Bank of Ghana

MONETARY POLICY REPORT

July 2026

The Monetary Policy Report highlights the economic and financial sector assessments that the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) considered prior to the policy decision during the 131st meetings held on July 20-23, 2026.

Monetary Policy Objective in Ghana

The primary objective of the Bank of Ghana is to ensure stability in the general level of prices, which has been defined as maintaining inflation over the medium term, within a band of 8±2 percent. The Bank is also expected to support the general economic policy of the government, promote economic growth and development, foster the effective and efficient operation of the banking and credit system, and contribute to the promotion and maintenance of financial stability.

Monetary Policy Strategy

To achieve the objective of price stability, the Bank of Ghana has been granted operational independence to use whichever policy tools it sees appropriate to stabilise inflation around the target band. The Bank of Ghana's framework for conducting monetary policy is Inflation Targeting (IT), in which the central bank uses the Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) as the primary policy tool to set the monetary policy stance and anchor inflation expectations in the economy.

The MPC Process

The MPC is a statutorily constituted body established by the Bank of Ghana (Amendment) Act, 2016 (Act 918), to formulate monetary policy. The MPC consists of seven members – five from the Bank of Ghana (including the Governor, who is the Chairman) and two external members appointed by the Board of the Bank. The MPC meeting dates are determined at the beginning of each year. The MPC meets bi-monthly to assess economic conditions and risks to the inflation outlook, after which a policy decision is made on positioning the MPR. Each decision signals a monetary policy stance of tightening (increase), easing (decrease) or no change (stay put). The policy decision is arrived at by voting, with each member stating reasons underlying a preferred MPR decision. Subsequently, the decision is announced at a press conference held after each MPC meeting and a press release is issued to financial markets and the public.

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Table of Contents

Overview of Key Considerations of the MPC

Global economic conditions remain resilient despite renewed Middle East tensions. Rising geopolitical risks have increased volatility in energy markets and could slow global disinflation, while financial conditions remain broadly accommodative.

Domestic economic activity remained strong. Real GDP grew by 6.4 percent in the first quarter of 2026, while the Bank's CIEA recorded annual growth of 13.4 percent in May 2026, supported by stronger credit growth, trade activity, industrial production, and tourism.

Inflation increased but remained below the target band. Headline inflation rose to 5.3 percent in June 2026 from 3.7 percent in May, driven mainly by base effects and higher transport costs linked to rising crude oil prices. Inflation expectations remained broadly anchored.

The external sector remained robust. The trade surplus widened to US$8.8 billion in the first half of 2026, driven by strong gold and cocoa exports, while the current account surplus increased to US$5.1 billion. Gross International Reserves stood at US$12.9 billion, equivalent to 5.0 months of import cover.

The cedi faced temporary pressures but recovered. Higher energy-related import demand weighed on the currency, which depreciated cumulatively by 9.5 percent against the US dollar as of 17 July 2026.

Monetary conditions supported economic activity. Interest rates declined across the market, while private sector credit growth accelerated sharply to 41.2 percent in June 2026.

The banking sector remained resilient. Strong asset growth, improved capital adequacy, and a decline in non-performing loans reflected continued strength in the sector, although credit risk remains elevated.

The MPC noted strong domestic growth, robust external sector performance, and anchored inflation expectations. However, risks from higher crude oil prices, utility tariff adjustments, and geopolitical tensions remain. Accordingly, the Committee unanimously decided to maintain the Monetary Policy Rate at 14.0 percent.

1. Global Economic Developments

1.0 Highlights

The global economy has weathered the shock from the US-Iran war better than initially feared. Higher oil prices are contributing to a pickup in headline inflation in many economies. Global financial conditions remain accommodative in both advanced and emerging-market economies. In the local FX market, the cedi came under intense pressure in May 2026 but has since recovered.

1.1 Global Growth Developments

The global economy has withstood the shock from the US-Iran war better than initially anticipated. Activity in 2026 has remained resilient, supported largely by AI-related investment, accommodative financial conditions and fiscal policies, and de-stocking of crude oil inventories. In addition, the responses of commodity prices, inflation expectations, and financial conditions have been relatively limited. The resilience in global growth conceals substantial variation across regions, with the Euro Area and the Middle East more affected due to their exposure to crude transit from the Strait of Hormuz as compared to the US, Latin America and the Caribbean, and sub-Saharan Africa. Two opposing forces will shape the outlook: a negative supply shock if the war persists; and a positive technology shock from AI-related investments.

Continuing disruptions to shipments through the Strait of Hormuz and the absence of a final peace agreement have heightened inflationary pressures and near-term inflation expectations. Against this backdrop, the IMF projects global growth to moderate slightly to 3.0 percent, down from its earlier forecast of 3.1 percent in April 2026.

Risks to the outlook are still tilted to the downside. A prolonged war in the Middle East could weigh further on growth and compound inflationary pressures. It could also lead to higher commodity prices, exacerbate supply chain disruptions, and heightened exchange rate pressures. A possible correction in technology-driven expectations and erosion of policy buffers could also amplify downside risks. Furthermore, elevated global risk aversion and increased frictions in cross-border financial flows could trigger capital outflows and abrupt asset repricing in emerging markets with weaker fundamentals.

Table 1.1: Overview of the World Economic Outlook Projections

(Percent change)			Projections	
	2024	2025	2026	2027
World	**3.5**	**3.5**	**3.0**	**3.4**
Advanced Economies	**1.9**	**1.9**	**1.7**	**1.8**
United States	2.8	2.1	2.3	2.2
Euro Area	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.2
Germany	–0.5	0.2	0.7	1.0
France	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.9
Italy	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
Spain	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.8
Japan	–0.2	1.1	0.6	0.7
United Kingdom	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.3
Canada	2.0	1.9	1.1	1.7
Other Advanced Economies	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.3
Emerging Market and Developing Economies	**4.5**	**4.5**	**3.8**	**4.5**
China	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.1
India	7.1	7.7	6.4	6.7
Russia	4.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
Brazil	3.4	2.3	2.4	2.2
Mexico	1.5	0.5	1.2	1.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	**4.2**	**4.5**	**4.3**	**4.5**
Nigeria	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.3
South Africa	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.3

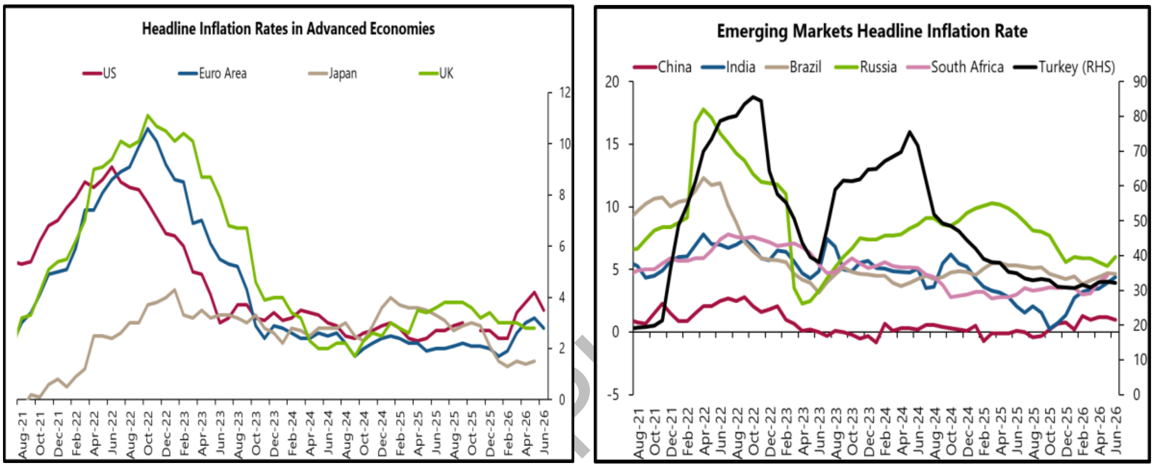
Source: IMF, WEO July 2026 Update

1.2 Global Price Developments

Global headline inflation was on a downward trajectory in the first two months of 2026, reflecting easing supply chain constraints and moderating price pressures. However, the subsequent surge in energy prices associated with the war in the Middle East has led to a pickup in headline inflation. Inflationary pressures vary across economies, reflecting differences in exchange rate pass-through, the persistence in services inflation, and labour market conditions. Despite higher energy prices, food price pressures remained relatively subdued. The FAO Food Price Index declined by 0.3 percentage points in June, as lower price indices for sugar, cereals, and dairy products more than offset increases in price indices for vegetable oils and meat. Core inflation remains relatively stable in both advanced and emerging market economies. Reflecting the recent spikes in energy costs and a pickup in headline inflation, short-term inflation expectations have edged up; however, they remain anchored in the medium term.

