale Ind(NBSSI)	-	983,357.62	421,408.13	1,404,765.75
<b>Min. of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts</b>	<b>1,647,720.94</b>	<b>12,150,067.05</b>	<b>3,419,728.03</b>	<b>17,217,516.02</b>
Ghana Tourism Authority	1,603,230.05	6,412,920.19	2,672,050.08	10,688,200.32
Hotel, Catering & Tourism Training Institute(HOTCATT)	-	716,826.00	477,884.00	1,194,710.00
National Commission on Culture	-	253,960.58	44,816.59	298,777.16
National Theatre	-	1,871,100.00	75,477.99	1,946,577.99
Abbigromia Theatre Company	-	68,511.80	17,127.95	85,639.75
Ghana Dance Ensemble	-	67,549.87	37,996.80	105,546.67
Ghana Museums & Monuments Board	-	1,910,949.32	-	1,910,949.32
Kwame Nkrumah Memorial Park	-	589,393.20	-	589,393.20
W.E.B. Du Bois Memorial Centre	44,490.90	177,963.59	74,151.50	296,605.98
Folklore Board	-	18,716.54	4,679.14	23,395.68
National Symphony Orchestra	-	62,175.96	15,543.99	77,719.95
<b>Min. of Env., Science, Tech. &amp; Innovation</b>	<b>45,801,092.71</b>	<b>75,643,161.39</b>	<b>43,715,422.92</b>	<b>165,159,677.02</b>
Environmental Protection Agency	45,054,724.34	47,623,240.10	23,988,379.74	116,666,344.18
Biotech. and Nuclear Agric. Res. Institute	-	343,759.40	-	343,759.40
Radiation Protection Institute	-	9,703,795.11	6,469,196.74	16,172,991.86
National Nuclear Research Institute	-	1,872,803.39	802,630.02	2,675,433.41
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	746,368.37	16,010,833.44	12,455,216.42	29,212,418.22
Ghana Atomic Energy Commission	-	88,729.95	-	88,729.95
<b>Ministry of Energy</b>	<b>17,427,069.28</b>	<b>26,457,522.48</b>	<b>34,059,395.20</b>	<b>77,943,986.96</b>
Energy Commission	17,427,069.28	26,457,522.48	34,059,395.20	77,943,986.96
Petroleum Commission	-	-	-	-
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	<b>32,226,131.16</b>	<b>100,401,758.66</b>	<b>66,315,548.81</b>	<b>198,943,438.63</b>
<b>Ministry of Water Resources and Sanitation</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,775,075.14</b>	<b>835,329.48</b>	<b>2,610,404.62</b>
Water Resources Commission	-	1,775,075.14	835,329.48	2,610,404.62
<b>Ministry of Works and Housing</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>127,672.72</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>127,672.72</b>
Dept. of Rural Housing	-	65,084.92	-	65,084.92
Public Servants Housing Loans Scheme Board	-	61,795.80	-	61,795.80
Public Works Department	-	792.00	-	792.00
<b>Ministry of Railway Development</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,598,644.40</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,598,644.40</b>
Ghana Railway Development Authority	-	2,598,644.40	-	2,598,644.40
<b>Ministry of Roads and Highways</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,748,560.01</b>	<b>20,196.00</b>	<b>6,768,756.01</b>
Ghana Highway Authority	-	6,523,236.01	-	6,523,236.01
Department of Feeder Roads	-	47,124.00	20,196.00	67,320.00
Department of Urban Roads	-	178,200.00	-	178,200.00
<b>Ministry of Communications</b>	<b>2,002,792.04</b>	<b>26,504,771.92</b>	<b>49,116,951.83</b>	<b>77,624,515.80</b>
Ghana Meteorological Agency	34,272.00	19,750,371.90	46,164,171.78	65,948,815.68
Postal and Courier Services Regulatory Commission	-	1,985,000.00	-	1,985,000.00
Ghana-India Kofi Annan Centre of Excellence	-	1,736,940.00	-	1,736,940.00
National Information Technology Agency (NITA)	1,968,520.04	984,260.02	2,952,780.06	5,905,560.12
Data Protection Commission	-	2,048,200.00	-	2,048,200.00
<b>Ministry of Transport</b>	<b>30,223,339.12</b>	<b>62,647,034.46</b>	<b>16,343,071.50</b>	<b>109,213,445.08</b>
Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority	30,223,339.12	62,517,674.46	16,343,071.50	109,084,085.08
Govt. Technical Training Centre	-	129,360.00	-	129,360.00



**APPENDIX 11D: 2020 INTERNALLY GENERATED FUNDS RETENTION (EXPENDITURE) BREAKDOWN BY MDAS**

<b>Sector/Ministry/Department/Agency</b>	<b>Compensation of Employees</b>	<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>SOCIAL SECTOR</b>	<b>170,432,946.93</b>	<b>2,770,210,006.98</b>	<b>478,260,698.09</b>	<b>3,418,903,652.01</b>
<b>Ministry of Education</b>	<b>72,927,058.61</b>	<b>1,027,100,396.62</b>	<b>322,030,862.35</b>	<b>1,422,058,317.58</b>
<b>GES and Others</b>	-	<b>27,720,931.04</b>	<b>3,268,827.59</b>	<b>30,989,758.63</b>
Ghana Education Service	-	24,476.58	-	24,476.58
Ghana Library Authority	-	330,640.00	-	330,640.00
Centre for National Distance Learning and Open Schooling	-	960.00	-	960.00
Council for Technical and Vocational Education Training	-	5,374,800.00	1,343,700.00	6,718,500.00
National Service Secretariat	-	15,894,817.00	-	15,894,817.00
Ghana Book Devt. Council	-	140,931.37	146,568.63	287,500.00
National Film and Television Institute (NAFTI)	-	5,954,306.09	1,778,558.96	7,732,865.05
West African Examination Council (NAATI)	-	-	-	-
<b>Universities</b>	<b>51,482,969.52</b>	<b>674,216,139.93</b>	<b>283,828,602.10</b>	<b>1,009,527,711.54</b>
University of Ghana	18,629,932.80	249,714,070.43	34,154,876.80	302,498,880.04
University of Education, Winneba	-	125,993,932.17	57,854,542.36	183,848,474.53
Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology	30,324,745.47	145,109,068.07	79,296,055.54	254,729,869.08
University of Cape Coast	-	83,488,641.99	55,659,094.64	139,147,736.63
University of Mines and Technology	-	12,998,699.45	5,570,871.19	18,569,570.64
University of Energy and Natural Resources	712,511.25	8,550,135.00	4,987,578.75	14,250,225.00
University for Development Studies	-	28,082,140.00	-	28,082,140.00
University of Health and Allied Sciences	-	3,937,472.81	3,937,472.81	7,874,945.62
University of Professional Studies	1,815,780.00	16,341,980.00	42,368,110.00	60,525,870.00
<b>Technical Universities and Polytechnics</b>	<b>21,444,089.09</b>	<b>95,042,376.27</b>	<b>34,933,432.67</b>	<b>151,419,898.02</b>
Accra Technical University	2,677,281.52	24,764,854.09	6,023,883.43	33,466,019.04
Kumasi Technical University	-	19,388,030.55	8,309,155.95	27,697,186.50
Tamale Technical University	811,012.88	4,866,077.31	2,433,038.65	8,110,128.85
Koforidua Technical University	9,000,000.00	10,090,878.31	1,800,000.00	20,890,878.31
Ho Technical University	7,301,620.15	3,118,578.30	617,270.00	11,037,468.45
Bolgatanga Polytechnic	-	2,300,970.00	-	2,300,970.00
Cape Coast Technical University	-	8,462,500.00	-	8,462,500.00
Sunyani Technical University	1,604,006.24	8,554,699.97	3,208,012.20	13,366,718.40
Takoradi Technical University	50,168.29	12,491,904.14	12,542,072.43	25,084,144.86
Wa Polytechnic	-	1,003,883.61	-	1,003,883.61
<b>Other Teaching Institutions</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>230,120,949.38</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>230,120,949.38</b>
Colleges of Education	-	190,079,470.00	-	190,079,470.00
National Accreditation Board	-	7,248,120.00	-	7,248,120.00
Ghana Institute of Languages	-	3,643,160.00	-	3,643,160.00
Ghana Institute of Journalism	-	29,150,199.38	-	29,150,199.38
<b>Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations</b>	<b>14,212,935.79</b>	<b>37,860,470.76</b>	<b>2,320,446.75</b>	<b>54,393,853.30</b>
Management Dev. & Productivity Institute (MDPI)	-	11,121,300.00	-	11,121,300.00
National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI)	56,998.26	6,670,491.32	837,572.42	7,565,062.00
Opportunities Industrialization Centre(OIC)	-	1,219,383.36	-	1,219,383.36
National Pension Regulatory Authority	14,155,937.53	18,849,296.08	1,482,874.33	34,488,107.94
<b>Ministry of Youth and Sports</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,277,852.60</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,277,852.60</b>
National Sports Authority	-	1,258,244.00	-	1,258,244.00
National Youth Authority	-	19,608.60	-	19,608.60
<b>Ministry of Health</b>	<b>83,292,952.54</b>	<b>1,703,736,147.91</b>	<b>153,909,388.99</b>	<b>1,940,938,489.44</b>
Ministry of Health(HQ)	-	-	-	-
Ghana Health Service(Health Facilities)	-	860,385,295.67	46,862,383.98	907,247,679.65
Biomedical Engineering Unit	-	55,440.00	-	55,440.00
<b>Teaching Hospitals:</b>	<b>48,463,441.38</b>	<b>225,532,489.37</b>	<b>25,627,164.71</b>	<b>299,623,095.46</b>
Korlebu Teaching Hospital	25,492,862.79	91,048,949.19	8,722,501.98	125,264,313.96
a.Ghana Radiotherapy	381,652.05	2,181,721.15	1,201,988.10	3,765,261.30
b.National Cardiothoracic Centre	4,234,318.60	13,857,769.95	1,154,814.16	19,246,902.71
c.National Blood Bank	24,840.39	7,403,428.21	1,850,857.05	9,279,125.66
Korlevo Ankye Teaching Hospital	10,967,275.03	65,428,870.83	4,825,516.36	81,221,662.22
Cape Coast Teaching Hospital	3,199,559.07	24,796,582.76	3,999,448.83	31,995,590.65
Tamale Teaching Hospital	4,163,033.45	20,815,167.27	3,872,038.23	28,850,238.96
<b>Regulatory Agencies:</b>	<b>15,360,812.52</b>	<b>60,841,152.58</b>	<b>20,146,658.56</b>	<b>96,348,623.66</b>
Food and Drugs Authority	-	22,551,050.51	-	22,551,050.51
Medical and Dental Council	7,844,469.00	10,459,292.00	7,844,469.00	26,148,230.00
Pharmacy Council	-	8,792,310.29	-	8,792,310.29
Ghana College of Pharmacists	378,365.67	479,731.54	145,525.26	1,003,622.47
Nursing and Midwifery Council of Ghana(NMwCG)	4,667,986.31	13,858,516.87	10,009,746.82	28,536,250.00
Traditional Medicine Practice Council	471,191.53	942,383.07	151,386.63	1,564,961.22
Ghana Psychology Council	-	143,768.31	215,652.47	359,420.78
Health Facilities Regulatory Agency	1,998,800.00	3,614,100.00	1,779,878.39	7,392,778.39
<b>Subvented Agencies:</b>	<b>845,410.65</b>	<b>23,635,065.73</b>	<b>2,048,051.95</b>	<b>26,528,528.33</b>
Centre for Scientific Research into Plant Medicine	-	17,260,143.91	-	17,260,143.91
Ghana College of Physicians and Surgeons	68,735.42	3,808,432.98	-	3,877,168.40
Allied Health Professional Council	521,475.24	929,986.20	1,238,051.10	2,689,512.54
Ghana Institute of Clinical Genetics	-	68,590.24	47,700.85	116,291.09
College of Nurses and Midwives	145,200.00	1,346,142.26	762,300.00	2,253,642.26
St. John Ambulance	-	196,859.87	-	196,859.87
Ghana Red Cross Society	110,000.00	24,910.27	-	134,910.27
<b>Psychiatric Hospitals:</b>	<b>1,325,341.21</b>	<b>9,860,960.94</b>	<b>311,844.99</b>	<b>11,498,147.14</b>
Pantang Hospital	1,325,341.21	6,158,938.58	311,844.99	7,796,124.78
Accra Psychiatric Hospital	-	776,711.36	-	776,711.36
Ankafu Hospital	-	2,925,311.00	-	2,925,311.00
<b>Others</b>	<b>17,297,946.78</b>	<b>523,425,743.62</b>	<b>58,913,284.80</b>	<b>599,636,975.20</b>
Health Training Institutions	17,297,946.78	150,119,253.62	58,913,284.80	226,330,485.20
Christian Health Associations of Ghana (CHAG)	-	373,306,490.00	-	373,306,490.00
<b>Min. of Gender, Children and Social Protection</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>235,139.09</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>235,139.09</b>
Etua Sutherland Children's Park	-	235,139.09	-	235,139.09
<b>PUBLIC SAFETY SECTOR</b>	<b>9,806,428.23</b>	<b>78,287,914.34</b>	<b>19,588,155.79</b>	<b>107,682,498.35</b>
<b>Min. of Justice and Attorney General's Dept.</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,828,704.78</b>	<b>1,931,019.50</b>	<b>22,759,724.28</b>
Council for Law Reporting	-	504,102.28	-	504,102.28
Registrar General's Department	-	10,160,338.50	1,518,211.50	11,678,550.00
Office of the Copyright Administrator	-	1,238,424.00	412,808.00	1,651,232.00
General Legal Council(Ghana School of Law)	-	8,925,840.00	-	8,925,840.00
<b>Ministry of Defence</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,512,690.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,512,690.00</b>
37 Military Hospital	-	20,512,690.00	-	20,512,690.00
<b>Judicial Service</b>	<b>7,883,402.34</b>	<b>12,990,477.66</b>	<b>2,341,748.05</b>	<b>23,215,628.05</b>
Judicial Service	7,883,402.34	12,990,477.66	2,341,748.05	23,215,628.05
<b>Ministry of Interior</b>	<b>1,923,025.89</b>	<b>23,956,041.90</b>	<b>15,315,388.23</b>	<b>41,194,456.02</b>
Narcotics Control Board	-	180,000.00	133,500.00	313,500.00
Gaming Commission	1,923,025.89	3,515,009.18	5,314,274.83	10,752,309.89
Ghana Immigration Service	-	14,801,420.11	9,867,613.41	24,669,033.52
Ghana National Fire Service	-	-	-	-
Ghana Prisons Service	-	51,768.00	-	51,768.00
Police Hospital	-	5,407,844.61	-	5,407,844.61
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>389,269,681.29</b>	<b>3,428,907,864.16</b>	<b>738,713,987.19</b>	<b>4,556,891,532.64</b>

**APPENDIX 11E: 2021 INTERNALLY GENERATED FUNDS RETENTION (EXPENDITURE) BREAKDOWN BY MDAS**

<b>Sector/Ministry/Department/Agency</b>	<b>Compensation of Employees</b>	<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>ADMINISTRATION SECTOR</b>	<b>27,657,269.01</b>	<b>110,626,420.77</b>	<b>30,398,569.72</b>	<b>168,682,259.50</b>
<b>Office of Government Machinery</b>	<b>11,358,647.11</b>	<b>29,158,903.27</b>	<b>841,381.51</b>	<b>41,358,931.89</b>
Office of the Chief of Staff	-	296,040.03	-	296,040.03
Ghana Investment Promotion Centre	11,358,647.11	8,834,503.24	841,381.51	21,034,531.86
National Identification Authority	-	20,028,360.00	-	20,028,360.00
<b>Office of the Head of Civil Service</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,319,398.56</b>	<b>552,500.00</b>	<b>2,871,898.56</b>
Office of the Head of Civil Service	-	2,288,500.00	552,500.00	2,841,000.00
Public Records & Archives Admin. Dept.	-	30,898.56	-	30,898.56
<b>Ministry of Foreign Affairs &amp; Regional Integration</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35,910,582.93</b>	<b>24,607,055.29</b>	<b>60,517,638.21</b>
Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration (Finance Bureau)	-	1,537,791.38	1,025,194.25	2,562,985.64
Missions	-	34,372,791.55	23,581,861.03	57,954,652.58
<b>Ministry of Finance</b>	<b>16,298,621.90</b>	<b>22,282,129.71</b>	<b>2,069,254.44</b>	<b>40,650,006.05</b>
Securities and Exchange Commission	16,298,621.90	9,521,364.79	2,069,254.44	27,889,241.13
Institute of Accountancy Training	-	215,953.02	-	215,953.02
Statistical Service	-	-	-	-
Controller and Accountant General's Department (CAGD)	-	12,544,811.90	-	12,544,811.90
<b>Ministry of Information</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,955,406.31</b>	<b>2,328,378.48</b>	<b>23,283,784.79</b>
Ghana Broadcasting Corporation	-	20,955,406.31	2,328,378.48	23,283,784.79
<b>ECONOMIC SECTOR</b>	<b>177,042,216.74</b>	<b>424,170,441.87</b>	<b>221,113,810.39</b>	<b>822,326,469.00</b>
<b>Ministry of Food and Agriculture</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,517,798.59</b>	<b>633,677.73</b>	<b>3,151,476.31</b>
Animal Production Department	-	-	-	-
Grains and Legumes Development Board	-	48,620.00	-	48,620.00
Plant Protection & Regulatory Service	-	950,516.59	633,677.73	1,584,194.31
Veterinary Services Department	-	1,518,662.00	-	1,518,662.00
Human Resource Dev. & Management Directorate	-	-	-	-
<b>Min. of Fisheries &amp; Aquaculture Development</b>	<b>891,000.00</b>	<b>22,204,484.66</b>	<b>17,851,562.93</b>	<b>40,947,047.59</b>
Fisheries Commission	-	21,721,584.66	17,772,205.63	39,493,790.29
National Premix Fuel Secretariat	891,000.00	482,900.00	79,357.30	1,453,257.30
<b>Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources</b>	<b>88,154,662.40</b>	<b>184,632,188.67</b>	<b>74,826,275.86</b>	<b>347,613,126.92</b>
Forestry Commission	-	13,849,547.36	59,355,190.33	73,204,737.69
Lands Commission	-	16,578,558.76	11,052,372.51	27,630,931.27
Minerals Commission	88,154,662.40	28,034,414.59	4,418,713.01	120,607,790.00
Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands	-	126,169,667.96	-	126,169,667.96
<b>Ministry of Trade and Industry</b>	<b>17,432,869.25</b>	<b>47,351,159.96</b>	<b>17,679,172.23</b>	<b>82,463,201.44</b>
Export Promotion Authority	-	125,928.00	-	125,928.00
Ghana Free Zones Board	17,432,869.25	9,430,896.48	1,714,708.45	28,578,474.18
Ghana Standards Authority	-	27,721,729.00	11,880,741.00	39,602,470.00
Ministry of Trade and Industry(HQ)	-	7,369,603.50	3,158,401.50	10,528,005.00
GRATIS Foundation	-	543,920.00	-	543,920.00
National Board For Small Scale Ind(NBSSI)	-	2,159,082.98	925,321.28	3,084,404.26
<b>Min. of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts</b>	<b>2,475,353.70</b>	<b>17,740,098.84</b>	<b>5,014,309.46</b>	<b>25,229,762.00</b>
Ghana Tourism Authority	2,400,849.60	9,603,398.40	4,001,416.00	16,005,664.00
Hotel, Catering & Tourism Training Institute(HOTCATT)	-	788,508.60	525,672.40	1,314,181.00
National Commission on Culture	-	235,287.00	78,429.00	313,716.00
National Theatre	-	2,058,210.20	83,025.80	2,141,236.00
Abbigroma Theatre Company	-	75,360.00	18,840.00	94,200.00
Ghana Dance Ensemble	-	88,659.20	22,164.80	110,824.00
Ghana Museums & Monuments Board	-	3,989,300.00	-	3,989,300.00
Kwame Nkrumah Memorial Park	-	518,575.04	139,391.96	657,967.00
W.E.B. Du Bois Memorial Centre	74,504.10	298,016.40	124,173.50	496,694.00
Folklore Board	-	19,496.00	4,874.00	24,370.00
National Symphony Orchestra	-	65,288.00	16,322.00	81,610.00
<b>Min. of Env., Science, Tech. &amp; Innovation</b>	<b>49,884,179.34</b>	<b>121,935,439.50</b>	<b>71,091,976.89</b>	<b>242,911,595.74</b>
Environmental Protection Agency	49,054,724.34	52,667,345.82	34,988,379.74	136,710,449.90
Biotech. and Nuclear Agric. Res. Institute	-	391,195.98	-	391,195.98
Radiation Protection Institute	-	48,945,373.24	20,976,588.53	69,921,961.77
National Nuclear Research Institute	-	2,453,867.06	1,051,657.31	3,505,524.37
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	829,455.00	17,395,532.47	14,075,351.31	32,300,338.79
Ghana Atomic Energy Commission	-	82,124.93	-	82,124.93
<b>Ministry of Energy</b>	<b>18,204,152.05</b>	<b>27,789,271.65</b>	<b>34,016,835.30</b>	<b>80,010,259.00</b>
Energy Commission	18,204,152.05	27,789,271.65	34,016,835.30	80,010,259.00
Petroleum Commission	-	-	-	-
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	<b>2,147,414.22</b>	<b>167,960,899.08</b>	<b>52,586,006.70</b>	<b>222,694,320.00</b>
<b>Ministry of Water Resources and Sanitation</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,871,399.08</b>	<b>921,733.87</b>	<b>2,793,132.95</b>
Water Resources Commission	-	1,871,399.08	921,733.87	2,793,132.95
<b>Ministry of Works and Housing</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>147,568.72</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>147,568.72</b>
Dept. of Rural Housing	-	78,752.52	-	78,752.52
Public Servants Housing Loans Scheme Board	-	68,026.20	-	68,026.20
Public Works Department	-	790.00	-	790.00
<b>Ministry of Railway Development</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,858,510.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,858,510.00</b>
Ghana Railway Development Authority	-	2,858,510.00	-	2,858,510.00
<b>Ministry of Roads and Highways</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,658,308.33</b>	<b>24,750.00</b>	<b>6,683,058.33</b>
Ghana Highway Authority	-	6,386,706.88	-	6,386,706.88
Department of Feeder Roads	-	57,750.00	24,750.00	82,500.00
Department of Urban Roads	-	213,851.45	-	213,851.45
<b>Ministry of Communications</b>	<b>2,111,429.22</b>	<b>28,596,794.95</b>	<b>51,639,522.83</b>	<b>82,347,747.00</b>
Ghana Meteorological Agency	35,985.00	20,737,892.00	48,472,379.00	69,246,256.00
Postal and Courier Services Regulatory Commission	-	2,382,100.00	-	2,382,100.00
Ghana-India Kofi Annan Centre of Excellence	-	2,365,308.34	-	2,365,308.34
National Information Technology Agency (NITA)	2,111,429.22	1,055,714.61	3,167,143.83	6,334,287.66
Data Protection Commission	-	2,055,780.00	-	2,055,780.00
<b>Ministry of Transport</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>127,828,318.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>127,828,318.00</b>
Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority	-	127,692,490.00	-	127,692,490.00
Govt. Technical Training Centre	-	135,828.00	-	135,828.00