In the outlook, the IMF projects headline inflation to average 4.7 percent in 2026, a 0.3 percentage point upward revision from its April 2026 forecast, reflecting increases in energy and food prices. Average petroleum spot prices are projected to remain elevated at US$89 per barrel, while food prices are expected to surge by 8 percent, partly driven by a 26 percent increase in fertilizer prices.

Figure 1.1: Headline Inflation in Advanced and Emerging Market Economies



Source: Bank of Ghana, Trading Economics

1.3 Global Financial Markets Developments

Global financial conditions have eased following post-conflict tightening. However, monetary policy is expected to be less supportive in the near term, given visible inflationary pressures. Long-term bond yields have risen, reflecting expectations of higher inflation and policy rates, as well as more elevated risk premia. Equity markets, however, remain resilient, supported by a technology-driven boom in the US and other major economies. Meanwhile, elevated global uncertainties continue to contribute to portfolio outflows from emerging market economies, amounting to US$17.8 billion in June from US$26.6 billion in May 2026.

In the outlook, global financial conditions could tighten in the near term if the ongoing Middle East war persists. The expectations of higher inflation and policy rates, as well as elevated risk premia, are likely to keep long-term bond yields elevated. In addition, a prolonged war could trigger repricing of riskier assets, especially in EMDEs, and lead to disorderly exchange rate movements and renewed capital outflows.

Table 1.2: Monetary Policy Stance of Selected Central Banks

Country	Policy rate - Previous (%)	Policy Rate Current (%)	Forecast	Inflation May, 2026	Inflation June, 2026	Real rate	Infl Target	Overall Fiscal Deficit (2025,% of GDP)	GDP Growth (Dec.2025)	Gross Debt/GDP(2025,%)	YTD Depr/Appr 10th July 2026
U.S	3.75	3.75	3.75	4.2	3.5	0.3	2%	-6.8	2.1	123.9	
Euro Area	2.15	2.40	2.40	3.2	2.8	-0.40	< 2%	-3	1.4	87.1	-0.30
UK	3.75	3.75	3.75	2.8		1.0	2%	-5.4	1.3	102.3	0.36
Japan	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.5		-0.5	2%	-1.1	1.2	206.5	-0.73
Russia	14.50	14.25	14.00	5.3	6	8.3	4%	-3.9	1	17.2	
India	5.25	5.25	5.25	3.9	4.38	0.87	4±2%	-7.4	7.6	84.1	-6.10
Brazil	14.50	14.25	14.25	4.7	4.64	9.61	4.5±1.5%	-8.1	2.3	93.3	9.24
Turkey	37.00	37.00	37.00	32.6	32.11	4.89	5±2%	-2.8	3.6	23.5	-5.43
Malaysia	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.0		0.8	3% - 4%	-3.5	5.2	70.7	3.29
Indonesia	5.50	5.75	6.00	3.1	3.34	2.4	3.5% ± 1%	-2.9	5.1	41	-6.10
Chile	4.50	4.50	4.50	3.9	4.3	0.20	3±1%	-2.8	2.3	41.8	1.44
Ghana	14.00	14.00	14.00	3.7	5.3	8.70	8±2%	-1.3	6	48.8	-7.70
South Africa	6.75	7.00	7.25	4.5		2.5	3%±1%	-5.8	1.1	78.6	0.95
Nigeria	26.50	26.50	26.50	15.93		10.57	6% -9%	-1.8	4	35.5	5.41
Kenya	8.75	8.75	8.75	6.7	6.4	2.35	2.5-7.5%	-6.4	4.9	69.3	-0.15
Zambia	13.50	13.25	13.00	6.6	6.5	6.75	6%-8%	-3.8	3.8	86	17.45
Morocco	2.25	2.25	2.25	1.2		1.1		-3.5	4.9	67.1	-0.57
Angola	17.50	17.00	17.50	10.9	10.11	6.9	9-11%	-4.1	3.1	51.3	-0.46
Egypt	19.00	19.00	19.00	14.6	14.3	4.7	7± 2%	-6.6	4.4	86.8	-9.87

Source: Growth Rate (World Bank); Debt/GDP (IMF) Policy Rates (Trading Economics);
YTD Depreciation/Appreciation (Bloomberg)

1.4 Currency Markets

On the international market, the US dollar entered July on a weaker footing than anticipated, reflecting softer-than-expected economic data. The response of the emerging market economies' currencies to the dollar weakness was mixed due to country-specific vulnerabilities. In the domestic currency market, the Ghana cedi came under intense pressure in May 2026 but has since recovered. Over the medium term, the Ghana cedi is expected to remain relatively stable. FX intermediation is expected to moderate the pressures on the cedi, along with remittance flows.

On the interbank market, the cedi depreciated by 7.9 percent, 6.5 percent, and 5.3 percent against the dollar, pound, and euro, respectively, on a year-to-date basis. This contrasts with the corresponding period in 2025, when the cedi had appreciated by 42.6 against the dollar, 30.3 percent against the pound, and 25.6 percent against the euro. However, the cedi was less volatile during the first 140 transaction days in 2026 compared to the same time over the previous four years.

Table 1.3: Interbank Exchange Rates

	US$/GHC*	Monthly depreciation/appreciation	Year-to-Date depreciation/appreciation	GBP/GHC*	Monthly depreciation/appreciation	Year-to-Date depreciation/appreciation	Euro/GHC*	Monthly depreciation/appreciation	Year-to-Date depreciation/appreciation
2024									
Jan	12.0356	-1.3	-1.29	15.3027	-1.1	-1.11	13.0547	0.5	0.55
Feb	12.4642	-3.4	-4.69	15.8022	-3.2	-4.23	13.5234	-3.5	-2.94
Mar	12.8770	-3.2	-7.74	16.2617	-2.8	-6.94	13.9031	-2.7	-5.59
Apr	13.2739	-3.0	-10.50	16.6243	-2.2	-8.97	14.1900	-2.0	-7.50
May	14.1301	-6.1	-15.92	17.9996	-7.6	-15.92	15.3345	-7.5	-14.40
June	14.5860	-3.1	-18.55	18.4375	-2.4	-17.92	15.6270	-1.9	-16.00
July	14.9009	-2.1	-20.27	19.1305	-3.6	-20.89	16.1065	-3.0	-18.50
Aug	15.1899	-1.9	-21.79	19.9261	-4.0	-24.05	16.7828	-4.0	-21.79
Sep	15.8000	-3.9	-24.81	21.1823	-5.9	-28.56	17.6108	-4.7	-25.46
Oct	16.3000	-3.1	-27.12	20.9700	1.0	-27.83	17.6992	-0.5	-25.84
Nov	15.2700	6.7	-22.20	19.3592	8.3	-21.83	16.1291	9.7	-18.62
Dec	14.7000	3.9	-19.18	18.4008	5.2	-17.76	15.2141	6.0	-13.72
2025									
Jan	15.3001	-3.9	-3.92	19.0003	-3.2	-3.16	15.9012	-4.3	-4.32
Feb	15.5300	-1.5	-5.34	19.5484	-2.8	-5.87	16.1524	-1.6	-5.81
Mar	15.5300	0.0	-5.34	20.0951	-2.7	-8.43	16.8068	-3.9	-9.48
Apr	14.1500	9.8	3.89	18.8769	6.5	-2.52	16.0640	4.6	-5.29
May	10.2800	37.6	43.00	13.8529	36.3	32.83	11.6675	37.7	30.40
June	10.3100	-0.3	42.58	14.1252	-1.9	30.27	12.1138	-3.7	25.59
July	10.5000	-1.8	40.00	13.8942	1.7	32.44	12.0150	0.8	26.63
Aug	11.4000	-7.9	28.95	15.3997	-9.8	19.49	13.3360	-9.9	14.08
Sep	12.4200	-8.2	18.36	16.7031	-7.8	10.16	14.5859	-8.6	4.31
Oct	10.9000	13.9	34.86	14.3003	16.8	28.67	12.5667	16.1	21.07
Nov	11.2700	-3.3	30.43	14.8995	-4.0	23.50	13.0531	-3.7	16.56
Dec	10.4500	7.8	40.67	14.0579	6.0	30.89	12.2728	6.4	23.97
2026									
Jan	10.9500	-4.6	-4.57	15.0240	-6.4	-6.43	13.0112	-5.7	-5.68
Feb	10.6865	2.5	-2.21	14.3825	4.5	-2.26	12.6312	3.0	-2.84
Mar	10.9980	-2.8	-4.98	14.5091	-0.9	-3.11	12.6789	-0.4	-3.20
Apr	11.1900	-1.7	-6.61	15.2000	-4.5	-7.51	13.1289	-3.4	-6.52
May	11.7300	-4.6	-10.91	15.7997	-3.8	-11.02	13.6949	-4.1	-10.38
June	11.3500	3.3	-7.93	15.0371	5.1	-6.51	12.9535	5.7	-5.25

Source: Bank of Ghana Staff Calculations

On a trade-weighted basis, the cedi depreciated by 6.1 percent in nominal trade-weighted terms and 8.3 percent in nominal forex transaction-weighted terms on a year-to-date basis. This compares with appreciations of 21.8 percent and 29.0 percent, respectively, over the corresponding period in 2025.

Table 1.4: Nominal Effective Exchange Rate

Month	2021=100		Monthly CHG(%)		Year-to-Date (%)	
	FXTWI	TWI	FXTWI	TWI	FXTWI	TWI
			2025			
Jan-25	38.19	42.96	-4.07	-4.07	-4.07	-4.07
Feb-25	37.61	42.23	-1.54	-1.73	-5.67	-5.87
Mar-25	37.47	40.78	-0.38	-3.54	-6.07	-9.61
Apr-25	40.95	43.06	8.50	5.28	2.95	-3.82
May-25	56.35	59.15	27.33	27.20	29.47	24.42
Jun-25	55.99	57.15	-0.63	-3.49	29.03	21.78
Jul-25	55.16	57.73	-1.51	1.00	27.95	22.56
Aug-25	50.69	52.11	-8.82	-10.78	21.60	14.22
Sep-25	46.52	47.70	-8.97	-9.25	14.57	6.28
Oct-25	53.10	55.18	12.39	13.55	25.16	18.98
Nov-25	51.33	53.11	-3.45	-3.88	22.57	25.18
Dec-25	55.28	56.63	7.15	6.21	28.11	29.83
			2026			
Jan-26	51.21	52.08	-7.96	-8.75	-7.96	-8.75
Feb-26	55.26	56.38	7.33	7.64	-0.04	-0.45
Mar-26	52.61	54.60	-5.02	-3.27	-5.07	-3.73
Apr-26	51.62	52.89	-1.93	-3.22	-7.09	-7.07
May-26	49.28	50.75	-4.75	-4.22	-12.18	-11.59
Jun-26	51.02	53.36	3.42	4.90	-8.34	-6.13

Source: Bank of Ghana Staff Calculations

Note: TWI and FXTWI are index measures of the value, in nominal terms, of the cedi relative to Ghana's top three currencies: the euro, the pound and the US dollar.

In real bilateral terms, the cedi depreciated 8.1 percent against the dollar and 4.6 percent against the euro but appreciated by 10.7 percent against the pound on a year-to-date basis. This compares with appreciations of 28.9 percent against the dollar, 23.4 percent against the pound, and 24.8 percent against the euro over the same period in 2025.

Table 1.5: Real Bilateral Exchange Rate

Month	RER Index (Jan.2021=100			MONTHLY CHANGE (Index			Year-to-Date (%)		
	EUR	GBP	USD	EUR	GBP	USD	EUR	GBP	USD
				2025					
Jan-25	97.81	89.38	82.94	-2.12	-1.18	-2.98	1.94	-1.94	-5.89
Feb-25	97.08	87.53	82.41	-0.75	-2.11	-0.64	1.21	-4.09	-6.57
Mar-25	92.78	85.11	82.42	-4.64	-2.85	0.01	-3.38	-7.05	-6.55
Apr-25	97.47	90.15	90.92	4.81	5.59	9.34	1.60	-1.07	3.40
May-25	134.99	123.62	125.80	27.79	27.08	27.73	28.95	26.30	30.19
Jun-25	127.59	118.89	123.48	-5.80	-3.98	-1.89	24.83	23.36	28.87
Jul-25	130.24	122.15	121.90	2.04	2.67	-1.29	26.36	25.41	27.96
Aug-25	115.48	108.35	110.49	-12.79	-12.74	-10.33	16.94	15.91	20.51
Sep-25	106.43	100.78	102.07	-8.50	-7.51	-8.25	9.88	9.59	13.96
Oct-25	122.59	116.52	115.72	13.18	13.51	11.80	21.8	21.8	24.1
Nov-25	119.38	113.29	113.33	-2.69	-2.85	-2.11	19.7	19.6	22.5
Dec-25	128.03	120.54	123.34	6.76	6.02	8.11	25.1	24.4	28.8
				2026					
Jan-25	118.59	110.78	114.20	-7.96	-8.81	-8.00	-7.96	-8.81	-8.00
Feb-25	128.50	121.89	123.56	7.71	9.12	7.58	0.37	1.11	0.19
Mar-25	123.47	117.31	116.36	-4.07	-3.91	-6.19	-3.69	-2.76	-5.99
Apr-25	119.39	112.71	114.47	-3.42	-4.08	-1.65	-7.24	-6.95	-7.74
May-25	115.76	109.24	109.70	-3.14	-3.17	-4.35	-10.60	-10.34	-12.43
Jun-25	122.46	135.01	114.09	5.47	19.09	3.85	-4.55	10.72	-8.10

Source: Bank of Ghana Staff Calculations

In terms of the real effective exchange rate, the cedi depreciated by 3.6 percent in real trade weighted terms but appreciated by 1.7 percent in real forex trade weighted terms, on a year-to-date basis in June 2026. These compare with appreciations of 25.3 percent and 28.5 percent in real trade weighted terms and forex transaction weighted terms, respectively, for the same period in 2025.

Table 1.6: Real Effective Exchange Rate for Major Trade Partners

RTWI and FXRTWI						
Month	INDEX (2021=100)		MONTHLY CHG		Year-to-Date (%)	
	RFXTWI	RTWI	RFXTWI	RTWI	RFXTWI	RTWI
			2025			
Jan-25	84.13	94.93	-2.87	-2.15	-5.18	0.59
Feb-25	83.56	94.12	-0.68	-0.85	-5.90	-0.26
Mar-25	83.23	90.64	-0.40	-3.85	-6.32	-4.11
Apr-25	91.40	95.91	8.94	5.50	3.19	1.61
May-25	126.43	132.70	27.71	27.72	30.01	28.89
Jun-25	123.68	126.28	-2.22	-5.09	28.46	25.27
Jul-25	122.53	128.38	-0.94	1.63	27.78	26.49
Aug-25	110.82	114.16	-10.57	-12.45	20.15	17.34
Sep-25	102.37	105.33	-8.25	-8.38	13.56	10.41
Oct-25	116.25	121.11	11.94	13.03	23.88	22.08
Nov-25	113.78	118.01	-2.17	-2.63	22.23	20.04
Dec-25	123.63	126.73	7.96	6.88	28.42	25.54
			2026			
Jan-25	114.45	117.30	-8.01	-8.04	-8.01	-8.04
Feb-25	123.90	127.25	7.62	7.82	0.22	0.41
Mar-25	116.91	121.95	-5.98	-4.34	-5.74	-3.91
Apr-25	114.80	118.13	-1.84	-3.24	-7.68	-7.28
May-25	110.14	114.35	-4.24	-3.30	-12.25	-10.82
Jun-25	125.73	122.34	12.40	6.53	1.67	-3.58

Source: Bank of Ghana Staff Calculations

1.5 Global Economic Outlook and Risks

Global growth has been revised slightly downwards to 3.0 percent in 2026, reflecting the continued impact of the war in the Middle East. Higher oil prices are contributing to a pickup in headline inflation in many economies. Global financial conditions remain accommodative despite a post-conflict pickup. Risks to the outlook are tilted to the downside premised on the evolution of the Iran war. A prolonged Middle East war could further compound inflationary pressures, with central banks being compelled to pause or even reverse the recent policy easing cycles. The US dollar may strengthen and add to exchange rate pressures in EMDEs. Financial markets could be spooked, leading to the repricing of risky assets. Tighter financial conditions, along with uncertainty associated with the war, may severely weigh on the growth outlook.