**APPENDIX 11E: 2021 INTERNALLY GENERATED FUNDS RETENTION (EXPENDITURE) BREAKDOWN BY MDAS**

<b>Sector/Ministry/Department/Agency</b>	<b>Compensation of Employees</b>	<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>SOCIAL SECTOR</b>	<b>199,350,208.54</b>	<b>3,019,894,723.51</b>	<b>549,781,819.89</b>	<b>3,769,026,751.93</b>
<b>Ministry of Education</b>	<b>76,830,457.69</b>	<b>1,121,556,283.28</b>	<b>363,943,227.16</b>	<b>1,562,329,968.13</b>
<b>GES and Others</b>	-	<b>35,245,224.98</b>	<b>4,409,316.94</b>	<b>39,654,541.92</b>
Ghana Education Service	-	18,357.43	-	18,357.43
Ghana Library Authority	-	342,620.00	-	342,620.00
Centre for National Distance Learning and Open Schooling	-	770.00	-	770.00
Council for Technical and Vocational Education Training	-	8,062,200.00	2,015,550.00	10,077,750.00
National Service Secretariat	-	19,288,360.43	-	19,288,360.43
Ghana Book Devt. Council	-	119,600.00	179,400.00	299,000.00
National Film and Television Institute (NAFTI)	-	7,413,317.12	2,214,366.94	9,627,684.06
West African Examination Council (National)	-	-	-	-
<b>Universities</b>	<b>56,059,857.06</b>	<b>710,698,778.49</b>	<b>327,660,376.28</b>	<b>1,094,419,011.82</b>
University of Ghana	22,492,926.08	275,485,477.48	37,570,364.48	335,548,768.04
University of Education, Winneba	-	147,638,421.70	63,273,609.30	210,912,031.00
Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology	30,840,982.74	153,171,249.44	81,285,883.64	265,298,115.81
University of Cape Coast	-	55,952,457.21	83,928,685.81	139,881,143.02
University of Mines and Technology	-	16,529,743.08	7,084,175.60	23,613,918.68
University of Energy and Natural Resources	819,387.94	9,832,655.25	5,735,715.56	16,387,758.75
University for Development Studies	-	30,634,266.76	-	30,634,266.76
University of Health and Allied Sciences	-	4,295,424.88	4,295,424.88	8,590,849.76
University of Professional Studies	1,906,560.30	17,159,082.70	44,486,517.00	63,552,160.00
<b>Technical Universities and Polytechnics</b>	<b>20,770,600.63</b>	<b>112,644,660.66</b>	<b>31,873,533.94</b>	<b>165,288,795.23</b>
Accra Technical University	-	34,135,339.42	-	34,135,339.42
Kumasi Technical University	-	23,265,636.66	9,970,987.14	33,236,623.80
Tamale Technical University	838,978.85	5,033,873.08	2,642,783.37	8,515,635.29
Koforidua Technical University	9,652,216.29	11,745,567.42	2,000,000.00	23,397,783.71
Ho Technical University	8,542,522.27	3,980,266.00	722,174.35	13,244,962.62
Bolgatanga Polytechnic	-	2,531,070.00	-	2,531,070.00
Cape Coast Technical University	-	8,749,702.00	-	8,749,702.00
Sunyani Technical University	1,684,206.51	8,982,434.77	3,368,413.04	14,035,054.32
Takoradi Technical University	52,676.70	13,116,499.35	13,169,176.05	26,338,352.10
Wa Polytechnic	-	1,104,271.97	-	1,104,271.97
<b>Other Teaching Institutions</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>262,967,619.15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>262,967,619.15</b>
Colleges of Education	-	213,346,580.00	-	213,346,580.00
National Accreditation Board	-	6,803,280.00	-	6,803,280.00
Ghana Institute of Languages	-	4,007,480.00	-	4,007,480.00
Ghana Institute of Journalism	-	38,810,279.15	-	38,810,279.15
<b>Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations</b>	<b>16,381,681.09</b>	<b>41,771,988.86</b>	<b>3,707,267.05</b>	<b>61,860,937.00</b>
Management Dev. & Productivity Institute (MDPI)	-	12,233,430.00	-	12,233,430.00
National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI)	62,698.09	6,837,253.60	1,043,365.31	7,943,317.00
Opportunities Industrialization Centre(OIC)	-	1,602,550.26	-	1,602,550.26
National Pension Regulatory Authority	16,318,983.00	21,098,755.00	2,663,901.74	40,081,639.74
<b>Ministry of Youth and Sports</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>450,370.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>450,370.00</b>
National Sports Authority	-	398,900.00	-	398,900.00
National Youth Authority	-	51,470.00	-	51,470.00
<b>Ministry of Health</b>	<b>106,138,069.76</b>	<b>1,856,087,253.75</b>	<b>182,131,325.68</b>	<b>2,144,356,649.19</b>
Ministry of Health(HO)	-	-	-	-
Ghana Health Service(Health Facilities)	-	887,006,539.00	49,842,449.42	936,848,988.42
Biomedical Engineering Unit	-	60,990.00	-	60,990.00
<b>Teaching Hospitals:</b>	<b>55,373,683.44</b>	<b>266,628,160.28</b>	<b>35,651,270.29</b>	<b>357,653,114.01</b>
Korlebu Teaching Hospital	27,335,365.63	98,774,084.55	9,467,377.97	135,576,828.16
a.Ghana Radiotherapy	823,070.81	5,134,181.41	3,535,754.87	9,493,007.09
b.National Cardiothoracic Centre	4,508,445.24	14,754,911.70	1,229,575.98	20,492,932.92
c.National Blood Bank	19,202.76	11,407,614.21	3,101,903.55	14,528,720.52
Korlevo Ankyte Teaching Hospital	12,882,770.50	75,901,489.33	6,657,955.04	95,442,214.87
Cape Coast Teaching Hospital	4,229,722.39	32,780,348.49	5,287,152.98	42,297,223.86
Tamale Teaching Hospital	5,575,106.12	27,875,530.59	6,371,549.89	39,822,186.60
<b>Regulatory Agencies:</b>	<b>22,787,884.57</b>	<b>75,158,815.62</b>	<b>28,153,249.00</b>	<b>126,099,949.19</b>
Food and Drugs Authority	-	27,134,170.00	-	27,134,170.00
Medical and Dental Council	12,074,705.00	16,639,809.19	12,074,705.00	40,789,219.19
Pharmacy Council	-	8,968,156.49	-	8,968,156.49
Ghana College of Pharmacists	766,177.10	971,439.40	294,683.50	2,032,300.00
Nursing and Midwifery Council of Ghana(NMwCG)	5,886,864.36	17,303,625.78	12,623,436.52	35,813,926.66
Traditional Medicine Practice Council	1,746,938.11	34,938.76	5,823.13	1,787,700.00
Ghana Psychology Council	-	202,576.00	303,870.95	506,446.95
Health Facilities Regulatory Agency	2,313,200.00	3,904,100.00	2,850,729.90	9,068,029.90
<b>Subvented Agencies:</b>	<b>977,823.95</b>	<b>27,981,639.06</b>	<b>2,504,374.53</b>	<b>31,463,837.54</b>
Centre for Scientific Research into Plant Medicine	-	20,673,144.45	-	20,673,144.45
Ghana College of Physicians and Surgeons	75,627.83	4,175,732.17	-	4,251,360.00
Allied Health Professional Council	599,696.34	1,069,483.58	1,486,150.08	3,155,330.00
Ghana Institute of Clinical Genetics	-	50,067.07	38,125.68	88,192.74
College of Nurses and Midwives	181,499.77	1,773,361.45	980,098.78	2,934,960.00
St John Ambulance	-	214,185.09	-	214,185.09
Ghana Red Cross Society	121,000.00	25,665.25	-	146,665.25
<b>Psychiatric Hospitals:</b>	<b>1,659,113.13</b>	<b>12,775,632.93</b>	<b>390,379.56</b>	<b>14,825,125.63</b>
Pantang Hospital	1,659,113.13	7,709,996.32	390,379.56	9,759,489.01
Accra Psychiatric Hospital	-	970,981.62	-	970,981.62
Ankaful Hospital	-	4,094,655.00	-	4,094,655.00
<b>Others</b>	<b>25,339,564.67</b>	<b>586,475,476.85</b>	<b>65,589,602.88</b>	<b>677,404,644.40</b>
Health Training Institutions	25,339,564.67	180,838,336.85	65,589,602.88	271,767,504.40
Christian Health Associations of Ghana (CHAG)	-	405,637,140.00	-	405,637,140.00
<b>Min. of Gender, Children and Social Protection</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>28,827.61</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>28,827.61</b>
Efua Sutherland Children's Park	-	28,827.61	-	28,827.61
<b>PUBLIC SAFETY SECTOR</b>	<b>17,463,698.70</b>	<b>78,673,397.07</b>	<b>24,445,606.40</b>	<b>120,582,702.17</b>
<b>Min. of Justice and Attorney General's Dept.</b>	<b>6,852,410.00</b>	<b>17,279,255.00</b>	<b>4,509,025.00</b>	<b>28,640,690.00</b>
Council for Law Reporting	-	509,550.00	-	509,550.00
Registrar General's Department	-	9,809,985.00	3,269,995.00	13,079,980.00
Office of the Copyright Administrator	-	1,317,090.00	439,030.00	1,756,120.00
General Legal Council(Ghana School of Law)	6,852,410.00	5,642,630.00	800,000.00	13,295,040.00
<b>Ministry of Defence</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,309,820.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,309,820.00</b>
37 Military Hospital	-	21,309,820.00	-	21,309,820.00
<b>Judicial Service</b>	<b>8,671,741.57</b>	<b>14,378,762.64</b>	<b>3,817,685.79</b>	<b>26,868,190.00</b>
Judicial Service	8,671,741.57	14,378,762.64	3,817,685.79	26,868,190.00
<b>Ministry of Interior</b>	<b>1,939,547.13</b>	<b>25,705,559.43</b>	<b>16,118,895.61</b>	<b>43,764,002.17</b>
Narcotics Control Board	-	200,000.00	130,000.00	330,000.00
Gaming Commission	1,939,547.13	3,722,463.20	5,627,919.67	11,289,930.00
Ghana Immigration Service	-	15,541,514.06	10,360,975.94	25,902,490.00
Ghana National Fire Service	-	-	-	-
Ghana Prisons Service	-	62,100.00	-	62,100.00
Police Hospital	-	6,179,482.17	-	6,179,482.17
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>423,660,807.21</b>	<b>3,801,325,882.29</b>	<b>878,325,813.11</b>	<b>5,103,312,502.61</b>

**APPENDIX 11F: 2022 INTERNALLY GENERATED FUNDS RETENTION (EXPENDITURE) BREAKDOWN BY MDAS**

<b>Sector/Ministry/Department/Agency</b>	<b>Compensation of Employees</b>	<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>ADMINISTRATION SECTOR</b>	<b>44,534,693.55</b>	<b>146,352,866.61</b>	<b>42,708,789.84</b>	<b>233,596,350.00</b>
<b>Office of Government Machinery</b>	<b>14,743,449.07</b>	<b>37,178,810.88</b>	<b>1,118,033.29</b>	<b>53,040,293.24</b>
Office of the Chief of Staff	-	397,171.00	-	397,171.00
Ghana Investment Promotion Centre	14,743,449.07	11,689,349.88	1,118,033.29	27,550,832.24
National Identification Authority	-	25,092,290.00	-	25,092,290.00
<b>Office of the Head of Civil Service</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,336,330.00</b>	<b>667,493.49</b>	<b>4,003,823.49</b>
Office of the Head of Civil Service	-	3,303,105.00	667,493.49	3,970,598.49
Public Records & Archives Admin. Dept.	-	33,225.00	-	33,225.00
<b>Ministry of Foreign Affairs &amp; Regional Integration</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52,343,848.00</b>	<b>35,229,232.00</b>	<b>87,573,080.00</b>
Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration (Finance Bureau)	-	1,554,816.00	1,036,544.00	2,591,360.00
Missions	-	50,789,032.00	34,192,688.00	84,981,720.00
<b>Ministry of Finance</b>	<b>29,791,244.48</b>	<b>29,442,930.79</b>	<b>2,132,814.73</b>	<b>61,366,990.00</b>
Securities and Exchange Commission	29,791,244.48	13,997,000.79	2,132,814.73	45,921,060.00
Institute of Accountancy Training	-	392,160.00	-	392,160.00
Statistical Service	-	-	-	-
Controller and Accountant General's Department (CAGD)	-	15,053,770.00	-	15,053,770.00
<b>Ministry of Information</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,050,946.94</b>	<b>3,561,216.33</b>	<b>27,612,163.27</b>
Ghana Broadcasting Corporation	-	24,050,946.94	3,561,216.33	27,612,163.27
<b>ECONOMIC SECTOR</b>	<b>202,423,189.57</b>	<b>558,836,563.71</b>	<b>227,121,277.12</b>	<b>988,381,030.40</b>
<b>Ministry of Food and Agriculture</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,893,070.37</b>	<b>780,162.25</b>	<b>3,673,232.61</b>
Animal Production	-	-	-	-
Grains and Legumes Development Board	-	52,300.00	-	52,300.00
Plant Protection & Regulatory Service	-	1,170,243.37	780,162.25	1,950,405.61
Veterinary Services Department	-	1,670,527.00	-	1,670,527.00
Human Resource Dev. & Management Directorate	-	-	-	-
<b>Min. of Fisheries &amp; Aquaculture Development</b>	<b>891,000.00</b>	<b>32,766,741.84</b>	<b>26,728,223.02</b>	<b>60,385,964.86</b>
Fisheries Commission	-	32,248,939.24	26,658,223.02	58,907,162.26
National Premix Fuel Secretariat	891,000.00	517,802.60	70,000.00	1,478,802.60
<b>Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources</b>	<b>105,311,958.09</b>	<b>238,666,978.46</b>	<b>40,191,488.28</b>	<b>384,170,424.83</b>
Forestry Commission	-	53,339,279.00	22,859,695.83	76,198,974.83
Lands Commission	-	18,559,696.54	12,373,133.46	30,932,830.00
Minerals Commission	105,311,958.09	30,549,002.92	4,958,658.99	140,819,620.00
Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands	-	136,219,000.00	-	136,219,000.00
<b>Ministry of Trade and Industry</b>	<b>17,835,955.36</b>	<b>61,117,091.18</b>	<b>23,476,743.46</b>	<b>102,429,790.00</b>
Export Promotion Authority	-	144,808.92	-	144,808.92
Ghana Free Zones Board	17,835,955.36	9,648,959.46	1,754,356.27	29,239,271.08
Ghana Standards Authority	-	35,137,073.20	15,058,756.80	50,195,830.00
Ministry of Trade and Industry(HQ)	-	10,655,330.00	4,566,570.00	15,221,900.00
GRATIS Foundation	-	644,910.00	-	644,910.00
National Board For Small Scale Ind(NBSSI)	-	4,886,009.61	2,097,060.39	6,983,070.00
<b>Min. of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts</b>	<b>4,739,494.50</b>	<b>30,314,508.40</b>	<b>7,899,157.50</b>	<b>42,953,160.40</b>
Ghana Tourism Authority	4,739,494.50	18,957,978.00	7,899,157.50	31,596,630.00
Hotel, Catering & Tourism Training Institute(HOTCATT)	-	1,445,600.00	-	1,445,600.00
National Commission on Culture	-	323,130.00	-	323,130.00
National Theatre	-	2,462,420.00	-	2,462,420.00
Abbigroma Theatre Company	-	1,036,240.00	-	1,036,240.00
Ghana Dance Ensemble	-	116,370.00	-	116,370.00
Ghana Museums & Monuments Board	-	4,286,420.40	-	4,286,420.40
Kwame Nkrumah Memorial Park	-	744,770.00	-	744,770.00
W.E.B. Du Bois Memorial Centre	-	828,600.00	-	828,600.00
Folklore Board	-	27,290.00	-	27,290.00
National Symphony Orchestra	-	85,690.00	-	85,690.00
<b>Min. of Env., Science, Tech.&amp; Innovation</b>	<b>54,951,700.78</b>	<b>164,542,535.00</b>	<b>93,115,040.03</b>	<b>312,609,275.81</b>
Environmental Protection Agency	54,054,724.34	56,813,917.78	44,988,379.74	155,857,021.86
Biotech. and Nuclear Agric. Res. Institute	-	447,883.35	-	447,883.35
Radiation Protection Institute	-	84,619,978.35	31,154,994.59	115,774,972.94
National Nuclear Research Institute	-	3,246,950.34	1,391,550.14	4,638,500.48
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	896,976.44	19,331,528.06	15,580,115.57	35,808,620.06
Ghana Atomic Energy Commission	-	82,277.12	-	82,277.12
<b>Ministry of Energy</b>	<b>18,693,080.84</b>	<b>28,535,638.46</b>	<b>34,930,462.58</b>	<b>82,159,181.88</b>
Energy Commission	18,693,080.84	28,535,638.46	34,930,462.58	82,159,181.88
Petroleum Commission	-	-	-	-
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	<b>4,379,917.75</b>	<b>186,149,532.02</b>	<b>58,463,060.58</b>	<b>248,992,510.35</b>
<b>Ministry of Water Resources and Sanitation</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,027,819.47</b>	<b>1,044,630.53</b>	<b>3,072,450.00</b>
Water Resources Commission	-	2,027,819.47	1,044,630.53	3,072,450.00
<b>Ministry of Works and Housing</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>161,130.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>161,130.00</b>
Dept. of Rural Housing	-	86,630.00	-	86,630.00
Public Servants Housing Loans Scheme Board	-	73,710.00	-	73,710.00
Public Works Department	-	790.00	-	790.00
<b>Ministry of Railway Development</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,001,440.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,001,440.00</b>
Ghana Railway Development Authority	-	3,001,440.00	-	3,001,440.00
<b>Ministry of Roads and Highways</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,446,720.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,446,720.00</b>
Ghana Highway Authority	-	8,094,710.00	-	8,094,710.00
Department of Feeder Roads	-	95,400.00	-	95,400.00
Department of Urban Roads	-	256,610.00	-	256,610.00
<b>Ministry of Communications</b>	<b>2,208,854.31</b>	<b>30,822,530.82</b>	<b>54,161,834.88</b>	<b>87,193,220.00</b>
Ghana Meteorological Agency	37,790.86	21,778,739.44	50,905,239.70	72,721,770.00
Postal and Courier Services Regulatory Commission	-	2,858,499.65	-	2,858,499.65
Ghana-India Kofi Annan Centre of Excellence	-	2,838,400.00	-	2,838,400.00
National Information Technology Agency (NITA)	2,171,063.45	1,085,531.73	3,256,595.18	6,513,190.35
Data Protection Commission	-	2,261,360.00	-	2,261,360.00
<b>Ministry of Transport</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>140,604,360.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>140,604,360.00</b>
Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority	-	140,461,740.00	-	140,461,740.00
Govt. Technical Training Centre	-	142,620.00	-	142,620.00

**APPENDIX 11F: 2022 INTERNALLY GENERATED FUNDS RETENTION (EXPENDITURE) BREAKDOWN BY MDAS**

<b>Sector/Ministry/Department/Agency</b>	<b>Compensation of Employees</b>	<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>SOCIAL SECTOR</b>	<b>244,850,496.42</b>	<b>3,464,396,456.05</b>	<b>646,520,651.10</b>	<b>4,355,767,603.58</b>
<b>Ministry of Education</b>	<b>81,694,525.45</b>	<b>1,275,592,764.43</b>	<b>385,737,251.64</b>	<b>1,743,024,541.52</b>
<b>GES and Others</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>44,179,518.61</b>	<b>5,645,433.07</b>	<b>49,824,951.69</b>
Ghana Education Service	-	13,770.00	-	13,770.00
Ghana Library Authority	-	385,560.00	-	385,560.00
Centre for National Distance Learning and Open Schooling	-	1,614.40	-	1,614.40
Council for Technical and Vocational Education Training	-	12,093,300.00	3,023,328.88	15,116,628.88
National Service Secretariat	-	23,406,425.38	-	23,406,425.38
Ghana Book Devt. Council	-	124,200.00	186,300.00	310,500.00
National Film and Television Institute (NAFTI)	-	8,154,648.83	2,435,804.19	10,590,453.02
West African Examination Council (National)	-	-	-	-
<b>Universities</b>	<b>59,165,335.35</b>	<b>781,869,829.38</b>	<b>344,133,107.04</b>	<b>1,185,168,271.78</b>
University of Ghana	22,747,147.95	314,668,880.00	41,703,104.58	379,119,132.53
University of Education, Winneba	-	161,615,035.36	69,263,586.58	230,878,621.94
Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology	33,433,031.88	159,294,674.42	83,302,862.41	276,030,568.71
University of Cape Coast	-	59,646,451.20	82,469,676.80	142,116,128.00
University of Mines and Technology	-	19,009,207.00	8,146,803.00	27,156,010.00
University of Energy and Natural Resources	983,265.53	11,799,186.30	6,882,858.68	19,665,310.50
University for Development Studies	-	32,165,980.09	-	32,165,980.09
University of Health and Allied Sciences	-	5,653,375.00	5,653,375.00	11,306,750.00
University of Professional Studies	2,001,890.00	18,017,040.00	46,710,840.00	66,729,770.00
<b>Technical Universities and Polytechnics</b>	<b>22,529,190.10</b>	<b>128,603,677.64</b>	<b>35,958,711.53</b>	<b>187,091,579.26</b>
Accra Technical University	-	34,476,692.82	-	34,476,692.82
Kumasi Technical University	-	29,082,045.83	12,463,733.93	41,545,779.75
Tamale Technical University	908,688.22	5,452,129.32	2,580,599.52	8,941,417.06
Koforidua Technical University	10,400,000.00	13,050,000.00	2,755,517.75	26,205,517.75
Ho Technical University	9,396,774.50	4,378,292.60	794,391.78	14,569,458.88
Bolgatanga Polytechnic	-	8,808,750.00	-	8,808,750.00
Cape Coast Technical University	-	8,937,187.10	-	8,937,187.10
Sunyani Technical University	1,768,416.84	9,431,556.50	3,536,833.69	14,736,807.04
Takoradi Technical University	55,310.54	13,772,324.31	13,827,634.85	27,655,269.71
Wa Polytechnic	-	1,214,699.17	-	1,214,699.17
<b>Other Teaching Institutions</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>320,939,738.79</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>320,939,738.79</b>
Colleges of Education	-	250,752,610.00	-	250,752,610.00
National Accreditation Board	-	8,844,884.00	-	8,844,884.00
Ghana Institute of Languages	-	4,207,854.00	-	4,207,854.00
Ghana Institute of Journalism	-	57,134,390.79	-	57,134,390.79
<b>Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations</b>	<b>20,832,663.97</b>	<b>48,220,472.69</b>	<b>2,359,872.61</b>	<b>71,413,009.27</b>
Management Dev. & Productivity Institute (MDPI)	-	12,845,101.50	-	12,845,101.50
National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI)	65,832.97	7,008,182.42	1,266,464.61	8,340,480.00
Opportunities Industrialization Centre(OIC)	-	2,103,620.77	-	2,103,620.77
National Pension Regulatory Authority	20,766,831.00	26,263,568.00	1,093,408.00	48,123,807.00
<b>Ministry of Youth and Sports</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>472,890.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>472,890.00</b>
National Sports Authority	-	418,840.00	-	418,840.00
National Youth Authority	-	54,050.00	-	54,050.00
<b>Ministry of Health</b>	<b>142,323,307.01</b>	<b>2,140,081,137.14</b>	<b>258,423,526.85</b>	<b>2,540,827,971.00</b>
Ministry of Health(HQ)	-	-	-	-
Ghana Health Service(Health Facilities)	-	892,442,201.24	67,496,957.96	959,939,159.20
Biomedical Engineering Unit	-	61,420.00	-	61,420.00
<b>Teaching Hospitals:</b>	<b>65,340,616.19</b>	<b>320,903,870.04</b>	<b>48,021,058.03</b>	<b>434,265,544.26</b>
Korlebu Teaching Hospital	28,940,706.30	105,633,578.01	10,129,247.21	144,703,531.52
a.Ghana Radiotherapy	1,129,753.12	7,687,871.64	6,618,004.77	15,435,629.53
b.National Cardiothoracic Centre	4,744,005.66	15,525,836.72	1,293,819.73	21,563,662.10
c.National Blood Bank	10,554.14	21,202,486.03	5,300,621.51	26,513,661.69
Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital	16,253,864.19	88,865,007.14	7,912,173.11	113,031,044.44
Cape Coast Teaching Hospital	5,701,973.06	44,190,291.22	7,127,466.33	57,019,730.60
Tamale Teaching Hospital	8,559,759.71	37,799,799.29	9,639,725.38	55,998,284.37
<b>Regulatory Agencies:</b>	<b>45,615,589.84</b>	<b>135,986,902.19</b>	<b>40,836,968.82</b>	<b>223,439,060.85</b>
Food and Drugs Authority	-	48,490,880.00	-	48,490,880.00
Medical and Dental Council	29,564,196.74	37,484,578.36	11,370,844.90	78,419,620.00
Pharmacy Council	-	9,416,560.00	-	9,416,560.00
Ghana College of Pharmacists	1,641,748.29	2,081,580.06	631,441.65	4,354,770.00
Nursing and Midwifery Council of Ghana(NMwCG)	10,951,641.81	32,475,545.77	23,484,039.45	66,911,227.03
Traditional Medicine Practice Council	643,203.00	1,286,406.00	214,401.00	2,144,010.00
Ghana Psychology Council	-	291,652.00	437,477.47	729,129.47
Health Facilities Regulatory Agency	2,814,800.00	4,459,700.00	4,698,364.35	11,972,864.35
<b>Subvented Agencies:</b>	<b>782,292.33</b>	<b>34,470,940.41</b>	<b>5,421,027.27</b>	<b>40,674,260.00</b>
Centre for Scientific Research into Plant Medicine	-	26,643,128.39	-	26,643,128.39
Ghana College of Physicians and Surgeons	62,806.05	3,476,523.95	2,746,650.00	6,285,980.00
Allied Health Professional Council	446,037.78	1,795,453.42	1,805,358.81	4,046,850.00
Ghana Institute of Clinical Genetics	-	68,057.04	39,702.96	107,760.00
College of Nurses and Midwives	152,448.50	2,157,214.27	829,315.50	3,138,978.26
St John Ambulance	-	290,456.71	-	290,456.71
Ghana Red Cross Society	121,000.00	40,106.64	-	161,106.64
<b>Psychiatric Hospitals:</b>	<b>2,506,217.90</b>	<b>17,365,990.70</b>	<b>589,698.33</b>	<b>20,461,906.94</b>
Pantang Hospital	2,506,217.90	11,646,542.03	589,698.33	14,742,458.26
Accra Psychiatric Hospital	-	1,215,328.18	-	1,215,328.18
Ankafut Hospital	-	4,504,120.50	-	4,504,120.50
<b>Others</b>	<b>28,078,590.75</b>	<b>738,849,812.56</b>	<b>96,058,216.44</b>	<b>862,986,619.75</b>
Health Training Institutions	28,078,590.75	257,680,815.56	96,058,216.44	381,817,622.75
Christian Health Associations of Ghana (CHAG)	-	481,168,997.00	-	481,168,997.00
<b>Min. of Gender, Children and Social Protection</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29,191.79</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29,191.79</b>
Efua Sutherland Children's Park	-	29,191.79	-	29,191.79
<b>PUBLIC SAFETY SECTOR</b>	<b>12,009,025.29</b>	<b>102,985,112.16</b>	<b>23,457,284.66</b>	<b>138,451,422.11</b>
<b>Min. of Justice and Attorney General's Dept.</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35,490,595.72</b>	<b>2,351,958.60</b>	<b>37,842,554.32</b>
Council for Law Reporting	-	529,130.32	-	529,130.32
Registrar General's Department	-	12,517,533.90	1,870,436.10	14,387,970.00
Office of the Copyright Administrator	-	1,444,567.50	481,522.50	1,926,090.00
General Legal Council(Ghana School of Law)	-	20,999,364.00	-	20,999,364.00
<b>Ministry of Defence</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,687,710.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,687,710.00</b>
37 Military Hospital	-	22,687,710.00	-	22,687,710.00
<b>Judicial Service</b>	<b>9,972,503.96</b>	<b>15,816,640.00</b>	<b>4,153,967.05</b>	<b>29,943,111.01</b>
Judicial Service	9,972,503.96	15,816,640.00	4,153,967.05	29,943,111.01
<b>Ministry of Interior</b>	<b>2,036,521.33</b>	<b>28,990,166.43</b>	<b>16,951,359.01</b>	<b>47,978,046.78</b>
Narcotics Control Board	-	200,000.00	163,000.00	363,000.00
Gaming Commission	2,036,521.33	3,908,585.31	5,909,315.01	11,854,421.66
Ghana Immigration Service	-	16,318,566.00	10,879,044.00	27,197,610.00
Ghana National Fire Service	-	-	-	-
Ghana Prisons Service	-	74,546.00	-	74,546.00
Police Hospital	-	8,488,469.12	-	8,488,469.12
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>506,026,259.15</b>	<b>4,457,634,998.81</b>	<b>995,014,468.13</b>	<b>5,958,675,726.09</b>

**APPENDIX 13: STATUS OF ACHIEVEMENT OF ECOWAS CONVERGENCE CRITERIA**

Srn	Country	Primary Criteria								Secondary Criteria				Number of Criteria met by Member States	
		Ratio of Budget deficit (including grants) to GDP ( $\leq 3\%$ )		Annual average inflation rate ( $\leq 10\%$ )		Central Bank financing of the budget deficit		Gross external reserves ( $\geq 3$ months of imports)		Debt-to-GDP ratio ( $\leq 70\%$ )		Nominal exchange rate variation ( $\pm 10\%$ )		2016	2017
		2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017		
1	Benin	-6.2	-5.8	0.8	0.1	0.0	0	4.4	4.3	49.4	54.5	5	5	5	5
2	Burkina Faso	-3.1	-7.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0	4.4	4.3	34.2	36.2	5	5	5	5
3	Cabo Verde	-3.5	-3.1	1.4	0.8	0.0	0	6.6	5.9	128.6	125.3	-0.4	2.1	4	4
4	Cote d'Ivoire	-3.5	-4.2	0.7	0.7	0.0	0	4.4	4.3	42.1	42.7	5	5	5	5
5	Gambia	-9.5	-7.3	7.9	6.9	33.1	0	2.4	4.1	117.3	116.2	-3.3	-4.4	2	4
6	Ghana	-10.3	-5.1	17.5	12.3	0.0	0.0	3.5	4.3	73.1	69.2	-9.9	-4.9	2	4
7	Guinee	0.1	-2.1	8.2	8.9	1.3	5.7	1.4	1.9	43.1	36.5	-15.9	-1.1	4	5
8	Guinee Bissau	-3.9	-1.6	1.6	1.1	0.0	0	4.4	4.3	46.1	50.1	5	5	5	6
9	Liberia	2.2	-2.6	8.8	12.4	0.0	38.6	3.3	4.6	36.7	42.6	-8.4	-16.4	6	4
10	Mali	-3.9	-2	1.8	1.8	0.0	0	4.4	4.3	36	35.7	5	5	5	6
11	Niger	-6.1	-5.2	0.2	2.4	0.0	0	4.4	4.3	39.7	42	5	5	5	5
12	Nigeria	-2.2	-1	15.7	16.6	0.0	0	5.8	12.9	17.1	15.5	-23.5	-16.8	4	4
13	Senegal	-4.2	-2.9	0.8	1.3	0.0	0	5.8	4.3	62.3	47.7	5	5	5	6
14	Seirra Leone	-6.4	-8.9	10.8	18.3	33.1	18.9	4.7	3.9	55.7	61.5	-19.1	-14.5	2	2
15	Togo	-8.5	-0.3	0.9	-0.8	0.0	0	4.4	4.3	79.4	73	5	5	4	5
<b>No. of criteria satisfied</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>		



**2019 EXPENDITURE CEILINGS – METROPOLITAN/ MUNICIPAL/ DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES**

MMDAs EXPENDITURE ALLOCATIONS - ASSEMBLIES - 2019									
METROPOLITAN/ MUNICIPAL/ DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES	COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	GOG GOODS AND SERVICE TRANSFER					Social Welfare & Comm. Dev.	DACF	CIDA/DONOR
		Feeder	Urban	MoFA	Town & C				
<b>GREATER ACCRA</b>									
A M A Metro	43,826,272.23	-	52,365.83	40,000.00	40,000.00	17,591.42	7,960,231.86	58,811.89	
La Dade-Kotopon	3,221,099.42	-	40,000.00	45,731.69	10,896.29	16,011.69	10,752,507.10	100,314.03	
Shai-Osudoku	2,389,782.18	16,167.32	-	28,942.65	10,896.29	16,011.69	2,986,821.34	150,797.41	
Ningo-Prampam	2,709,736.70	20,293.03	40,000.00	52,455.72	35,000.00	15,557.36	3,041,360.46	128,987.51	
Ada East	3,986,432.35	18,273.17	-	30,422.49	40,000.00	16,250.68	3,144,813.77	136,358.31	
Ada West	1,163,560.03	19,273.17	-	31,528.61	35,000.00	16,898.09	3,366,909.31	144,409.73	
Ga West Mun	5,522,722.27	-	45,000.00	36,047.77	35,000.00	15,557.36	4,405,313.49	91,077.39	
Tema Metro	8,224,465.27	-	60,000.00	27,097.98	35,000.00	16,898.09	5,435,111.18	74,030.38	
Kpone Katamanso Mun	9,262,041.60	18,000.00	40,000.00	24,860.53	35,000.00	15,557.36	5,594,072.85	143,413.22	
Ga East	2,953,430.30	-	50,000.00	34,556.14	35,000.00	15,557.36	3,902,334.23	123,402.98	
La-Nkwantanang	3,023,859.66	-	40,000.00	41,061.31	7,000.00	16,011.69	4,213,866.28	117,652.10	
Weija Mun	2,934,734.77	-	40,000.00	34,141.79	7,000.00	16,011.69	4,530,271.96	89,884.75	
Ga Central	3,147,143.42	-	40,000.00	23,721.09	7,000.00	16,011.69	10,674,924.96	112,998.83	
Ashiaman Mun	2,663,181.65	-	50,000.00	21,545.79	7,000.00	16,011.69	7,200,316.93	120,546.74	
Adenta Mun	3,940,842.78	-	40,000.00	17,816.71	7,000.00	16,011.69	4,235,314.06	141,034.59	
Ledzekuku Mun	4,395,610.39	-	40,000.00	37,622.27	7,000.00	16,011.69	5,682,467.55	84,612.59	
Okaikwei North	1,251,308.22	-	-	17,816.71	-	16,011.69	7,960,202.67	56,943.68	
Ablekuma North	1,251,308.22	-	-	17,816.71	-	16,011.69	7,961,905.81	56,943.68	
Ablekuma West	920,146.80	-	-	17,816.71	-	16,011.69	7,961,969.04	56,943.68	
Ayawaso East	1,251,308.22	-	-	17,816.71	-	16,011.69	7,972,930.81	56,943.07	
Ayawaso North	1,251,308.22	-	-	17,816.71	-	16,011.69	7,972,377.44	56,943.07	
Ayawaso West	307,086.00	-	-	17,816.71	-	16,011.69	8,133,932.79	56,943.07	
Ga North	1,251,308.22	-	-	17,816.71	-	16,011.69	4,407,476.27	91,077.39	
Ga South	1,577,428.09	-	-	17,816.71	-	16,011.69	4,567,169.88	88,015.93	
Tema West	2,496,264.91	-	-	17,816.71	-	16,011.69	4,772,120.38	74,029.76	
Krowor	1,536,936.05	-	-	17,816.71	-	16,011.69	6,416,642.01	82,743.77	
<b>VOLTA</b>									
Central Tongu	909,456.98	16,839.31	-	40,000.00	-	14,417.57	4,245,962.37	143,312.87	
North Tongu	1,440,594.49	15,719.06	-	36,047.77	10,896.29	14,417.57	2,920,082.85	155,882.09	
Akatsi South	1,710,934.80	20,760.80	-	35,000.00	-	13,963.24	2,910,722.17	148,489.44	
Akatsi North	690,960.24	16,839.31	-	40,000.00	30,000.00	13,963.24	4,110,752.11	122,775.86	
Ho Mun	3,335,012.54	-	35,000.00	33,810.32	10,896.29	14,417.57	4,510,715.93	165,404.91	
Ho West	1,370,160.32	18,675.85	-	39,403.94	10,896.29	14,417.57	3,435,871.72	164,640.36	
Hohoe Mun	3,026,759.22	20,000.00	35,000.00	37,912.31	30,000.00	15,303.98	3,453,778.14	183,939.25	
Afadzato South	1,164,677.04	19,032.79	-	30,454.15	10,896.29	15,303.98	3,932,314.75	148,928.55	
Jasikan	1,328,922.95	20,511.21	-	39,403.94	10,896.29	15,303.98	3,044,197.48	145,181.64	
Kadjebi	1,488,407.87	16,845.05	-	23,327.46	10,896.29	14,417.57	4,153,240.67	151,541.21	
Keta Mun	1,818,283.03	15,000.00	-	33,810.32	10,896.29	14,417.57	3,341,282.47	144,125.44	
Ketu South Mun	895,799.12	20,752.33	-	40,000.00	10,896.29	14,417.57	3,673,256.76	135,097.57	
Kpando Mun	1,521,948.50	12,917.33	-	33,810.32	7,000.00	14,417.57	3,720,071.08	141,649.65	
North Dayi	850,399.76	16,839.31	-	17,112.33	10,896.29	14,417.57	3,212,222.15	130,292.95	
Krachi West	618,989.69	18,924.71	-	30,454.15	10,896.29	14,417.57	3,534,260.90	165,622.95	
Krachi Nchumuru	824,032.91	16,845.05	-	30,640.60	10,896.29	14,417.57	3,321,197.45	188,772.05	
Nkwanta South Mun	1,427,203.78	14,834.40	-	29,335.42	-	14,417.57	3,170,336.00	226,197.46	
South Tongu	2,050,176.13	18,379.47	-	31,572.87	10,896.29	14,417.57	3,132,380.27	150,140.35	
Agotime Ziope	659,835.72	18,379.47	-	33,478.85	7,000.00	14,417.57	5,834,020.30	125,905.70	
Adaklu	935,130.72	18,379.47	-	19,308.34	-	14,417.57	3,377,510.69	126,443.88	
Krachi East Mun	1,671,169.03	17,973.95	-	36,793.58	10,896.29	14,417.57	3,585,401.17	199,390.56	
South Dayi	1,542,207.02	18,924.71	-	34,514.70	10,896.29	14,417.57	3,287,793.93	140,690.42	
Biakoye	508,479.32	18,379.47	-	22,415.91	-	14,417.57	3,642,707.07	149,469.81	
Nkwanta North	1,187,908.74	18,379.47	-	27,429.45	-	14,417.57	2,996,700.46	163,259.17	
Ketu North Mun	1,012,902.80	20,924.71	-	34,721.87	7,000.00	14,417.57	3,676,217.14	144,279.70	