2. External Sector Developments

2.0 Highlights

The external sector remained resilient in the first half of 2026, underpinned by a strong trade surplus that improved the current account balance. This favourable external position cushioned the country's international reserves amid elevated external payment obligations arising from the Middle East conflict.

2.1 Commodity Price Trends

Developments in the international commodities market were mixed, with prices of Ghana's key export commodities showing divergent trends. Cocoa futures averaged US$4,271.85 per tonne in June 2026, representing a year-to-date decline of 27.6 percent, largely reflecting a recovery in supply, driven by improved weather conditions in the major growing areas. On a year-on-year basis, prices fell by 53.3 percent (from US$9,155.10 per tonne in June 2025).

In contrast, crude oil prices rose by 36.5 percent from the beginning of the year to close at an average price of US$84.14 per barrel in June 2026, amid concerns about potential prolonged supply disruptions in the Middle East. Compared to a year earlier, crude oil prices increased by 20.5 percent from US$69.84 per barrel in June 2025.

Gold prices, however, moderated by 1.8 percent from the start of the year to an average of US$4,239.86 per fine ounce in June 2026, due to expectations of tighter US monetary policy following the re-escalation of tensions in the Middle East. Relative to a year earlier, gold prices rose by 26.5 percent (from US$3,351.59 in June 2025).

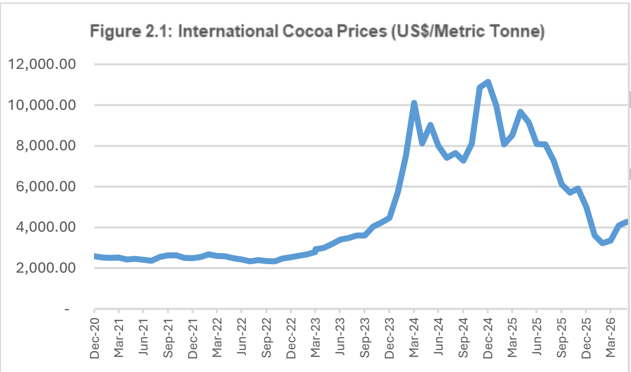


Figure 2.1: International Cocoa Prices (US$/Metric Tonne)

Source: Reuters

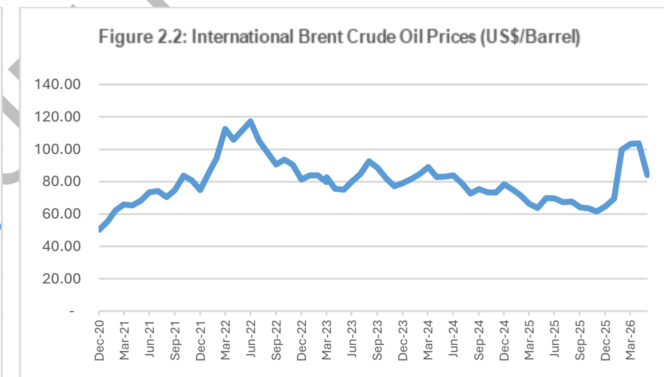


Figure 2.2: International Brent Crude Oil Prices (US$/Barrel)

Source: Reuters

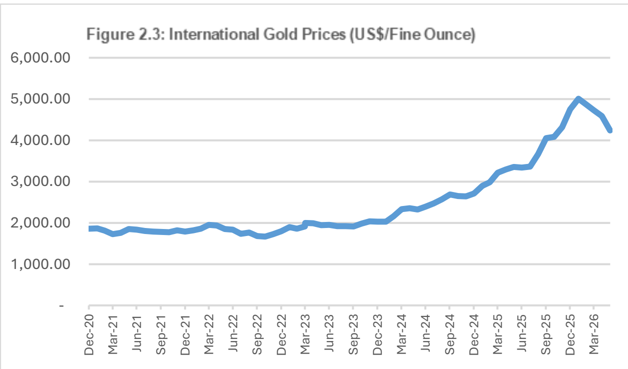


Figure 2.3: International Gold Prices (US$/Fine Ounce)

Source: Reuters

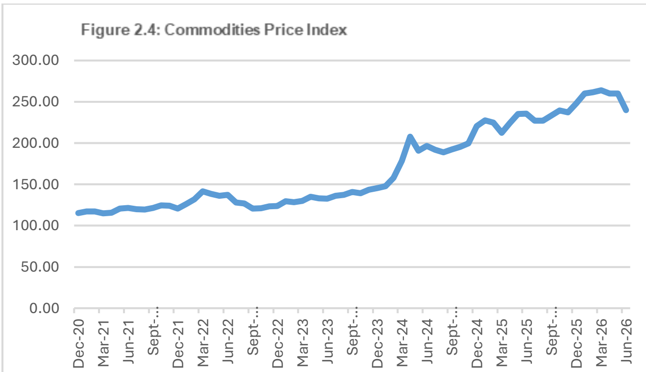


Figure 2.4: Commodities Price Index

Source: BoG Staff Compilations

2.1.1 Commodity Price Index

The overall weighted average price index for Ghana's three major export commodities (cocoa, gold, and crude oil) declined year-to-date by 3.2 percent to 240.1 in June 2026. This was on account of declines in the cocoa and gold sub-indices by 27.6 percent and 1.8 percent, respectively (the crude oil sub-index, however, rose by 36.5 percent). For the corresponding period last year, the overall index increased by 1.8 percent, driven by increases in both the crude oil and gold price sub-indices.

2.2 Trade Balance

The trade balance for the first half of 2026 recorded a surplus of US$8.81 billion, up US$3.05 billion from the US$5.76 billion recorded in the same period of 2025. The improved trade surplus resulted from higher export earnings, which outpaced the increase in import bills.

Total exports were valued at US$18.28 billion in the first half of 2026, up 32.5 percent from US$13.79 billion in the corresponding period of 2025. The value of gold exports rose by 49.0 percent to US$12.50 billion, up from US$8.39 billion in 2025, driven by a 49.7 percent increase in the average realized price to US$4,463.80 per fine ounce. However, the volume of gold exports remained broadly flat at 2.80 million fine ounces, down 0.5 percent from 2.81 million fine ounces largely due to shipment disruptions occasioned by the onset of the Middle East conflict. The value of cocoa exports (beans and products) increased marginally to US$2.29 billion, up from US$2.17 billion, driven by higher cocoa beans and product prices, while export volumes declined.

Crude oil exports also increased by 25.8 percent in the first half of the year to US$1.71 billion, driven by higher volumes and prices. Export volumes rose marginally by 0.6 percent to 19.02 million barrels, up from 18.91 million barrels in the same period last year, while the average price rose by 25.1 percent to US$90.13 per barrel from US$72.03 per barrel. "Other exports", including non-traditional exports, however, declined by 4.5 percent to US$1.79 billion from US$1.88 billion during the same review period.

Total imports also grew by 18.1 percent to US$9.48 billion in the first half of the year, up from US$8.03 billion in the corresponding period of 2025, driven by increases in both oil and non-oil imports. Oil imports rose by 39.0 percent to US$3.35 billion, up from US$2.41 billion (due to the rise in international crude oil prices stemming from Middle East tensions), while non-oil imports increased to US$6.14 billion from US$5.62 billion during the period under review.

2.3 Current and Capital Accounts

The strong trade outturn resulted in a larger current account surplus of US$5.10 billion in the first half of 2026, up from US$4.15 billion in the corresponding period of 2025, despite elevated outflows related to services and income payments. Net services payments rose to US$3.12 billion, driven by higher spending on freight and insurance, trade-related services, and financial services. Net income payments to non-residents amounted to US$2.88 billion, up from US$2.27 billion in the same period last year, driven by higher interest, profits and dividend payments. Meanwhile, private remittance inflows remained firm at US$3.65 billion, marginally below the US$3.93 billion recorded in the first half of 2025.

The capital account recorded net transfers of US$94.07 million, driven primarily by project grants. Consequently, the surpluses in the current and capital accounts totalled US$5.20 billion, thereby maintaining the country's net lending position with the rest of the world.

2.4 Financial Account

The financial account recorded a higher net acquisition of financial assets of US$4.90 billion in the first half of the year, up from US$4.27 billion in the corresponding period of 2025. Direct investment inflows totalled US$1.07 billion in the review period, compared with US$906.9 million in the same period of 2025, reflecting higher reinvested earnings.

"Other investments" recorded net outflows of US$8.02 billion, largely reflecting increased accumulation of foreign financial assets by commercial banks and the private sector. Currency and deposits held abroad rose to US$5.26 billion, well above the US$716.6 million recorded in the comparable period last year. In addition, residents reduced their loan liabilities to non-residents by US$1.97 billion and extended US$793.1 million in trade credit and advances during the review period.

Table 2.1: Trade Balance (US$ million)

	2024 Jan - Jun	2025 Jan - Jun	2026 Jan - Jun	Abs Y/Y Chg	Rel Y/Y Chg
Trade Balance	**1,367.9**	**5,763.2**	**8,809.6**	**3,046.4**	**52.9**
Trade Bal (% GDP)	*1.6*	*5.0*	*6.6*		
Total Exports	**8,868.7**	**13,793.1**	**18,294.5**	**4,501.4**	**32.6**
Gold ($'M)	**4,655.3**	**8,387.4**	**12,499.3**	**4,111.9**	**49.0**
Volume (fine ounces)	2,361,387.0	2,813,741.0	2,800,139.9	-13,601.1	-0.5
Unit Price ($/fine ounce)	1,971.4	2,980.9	4,463.8	1,482.9	49.7
Cocoa Beans ($'M)	**406.2**	**1,297.4**	**1,385.4**	**88.0**	**6.8**
Volume (tonnes)	150,747.0	244,156.7	219,141.1	-25,015.6	-10.2
Unit Price ($/tonne)	2,694.7	5,313.9	6,322.1	1,008.1	19.0
Cocoa Products ($'M)	**356.3**	**870.1**	**904.0**	**33.9**	**3.9**
Volume (tonnes)	90,245.9	118,317.4	112,337.0	-5,980.4	-5.1
Unit Price ($/tonne)	3,947.9	7,353.6	8,047.2	693.5	9.4
Crude Oil ($'M)	**1,981.2**	**1,362.1**	**1,713.9**	**351.8**	**25.8**
Volume (barrels)	23,827,026.0	18,910,483.0	19,015,038.0	104,555.0	0.6
Unit Price ($/bbl)	83.1	72.0	90.1	18.1	25.1
Other Exports	**1,469.7**	**1,876.1**	**1,791.9**	**-84.2**	**-4.5**
o/w: Other Minreals	203.8	274.6	185.8	-88.8	-32.3
Non-Traditional Exports	1,109.5	1,472.5	1,473.2	0.7	0.0
Total Import	**7,500.8**	**8,029.9**	**9,484.9**	**1,455.0**	**18.1**
Non-Oil	**5,074.2**	**5,623.2**	**6,139.7**	**516.5**	**9.2**
Oil and Gas	**2,426.6**	**2,406.7**	**3,345.2**	**938.5**	**39.0**
of which: Products	2,094.7	2,165.4	2,668.6	503.1	23.2
Gas	111.8	120.8	141.0	20.2	16.7

Source: Bank of Ghana

2.5 International Reserves

Despite the strong external sector performance, reserve accumulation was partly offset by heightened geopolitical tensions, which increased external payments and led to a drawdown of the central bank's reserves during the period. Nonetheless, the country's external buffers remained strong, with Gross International Reserves (GIR) totaling US$12.94 billion at the end of June 2026, equivalent to 5.0 months of import cover, while the Program Net International Reserves (NIR) amounted to US$5.47 billion, reflecting the sustained resilience of the country's external position.

2.6 External Sector Outlook

The outlook for Ghana's external sector remains positive for the second half of 2026, underpinned by strong export receipts, despite heightened global uncertainty. Sustained safe-haven demand is expected to keep gold prices firm, supporting export receipts, while cocoa exports should benefit from higher prices and improving supply conditions. However, the crude oil market remains vulnerable to developments in the Middle East, with elevated oil prices likely to keep import costs above pre-conflict levels. Overall, the external sector is expected to remain resilient in the second half of 2026 and continue providing support to macroeconomic stability.

3. Real Sector Developments

3.0 Highlights

Ghana's economy demonstrated robust growth in the first quarter of 2026. Beyond the first quarter, the latest high frequency real sector indicators point to a sustained pickup in economic activity in May 2026. Consumer and business confidence also remained high, in line with relatively favourable macroeconomic conditions.

3.1 Economic Growth

The latest data from the Ghana Statistical Service showed that real GDP grew by 6.4 percent in 2026Q1, compared with 6.2 percent recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2025. Non-oil GDP growth was 6.3 percent, compared with 8.0 percent in the same period of 2025. The Services and Industry sectors were the main drivers of the observed growth outturn, recording growth rates of 7.1 percent and 6.9 percent, respectively.

3.2 Trends in Real Sector Indicators

Consumer Spending

Consumer spending, proxied by domestic VAT collections and retail sales, posted a mixed performance in May 2026 compared with the corresponding period in 2025. Domestic VAT collections increased by 2.8 percent on a year-on-year basis to GH¢1,822.92 million from GH¢1,772.60 million. Cumulatively, total domestic VAT for the first five months of 2026 went up by 16.8 percent to GH¢9,713.09 million, compared with GH¢8,313.95 million for the corresponding period of last year.

Retail sales declined by 3.1 percent (year-on-year) to GH¢269.09 million in May 2026, down from the GH¢277.62 million recorded in the same period in 2025. On a month-on-month basis, retail sales remained relatively unchanged compared to GH¢269.50 million recorded in the preceding month. In cumulative terms, retail sales for the first five months of 2026 went up by 2.5 percent.

Manufacturing Activities

Activities in the manufacturing sub-sector, gauged by trends in the collection of direct taxes and private sector workers' contributions to the Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT) Pension Scheme (Tier 1), improved in May 2026. Total direct taxes collected increased by 18.6 percent (year-on-year) to GH¢6,528.40 million in May 2026, relative to GH¢5,503.67 million recorded in a similar period in 2025. Cumulatively, total direct taxes collected for the first five months of 2026 went up by 16.4 percent to GH¢38,157.20 million, from GH¢32,772.67 million for the same period in 2025. In terms of contributions of the various sub-tax categories, income tax (PAYE and self-employed) accounted for 41.4 percent, corporate tax accounted for 37.1 percent, while "other tax sources" contributed 21.5 percent.

Total private sector workers' contribution to the SSNIT Pension Scheme (Tier 1) increased by 6.7 percent in year-on-year terms to GH¢556.20 million in May 2026, from GH¢521.33 million collected during the corresponding period in 2025. Cumulatively, for the first five months of 2026, the contribution grew by 11.9 percent to GH¢2,751.84 million, relative to GH¢2,458.61 million recorded in the same period in 2025.

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Construction Sector Activities

Activity in the construction sub-sector, proxied by the volume of cement sales, declined by 19.1 percent (year-on-year) in May 2026 to 206,242.11 tonnes, down from 255,063.29 tonnes recorded a year ago. Similarly, on a month-on-month basis, total cement sales dipped by 9.1 percent in May 2026, compared with the 226,936.20 tonnes recorded in April 2026. Cumulatively, cement sales for the first five months of 2026 declined by 12.7 percent to 1,069,461.49 tonnes from 1,225,395.86 tonnes for the same period of 2025.