MMDAs EXPENDITURE ALLOCATIONS - ASSEMBLIES - 2019									
METROPOLITAN/ MUNICIPAL/ DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES	COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	GOG GOODS AND SERVICE TRANSFER					Social Welfare & Comm. Dev.	DACF	CIDA/DONOR
		Feeder	Urban	MoFA	Town & C				
<b>EASTERN</b>									
Kwahu Afram Plains North	1,679,521.39	18,686.70	-	35,000.00	10,896.29	12,315.04	3,046,922.17	224,134.55	
Kwahu Afram Plains South	830,616.34	19,804.93	-	35,000.00	10,896.29	13,201.45	5,886,530.52	252,554.86	
Akwapim North Mun	2,036,305.24	-	45,000.00	33,810.32	30,000.00	13,201.45	3,777,861.68	112,553.10	
Nsawam-Adoagyiri Mun	3,019,158.00	-	25,000.00	33,810.32	10,896.29	12,315.04	3,228,213.44	158,403.46	
Akwapim South	1,597,893.34	15,112.56	-	35,000.00	10,896.29	12,315.04	3,340,633.81	137,830.64	
Asuogyaman	1,437,314.21	15,591.46	-	35,000.00	30,000.00	12,315.04	3,365,254.06	190,332.12	
Birim North	2,402,888.46	20,242.28	-	28,216.70	-	13,201.45	3,672,000.69	164,507.78	
Birim South	1,391,701.14	20,747.46	-	31,572.87	10,896.29	12,315.04	3,675,724.56	172,578.77	
Abuakwa South Mun	1,978,209.65	-	25,000.00	35,000.00	10,896.29	12,315.04	3,441,148.58	118,666.64	
Fanteakwa North	1,441,565.84	19,898.05	-	35,000.00	10,896.29	12,315.04	3,338,749.26	117,868.62	
Kwaebibirim Mun	1,732,364.78	15,000.00	-	35,000.00	10,896.29	12,315.04	5,875,759.54	174,246.07	
Denkyembuor	1,218,627.60	16,845.05	-	35,000.00	30,000.00	13,201.45	3,678,439.72	159,775.49	
Kwahu South	2,220,613.82	15,878.68	-	35,000.00	10,896.29	13,201.45	3,171,081.01	160,173.86	
Lower Manya Krobo	1,961,307.60	12,000.00	25,000.00	35,000.00	30,000.00	13,201.45	3,281,091.22	167,791.87	
New Juaben Mun	2,310,050.83	-	40,000.00	35,000.00	10,896.29	12,315.04	3,875,674.26	95,141.79	
Suhum Mun	1,971,746.70	-	25,000.00	35,000.00	10,896.29	12,315.04	3,404,783.54	166,125.13	
Ayensuano	1,501,230.00	18,379.47	-	35,000.00	30,000.00	13,201.45	3,701,859.52	185,778.16	
West Akim Mun	2,274,244.80	-	25,000.00	35,000.00	10,896.29	12,315.04	3,302,384.52	156,044.49	
Upper West Akim	1,543,745.38	17,299.49	-	33,810.32	10,896.29	12,315.04	3,972,042.33	182,129.04	
Yilo Krobo	2,376,000.00	-	25,000.00	35,000.00	10,896.29	13,201.45	3,417,184.99	191,853.86	
Atiwa West	2,067,643.30	12,031.87	-	35,000.00	10,896.29	12,315.04	3,219,187.19	109,817.56	
Kwahu West Mun	3,444,256.20	-	25,000.00	22,457.35	10,000.00	12,315.04	3,182,028.53	236,163.13	
Upper Manya Krobo	1,681,200.00	18,379.47	-	24,819.10	7,000.00	12,315.04	3,342,660.24	183,445.83	
Kwahu East	1,707,687.46	18,379.47	-	27,719.49	7,000.00	12,315.04	3,405,067.09	162,262.04	
Birim Central Mun	3,938,706.38	-	25,000.00	27,077.26	7,000.00	12,315.04	3,420,544.97	104,780.08	
Akyemansa	1,510,580.75	15,000.00	-	35,509.12	7,000.00	12,315.04	3,240,153.75	200,041.04	
Okere	892,842.89	-	-	24,819.10	-	12,315.04	3,786,113.15	112,552.48	
Atiwa East	943,148.98	-	-	24,819.10	-	12,315.04	3,220,322.69	109,817.56	
Fanteakwa South	99,775.10	-	-	24,819.10	-	12,315.04	3,360,210.85	115,999.80	
Asene/Manso/Akroso	870,737.74	-	-	24,819.10	-	12,315.04	3,433,970.93	104,779.46	
Abuakwa North	1,486,170.86	-	-	24,819.10	-	12,315.04	3,443,092.78	116,797.82	
New Juaben North	2,169,225.72	-	-	24,819.10	-	12,315.04	3,875,103.81	93,272.97	
<b>CENTRAL</b>									
Abura Asebu Kwamankese	2,048,056.98	16,845.05	-	35,000.00	10,896.29	12,645.99	3,821,198.73	167,511.27	
Agona West Mun	3,334,354.99	-	25,000.00	35,000.00	30,000.00	13,532.40	3,511,538.56	171,088.87	
Ajumako-Enyan-Esiam	2,351,596.10	20,964.42	-	34,929.04	10,896.29	12,645.99	3,376,695.21	181,204.76	
Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	2,359,733.59	16,845.05	-	40,000.00	10,896.29	12,645.99	3,351,760.53	191,143.47	
Assin Fosu Mun	2,497,340.64	-	25,000.00	40,000.00	30,000.00	13,532.40	3,306,567.48	115,109.22	
Efutu Municipal	1,744,170.08	-	25,000.00	40,000.00	30,000.00	13,532.40	3,440,949.63	105,966.72	
Cape Coast Metro	3,021,115.20	-	50,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	14,225.73	4,087,283.44	134,014.88	
Gomoa West	1,152,015.13	16,845.05	-	40,000.00	10,896.29	12,645.99	3,549,481.56	176,723.45	
Kormenda Edina Eguafo Abirem	2,121,044.32	10,000.00	-	40,000.00	-	13,532.40	3,644,053.26	178,928.29	
Mfantseman Mun	2,361,822.82	-	25,000.00	40,000.00	30,000.00	13,532.40	3,256,795.56	167,746.13	
Ekumfi	1,448,210.99	16,845.05	-	40,000.00	-	12,645.99	6,341,539.23	142,935.61	
Twifo Ati-Morkwa	1,580,277.55	16,845.05	-	40,000.00	30,000.00	13,532.40	3,019,550.40	157,893.60	
Hemang Lower Denkyira	1,438,133.33	20,759.20	-	40,000.00	10,896.29	12,645.99	3,098,035.27	160,791.66	
Upper Denkyira East Mun	2,189,320.32	12,000.00	-	30,454.15	10,896.29	12,645.99	3,015,443.04	162,701.92	
Assin South	1,876,301.88	16,845.05	-	23,990.41	-	13,532.40	3,454,945.87	186,399.59	
Gomoa East	2,408,252.35	20,991.43	-	27,097.98	10,896.29	12,645.99	4,467,238.94	99,726.64	
Awutu Senya	2,561,358.35	15,894.30	-	37,166.49	10,896.29	12,645.99	3,434,354.06	153,665.65	
Awutu Senya East Mun	2,871,392.21	12,493.12	30,000.00	36,047.77	7,000.00	12,645.99	4,296,821.22	122,251.03	
Upper Denkyira West	1,239,473.02	12,894.30	-	34,887.61	-	12,645.99	3,181,574.73	169,162.31	
Agona East	1,142,835.23	12,894.30	-	29,584.03	10,896.29	12,645.99	3,247,365.90	165,163.76	
Assin North	1,257,118.75	-	-	29,584.03	-	12,645.99	3,306,438.57	113,240.40	
Gomoa Central	1,993,306.27	-	-	29,584.03	-	12,645.99	4,471,541.16	97,857.82	

MMDAs EXPENDITURE ALLOCATIONS - ASSEMBLIES - 2019								
METROPOLITAN/ MUNICIPAL/ DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES	COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	GOG GOODS AND SERVICE TRANSFER						CIDA/DONOR
		Feeder	Urban	MoFA	Town & C	Social Welfare & Comm. Dev.	DACF	
<b>WESTERN</b>								
Ahanta West Mun	1,848,696.05	10,000.00	-	39,403.94	10,896.29	12,159.30	3,031,948.25	152,128.99
Aowin Mun	1,130,039.64	10,000.00	-	38,285.22	-	12,159.30	2,665,401.22	185,405.25
Suaman	797,481.65	15,646.64	-	38,285.22	-	12,159.30	4,252,387.80	138,384.23
Bibiani Anhwiaso Bekwai Mun	692,409.43	-	20,000.00	49,336.99	10,896.29	12,159.30	3,032,186.99	196,461.38
Jomoro Mun	1,396,966.27	12,000.00	-	41,641.39	10,896.29	12,159.30	3,450,073.56	177,119.92
Juabeso	1,086,351.07	20,690.14	-	43,878.83	-	12,159.30	2,553,437.00	145,046.97
Bodi	833,398.51	10,845.05	-	33,437.41	-	13,045.70	2,878,888.07	141,072.25
Wassa amenfi Central	755,376.00	20,913.49	-	39,031.03	10,896.29	12,159.30	2,943,917.75	171,404.46
Mpohor	1,090,991.81	20,250.64	-	43,878.83	40,000.00	13,739.03	3,139,778.54	142,261.13
Nzema East Mun	926,442.00	12,000.00	-	44,929.04	7,000.00	12,159.30	2,774,579.37	146,699.04
Sefwi Wiawso	1,418,442.22	-	25,000.00	44,624.65	30,000.00	13,045.70	3,059,020.41	150,977.23
Sekondi-Takoradi Metro	7,961,773.51	-	40,000.00	32,691.60	35,000.00	12,159.30	5,403,755.17	88,831.95
Wassa East	1,624,172.40	20,568.47	-	34,929.04	10,896.29	12,159.30	2,796,480.38	155,167.21
Wassa Amenfi West Mun	1,314,716.56	10,000.00	-	32,691.60	10,896.29	12,159.30	2,874,719.71	166,458.30
Tarkwa- Nsuam Mun	3,678,327.54	-	35,000.00	30,454.15	10,896.29	12,159.30	2,923,006.31	197,645.32
Bia West	1,678,032.40	20,250.64	-	27,097.98	-	12,159.30	2,677,879.56	176,927.84
Bia East	1,171,673.50	20,080.39	-	25,979.25	-	12,159.30	3,057,577.68	132,920.37
Wassa Amenfi East Mun	1,580,378.11	-	20,000.00	24,086.75	7,000.00	12,159.30	3,371,161.66	167,797.08
Shama	1,444,454.56	19,041.52	-	27,678.06	-	12,159.30	3,813,664.04	163,912.74
Prestea-Huni Valley Mun	426,384.48	15,000.00	-	29,376.86	10,896.29	12,159.30	3,748,197.00	183,157.76
Sefwi Akontombra	401,835.52	15,894.30	-	26,890.81	-	12,159.30	2,962,524.34	175,455.97
Ellebele	1,154,485.25	15,894.30	-	27,305.15	7,000.00	12,159.30	2,849,212.88	134,993.10
Effia-Kwesimintsim	2,110,149.85	-	-	27,305.15	-	12,159.30	5,427,832.60	88,831.33
<b>ASHANTI</b>								
Adansi South	1,964,917.20	15,997.86	-	42,760.11	-	12,519.45	3,360,431.05	132,806.96
Obuasi Mun	3,890,326.05	-	35,000.00	32,691.60	30,000.00	13,405.86	4,272,002.10	94,522.90
Sekyer South	3,400,701.55	16,845.05	-	39,403.94	10,896.29	12,519.45	3,046,555.89	193,006.18
Ahafo Ano North Mun	1,900,145.92	10,000.00	-	34,929.04	10,896.29	12,519.45	3,490,260.22	190,104.15
Ahafo Ano South	2,501,525.04	17,826.34	-	42,576.76	10,896.29	12,519.45	3,339,368.39	120,000.01
Bekwai Mun	2,390,339.83	-	25,000.00	38,285.22	30,000.00	13,405.86	3,915,049.88	212,622.62
Amansie West	754,597.10	20,314.68	-	42,387.20	10,896.29	12,519.45	3,408,087.20	119,919.55
Asante Akim Central Mun	2,608,405.24	-	25,000.00	41,641.39	30,000.00	13,405.86	3,789,658.43	172,948.66
Asante Akim North	2,366,513.34	20,649.62	-	42,760.11	30,000.00	12,519.45	3,837,252.15	146,429.09
Asante Akim South Mun	1,901,586.08	10,000.00	-	46,116.28	10,896.29	12,519.45	3,344,455.40	213,980.23
Atwima Nwabiagya Mun	982,065.26	10,000.00	-	46,116.28	10,896.29	12,519.45	3,456,395.26	99,068.05
Bosomtwe	1,997,432.65	20,587.34	-	40,522.66	30,000.00	13,405.86	3,777,631.77	166,932.75
Ejisu Juaben Mun	4,369,573.48	-	25,000.00	43,878.83	10,896.29	12,519.45	3,098,238.29	111,645.94
Ejura Sekyeredumase	1,643,350.75	19,268.98	-	55,811.89	40,000.00	14,099.19	2,928,759.49	213,386.31
Kumasi Metro	17,448,640.85	-	25,000.00	48,353.73	10,896.29	12,519.45	7,759,438.51	67,459.78
Asokore Mampong Mun	4,310,639.17	-	25,000.00	42,760.11	10,896.29	13,405.86	17,975,287.59	168,669.18
Kwabre East Mun	2,479,363.75	10,000.00	-	39,403.94	10,896.29	12,519.45	3,308,515.93	143,962.91
Offinso Mun	2,470,058.03	-	25,000.00	41,641.39	42,563.00	13,405.86	3,338,525.31	184,357.99
Sekyer East	1,556,786.90	15,997.86	-	46,862.10	10,896.29	12,519.45	3,360,060.85	169,991.49
Mampong Mun	2,742,234.19	10,000.00	-	39,403.94	10,896.29	12,519.45	3,644,272.88	188,636.99
Adansi North	803,026.86	15,000.00	-	32,691.60	10,896.29	12,519.45	3,307,478.57	113,964.05
Amansie Central	1,617,281.71	20,000.00	-	25,979.25	10,896.29	12,519.45	3,204,837.74	188,104.45
Atwima Mponua	1,208,713.76	18,126.71	-	31,572.87	10,896.29	12,519.45	3,328,411.68	179,255.02
Offinso North	2,097,957.28	19,268.98	-	30,979.25	7,000.00	12,519.45	3,157,027.24	158,456.17
Afigya Kwabre	2,411,417.82	20,000.00	-	42,387.20	10,896.29	12,519.45	3,665,317.19	96,710.38
Bosome Freho	1,405,743.71	15,000.00	-	38,216.70	10,896.29	12,519.45	3,113,487.48	142,887.68
Atwima Kwanwoma	3,093,269.80	16,845.05	-	31,572.87	10,896.29	12,519.45	3,485,610.60	171,198.19
SekyerKumawu	1,123,201.90	15,000.00	-	42,345.77	7,000.00	13,405.86	3,255,700.21	156,103.35
Sekyer Afram Plains	761,166.60	20,344.77	-	31,282.83	7,000.00	12,519.45	3,373,803.89	147,293.37
Sekyer Central	1,464,324.04	15,000.00	-	24,870.89	10,896.29	12,519.45	3,358,578.55	174,810.45
Ahafo Ano South West	1,440,002.40	-	-	24,870.89	-	12,519.45	3,340,920.64	121,868.84
Atwima Nwabiagya North	1,074,002.40	-	-	24,870.89	-	12,519.45	3,600,271.61	97,199.23
Akrofuom	947,584.80	-	-	24,870.89	-	12,519.45	3,362,782.75	108,183.56
Adansi Asokwa	1,149,865.20	15,000.00	-	24,870.89	-	12,519.45	3,307,911.81	112,095.84
Obuasi East	823,273.72	15,000.00	-	24,870.89	-	12,519.45	4,277,607.73	92,654.08
Afigya Kwabre North	1,203,106.80	15,000.00	-	24,870.89	-	12,519.45	3,667,290.44	94,841.56
Amansie South	1,800,038.40	-	-	24,870.89	-	12,519.45	3,537,787.86	118,050.72
Oforikrom	1,154,883.34	-	-	24,870.89	-	12,519.45	7,759,414.02	67,459.17
Kwadaso	1,560,770.40	-	-	24,870.89	-	12,519.45	7,759,446.40	67,459.17
Old Tafo	1,220,150.76	-	-	24,870.89	-	12,519.45	7,759,930.07	67,459.17
Asokwa	1,178,380.91	-	-	24,870.89	-	12,519.45	7,760,877.35	67,459.17
Suame	1,203,013.20	-	-	24,870.89	-	12,519.45	7,760,893.51	65,590.96
Juaben	1,198,267.20	-	-	24,870.89	-	12,519.45	3,097,860.54	111,645.94

MMDAs EXPENDITURE ALLOCATIONS - ASSEMBLIES - 2019								
METROPOLITAN/ MUNICIPAL/ DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES	COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	GOG GOODS AND SERVICE TRANSFER					DACF	CIDA/DONOR
		Feeder	Urban	MoFA	Town & C	Social Welfare & Comm. Dev.		
<b>BRONG AHAFO</b>								
Asunafo North Mun	2,392,885.85	-	25,000.00	39,403.94	10,896.29	10,952.29	3,066,738.62	169,151.35
Asutifi North	1,965,314.36	15,938.38	-	39,403.94	30,000.00	11,838.70	3,007,837.50	147,307.26
Asutifi South	953,443.08	18,191.09	-	32,691.60	-	10,952.29	3,043,356.44	144,347.04
Atebubu-Amantin Mun	1,441,701.66	20,842.67	-	34,929.04	30,000.00	11,838.70	3,215,946.80	184,796.82
Berekum Mun	4,084,055.96	-	25,000.00	32,691.60	30,000.00	11,838.70	3,191,971.69	101,688.76
Dormaa Central Mun	3,493,579.49	-	25,000.00	36,047.77	10,896.29	10,952.29	4,796,871.12	142,667.92
Dormaa West	1,106,689.61	15,879.33	-	31,572.87	30,000.00	11,838.70	3,817,737.05	131,005.66
Jaman South Mun	2,747,337.49	12,000.00	-	41,268.48	10,896.29	10,952.29	3,030,823.29	165,668.38
Kintampo North Mun	2,702,571.12	-	25,000.00	27,097.98	7,000.00	10,952.29	3,031,852.90	243,499.26
Nkoranza South	2,562,719.47	15,079.67	-	33,810.32	30,000.00	11,838.70	3,265,449.34	188,199.69
Sene West	2,210,348.56	17,884.81	-	30,454.15	7,000.00	10,952.29	3,047,232.57	201,704.69
Sene East	1,077,260.10	19,732.59	-	36,047.77	-	11,838.70	6,502,480.34	237,204.09
Sunyani Mun	4,039,720.90	-	25,000.00	39,403.94	30,000.00	11,838.70	3,410,278.55	152,280.30
Tano South Mun	3,184,888.32	10,000.00	-	30,454.15	10,896.29	10,952.29	3,074,617.98	143,587.29
Techiman Mun	4,082,964.96	-	25,000.00	36,047.77	10,896.29	10,952.29	2,986,365.56	180,765.79
Techiman North	1,893,928.98	12,561.39	-	31,572.87	10,896.29	10,952.29	3,630,675.75	145,875.81
Wenchi	4,183,675.94	-	30,000.00	36,047.77	10,896.29	10,952.29	3,103,979.41	225,057.60
Pru	2,022,626.50	20,626.38	-	30,454.15	10,896.29	10,952.29	3,074,281.57	109,607.12
Tain	1,750,684.37	13,691.18	-	30,454.15	-	10,952.29	2,637,518.94	208,125.57
Banda	903,277.15	13,018.81	-	34,929.04	-	10,952.29	3,361,791.23	171,807.69
Jaman North	1,535,639.34	15,938.38	-	36,793.58	-	10,952.29	3,073,205.96	143,217.17
Kintampo South	1,696,215.16	12,845.05	-	40,522.66	10,896.29	10,952.29	2,983,690.27	187,543.52
Asunafo South	1,851,974.80	15,000.00	-	29,045.39	7,000.00	10,952.29	3,215,883.98	222,663.94
Tano North Mun	2,394,059.57	10,000.00	-	31,117.10	10,896.29	10,952.29	3,302,419.54	165,922.80
Sunyani West	2,805,910.80	15,000.00	-	27,097.98	7,000.00	10,952.29	3,572,489.11	166,892.48
Dormaa East	1,948,882.93	15,000.00	-	24,321.88	7,000.00	10,952.29	2,952,929.57	115,614.69
Nkoranza North	1,288,552.90	20,558.05	-	25,689.21	10,896.29	10,952.29	2,937,768.23	160,436.96
Pru West	1,182,678.00	-	-	24,321.88	-	10,952.29	3,109,877.56	107,738.30
Berekum West	910,893.34	-	-	24,321.88	-	10,952.29	3,194,207.52	101,688.14
<b>NORTHERN</b>								
Bole	1,053,526.50	15,282.86	-	40,149.76	10,896.29	12,052.22	2,930,728.82	219,273.12
Yendi Mun	1,086,063.62	15,760.85	35,000.00	43,878.83	30,000.00	12,938.63	4,913,759.93	215,941.32
Mion	1,735,802.82	16,124.66	-	32,650.16	-	12,052.22	4,123,100.96	203,696.13
East Gonja Mun	1,839,067.78	18,989.37	-	36,047.77	10,896.29	12,052.22	3,390,564.35	249,955.60
East Mamprusi Mun	954,408.82	20,436.03	-	31,572.87	-	12,052.22	3,304,149.95	197,058.41
Gushiegu Mun	1,599,029.08	16,845.05	-	32,691.60	-	12,052.22	3,146,110.06	293,144.64
Nanumba North Mun	1,730,649.18	20,689.82	-	31,572.87	-	12,052.22	4,426,779.30	199,901.95
Saboba	1,042,880.80	13,850.79	-	51,336.99	-	12,052.22	2,888,186.91	150,834.12
Savelugu Nanton	3,075,702.00	15,760.85	-	66,694.73	7,000.00	12,052.22	3,220,927.66	113,917.09
Tolon	2,150,369.28	20,116.55	-	55,659.69	40,000.00	13,631.96	4,765,807.22	160,873.16
Kumbungu	1,322,709.19	16,124.66	-	31,448.57	-	12,052.22	4,886,376.85	163,075.36
Tamale Metro	6,921,593.76	-	50,000.00	28,423.87	10,896.29	12,052.22	3,694,757.40	150,760.10
Sagnerigu Mun	3,239,574.38	14,819.92	-	46,116.28	10,896.29	12,052.22	3,274,704.48	161,267.46
West Gonja	1,798,425.40	17,627.49	-	25,259.33	10,896.29	12,052.22	3,181,667.36	214,761.45
North Gonja	976,737.72	13,850.79	-	33,810.32	-	12,052.22	2,973,292.84	194,261.28
West Mamprusi Mun	2,109,312.88	16,347.13	-	41,641.39	10,896.29	12,052.22	3,099,669.09	210,637.89
Mamprugu Moagduri	840,495.56	21,373.70	-	31,572.87	-	12,052.22	3,722,574.97	203,479.47
Zabzugu	1,200,557.88	20,000.00	-	40,522.66	-	12,052.22	3,049,339.20	169,134.39
Tatale Sanguli	1,059,394.93	20,373.70	-	29,335.42	-	12,052.22	3,745,830.27	159,833.86
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	1,570,730.83	18,116.55	-	37,166.49	-	12,052.22	3,192,921.65	221,995.83
Bunkpurugu	759,381.41	15,000.00	-	43,878.83	-	12,052.22	3,885,200.75	117,815.27
Central Gonja	1,321,875.86	15,000.00	-	46,116.28	7,000.00	12,052.22	3,175,337.07	299,389.07
Karaga	962,055.50	15,000.00	-	35,695.58	-	12,052.22	3,726,874.86	199,491.49
Nanumba South	1,063,327.90	15,000.00	-	31,572.87	-	12,052.22	3,683,628.34	173,801.67
Chereponi	997,887.74	15,000.00	-	44,997.56	-	12,052.22	2,841,899.66	163,943.26
Kpandai	329,805.54	15,000.00	-	45,619.07	-	12,052.22	3,278,017.08	262,468.67
Nanton	877,887.74	-	-	31,572.87	-	12,052.22	3,220,919.11	113,917.09
Yunyoo-Nasuan	877,887.74	-	-	31,572.87	-	12,052.22	3,927,852.31	117,815.27

MMDAs EXPENDITURE ALLOCATIONS - ASSEMBLIES - 2019								
METROPOLITAN/ MUNICIPAL/ DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES	COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	GOG GOODS AND SERVICE TRANSFER					DACF	CIDA/DONOR
		Feeder	Urban	MoFA	Town & C	Social Welfare & Comm. Dev.		
<b>UPPER EAST</b>								
Bawku Mun	1,189,554.00	15,554.13	35,000.00	50,811.89	10,896.29	14,807.54	3,399,504.89	166,817.90
Binduri	745,578.00	20,000.00	-	40,522.66	10,896.29	13,921.14	3,756,327.70	171,243.98
Pusiga	1,075,107.60	14,470.01	-	50,000.00	-	14,807.54	3,481,302.16	160,753.05
Bawku West	2,012,672.80	20,000.00	-	50,000.00	10,896.29	13,921.14	3,373,713.36	207,176.69
Bolgatanga Mun	3,030,400.69	15,000.00	20,256.68	34,822.35	10,896.29	13,921.14	3,160,579.46	127,221.16
Bongo	1,829,806.27	20,000.00	-	45,743.37	10,896.29	13,921.14	2,807,883.31	218,637.24
Builsa North	1,887,915.60	20,000.00	-	46,116.28	10,896.29	13,921.14	2,685,853.07	187,972.94
Builsa South	969,921.50	20,000.00	-	31,572.87	-	13,921.14	2,905,087.77	169,145.24
Kassena Nankana East	3,280,522.22	20,000.00	-	38,285.22	10,896.29	13,921.14	3,663,619.95	218,475.89
Talensi	1,710,143.71	15,000.00	-	39,238.20	-	13,921.14	3,023,180.72	175,205.42
Nabdam	827,651.42	15,000.00	-	31,199.96	7,000.00	13,921.14	3,942,436.93	158,110.59
Garu	1,524,885.12	15,000.00	-	27,357.74	7,000.00	13,921.14	3,095,016.80	132,653.53
Kassena Nankana West	1,940,053.25	15,000.00	-	46,116.28	7,000.00	13,921.14	2,876,702.43	189,239.49
Bolgatanga East Dist	960,000.00	-	-	27,357.74	-	13,921.14	3,167,595.29	127,220.54
Tempene Dist	1,080,000.00	-	-	26,357.74	-	13,921.14	3,096,992.50	132,653.53
<b>UPPER WEST</b>								
Jirapa Mun	1,868,668.76	18,857.85	-	40,000.00	10,896.29	13,434.44	2,927,216.97	203,517.71
Lawra Mun	1,680,050.21	20,869.06	-	46,265.85	10,896.29	13,434.44	2,683,320.16	151,406.86
Nandom	1,040,485.31	20,000.00	-	37,289.37	-	13,434.44	6,005,016.23	142,557.89
Nadowli Kaleo	1,820,049.98	20,000.00	-	45,743.37	-	13,434.44	2,661,455.72	164,624.57
Dafiama Bussie Issa	1,076,877.10	18,451.09	-	46,116.28	-	14,320.85	2,966,478.68	157,128.72
Sissala East Mun	1,793,914.66	20,794.48	-	46,116.28	10,896.29	13,434.44	2,890,007.38	232,741.52
Wa Mun	4,038,611.20	-	40,000.00	31,572.87	10,896.29	13,434.44	2,962,923.93	165,432.95
Wa West	1,393,967.47	20,000.00	-	40,522.66	-	13,434.44	2,874,623.00	277,617.33
Wa East	1,060,177.86	16,845.05	-	50,811.89	-	13,434.44	10,134,418.19	178,303.01
Sissala West	1,177,730.33	15,000.00	-	38,285.22	-	13,434.44	3,326,696.21	215,074.87
Lambussie Karni	949,246.36	15,000.00	-	29,169.69	-	13,434.44	5,254,307.90	160,977.84
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>536,201,219.00</b>	<b>2,881,571.30</b>	<b>1,797,622.51</b>	<b>8,678,256.59</b>	<b>2,532,710.82</b>	<b>3,319,578.98</b>	<b>995,353,970.52</b>	<b>38,687,423.48</b>

**2019 CEILINGS – OFFICE OF THE HEAD OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE AND REGIONAL CO-ORDINATING COUNCILS**

SN	COST CENTRES	COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	GOODS & SERVICE	CAPEX	CIDA/DONOR
	<b>LGSS</b>	22,440,659.00	1,280,000.00	2,000,000.00	
1	<b>GREATER ACCRA RCC</b>				
	Office of Regional Coordinating	1,568,105.72	493,738.00		
	Budget	716,343.46	47,485.00		
	Agriculture Department (RADU)	619,480.70	32,376.00		1,126,445.58
	Social Welfare	358,729.31	24,282.00		
	Community Development	295,204.39	24,282.00		
	Public Works Department	1,000,115.78	16,188.00		
	Feeder Roads	58,453.46	16,188.00		
	Parks and Gardens	1,000,292.26	16,188.00		
	Environmental Health	448,875.99	21,584.00		
	Rural Housing	81,358.49	16,188.00		
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>6,146,959.56</b>	<b>708,499.00</b>		
2	<b>VOLTA RCC</b>		-	-	
	Office of Regional Coordinating	2,000,135.19	493,738.00		
	Budget	99,411.12	47,485.00		
	Agriculture Department (RADU)	959,738.37	32,376.00		1,358,324.87
	Social Welfare	637,655.12	24,282.00		
	Community Development	205,127.93	24,282.00		
	Public Works Department	668,643.01	16,188.00		
	Feeder Roads	451,453.41	16,188.00		
	Parks and Gardens	138,917.64	16,188.00		
	Environmental Health	302,804.80	21,584.00		
	Rural Housing	66,419.89	16,188.00		
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>5,530,306.48</b>	<b>708,499.00</b>		
3	<b>EASTERN RCC</b>		-	-	
	Office of Regional Coordinating	1,687,337.11	493,738.00		
	Budget	186,476.57	47,485.00		
	Agriculture Department (RADU)	823,130.24	32,376.00		1,468,611.96
	Social Welfare	1,203,451.67	24,282.00		
	Community Development	254,385.71	24,282.00		
	Public Works Department	691,040.19	16,188.00		
	Feeder Roads	650,968.03	16,188.00		
	Parks and Gardens	482,425.65	16,188.00		
	Environmental Health	107,385.50	21,584.00		
	Rural Housing	102,019.93	16,188.00		
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>6,188,620.58</b>	<b>708,499.00</b>		
4	<b>CENTRAL RCC</b>		-	-	
	Office of Regional Coordinating	1,835,308.53	493,738.00		
	Budget	161,715.20	47,485.00		
	Agriculture Department (RADU)	1,144,093.84	32,376.00		1,270,669.62
	Social Welfare	790,823.84	24,282.00		
	Community Development	255,317.00	24,282.00		
	Public Works Department	757,093.96	16,188.00		
	Feeder Roads	496,269.31	16,188.00		
	Parks and Gardens	23,977.80	16,188.00		
	Environmental Health	129,396.61	21,584.00		
	Rural Housing	25,055.77	16,188.00		
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>5,619,051.87</b>	<b>708,499.00</b>		

**2019 CEILINGS – OFFICE OF THE HEAD OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE AND REGIONAL CO-ORDINATING COUNCILS**

SN	COST CENTRES	COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	GOODS & SERVICE	CAPEX	CIDA/DONOR
5	<b>WESTERN RCC</b>		-	-	
	Office of Regional Coordinating	108,673.99	520,978.00		
	Budget	160,475.11	47,593.00		
	Agriculture Department (RADU)	515,197.17	32,376.00		1,396,370.29
	Social Welfare	652,359.72	24,282.00		
	Community Development	202,557.67	24,282.00		
	Public Works Department	712,919.47	16,188.00		
	Feeder Roads	439,927.12	16,188.00		
	Parks and Gardens	375,230.22	16,188.00		
	Environmental Health	96,159.04	21,584.00		
	Rural Housing	42,076.05	16,188.00		
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>3,305,575.56</b>	<b>735,847.00</b>		
6	<b>ASHANTI RCC</b>		-	-	
	Office of Regional Coordinating	2,087,979.61	542,147.80		
	Budget	478,730.81	45,866.00		
	Agriculture Department (RADU)	785,315.90	32,376.00		1,633,028.00
	Social Welfare	484,106.70	24,282.00		
	Community Development	399,933.33	24,282.00		
	Public Works Department	1,109,176.40	16,188.00		
	Feeder Roads	771,294.12	16,188.00		
	Parks and Gardens	462,884.46	16,188.00		
	Environmental Health	142,675.08	21,584.00		
	Rural Housing	101,309.68	16,188.00		
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>6,823,406.09</b>	<b>755,289.80</b>		
7	<b>BRONG AHAFO RCC</b>		-	-	
	Office of Regional Coordinating	2,800,681.11	519,639.00		
	Budget	278,824.14	45,046.00		
	Agriculture Department (RADU)	550,267.99	32,376.00		1,576,858.30
	Social Welfare	1,261,573.73	24,282.00		
	Community Development	281,345.59	24,282.00		
	Public Works Department	1,014,518.23	16,188.00		
	Feeder Roads	594,616.96	16,188.00		
	Parks and Gardens	1,109,069.63	16,188.00		
	Environmental Health	190,569.75	21,584.00		
	Rural Housing	1,034,803.18	16,188.00		
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>9,116,270.32</b>	<b>731,961.00</b>	-	



**2019 CEILINGS – OFFICE OF THE HEAD OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE AND REGIONAL CO-ORDINATING COUNCILS**

SN	COST CENTRES	COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	GOODS & SERVICE	CAPEX	CIDA/DONOR
8	<b>NORTHERN RCC</b>		-	-	
	Office of Regional Coordinating	1,791,571.94	521,798.00		
	Budget	114,713.45	43,168.00		
	Agriculture Department (RADU)	1,190,264.29	32,376.00		2,006,832.31
	Social Welfare	271,115.17	24,282.00		
	Community Development	204,688.92	24,282.00		
	Public Works Department	1,011,672.94	16,188.00		
	Feeder Roads	552,698.13	16,188.00		
	Parks and Gardens	193,304.39	16,188.00		
	Environmental Health	179,832.11	21,584.00		
	Rural Housing	144,198.56	16,188.00		
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>5,654,059.90</b>	<b>732,242.00</b>		
9	<b>UPPER EAST RCC</b>		-	-	
	Office of Regional Coordinating	1,153,319.86	467,837.00		
	Budget	107,966.03	43,168.00		
	Agriculture Department (RADU)	1,068,550.24	32,376.00		1,126,884.78
	Social Welfare	1,037,678.81	24,282.00		
	Community Development	257,939.73	24,282.00		
	Public Works Department	530,122.78	16,188.00		
	Feeder Roads	208,858.51	16,188.00		
	Parks and Gardens	117,705.14	16,188.00		
	Environmental Health	122,230.10	21,584.00		
	Rural Housing	96,986.80	16,188.00		
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>4,701,358.01</b>	<b>678,281.00</b>		-
10	<b>UPPER WEST RCC</b>		-	-	
	Office of Regional Coordinating	940,531.11	465,061.00		
	Budget	205,293.63	47,564.00		
	Agriculture Department (RADU)	583,613.44	32,376.00		1,133,767.18
	Social Welfare	248,600.37	24,282.00		
	Community Development	305,512.20	24,282.00		
	Public Works Department	283,159.30	16,188.00		
	Feeder Roads	216,096.72	16,188.00		
	Parks and Gardens	192,553.07	16,188.00		
	Environmental Health	190,567.47	21,584.00		
	Rural Housing	45,788.33	16,188.00		
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>3,211,715.64</b>	<b>679,901.00</b>		
	<b>GRAND SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>56,297,324.00</b>	<b>7,147,517.80</b>	<b>2,000,000.00</b>	<b>14,097,792.87</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>78,737,983.00</b>	<b>8,427,517.80</b>	<b>2,000,000.00</b>	<b>14,097,792.87</b>



**APPENDIX 14: LIST OF IPEP PROJECTS BY REGIONS**

**Coastal Development Zone**

**VOLTA REGION**

No.	Constituency	Beneficiary Communities		
		10-Seater Water Closet Institutional Toilets with Mechanized Boreholes	Community-based Mechanized Solar Powered Water System	1,000 metric tonnes prefabricated grains warehouses
1.	Adaklu,	1. Adaklu Anfoe 2. Adaklu Waya 3. Adaklu Ahunda	1. Amuzudeve 2. Dananu 3. Akpakope	
2.	Afadzato South,	1. Agate 2. Liate Wote 3. Ve-Koloenu	1. Aklobor Tornu 2. Ando Kope (Tafi No. 1) 3. Havor Godo (Tafi)	
3.	Keta	1. Anlo Afiadenyigba 2. Keta Market 3. Keta Business School	1. Anyako / Konu 2. Abolovi / Norlofi 3. Seva	
4.	Anlo,	1. Anlo SHS 2. Anlo Tech 3. Zion College	1. Agbledomi Batekordzi 2. Vadzaglize 3. Penuito	
5.	Ketu South	1. Agbozume 2. Denu 3. Kliikor	1. Aluwe Kpotame 2. Gbugbla Torkor 3. Ahorkpoe Bayikor	
6.	Ketu North	1. Afife 2. Dzodze 3. Akanu	1. Agordeke 2. Avinukope 3. Dorwuime	
7.	Ho Central	1. Ho Model School 2. Ho Polyclinic 3. Shia	1. Hodzo - Wodome 2. Matse Dzorkope 3. Hodzo Dzekoeehia	Ho Central
8.	Ho West	1. Avatime 2. Kpedze 3. Abutia	1. Amave/Dzanyodeke 2. Abutia Agbenyokofe 3. Kpedze Polyclinic	
9.	Hohoe,	1. Akpafu 2. Gbledi Kpodzi 3. Hohoe	1. Fodome Agbesia 2. Likpe Alavanyo 3. Akpafu Sokpo	Hohoe,
10.	Kpando	1. Kpando SHS 2. Kpando Bishop Herman Co 3. Sovie	1. Kudzra Anyigbe 2. Kudzra Dzigbe 3. Avetikope	
11.	Agotime Zioppe	1. Kpetoe 2. Zioppe 3. Zioppe	1. Agotime Amedikpui 2. Agotime Afegame 3. Wudese	
12.	Akatsi North	1. Ave Dakpa 2. Ave Havi 3. Ave Afiadenyigba	1. Kpeduhoe 2. Agbondo 3. Hevi	
13.	Akatsi South	1. Bata 2. Dawlo Woyorekope 3. Akeve-Akodakope	1. Bata 2. Dawlo Woyorekope 3. Akeve - Akodakope	
14.	Central Tongu,	1. Gbedema Farms 2. Mafi-Kumase 3. New Bakpa	1. Mafi Aflavenu 2. Anfoe 3. Kpogadzi Gagorme	
15.	South Tongu,	1. Sogakope 2. Dabala 3. Agbakope	1. Dorkpoame 2. Nutekpor 3. Atsieve	
16.	North Tongu	1. Aveyime 2. Battor	1. Bokoeme 2. Kpomkpo	

		3. Volo	3. Tagadzi	
17.	Krachi East,	1. Katanga 2. Kparikpari 3. Dambai	1. Kparekpare 2. Ayeremu 3. Payi Katanga	Dambai
18.	Krachi West,	1. Gyengyen 2. Kete Krachi SHST 3. Kete Krachi SHS	1. Monkra 2. Abujuro 3. Dadekro	
19.	Krachi Nchumuru,	1. Banda 2. Chinderi 3. Bejamse	1. Akaniem 2. Banda 3. Bejamse	
20.	Akan,	1. Asato SHS 2. Papase 3. Ahamanso	1. Kadjebi - Asato 2. Dodi - Papase SHS 3. Ahamansu Islamic SHS	
21.	Biakoye	1. Kwamekrom 2. Tapa Abotoase 3. Bowri Amanfrom	1. Bowire Anyinase 2. Bowire Takrabe 3. bowire Amanfro	
22.	Nkwanta South,	1. Nkwanta Market 2. Nkwanta Comm SHS 3. Bonakye Market	1. Kanjinta 2. Nyanbong Junction 3. Otoli Junction	
23.	Nkwanta North,	1. Sibi Central 2. Koni ECG 3. Damako		
24.	North Dayi,	1. Vakpo 2. Anfoega SHS 3. Anfoega Hospital	1. Aveme - Beme 2. D/A YARD -Anfoega 3. Wusuta Resettlement D/A primary	
25.	South Dayi,	1. Kpeve 2. Peki 3. Dzemeni	1. Abui 2. Anyensu 3. Kpongbonikofe	
26.	Buem	1. Jasikan 2. Ayoma 3. Kutey	1. Baglo Ridge Shs 2. Old Baika Health Centre 3. Tsrikasa - AKAA	