Vehicle Registration

Transport sector activities, gauged by new vehicle registrations by the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority (DVLA), improved by 41.4 percent to 28,566 in May 2026, from 20,202 vehicles registered during the corresponding period of 2025. Cumulatively, vehicles registered by the DVLA within the first five months of 2026 increased by 52.9 percent to 167,366 from 109,437 recorded a year ago.

Industrial Consumption of Electricity

Industrial consumption of electricity improved by 1.7 percent in May 2026 to 318.17 gigawatts, as against 312.95 gigawatts recorded for the corresponding period in 2025. In cumulative terms, electricity consumed by industries for the first five months of 2026 remained largely unchanged (1,562.80 gigawatts compared to 1,543.92 gigawatts for the corresponding period a year ago).

Passenger Arrivals

Passenger arrivals improved by 3.7 percent in year-on-year terms to 112,634 in May 2026, up from 108,665 arrivals recorded a year ago. Similarly, compared to April 2026, passenger arrivals went up by 12.7 percent. Cumulatively, for the first five months of 2026, there were 515,530 arrivals recorded at the international airport and the land borders, compared with 501,961 for the corresponding period in 2025, representing a growth of 2.7 percent.

Ports and Harbours Activity

International trade at the country’s two main harbours (Tema and Takoradi), as measured by laden container traffic for inbound and outbound containers, improved during the period under review. Total container traffic increased by 5.8 percent (year-on-year) to 83,621 in May 2026, up from 79,059 for a similar period in 2025. In cumulative terms, total container traffic for the first five months of 2026 went up by 12.2 percent to 394,742 compared with 351,690 for the corresponding period of last year.

3.3 Labour Market Activity

Private Sector Pension Contributors

Total number of private sector SSNIT contributors, which partially gauges employment conditions, improved by 4.9 percent to 1,148,813 in May 2026, compared with 1,095,338 for the same period in 2025. On a month-on-month basis, the total number of private sector SSNIT contributors remained largely unchanged from the 1,150,352 individuals recorded in April 2026.

Advertised Jobs

The number of jobs advertised in selected print[1] and online[2] media, which partially gauges labour demand in the economy, increased significantly in June 2026 relative to what was observed in the corresponding period a year ago. In total, 3,629 job adverts were recorded as compared with 2,502 for the same period in 2025, indicating an increase of 45.0 percent (year-on-year). However, on a month-on-month basis, the number of job vacancies in June 2026 increased marginally by 3.1 percent from the 3,519 jobs advertised in May 2026. Cumulatively, for the first half of 2026, the total number of advertised jobs went up by 4.7 percent to 19,474 from 18,604 recorded during the same period in 2025.

[1] The Daily Graphic newspaper was used to represent print media because it is the most widely circulated daily in Ghana.
[2] These are job adverts posted on the websites of the 10 main online job advertising/employment companies in Ghana.

3.4 Composite Index of Economic Activity

The Bank's real Composite Index of Economic Activity (CIEA) recorded a strong annual growth of 13.4 percent in May 2026 compared to a growth of 4.4 percent for the corresponding period of 2025. Credit to the private sector, international trade activities, industrial production, tourist arrivals and consumption of goods and services by households and firms contributed to the improvement in economic activity during the period.

3.5 Consumer and Business Surveys

The latest confidence surveys conducted in June 2026 showed positive consumer and business sentiments. The Consumer Confidence Index remained high at 112.7 in June 2026 (from 113.4 in April 2026) on account of subdued inflation. Similarly, the Business Confidence Index remained broadly unchanged at 107.7 from 108.1 in the same comparative period as firms' concerns about higher input costs were offset by declining lending rates and optimism about growth prospects.

Figure 3.1a: High Frequency Economic Indicators

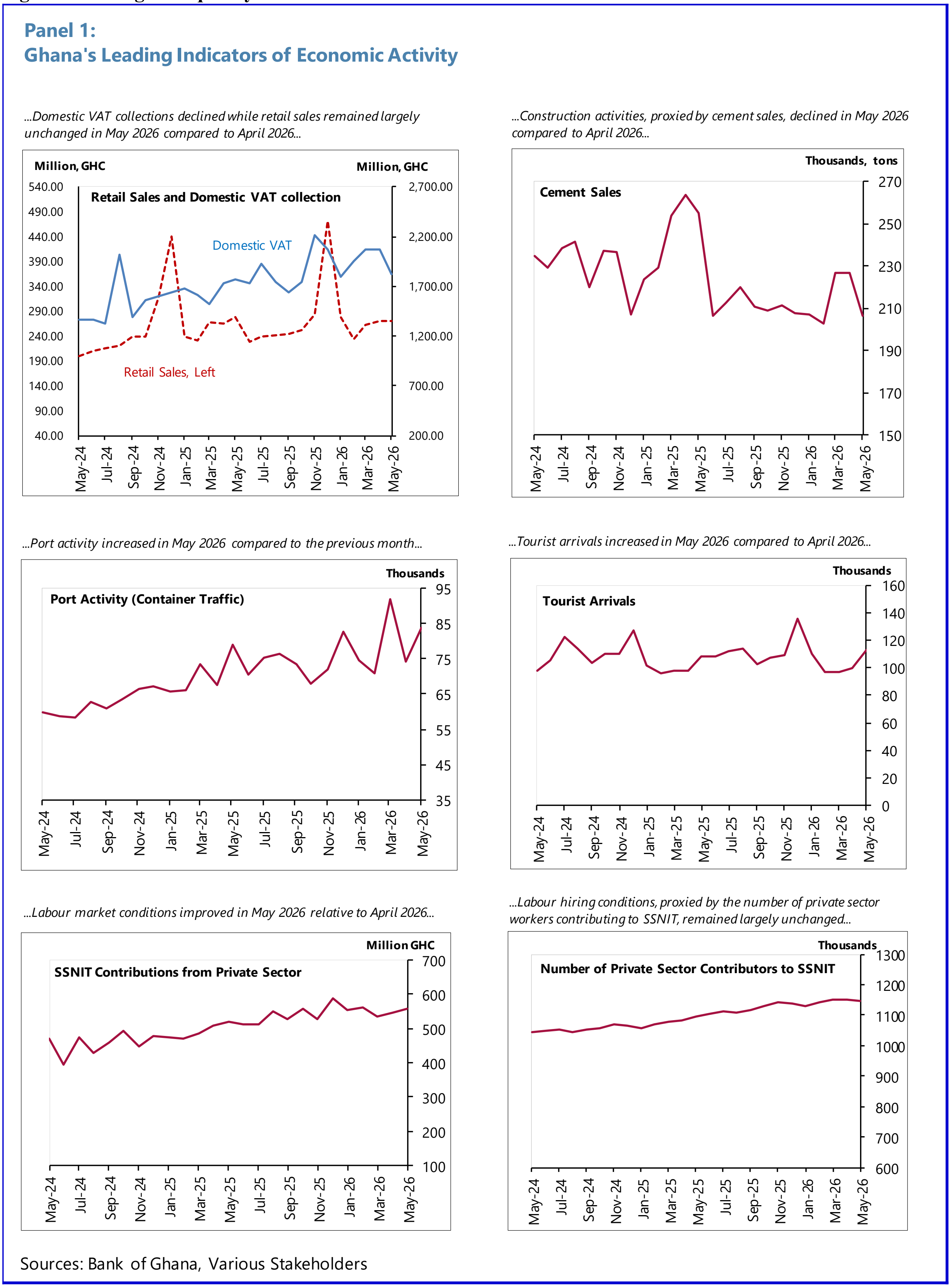
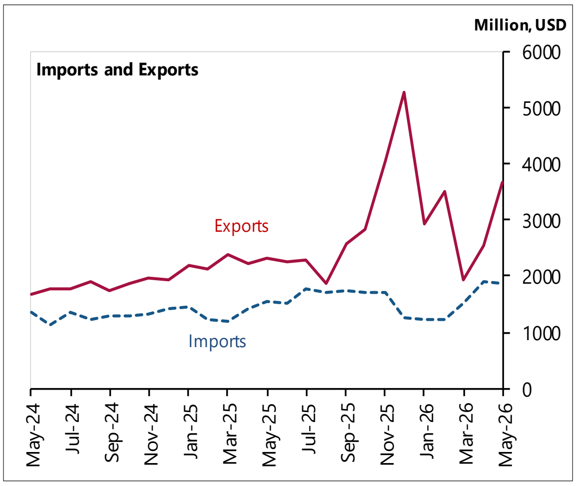