### Summary of IPEP Projects in the Volta Region

No.	Project Details	No. of Projects
1.	10-Seater Water Closet Institutional Toilets with Mechanized Boreholes	78
2.	Community-based Mechanized Solar Powered Water System	78
3.	Construction of 1,000 metric tonnes prefabricated grains warehouses	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>159</b>

### GREATER ACCRA REGION

No.	Constituency	Beneficiary Communities		
		10-Seater Water Closet Institutional Toilets with Mechanized Boreholes	Community-based Mechanized Solar Powered Water System	1,000 metric tonnes prefabricated grains warehouses
1.	Ashaiman	1. Middle East 2. Community 22 or Community SHS	1. Ghana Health Service Zenu 2. Ashiaman No. 1 JHS 3. Ashiaman SHS	
2.	Ningo Prampram	1. Old Ningo Bantama 2. New Ningo 3. Afienya Zongo	1. New Ningo Mangbajase 2. Okyebleku 3. Old Ningo Ayetepa	

3.	Tema East	1. Bankuman Assemblies of God Church	1. Community 7 2. C'MTY 8 & 9 Junction 3. C'MTY 11 Market	
2.	Tema Central	1. Community 9 Industrial Area 2. Community 11 3. Community 7	1. New Life School 2. Tema Newtown/ Full Gosple Church 3. Manhean SHS	
3.	Tema West	1. Klagon Ayigbe Kope 2. Community 5 Church Village	1. Klagon Sankara 2. Klagon Central Mosque	
4.	Ledzokuku,	1. Abolebu Electoral Area 2. Agblesa Electoral Area (Pene Area) 3. Tsui Bleoo	1. Agblesia	
5.	Krowor,	1. Coco Beach Road 2. Dutch Hotel 3. Adogorno 4. Shipi's House	1. Okpoi-gonno	
6.	La Dade Kotopon	1. Abafun 2. Nsh)na Beach	1. La Court 2. Osu Akoadjei Park 3. La Lamptey George	
7.	Ablekuma North,	1. Apostolic Lane, 2. Awoshie 3. Sakaman	1. Odorkor 3 & 4 School 2. Kwashieman 4 & 5	
8.	Ablekuma South,	1. Chorkor 2. Chorkor Alomo junction 3. Mamprobi Kakalika	1. Mambrouk Islamic Sch 2. Russia( Goodwill sch)	
9.	Ablekuma West,	1. Transformer 2. Ebenezer Senior High School 3. Keep fit Club	1. Korle Gonno Zion Methodist 2. Akweibu Mars Sch 3. Chokor Annalarbi	
10.	Ablekuma Central	1. Town Council Line 2. Agbogloboshie Onion Market 3. Russia	1. Gbegbeyise JHS 2. Nasara Mosque Area 3. Darrulsalem Islamic Sch	
11.	Ayawaso Central,			
12.	Ayawaso North,	1. Mamobi		
13.	Ayawaso East,	1. Nima Cluster of school 2. Nima market		
14.	Ayawaso West Wuagon,	1. Okponglo 2. Abelemkpe		
15.	Amasaman	1. Nsakina 2. Nsakina 3. Agorteykopey		
16.	Okaikei North,		1. Kings & Queens 2. Achimota School	
17.	Okaikei Central,	1. Blemagor 2. New Fadama	1. Fadama Masalachi	
18.	Okaikei South,		1. Awudome Palace 2. Bubuashie Control 3. Bubuashie Red light	
19.	Odododiodio		1. Bukom Park 2. Abattoir - Site 8	
20.	Weija-Gbawe,	1. Tetegu Community Centre 2. Gonse Lorry Station 3. New Gbawe Cluster of Schools	1. Jei Krodua 2. Gbawe Bonse 3. Upper Weija	
21.	Bortianor Ngleshie Amanfrom,	1. Tomefa Galilea Electoral Area	1. Adansiman(Red top) 2. Aplaku	

		2. Amanfrom 3. Tuba		
22.	Obom-Domeabra,	1. Asabaham (Block factory and football park) 2. Domeabra (Taxi Rank and Methodist School) 3. Alafia No.2 (Village)	1. Obom 2. Fanteakwa	
23.	Dome-Kwabenye	1. Boi Community 2. Taifa Bukina New Market 3. Old Ashongman	1. Kwabenya Market 2. Kwabenya School 3. Haatso Papao Presby Sch	
24.	Sege,	1. Goi 2. Wokumagbe 3. Sector 1		
25.	Ada,	1. Songutsokpa 2. Community Centre 3. Kasseh Market		
26.	Shai-Osudoku,	1. Numesi Dodowa 2. Agormeda 3. Asutware		Dodowa
27.	Trobu	1. Ofankor Market 2. Timber Market, Fitting Shop 3. Abensu Community		
28.	Madina,	1. Otinibi 2. Ayimensah 3. Madina Ebony	1. Site C Down 2. Otinibi Zongo	
29.	Adenta,	1. Ashiyie Kose Industrial Area 2. New Legon 3. Third Gate Park	1. Foster Down 2. Fulani	
30.	Korle Klotey,			
31.	Anyaa Sowutoum,	1. Santa Maria 2. Kwashiebu 3. Ablekuma Abaase		
32.	Kpong Katamanso	1. Okushibri 2. Tumbai 3. Zenu KKDK	1. Adigon 2. Kubekro	

### Summary of IPEP Projects in the Greater Accra Region

No.	Project Details	No. of Projects
1.	10-Seater Water Closet Institutional Toilets with Mechanized Boreholes	103
2.	Community-based Mechanized Solar Powered Water System	102
3.	Construction of 1,000 metric tonnes prefabricated grains warehouses	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>

## CENTRAL REGION

No.	Constituency	Beneficiary Communities		
		10-Seater Water Closet Institutional Toilets with Mechanized Boreholes	Community-based Mechanized Solar Powered Water System	1,000 metric tonnes prefabricated grains warehouses
1.	Cape Coat North	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Effutu Mampong</li> <li>2. Ankaful</li> <li>3. Mpeasem</li> <li>4. Kyerakomfo</li> <li>5. Pedu Nguabado</li> <li>6. Nyamebekyere/Zongo</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Efutu</li> <li>2. Abura</li> <li>3. Amamoma</li> <li>4. Elubonko</li> <li>5. Ankaful</li> <li>6. Nkanfoa</li> </ol>	Cape Coast Efutu
2.	Cape South	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adisadel Staff Quarters</li> <li>2. Ekon</li> <li>3. Ayekoo Ayekoo</li> <li>4. Antem (issue with site)</li> <li>5. Adease GPRTU</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bakaano</li> <li>2. National</li> <li>3. Ola</li> <li>4. Siwdo</li> <li>5. Adisadel</li> <li>6. Menyamenwu</li> </ol>	
3.	KEEA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Komenda</li> <li>2. Aguafo</li> <li>3. Abreshia</li> <li>4. Teterem</li> <li>5. Kakumdu</li> <li>6. Agyaoheman</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Essiam</li> <li>2. Nkontrodo</li> <li>3. Breman</li> <li>4. Abrehyia</li> <li>5. Koful</li> <li>6. Marine</li> </ol>	
4.	Gomao East	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ame Zion Sch. Complex Nyanyano</li> <li>2. Taxi Station Potsin Junction</li> <li>3. Fettehman Shs, Fetteh</li> <li>4. Taxi Station, Akotsi Junction</li> <li>5. Potsin Ti Ahamadhiya</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dominase</li> <li>2. Buduata</li> <li>3. Towoboase</li> <li>4. Dampoase</li> <li>5. Kojoku</li> </ol>	
5.	Gomoa West	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Apam</li> <li>2. Dago</li> <li>3. Dawurampong</li> <li>4. Mozano</li> <li>5. Ngyiresi</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Brofo</li> <li>2. Asepanyin</li> <li>3. Ajumako Ansah</li> <li>4. Brebiano</li> <li>5. Anyome</li> </ol>	
6.	Gomoa Central	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gomoa Lome School</li> <li>2. Gomoa Abooso Market</li> <li>3. Gomoa Ekumikrom</li> <li>4. Gomoa Afanzi</li> <li>5. Gomoa Obuasi</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nsuem</li> <li>2. Lome</li> <li>3. Mpota</li> <li>4. Obuasi</li> <li>5. Asebu</li> </ol>	
7.	Assin North	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assin Kushea</li> <li>2. Achiam</li> <li>3. Asepanye</li> <li>4. Bereku Yentuminka</li> <li>5. Ghana Camp</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assin Sienchem</li> <li>2. Assin Ntowkrom</li> <li>3. Assin Swedru</li> <li>4. Obiri Kwaku</li> <li>5. Adeambra</li> </ol>	Assin Fosu
8.	Assin South	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assin Kruwa</li> <li>2. Nyankumase Ahenkro</li> <li>3. Adiembra</li> <li>4. Andoe</li> <li>5. Anyinabrim</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nyamebebu</li> <li>2. Anyaase</li> <li>3. Nglesi</li> <li>4. Assin Nkran</li> <li>5. Assin Darmang</li> </ol>	
9.	Assin Central	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Juaso</li> <li>2. Dampim</li> <li>3. Roman Hills</li> <li>4. Trafo</li> <li>5. Fosu Community Centre</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Newtown</li> <li>2. Juaso</li> <li>3. Assin Akropong</li> <li>4. Nyardoam</li> <li>5. Swedru Akuapem</li> </ol>	
10.	Awutu Senya East	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Opeikuma</li> <li>2. New Market</li> <li>3. Kpometey</li> <li>4. Iron City</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Kasoa Gada</li> <li>2. Opeikuma</li> <li>3. Akweley</li> <li>4. Akweley New Town-2</li> </ol>	Kasoa

		5. Zongo 6. Urban Council Ofakor	5. CP 6. J-River 7. Prisons	
11.	Awutu Senya West	1. Awutu Obrachire 2. Awutu Ofaso 3. Awutu Bontrase 4. Oklu Nkwanta 5. Dankwa	1. Dankwakrom 2. Fianko 3. Okofadaa 4. Awutu Okwabena 5. Awutu Topease	
12.	Mfantisman	1. Soldier Line/Timber Market 2. Ahenbronmu 3. Ankaful 4. Saltpond 5. Buranamon 6. Yamoransa	1. Mansech 2. Ansaadze 3. Towoboase 4. Ogoekrom 5. Pomase 6. Yamoransa	
13.	Upper Denkyira East	1. Opeikuma 2. New Market 3. Kpormetey 4. Iron City 5. Zongo 6. Urban Council Ofakor	1. Mbradam 2. Gyakye 3. Otenkrom 4. Nyamebekyere 5. Twifo Kyebi	Dunkwa on Offin
14.	Upper Denkyira West		1. Anwianwia 2. Treposo 3. Ananikrom 4. Adeade 5. Nkronua South	Deaso
15.	Heman Lowe	1. Jukwa Shs 2. Hemeng Shsts 3. Kwamoano 4. Wawase 5. Mfuom 6. Fosukrom	1. Mbem 2. Frami 3. Ankaako 4. Abrafo 5. Ampenkro	
16.	Assikuma Odoben Brakwa	1. Assikuma District Court 2. Brakwa Comm. Centre/Main Market/Lorry Station 3. Odoben Community Centre 4. Anwhiam Main Lorry Station/Market 5. Nankese Lorry Station	1. Kuntunase 2. Afofosu 3. Ohianhyeda 4. Tweredua 5. Bosomase	
17.	Twifo-Atii Morkwaa	1. Twifo Praso Secondary Sch 2. Mampoma 3. Bepoben 4. Ayaase 5. Kayireku	1. Ntiamoah 2. Nyamebekyere 3. Adugyaa 4. Gyae Aware 5. Twansu Koda	Twifo Prasi
18.	Abura Asebu Kwamankese	1. Apewosika 2. Asebu 3. Wiomoa 4. Akaatiso 5. Adjoafua	1. Abuenu 2. Asemase 3. Nyanfekuekroful 4. Korado 5. Kwaku- Mensa Ekroful	
19.	Efutu	1. Atietu 2. Gyagyanadzi 3. Akosua Village	1. Ekumfi Akwasa Kokodo 2. New Winneba 3. Sign Board 4. Natwie Bum 5. Gyan No. 1	
20.	Ekumfi	1. Essarkyir 2. Eyisam 3. Srafa 4. Essuehyia	1. Ewiam 2. Otuam 3. Akwansa Kokodo 4. Narkwa	

		5. Otuam	5. Sarkwa	
21.	Ajuman Enyan-Esiam	1. Ajumako 2. Breman-Esiam 3. Enyan-Main 4. Abaasa Shsts 5. Enyam-Denkyira	1. Ejumako Kromaim 2. Anyang Asempayin 3. Kwesi Gyan No. 1 4. Essaman	
22.	Agona East	1. Nsaba 2. Duakwa Zongo 3. Kwansakrom 4. Kwanyako 5. Agona Asafo	1. Nsuansa 2. Nyame Ntia 3. Ota bilkrom 4. Nyarkrom 5. Tweredua	
23.	Agona West	1. Ankyease 2. Nyaakrom 3. Kwaman 4. Ahemadonko 5. Yaabem	1. Agona Abodom 2. Nsuasa 3. Nyamenti 4. Otabilkrom 5. Nyarkrom	

### Summary of IPEP Projects in the Central Region

No.	Project Details	No. of Projects
1.	10-Seater Water Closet Institutional Toilets with Mechanized Boreholes	122
2.	Community-based Mechanized Solar Powered Water System	122
3.	1,000 metric tonnes prefabricated grains warehouses	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>

### WESTERN REGION

No.	Constituency	Beneficiary Communities		
		10-Seater Water Closet Institutional Toilets with Mechanized Boreholes	Community-based Mechanized Solar Powered Water System	1,000 metric tonnes prefabricated grains warehouses
1.	Wassa East	1. Atobiase 2. New Subri 3. Ateiku	1. Sekyere Nsuta 2. Mamponso 3. Tosen	
2.	Mpohor	1. Wassa Manso 2. Trebuom 3. Dominase	1. Trebuom 2. Domeabra 3. Bomba	
3.	Shama	1. Essaman 2. Inchaban 3. Ituma	1. Anopa Nsu 2. Atta ne Atta 3. Krobo	
4.	Ahanta West	1. Frebohu 2. Cape 3 Points 3. Chavene	1. Pumpunie 2. Princess Akitakyi 3. Domeabra Fire Service	
5.	Sekondi	1. Assemansido 2. Essaman 3. Kweikuma	1. Sekondi Health Centre 2. Sekondi CHPS CPD 3. Sekondi Parisqua	
6.	Takoradi	1. Bompeh SHS 2. Ghana Secondary Technical School 3. Kwesiminstim Police Station/Quarters	1. Apremdo market / Adakope 2. Anaji fie / Amanful Gomango 3. New Takoradi Clinic	
7.	Essikado	1. Anoe JHS 2. Hospital Junction 3. Kofi Essuonkrom	1. Essikado / Mpintsin 2. Kasawurado 3. Bomohowomodzen	
8.	Effia	1. Methodist Primary and JHS	1. Effia Kuma Zongo 2. Effia Site A / Tanokrom	



		2. Effiakuma Police Quarters 3. Good Shepherd Methodist Academy	3. Effia Site B/ Astorial	
9.	Kwesiminstim,	1. Whindo 2. Assakai 3. Takoradi SHS	1. Akwasi BI 2. Amoanda 3. Anaji-Fei Village	
10.	Amenfi Central,	1. Hiawa 2. Agona Amenfi 3. Manso Amenfi		
11.	Amenfi East	1. Amenfiman SHS 2. Wassa SAA 3. Oppong Valley	1. Anabell 2. Dwirigum 3. Krobo Aduakwa	
12.	Prestea –Huni Valley		1. Kakoase(aboso) 2. Ampeyo 3. Damang New Site	
13.	Tarkwa Nsuaem		1. Kakoase(aboso) 2. Benso Health Clinic 3. Memahomo Health Clinic 4. Anyinase	
14.	Sefwi Wiaso	1. Wiawso Market 2. Dwinase Market 3. Asawinso	1. Aboduam 2. Anyinabirem 3. Datano	Tanoso
15.	Bia East	1. Kaase 2. Fosukrom 3. Asemyinakrom	1. Breyekwah 2. Adabokrom 3. Mansakrom	Babeso
16.	Juaboso,	1. Boinzan 2. Kofikrom 3. Antobia	1. Adamase 2. Brekrom 3. Nkatieso	Juaboso
17.	Bodi,	1. Ahibenso 2. Afere 3. Amoaya	1. Patakro 2. Kwafukrom 3. Krayawkrom	
18.	Akontombra,	1. Nsawora 2. Akontombra Cluster of Schools 3. Akontombra Market	1. Nkwandom 2. Esaase 3. Ackaakrom	
19.	Bibiani Anwiaso Bekwai	1. Bibiani SHS 2. Bibiani College of Health Sciences Sefwi Bekwai SHS	1. Kwamekrom 2. Ankramuano Ampemkrom	Bibiani Anwiaso Bekwai
20.	Amenfi West	1. Kwabeng 2. Mosesoa Asankrangwa Secondary Technical School	1. Fordjourkrom 2. Kwabeng 3. Oda Anwiam	
21.	Amenfi Central		1. Amoada 2. Anobil 3. Dwirigum	
22.	Suaman	1. Dadieso Blackman 2. Karlo 3. Dadieso Domeabra	1. Ameyawkrom 2. Fourmales 3. Yepimso	Dadieso
23.	Aowin	1. Enchi 2. Omanpe 3. New Yakasi	1. Asemkrom 2. Boinso 3. Kwaku	
24.	Ellebelle	1. Aiyinasi 2. Asasetre 3. Esiana	1. Adjei Obeagkrom 2. New Adiebra 3. Aidoosuazo	
25.	Evalue Gwira	1. Keygina 2. Avrebo 3. Apeosika	1. Aguafo 2. Anibile 3. Bokro	

## Summary of IPEP Projects in the Western Region

No.	Project Details	No. of Projects
1.	10-Seater Water Closet Institutional Toilets with Mechanized Boreholes	79
2.	Community-based Mechanized Solar Powered Water System	78
3.	Construction of 1,000 metric tonnes prefabricated grains warehouses	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>164</b>

## Middle Belt Development Zone

### Ashanti Region

No.	Constituency	Beneficiary Communities		
		10-Seater Water Closet Institutional Toilets with Mechanized Boreholes	Community-based Mechanized Solar Powered Water System	1,000 metric tonnes prefabricated grains warehouses
27.	Ahafo-Ano South East	3. Biemso No. 1 RC Sch. 4. Adugyama Jubilee sch. 5. Sabronum RC Prim.	1. Pokukrom 2. Abesewa 3. Nsutem	
28.	Ahafo-Ano South West	4. Mankranso DA Primary 5. Wioso DA Prim. Sch 6. Domeabra RC Prim.	1. Mpasaso No.2 2. Bonkwaso No.1 3. Asokore Newtown	
29.	Ahafo-Ano North	7. Anyinasusu Community 8. Tapa Zongo 9. Akwasiasse	1. Bredi 2. Numasua 3. Subriso	Tepa (Odikro Nkwanta)
30.	Atwima Kwanwoma,	1. Odumasi Adum Afrancho 2. Twedie 3. Trede	1. Chichibon 2. Twedie 3. Bebu	
31.	Atwima Mponua,	1. Tano Dumase SHS 2. Mpasatia STHS 3. Achiasse JHS	1. Tanodumase 2. Mpasatia 3. Apenimadi	
32.	Atwima Nwabiagya North,	1. Atwima Akropong 2. Atwima Adankwame 3. Barekese	1. Boahenkwa 2. Worapong 3. Ataase	
33.	Atwima Nyabiahya South	1. Agogo Primary 2. Amadam Adankwame Prim 3. Nkwawie Panin Anglican Prim	1. Gyankobaa 2. Nkoran 3. Kobeng	
34.	Asante Akim Central,	1. Nyaboe 2. Obinimase 3. Dwease	1. Odumase NT 2. Konongo Abosomtweaga 3. Patriensa	
35.	Asante Akim North,	1. Juansa 2. Hwediem 3. Domeabra	1. Pkyerekye 2. Juansa 3. Kansaso	
36.	Asante Akim South,	1. Joaso funeral grounds 2. Bompata market 3. Obogu	1. Ofoase SHS 2. Dansereso 3. Bompata SHS	
37.	Sekyere Afram Plains	1. Drobonso 2. Fumsua 3. Anyinofi	1. Anyinofi 2. Fumsua 3. Samsu	Drobonso
38.	Manso Adubia,	1. Akwasiso 2. Manso Kaniago 3. Manso Mem	1. Adubia 2. Agroyesum 3. Dome Beposo	

39.	Manso Nkwanta,	1. Pakyi No. 1 2. Nsiana 3. Manso Nkwanta	1. Nsiana 2. Bonteso 3. Adwumamu	
40.	New Edubiase,	1. Adansi Apagya 2. Atobease 3. New Edubiase	1. Adansi Atobiase 2. Adansi Apagya 3. Adansi Wuriye	
41.	Efiduase Asokore	1. Effiduase District Hospital 2. Krobea Asante Tech/Voc. Sch 3. Effiduase STHS	1. Daakoho 2. New Koforidua 3. Buoya	
42.	Fomena,	1. Akrokeri 2. Patakro 3. Bobriase	1. Meduma 2. Kyekyewere 3. Kwapia	
43.	Bekwai,	1. Wesley High School 2. Danyaseman Catholic SHS 3. Oppong Memorial SHS	1. Ofoase Kokobin 2. Kensere Pampaso 3. Poano	
44.	Bosome Freho,	1. Beposo 2. Dannso 3. Tebeso	1. Beposo 2. Nsutor 3. Amentubuom	
45.	Adansi-Asokwa	1. Adansi Asokwa 2. Fumso 3. Aboabo 4. New Akrofuom	1. Asokwa 2. Anhwiaso 3. Akwansrem 4. <b>Bodwesango</b>	
46.	Afigya Kwabre South,	1. Heman DA JHS 2. Atimatim Old Town 3. Afrancho Town	1. Heman-Ankaase 2. Atimatim old town 3. Krobo	
47.	Afigya Kwabre North,	1. Ahenkro 2. Tetrem 3. Kyekyewere	1. Denase 2. Kwaman 3. Kyerekrom	
48.	Manpong,	1. Atonsuagya 2. Kofiase 3. Mamtech	1. Penten 2. Nobem 3. Timber Nkwanta	
49.	Ejura Sekyere Dumase	1. Ejura Comm. Center 2. Sekyere Dumase 3. Anyinasu	1. Frante 2. Ejura 3. Kasei	1. Ejura Sekyere Dumase 2. Ejura
50.	Afigya Sekyere East	1. Komfo Anokye SHS 2. Adu Gyamfi SHS 3. Agona STHS	1. Konadu Yiadom Secondary 2. Akrofonso 3. Hiamenkye	
51.	Juaben,	1. Juaben Model school 2. Nobewam 3. Bomfa	1. Juaben Model Sch 2. Adumasa 3. Yeboahkrom	
52.	Kumawu,	1. Tweneboa Kodua SHS (2) 2. Dadease Agric SHS	1. Dadease Agric SHS 2. Bankoman SHS 3. Teneboah Koduah SHS	Kumawu (Wonoo)
53.	Bantaman,	1. Ohwim Amanfrom 2. Adoato Adamanu 3. Bohyen Abease	1. Abrepo-Mpataase 2. Abrepo Junction 3. Kokoso	
54.	Ejisu,	1. Ejjsuman SHS 2. Achinakrom SHS 3. Bonwire STHS	1. Abenase 2. Besease 3. Adadientem	
55.	Nsuta Kwaman	1. Duku near Birim Lorry park 2. Jeduako 3. Atonsu	1. Nsuta-cocoa shed 2. Asubuasu clinic 3. Amangoase-Dida	
56.	Akrofuom,	1. Akrofuom Methodist Prim 2. Kubi Kwanta DA Prim. 3. Wamaase School	1. Kokotenten 2. Ampunyase 3. Akrofuom	
57.	Bosomtwi,	1. St. Georges STHS	1. STEM Academy-Jachie	

		2. Jachie Pramso SHS 3. Bosumtwe Stem Academy	2. Abaase 3. Boniagya	
58.	Odotobri,	1. Afoako 2. Abuakwa 3. Fiankoma	1. Apitisu 2. Homase No.2 3. Numerous	
59.	Obuasi East,	1. Christ the King SHS 2. Independence Cluster of Sch 3. Methodist Cluster	1. Boete 2. Asonkore 3. Akaporiso	
60.	Obuasi West	1. Binsere 2. Memriwa 3. Adaase	1. New Baakoyeden 2. Gausu 3. Bidieso	
61.	Asawase,	1. Asokore Mampong 2. Kumasi Academy SHS 3. Zaabu Zongo	1. Asebi 2. Asawase 3. Sepe	Mampong
62.	Oforikrom,	1. Kokoben MA 2. Ayeduase MA 3. Bumso MA	1. Apiadu. 2. Hall 6 KNUST 3. Emena New Site	
63.	Manhyia South,	1. Manhyia extension 2. C.P.C 3. Dichemso	1. Afua Kobi 2. Odumasi 3. Manhyia Extension	
64.	Manhyia North,	1. Moshie Zongo 2. Krofuom Division School 3. WESCO Practice	1. Buokrom Est. 2. Krofrom East 3. Yennyawoso	
65.	Subin	1. Adum Presby 2. St. Augustines Primary 3. Amankwatia School	1. Fanti Newtown 2. Asem Electoral Area 3. Anlo Fante Newtown	
66.	Asokwa,	1. Ahinsan Estate 2. Atonsu Presby Sch. 3. Dompooase Fabi	1. Dompooase 2. Ahinsan 3. Atonsu	
67.	Tafo,	1. Osei Kyeretwie SHS 2. Tafo Ahenbronum 3. Tepass	1. OKESS 2. Azaria 3. Osmania	
68.	Suame,	1. Abuohia 2. Anomangye 3. Breman West	1. Abuohia-Kyerease 2. Kwapra 3. Anomange	
69.	Nhyiaeso	1. KCC M/A JHS 2. Kejaase Market 3. Adiebeba	1. Adiebeba 2. Apraman 3. Anyinam	
70.	Kwadaso,	1. Edwenase 2. Apatrapa RC SCH. 3. Nzema MA JHS	1. Tachiman 2. Asuoyeboah 3. Tanoso	
71.	Kwabre East,	1. Meduma 2. Adwumam 3. Baaman	1. Abira 2. Dumanafu 3. Asensua	
72.	Offinso South,	1. St. Jerome SHS 2. Namong SHS 3. Dwamena Akenten	1. Namong 2. Asuboi 3. Ampabame	
73.	Offinso North	1. Akomadan SHS 2. Nkenkasu SHS 3. Afrancho SHS	1. Akomadan 2. Nkenkasu 3. Afrancho	Akomadan

### Summary of IPEP Projects in the Ashanti Region

No.	Project Details	No. of Projects
4.	10-Seater Water Closet Institutional Toilets with Mechanized Boreholes	142
5.	Community-based Mechanized Solar Powered Water System	139
6.	Construction of 1,000 metric tonnes prefabricated grains warehouses	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>288</b>

### Brong Ahafo Region

No.	Constituency	Beneficiary Communities		
		10-Seater Water Closet Institutional Toilets with Mechanized Boreholes	Community-based Mechanized Solar Powered Water System	1,000 metric tonnes prefabricated grains warehouses
1.	Asunafo North,	1. Akrodie Mkt/Lorry Park 2. Mim Friday Mkt 3. Goaso Lorry Station	1. Anigyekrom 2. Odumase 3. Duase	
2.	Asunafo South,	1. Dantano 2. Nobekwa 3. Abuom	1. Anhwiam 2. Agyarekrom 3. Camp No.1	
3.	Asutifi North,	1. Kenyasi No.1 2. Kenyasi No.2 3. Ntotroso	1. Kenyasi No.1 2. Kenyasi No2 3. District Hospital	
4.	Asutifi South	1. Hweddiem Mkt 2. Nkasiem 3. Dadiesoaba	1. Manhyia 2. Mehame Nkwanta 3. Owusukrom	
5.	Sene East	1. Kajaji 2. Bodinka Beposo 3. Bassa	1. Bodinka Beposo 2. Nketiakrom 3. Premuase	
6.	Sene West	1. Lassi 2. Kwame Danso 3. Bantama	1. Bantama 2. Akyeremadi 3. Kyemekrom	
7.	Atebubu Amanten	1. New Konkrope 2. Atebubu 3. Amanten	1. Konkrope 2. Kumfia 3. Watro	Atebubu
8.	Pru East	1. Nchamba Town 2. Bayawire /Gonjaline 3. Parambo Sawaba No.1	1. Kunkunde 2. Labun Quarters 3. Kojo Boffour	
9.	Pru West	1. Abease New-Town 2. Prang 3. Zambrama	1. Abease Newtown 2. Konfourkrom 3. Dama Nkwanta	
10.	Dormaa East	1. Asuotiano 2. Dormaa Akwamu 3. Akontanim Comm.	1. Wamfie 2. Wamfie-2 3. Wamfie-3	
11.	Dormaa Central	1. Asikasu No.1 2. Aboabo No.4 3. Sorumani	1. Pampaso 2. Kofiasua 3. Nsenia 4. Dormaa Magazine	
12.	Dormaa West	1. Yaakrom 2. Diabaa 3. Krakrom	1. Amasufuor Akurase 2. KY No.2 3. Kwaku Gyabaah 4. Kotuakrom	
13.	Berekum West	1. Jinijini 2. Koraso 3. Adom	1. Jinijini Bokruwa High Tension 2. Jinijini Pentocost	

			3. Jinijini Suntreso	
14.	Berekum East	1. Mpatapo 2. Biadan 3. Mpatasie	1. Nyamebekyere East 2. Kutre No.1 3. Namasua	
15.	Jaman South	1. Gunasua 2. Katakryiekrom 3. Dwenem	1. Bebianiha 2. Tekese 3. Jejemimirija	
16.	Jaman North	1. Jimini - Sampa 2. Seketia 3. Suma - Ahenkro	1. Asantekrom 2. Febi 3. Adinkrakrom	
17.	Banda	1. Kanka 2. Banda SHS 3. Sabiye	1. Makala 2. Nyeri 3. Bofie	
18.	Sunyani East	1. Twene Amanfo SHS 2. St.James Seminary High 3. Yawhima Lorry Park	1. Kotokrom 2. Nkrankrom 3. New Dormaa Pentecost	sunyani
19.	Sunyani West	1. Nsuatre Model Sch. 2. Chira Bongo 3. Fiapre	1. Kwatire 2. Adantia 3. Amanfoso	
20.	Tano South	1. Derma 2. Derma Clinic 3. Techimantia Presby JHS	1. Onwenkwanta 2. Derma Wofa K 3. Derma Tuagyankrom	Techiman
21.	Tano North	1. Duayaw Nkwanta 2. Yamfo 3. Bomaa	1. Yamfo 2. Bomaa 3. Duayaw Nkwanta	
22.	Nkoranza North	1. Dromankese 2. Senya DA Basic 3. Buabeng Fiema	1. Dromankese 2. Pienyina 3. Taaho	Busunya
23.	Nkoranza South	1. Donkro Nkwanta 2. Kontonso 3. Ahyiyem	1. Amanda 2. Bonkru 3. Amponsahkrom No2	
24.	Kintampo North	1. Babator Kuma 2. Moline 3. MPS	1. Kunsu 2. Busuama 3. Dawadawa	
25.	Kintampo South	1. Jema Nkwanta 2. Apesika 3. Amoma	1. Apaaso 2. Tafo 3. Jema Nkwanta 4. Agyina	
26.	Techiman North	1. Krobo 2. Aworowa 3. Ofuman	1. Tuobodom SHS 2. Tanokrom 3. Kramokrom	
27.	Techiman South	1. Techiman SHS 2. Nkwaeso 3. Kwateng Ankomah	1. Danso-Tanoso 2. Nsuta CMB 3. Mampehia	
28.	Wenchi	1. Yooyoano 2. Awisa 3. Nkonsia	1. Nwoase 2. Subinso HC 3. Nchiraa 4. Boadan	Wenchi
29.	Tain	1. Brohani DA JHS 2. Yabraso 3. Atomforso	1. Namasa JHS 2. Adamu S.D.A 3. Arkokrom	

## Summary of IPEP Projects in the Brong Ahafo Region

No.	Project Details	No. of Projects
1.	10-Seater Water Closet Institutional Toilets with Mechanized Boreholes	93
2.	Community-based Mechanized Solar Powered Water System	93
3.	Construction of 1,000 metric tonnes prefabricated grains warehouses	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>

## Eastern Region

No.	Constituency	Beneficiary Communities		
		10-Seater Water Closet Institutional Toilets with Mechanized Boreholes	Community-based Mechanized Solar Powered Water System	1,000 metric tonnes prefabricated grains warehouses
1.	Nsawam Adoagyiri	1. Osei Djan School 2. Nsawam Hospital 3. Adoagyiri Presby School	1. Sakyikrom 2. Otukwajo 3. Nsumia	
2.	Okere	1. Dewu 2. Adukrom 3. Aseseaso	1. Awukugua 2. Apirede 3. Nsutam	
3.	Akuapem North	1. Mount Sinai SHS 2. Benkum SHS 3. Mangoase SHS	1. Mampong Zongo 2. Mampong-Nkwanta 3. Akwateakwaso	
4.	Akuapem South	1. Berekusu 2. Pakro 3. Kojokrom	1. Aburi Mosque 2. Yaw Duodu 3. Otiekrom	
5.	Upper Manya Krobo	1. Asesewa SHS 2. Asesewa Gov. Hosp. 3. Sekesua	1. Asesewa SHS 2. Asesewa Hospital 3. Upper Manya DA	
6.	Lower Manya Krobo	1. Manya Krobo SHS 2. Nuaso Presby JHS 3. Manya Kounqurlor Presby Sch.	1. Obarpah Djerkiti 2. Tslerdom 3. Yoguase	
7.	Yilo Krobo	1. Somanya Presby Basic Sch. 2. Yilo Krobo Commercial Presby JHS 3. Amanten	1. Begoro 2. Tsotsunya 3. Akorwu	Begoro Somanya
8.	Ofoase Ayeribi	1. Etwereso 2. Ofoaso 3. Chia	1. Ofoase 2. Adubiase 3. Odumase	
9.	Abetifi	1. Kwahu 2. Pepease 3. Nkwatia	1. Masimawe-Kwaku Tutu 2. Abetifi-Pamapaso 3. Nkwantanang	
10.	Nkawkaw	1. Danteng MA Basic School 2. Asuboni Rails 3. Abepotia	1. Asuboni Rails 2. Kwahu Fodoa 3. Aweragya	
11.	Kwahu Mpraeso	1. Bepong 2. Atuobikrom 3. Kwahu praso	1. Mpraeso Kwasisofori 2. Bepong-Clinic 3. Atibie	Mpraeso
12.	New Abirem	1. Ntronang 2. Amoa 3. Mamanso	1. Akoasi St Michael SHS 2. Nkwateng Clinic 3. Obuobetwaw	
13.	Atiwa East	1. Sekyere SDA SHS 2. Akyem Manpong 3. Kadoaso	1. Ahankrasu 2. New Jejeti 3. Osoroase	
14.	Atiwa West	1. Awenare 2. Akakom 3. Asamama	1. Akropong 2. Abomосу 3. Asunafо 4. Sankubenase	



15.	Ayensuano	1. Anum Apapam Market 2. Otoase Clinic 3. Asuboi Market	1. Kraboa-Coaltar 2. Anum Apampam 3. Asuboi	
16.	Suhum	1. Jato 2. Ntunkum 3. Akortey	1. Asarekrom Aboabo 2. Miawani 3. Ayitey	Coaltar
17.	Asuogyaman	1. Amangoase 2. Adjena Pese 3. Gyekiti	1. Gyakiti 2. Kokontekpedzi 3. Kokono	
18.	Lower West Akyem	1. Abaase 2. Anum 3. Akentang	1. Oworam 2. Awaham 3. Kobriso	
19.	Upper West Akyem	1. Mepong 2. Nyanoa 3. Asuaba	1. Danso 2. Asuaba 3. Darmang	
20.	Abuakwa North	1. Sokode Juaso 2. Tontoro 3. Nobi	1. Anomabu 2. Bediasi 3. Abremponso	
21.	Aboakwa South	1. Asafo 2. Apapam 3. Kyebi Anglican	1. Asafo, Abusco, 2. Kyebi Habitat, 3. Domeabra,	
22.	Fanteakwa North	1. Presec Begoro 2. Roman Catholic Primary 3. Presby Primary Cluster	1. Begoro Main Mkt 2. Odumasi mkt 3. Oboase Mkt	
23.	Fanteakwa South	1. Dwenase 2. Osino Zongo 3. Osino Ehiamankyene Market	1. Nsutam 2. Osino 3. Nkankama	
24.	New Juaben North	1. Ghana SHS 2. Oyoko Methodist SHS 3. Jumapo	1. Effiduase Methodist Basic 2. Abrewa Nkwanta 3. Oyoko New Palace	
25.	New Juaben South	1. Sarkodia School Complex 2. Catholic Complex School 3. Khalid Islamic School	1. Apenkwa 2. Nyerede south (Trom) 3. Korley-Nkwanta	
26.	Asene Manso Akroso	1. Onomabo 2. Akroso Amanfro 3. Akroso Adeaso	1. Asuoso 2. Asuboa 3. Eshiem	
27.	Achiase	1. Duokro 2. Aperade 3. Koransang	1. Nyankomase Amaning 2. Anamase-Ahima 3. Achiase Junction	
28.	Akwatia	1. Sadams 2. St. Roses 3. Sekyikrom	1. GCD Quarters 2. GCD Camp 3. Suabe	
29.	Akim Swedru	1. Akim Swedru SHS 2. Adiemra 3. Aduasa	1. AS-Sekunde 2. Aduasa New Site 3. AS-Salem	
30.	Oda	1. Gyadam Community 2. Oda Zongo 3. Essam Community	1. Oda Nkwanta 2. Essam 3. Gyadam	
31.	Kade	1. Dokyi City 2. Kade SHTS 3. Old Ntronang	1. Twum Wusu 2. Okyinso Amanfrom 3. Beposo Asuom	
32.	Afram Plains North	1. Kwaekese 2. Adiembra 3. Amankwakrom	1. Kodidi B 2. Atiwlame 3. Agalakope	Donkorkrom
33.	Afram Plains South	1. Ekye Amanfrom 2. Maame Krobo 3. Tease	1. Tease 2. Agyata 3. Obomeng	

## Summary of IPEP Projects in the Eastern Region

No.	Project Details	No. of Projects
1.	10-Seater Water Closet Institutional Toilets with Mechanized Boreholes	105
2.	Community-based Mechanized Solar Powered Water System	105
3.	Construction of 1,000 metric tonnes prefabricated grains warehouses	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>216</b>

## Northern Development Zone

### Northern Region

No.	Constituency	Beneficiary Communities			
		10-Seater Water Closet Institutional Toilets with Mechanized Boreholes	Community-based Mechanized Solar Powered Water System	Small Dams and Dugouts	1,000 metric tonnes prefabricated grains warehouses
1.	Damango	1. Damango S.H.S 2. Ndewiura Jakpa S.H.S 3. Laribanga 4. Damango Nursing Training	1. Jama 2. Mankuma 3. Mandari 4. Maluwe	Langantere Achubunyor Sor 1 Sor 2 Murugu Mognori Yipala	
2.	Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	1. Sawla S.H.S 2. Sawla Nursing Training 3. Sawla Polyclinic 4. Tuna Zongo	1. Nakwab 2. Kalba 3. Jindabo 4. Sawla	Nasoyiri Jentilpe Goyiri Kumasal Taari Sanyeri Kawie Nakpala Digizie Sawla	
3.	Bole-Bamboi	1. Bamboi Market 2. Jakala Community 3. Nyimage Community 4. Mipeasem	1. Laribanga 2. Busunu 3. Attributu Damongo 4. Kabampe		
4.	Bunkpurugu,	1. Nakpaduri S.H.S 2. Bunkpurugu S.H.S Boys 3. Bunkpurugu S.H.S Girls 4. Bunkpurugu Township	1. Gbingbamon 2. Nasiabok 3. Bimbagu Konkomba Area 4. Bimbagu Bimoba Area		Bunkpurugu
5.	Yunyoo	1. Naswan 2. Yunyoo Distict Assembly 3. Yunyoo Hospital 4. Jambale	1. Kubori 2. Katigri 3. Tantala 4. Prima	Gbankurugu Tobong Bunbuna Jimbale Yunyoo	
6.	Chereponi	1. Wenchiki 2. Cheriponi New Market 3. Cheriponi Old Market 4. Cheriponi Metro Mass	1. Jilma Community 2. Kajetieli Community 3. Tiekasu Community 4. Wonjuga Community	Tombu Achuma Kabilani-Cheri Wanjuga	