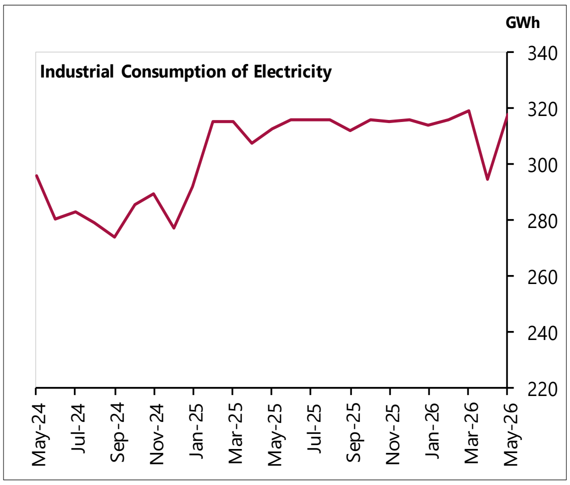
Figure 3.1b: High Frequency Economic Indicators

Panel 2:
Ghana's Leading Indicators of Economic Activity

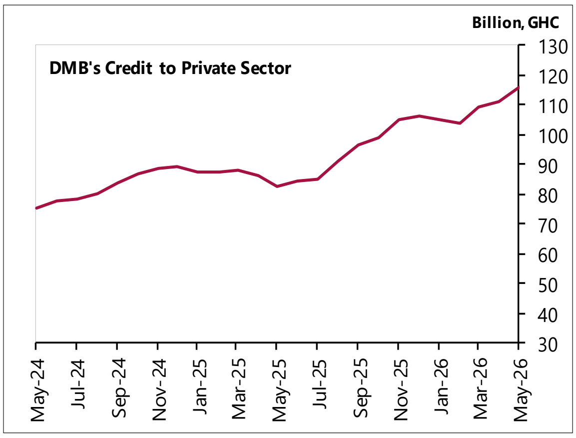
...Exports surged while imports remained largely unchanged in May 2026 compared to April 2026...



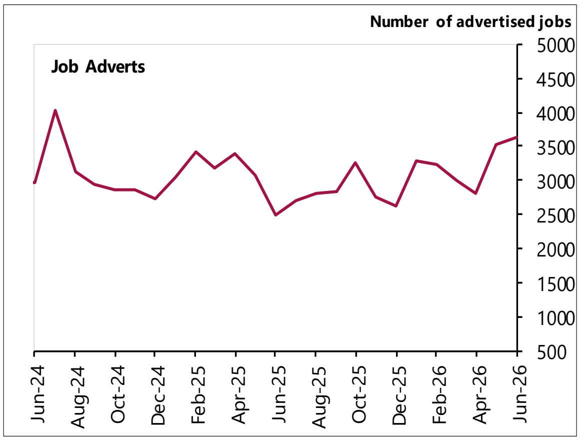
...Industrial activity, proxied by industrial consumption of electricity, rebounded...



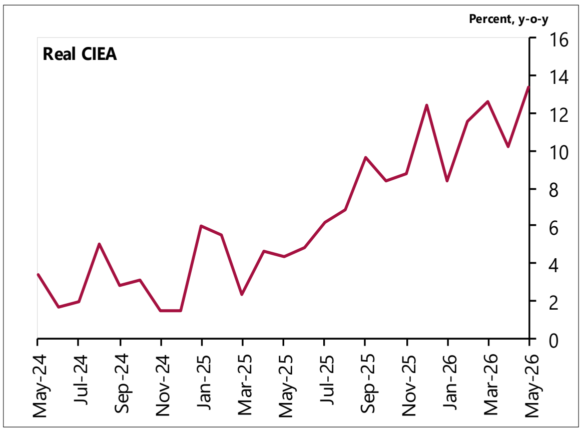
...Commercial banks' credit to the private sector increased in May 2026 relative to the pevious month...



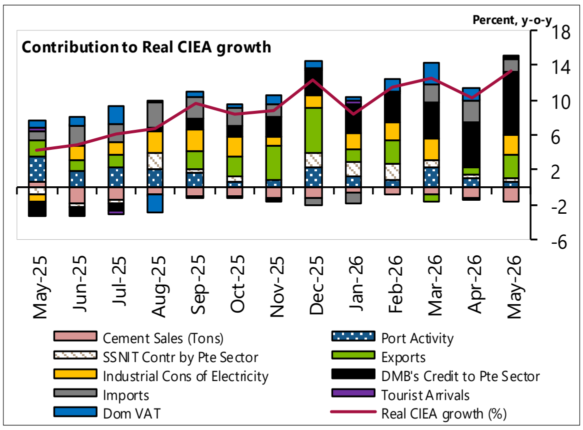
...Demand for labour, proxied by the number of job adverts (in print and online media), increased in June 2026...



...On a year-on-year basis, the real CIEA grew by 13.4 percent in May 2026, compared with a growth of 4.4 percent in May 2025...



...The growth in the real CIEA was driven by a pick-up in DMB's Credit to the Private Sector, Exports, Industrial Consumption of Electricity, Imports, Port Activity, SSNIT contributions by the private sector, Tourist Arrivals and Domestic VAT...

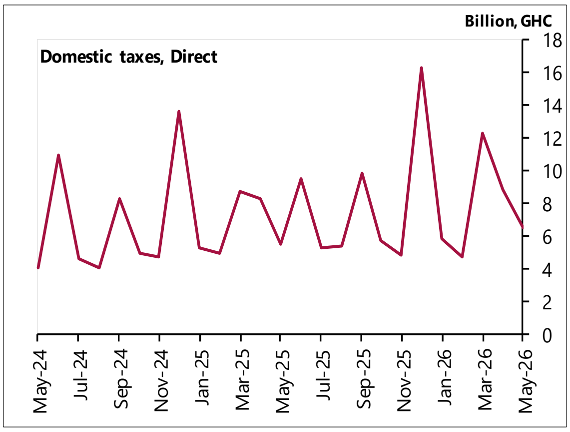


Source: Bank of Ghana, Various Stakeholders

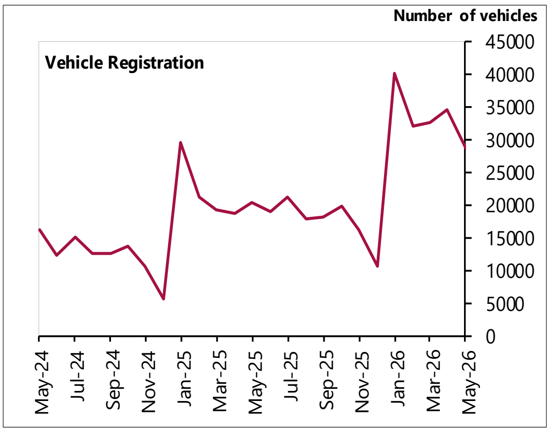
Figure 3.1c: High Frequency Economic Indicators

Panel 3:
Ghana's Leading Indicators of Economic Activity

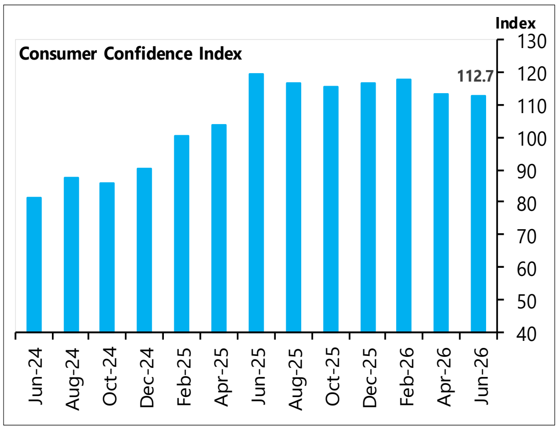
...Domestic tax collection decreased in May 2026 compared to April 2026...