7.	Saboba	1. Saboba E.P Church 2. Saboba Sec Tech 3. Saboba Assemblies Of God 4. Wapuli	1. Demong 2. Nalog 3. Borgbalm 4. Kunjuli	Bokob Nankpanbori Nnaabuni Lifur Sangulibunbal Jagridongo	
8.	Salaga South	1. Yagbonso 2. Nfabaso 3. Kpembe 3. Nguamallah	1. Kunburpe 2. Jemtutu 3. Bubankasua 4. Yalwa	Garinshanu Dachelupando Kenyanke, Kaosha Jankonto, Masaka Mariche (Rehab), Kinklin (Rehab)	
9.	Salaga North	1. Binjai 2. Gidanturu 3. Kpalbe 4. Kpalbusi	1. Kpagbuni 2. Tantuani 3. Binjai 4. Deba	Kpalbusi (Rehab) Jinlo Kideng, Lantinkpa	
10.	Gushegu	1. Gushegu Cattle Market 2. Kunaayili 3. Kpatinga 4. Limamfong		Kpatinga Gaa, Fintoli, Wawuo Bilsinga, Nangbam (Rehab) Bogukamongnaayili, Nallogu	
11.	Kpandai,	1. Kpandai Buya 2. Kpandai Kumdi 3. Kpandai Market 4. Kpandai Nkanchina Road	1. Wiewa 2. Sabonjada 3. Kumdi 4. Konjoboni	Meme, Loloto Jamboi Kabowule Chakori Nanjuro, Sunguai Balai	
12.	Bimbila	1. Chamba 2. Makayili 3. Bimbila 4. Gugumpa	1. Gungumpa 2. Sogon No. 1 3. Sogon No. 2 4. Bakpaba	Gambugu Gungumpa Sogon No.1 Sogon No.2 Nakpagbini Dipah Chamba (Rehab), Afayili (Rehab)	
13.	Wulensi	1. Nakpayili 2. Wulensi Town 3. Lugni 4. Fulani Lane	1. Pudua 2. Kanjo 3. Kanjokura 4. Kalapi/Lambombu	Akpe(Rehab), Binda (Rehab) Tampoaya, Pudua (Rehab) Chichagi Garipe	
14.	Nanton,	1. Nanton 2. Tampin 3. Nanton Kurugu 4. Zion	1. Nyeco 2. Nantong Kurugu 3. Nantong 4. Tampiong	Nyeko Sando (Rehab) Chamkpeo Guno, Gbumgbum (Rehab) Tampon, Manguli(Rehab)	
15.	Savelugu	1. Sevelugu Hospital 2. Sevelugu S.H.S 3. Pong Tamale 4. Savelugu Kugfung	1. Kanshegu 2. Diary 3. Zoosali 4. Savelugu SHS	Tiglaa, Dikpung Pigu, Tooteniyili Zosali,	

				Dinga	
16.	Tamae North	1. Fuo Community 2. Tunaayili 3. Talipohini 4. Wovou	1. Fuo 2. Kalpohin 3. Nantong Kpanwmo 4. Gumani Nyanshegu	Nanton Kpawuumo Gbalahi Kpuntaliga, Gbanyamni	
17.	Tamale Central	1. Central Hospital 2. Sakasaka Primary 3. West Hospital 4. Zogbeli J.H.S	1. Gumbihini South 2. Agric Mohiyabi 3. Lamakara 4. Zogbeli		Tamale (2 projects)
18.	Yapei-Kusawgu	1. Buipe Vocational Sch. 2. Mpaha Community 3. Yapei Community 4. Buipe S.H.S	1. Jukuku 2. Gbirgi 3. Kusawgu 4. Kpalanyase	Adupe, Tosinape (Rehab) Old Buipe, Boachipe Lampur Kingbigi	Buipe
19.	Tamale South	1. Tugu Community 2. Zuu Community 3. Changbanyili Community 4. Gbapshei Community	1. Fooshegu 2. Banvim 3. Kootingli 4. Sagnarigu Duungu	Sagnarigu Dungu Datoyili Chashi Nwozee Chanshegu Gbalahibila Nakpanzoo Yong Dakpemyili Kudula Bagliga	
20.	Mion,	1. Sang 1 2. Sang 2 3. Sambu 4. Jimile	1. Tidando 2. Tijo 3. Jimli Area 4. Warvi	Dabogni Gbimsi Kulikpegu Afayili Tagnamo Tinsung Manyini Sambu Namvili Sakoya	
21.	Yendi	1. Yendi S.H.S 2. Dagbon State Sec Tech 3. Yendi District Hospital 4. Singsong	1. Kulikpeniduli 2. Chopondo 3. Baale 4. Yendi Water Treatment Station	Sunsong Nagani, , Zang Kanulido, Kpalgabeni (Rehab) Kushegu (Rehab), Bunbon Adibo, Nakpachee	Yendi
22.	Yagba-Kunori	1. Yagba Clinic 2. Logri Clinic 3. Kulkwaga Clinic 4. Yizesi Clinic	1. Tantaala 2. Kubori 3. KATIGRI 4. Gbima		
23.	Tolon,	1. Wayamba 2. Gbulagu 3. Tolon S.H.S 4. Kansuyili S.H.S	1. Botingli 2. Kamonnaayili 3. Kpaniyili 4. Dalimbihhi	Nyankpale (Rehab), Tolon (Rehab) Wantugu Kaa Gburimani Nabligu Woribogu Zoolanyiri	Tolon
24.	Kumbungu	1. Zugu 2. Kumbungu 3. Voggu 4. Zangbalung	1. Singa 2. Kuli 3. Yuni 4. Toligu	Bihinayili (Rehab) Napagyili Kpegu(Rehab), Chanzege,	kumbungu

				Paligu (Rehab) Cheshegu (Rehab)	
25.	Zabzugu	1. Solayagli 2. Kukpalgu 3. Tuvugu 4. Napkali	1. Kwori-Nayilifong 2. Wagado 3. Tayundo 4. Kuntumbilyili	Kpalgigbini (Rehab) Tasundo Ojoja Tayondo	
26.	Sagnarigu,	1. Sagnarigu Market 2. Gurugu Market 3. Kugani 4. Old Airport	1. Changnayili 2. Dabogshee 3. Dimala 4. Wayamba	Datalung, Nyarun Dungu, Katarigu Sanga Kpane	
27.	Nalerigu	1. Gambaga Witch Camp 2. Lengbensi Market 3. Nelerigu Township 4. Sakao Old Toilet	1. Gbintri 2. Nagboo 3. Dindanni 4. Namangu	Burugu, Samini, Wundua Benyi Zarantinga Nakpanzong, Gbandaa Gbangu Samini	
28.	Walewale	1. Walewale Fonni 2. Jenag Market 3. Wungu 4. Tinguri	1. Wungu 2. Zangu-Vuga 3. Guabuliga 4. Nabari	Tinguri, Diani Wungu, Nabare Gbimsi, Zanguu Nasia	
29.	Daboya Makarigu,	1. Daboya Market 2. Lingbensi South 3. Kalampo (Chief Palace Area) 4. Sawaba Community	1. Lukula 2. Yagbun 3. Sinsina 4. Bawena	Bawena, Jinfrono Daresalam, Donkonpe Daboya Kupoto, Daboya Tachali	
30.	Karaga	1. Karaga Daa Fong 2. Karaga North 3. Karaga S.H.S 4. Kpanafong	1. Langogu 2. Yemo Karaga 3. Tamalegu 4. Takalgu	Zandua, Nanyuni Tong (Rehab) Langogu (Rehab) Yemokariga, Gunavili (Rehab) Zankali Pishugu	
31.	Tatale Sanguli	1. Tatale S.H.S 2. Tatale Islamic J.H.S	1. Nahuyili 2. Nyajado 3. Sangban 4. Bedibombe	Nahuyili, Sachildo Sheni Tatindo, Bekpanjibe Asulo Kura Kubalim	

### Summary of IPEP Projects in the Northern Region

No.	Project Details	No. of Projects
1.	10-Seater Water Closet Institutional Toilets with Mechanized Boreholes	124
2.	Community-based Mechanized Solar Powered Water System	124
3.	1,000 metric tonnes prefabricated grains warehouses	7
4.	Small Dams and Dugouts	310
	<b>Total</b>	<b>565</b>

## Upper East Region

No.	Constituency	Beneficiary Communities			
		10-Seater Water Closet Institutional Toilets with Mechanized Boreholes	Community-based Mechanized Solar Powered Water System	Small Dams and Dugouts	1,000 metric tonnes prefabricated grains warehouses
1.	Nadam,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nangore Market</li> <li>2. Sakote Township</li> <li>3. Pelungu Market</li> <li>4. Zanlerigu S.H.S</li> <li>5. Asonge Community</li> <li>6. Kongo Market</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nangodi</li> <li>2. Sakote</li> <li>3. Damol-Tindongo</li> <li>4. Gane-Asonge</li> <li>5. Pelungu</li> <li>6. Zua</li> </ol>	Sakote Nabmoore(Rehab), Pelungu(Rehab Nyaogbare Ndaa, Nyaogbare Benwak Nangodi Kalin Nangodi Lomol Zanlerigu Asongezegiri	
2.	Talensi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tindongo Market</li> <li>2. Datoko Township</li> <li>3. Shia Community</li> <li>4. Tindongo Beo</li> <li>5. Bolga S.H.S(Big Bos) Boys</li> <li>6. Bolga S.H.S(Big Bos) Girls</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sheaga</li> <li>2. Gorigo</li> <li>3. Baare</li> <li>4. Datuko</li> <li>5. Pusunamogo</li> <li>6. Tongo Beo</li> </ol>	Winkogo Awaradone, Zorkorodorogo Burgu Sawaliga, Yameriga Yinduripotaaraboug, Pwalugumapeligu Gbambia, Gbeogoenamed Tongo Central	
3.	China/Paga,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sirigu S.H.S</li> <li>2. Mirigu S.H.S</li> <li>3. Chiana Health Center</li> <li>4. Paga Health Center</li> <li>5. Paga S.H.S</li> <li>6. Chiana S.H.S</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Kankungo</li> <li>2. Zenga</li> <li>3. Kandiga</li> <li>4. Mirigu</li> <li>5. Kanania</li> <li>6. Saboro</li> </ol>	Sakaa, Kuliya Kazugu, Kajelo Katui Saa, Kayoro Kandiga, Sirigu Nabango	Paga
4.	Navrongo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Awe S.H.S</li> <li>2. Catholic Mission Church</li> <li>3. Notredame S.H.S</li> <li>4. Pungu Road</li> <li>5. St. Benneditte</li> <li>6. Yaari</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Awe SHS</li> <li>2. Gia/Nabio</li> <li>3. Bonia Old Tono North</li> <li>4. Manyoro Wanjaginia</li> <li>5. Kwania Nyangua</li> <li>6. Nimbasinia East</li> </ol>	Nimbasinia Zuo Manyoro Nayania	
5.	Builsa South,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fumbisi Community</li> <li>2. Fumbisi Chief Palace</li> <li>3. Uwasi Market</li> <li>4. Zaari Market</li> <li>5. Garu Zongo</li> <li>6. Garu Natinga</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fumbisi Baasa</li> <li>2. Fumbisi Pintensa</li> <li>3. Kanjarga</li> <li>4. Gbedema</li> <li>5. Gbedemblisi</li> <li>6. Doninga</li> </ol>		
6.	Builsa North	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sandema Market</li> <li>2. Chuchilinga Market</li> <li>3. Sandema Chief Palace</li> <li>4. Sandema Sech Tech</li> <li>5. Wiaga Chief Palace</li> <li>6. Sandema S.H.S</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sandema</li> <li>2. Seniensa</li> <li>3. Chiok</li> <li>4. Baandem</li> <li>5. Sandema</li> <li>6. Chuchuliga</li> </ol>		Sandema
7.	Binduri,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bazua Community</li> <li>2. Binduri Community S.H.S</li> <li>3. Binduri Health Center</li> <li>4. Atuba Community Market</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Manga</li> <li>2. Atuba</li> <li>3. Gumyoko</li> <li>4. Kukparugu</li> <li>5. Bansi</li> <li>6. Kpalugu</li> </ol>		

		5. Boko Community Market 6. Aljah 44 Community			
8.	Pusiga	1. Kulungungu Community 2. Kulungungu Border 3. Pusiga Zongo Community 4. Busiga Block B 5. Pulimakom Border 6. Widana Community	1. Nware 2. Kulungugu 3. Widana 4. Pusiga 5. Tersnatinga 6. Koose		Pusiga
9.	Garu,	1. Songo Market 2. Denugu 3. Bugwia 4. Zaari Market 5. Garu Zongo 6. Garu Natinga	1. Garu-natinga,near police station 2. Duusbuliga 3. Saligu 4. Abelatega 5. Napaadi 6. Nomboko	Bantarigu, Saligu Nomboko, Napari Nisbulinga, Denugu Suamvuuskantintunu, Farfar	
10.	Tempani	1. Tempani 2. Woriyanga Market 3. Bugri 4. Gabibiri Market 5. Basyonde 6. Kpikpira Market	1. Tempene 2. Gabiri 3. Woriyanga 4. Kongo 5. Barboaka 6. Kpikpiri	Kongo Busun	Tempani
11.	Bolga East,	1. Zuarungu Market 2. Zuarungu Bh 1 3. Zuarungu Bh 2 4. Zuarungu Dakora 5. Yarigabisi 6. Gabibigu	1. Kumbosigo 2. Dulugu Aganabisi 3. Zuarungu Zonno 4. Nayelebisi 5. Akapanga Dachio 6. Zuarungu Central		
12.	Bolga West	1. Yekine 2. Zorbisi 3. Tindamolgu (Tendana Palace) 4. Tanzui 5. Tindamolgu Sda School 6. Yoroko Faliya Basic School	1. Sherigu Yeobisi 2. Nyokoko 3. Zaare 4. Yorogo Asorogobisi 5. Soe Central 6. Sumbrungu	Zuarungu dubila Zuarungu Gona Atongbiisi Gambibgo Atanga atomoligo	
13.	Bongo	1. Bongo Health Directorate 2. Zorkor 3. Balungu 4. Namoo 5. Beo 6. Feyo	1. Amanga (2) Gowrie 2. Soe 3. Gorigo 4. Kodorigo 5. Nayorigo 6. Gamborigo	Kuyelgo, Kabre (Rehab) Ayopea, Feo Zorko Goo, Zorok-Ko Yiene Daborin(Rehab), Adaboton(Rehab) Adabon Daborim	
14.	Bawku Central,	1. Yirongo 2. Bawku Cntral Market 3. Sagabo Kulore 4. South Natinga 5. St. Anthony (Possum Community) 6. West Natinga (Sabob Zongo)	1. Megogo 2. Natinga North 3. Kolore 4. Mognory 5. Azanga 6. Municipal Assembly	Sumbrungu, Anateem Soeyipaala, Soe Agaledone Zaare, Daporetindongo Yorigo, Amogrebisi Gambibgo Katango Abmliigi	Bawku
15.	Zebilla	1. Zebilla Hospital	1. Binaba		



		2. Zebilla Asuamnore 3. Zebilla Chief Palace 4. Zebilla Alouboho 5. Zebilla Binaba 6. Zebilla Sapelinga	2. Aramkolga 3. Zebilla Market 4. Widnaba 5. Yikurugu 6. Tanga		
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### Summary of IPEP Projects in the Upper East Region

No.	Project Details	No. of Projects
1.	10-Seater Water Closet Institutional Toilets with Mechanized Boreholes	90
2.	Community-based Mechanized Solar Powered Water System	90
3.	1,000 metric tonnes prefabricated grains warehouses	5
4.	Small Dams and Dugouts	150
	<b>Total</b>	<b>355</b>

### Upper West Region

No.	Constituency	Beneficiary Communities			
		10-Seater Water Closet Institutional Toilets with Mechanized Boreholes	Community-based Mechanized Solar Powered Water System	Small Dams and Dugouts	1,000 metric tonnes prefabricated grains warehouses
1.	Wa West,	1. Siriyiri Community, 2. Dorimon Community, 3. Wichau Community, 4. Lasituli S.H.S, 5. Gaa Community, 6. Naa Haa Comunity	1. Dorimon 2. Naha 3. Ga 4. Lassia Tuolu SHS 5. Siiriyir 6. Wechiau		
2.	Wa East	1. Funsu SHS, 2. Kundungu Comm., 3. Loggu SHS, 4. Bulenga Community, 5. Goripa Community, 6. Manwe Community	1. Funsu shs 2. Kundugu 3. Loggu SHS 4. Bulenga 5. Manwe 6. Goripie	Kuukyiletoowukura, Nyoli Gurungu, Dodoma	Funsu
3.	Lambussie,	1. Lambusie SHS, 2. Piina SHS, Piina 3. Holyfamily SHS, Hamile 4. Lambusie Chief Palace, 5. Kokro Market, 6. Samoa Market	1. Bilaw 2. Dahile 3. Chun 4. Karni 5. Koro 6. Chetu		Lambusie
4.	Jirapa	1. Nindorwaala 2. Ul-Gozu 3. Dori-Naayili 4. St. Francis Senior High School 5. Jirapa Senior High School 6. Ulo Senior High School	1. Konkuo 2. Tampaala 3. Duori 4. Tampoe 5. Tizza 6. Sabuli	Zakpanyiri Saawie	
5.	Lawra,	1. Babile Chief Area, 2. Eremon Sh. Tech Area, 3. Babile Market, 4. Lawra Naa's Area, 5. Dowine Market, 6. Lawra S.H.S, 7. Yikpee Market	1. Chief palace, Lawra 2. Yippee 3. Babile market 4. Domwine market 5. Birifoh chief palace 6. Lawsec 7. Babile chief palace	Babile, Brifo Kunyunkou, Kumasal Faalu, Zambo Badi Kolbognuor (Mile 1), Yikpee	

6.	Nandom	1. Basebel Market, 2. Ko Polyclinic, 3. Bu Community, 4. St. Paul Basic, 5. Nandom Naa's Area, 6. Nandom Hospital, 7. Nandom S.H.S, 8. Nandom Market,	1. Segru No. 2 2. Na-imwin 3. Nandom New Town (air strip) 4. Nakurayiri 5. Zindaagangn (Vapuo Road) 6. Napaal 7. Bu (Meggu Delle area)		
7.	Sissala East,	1. Tumu Training College, 2. Kanton S.H.S, 3. Tumu Sec Tech, 4. Tumu Midwifery Training, 5. Wellembele Holy Child S.H.S, 6. Tumu Community Center	1. JIJEN 2. Taffiasi 3. Tinbaka 4. Bichinboi 5. Banu 6. Kruboi		Tumu
8.	Sissala West	1. Hilla Liman S.H.S Boys Dormitory, 2. Hilla Liman Shs Girls Doemitory, 3. Zini Basic School, 4. Gbowlu Township, 5. Fielmuo Market, 6. Jefishie Community	1. Boti 2. Kusale 3. Zini 4. Kumpulima 5. Nyimeti 6. Gapari		
9.	Nadowli/Kaleo,	1. Nadowli Hospital, 2. Nadowli Training College, 3. Jang Market, 4. Kaleo Sech Tech, 5. Cherikpong Community 6. Takpoo S.H.S	1. Kukuluv 2. Dambaa (Tampo) 3. Takpo (School) 4. Saint Augustine SHS 5. Kaleo Bonyouyin 6. Sankana (Lonkoro)	Chaang, Janguasi Kulpeini Kaliuru(Rehab) Kojoperi, Tabease Serekpere, Beeli	
10.	Daffiama-Bussie-Issa	1. Daffiama 2. Kajikperi 3. Issa Health Center 4. Bussie 5. Tabiasi Market 6. Fian Market	1. Kojokperi 2. Jinpensi 3. Tabiasi 4. Wogu 5. Owlo 6. Tuori	Naayikor, Dankyele Jolinyiri Challa	
11.	Wa Central	1. Dobile 2. Kajikperi Market 3. Charia 4. Nakori Community 5. Islamic Girls Senior High School 6. Wa Zongo	1. Tampieni 2. Sing 3. Konjiahi 4. Chansa 5. Dandaforo 6. New Market-Douri	Charingu (Rehab) Chansa (Rehab) Tabiase Dianso Yibele (Rehab) Kadowli	

#### : Summary of IPEP Projects in the Upper West Region

No.	Project Details	No. of Projects
1.	10-Seater Water Closet Institutional Toilets with Mechanized Boreholes	69
2.	Community-based Mechanized Solar Powered Water System	69
3.	1,000 metric tonnes prefabricated grains warehouses	3
4.	Small Dams and Dugouts	110
	<b>Total</b>	<b>251</b>

**APPENDIX 15: EXPENDITURES TO BE ALLIGNED TO STATUTORY FUNDS**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>Details of Expenditure</b>	<b>NHIL</b>	<b>DACF</b>	<b>GETFUND</b>	<b>Total</b>
		(GHC)	(GHC)	(GHC)	(GHC)
1	Education Infrastructure			440,000,000	440,000,000
2	School Feeding Grant (Partial Funding)		200,000,000		200,000,000
3	Essential Vaccines	187,967,235			187,967,235
4	Seed Capital 44 New MMDAs		88,000,000		88,000,000
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>187,967,235</b>	<b>288,000,000</b>	<b>440,000,000</b>	<b>915,967,235</b>
5	Road Projects to be paid from the Non Road and Road arrears vote				<b>382,631,946</b>
	<b>Total Expenditures to be aligned</b>				<b>1,298,599,181</b>