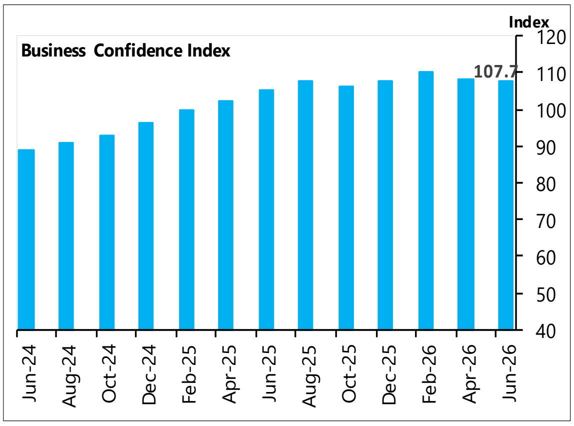
...Vehicle registration decreased in May 2026 compared to the month before...



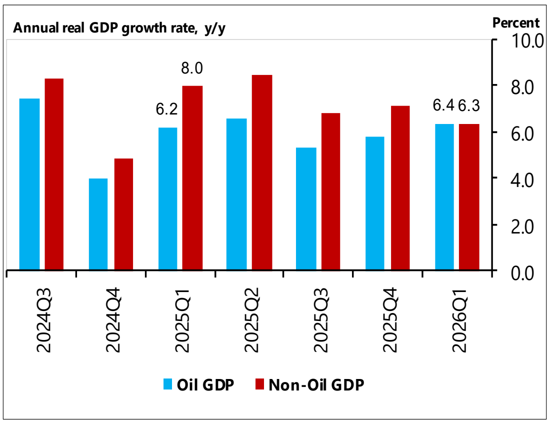
...Consumer confidence remained largely unchanged on account of subdued inflation...



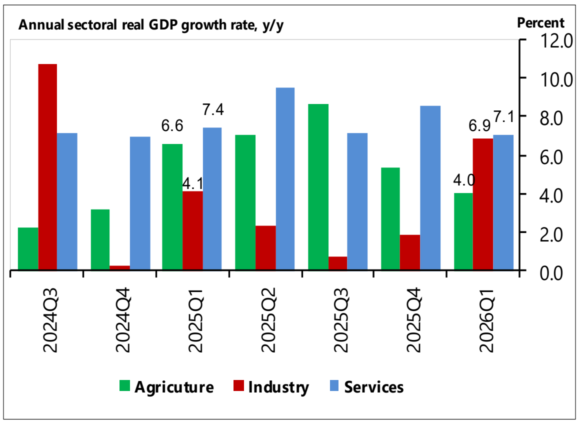
...Business Confidence remained broadly unchanged as firms' concerns about higher input costs were offset by declining lending rates and optimism about growth prospects...



...Real Oil and Non-Oil GDP grew by 6.4 percent and 6.3 percent respectively in 2026Q1, compared with a growth rate of 6.2 percent and 8.0 percent for Real Oil and Non-Oil GDP in 2025Q1...



...The Services and Industry sectors drove growth in 2026Q1, recording growth rates of 7.1 percent and 6.9 percent respectively, relative to growth rates of 7.4 percent and 4.1 percent in 2025Q1...



Source: Bank of Ghana, Various Stakeholders

4. Fiscal Developments

4.0 Highlights

Fiscal performance in the first half of 2026 exceeded expectations, with the overall deficit narrowing to GH¢9.9 billion (0.6% of GDP) from GH¢21.4 billion (1.5% of GDP) a year earlier and remaining well below the budget target. This strong outturn was supported by a primary surplus of GH¢11.5 billion (0.7% of GDP) and continued expenditure discipline. Total revenue and grants increased by 29.0 percent year-on-year to GH¢99.4 billion, although collections were below target. At the same time, total expenditure was 24.9 percent below budget, mainly due to lower-than-programmed interest payments and capital spending. Public debt increased to GH¢719.5 billion (45.0% of GDP) by the end of June 2026, driven largely by domestic borrowing to strengthen fiscal buffers and meet future debt service obligations.

4.1 Revenue and Grants

Revenue performance improved but remained below target for the period under review. Total revenue and grants for the period amounted to GH¢99,388.9 million (6.2% of GDP), 10.0 percent below the programmed target of GH¢110,412.9 million (6.9% of GDP), mainly due to underperformance across most revenue lines, except "Other Revenue", Income and Property Taxes, and Domestic VAT and Excise Duty. However, it recorded year-on-year growth of 16.1 percent, compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Both tax and non-tax revenue fell short of their targets for the review period. Tax revenue amounted to GH¢97,577.3 million (6.1% of GDP), 10.1 percent below its target. Also, non-tax revenue was GH¢1,590.6 million (0.1% of GDP), below its target by 13.0 percent. Tax revenue and non-tax revenue posted year-on-year growths of 25.9 and 13.2 percent, respectively.

Table 4.1: Government Revenue and Grants

MILLION GHANA CEDIS	2025 JAN-JUN Outturn	2026 JAN-JUN Outturn	2026 JAN-JUN Budget	Deviation Over (+)/Below (-)	CHANGE YR -ON -YR GROWTH
Tax Revenue	**77,480.3**	**97,577.3**	**108,584.5**	**(10.1)**	**25.9**
% of GDP	**5.5**	**6.1**	**6.8**		
Import Duty, Import VAT, petroleum Tax	22,106.3	27,169.9	30,353.2	(10.5)	22.9
Income and Property Taxes	33,996.7	42,325.4	46,987.5	(9.9)	24.5
Domestic VAT and Excise Duty	16,402.3	17,339.2	21,709.2	(20.1)	5.7
GRA E-Levy Lodgement	731.0	0.0	0.0		
Oil Revenue (ABFA)	2,117.8	3,043.9	5,324.3		
Others Revenue Measures (ESLA)	2,126.1	7,698.9	4,210.4	82.9	262.1
Non-Tax Revenue	**1,405.3**	**1,590.6**	**1,828.3**	**(13.0)**	**13.2**
Others	**6,725.7**	**221.1**	**0.0**		
TOTAL REVENUE AND GRANTS	**85,611.2**	**99,388.9**	**110,412.9**	**(10.0)**	**16.1**
% of GDP	**6.1**	**6.2**	**6.9**		

Source: Ministry of Finance and Bank of Ghana

4.2 Expenditures

All the expenditure lines were below their targets. Total expenditure amounted to GH¢109,376.7 million (6.8% of GDP), 24.9 percent below its programmed target of GH¢145,731.3 million (9.1% of GDP). However, it recorded a year-on-year increase of 2.3 percent. Domestic and external interest payments were below their targets by 17.1 percent and 71.4 percent, respectively. In addition, discretionary payments were 35.6 percent below target, largely due to a decline in capital expenditure. Statutory and discretionary payments constituted 67.9 percent and 32.1 percent of total expenditure, respectively.

Table 4.2: Government Expenditure

MILLION GHANA CEDIS	2025 JAN-JUN Outturn	2026 JAN-JUN Outturn	2026 JAN-JUN Budget	Deviation Over (+)/Below (-)	CHANGE YR -ON -YR GROWTH
Statutory Payments	**71,790.9**	**74,218.2**	**91,129.3**	**(18.6)**	**3.4**
Total interest Payments	25,125.8	21,463.8	28,439.2	(24.5)	(14.6)
Interest domestic	21,362.7	20,355.3	24,556.4	(17.1)	(4.7)
Interest external	3,763.1	1,108.6	3,882.8	(71.4)	(70.5)
DACF	1216.66	2,396.2	4,206.5	(43.0)	97.0
GET Fund	2,959.8	2,524.3	4,766.6	(47.0)	(14.7)
Compensation of Employees	40,255.2	44,195.9	45,380.0	(2.6)	9.8
National Health Fund	2,233.5	3,614.8	5,478.8	(34.0)	61.8
Petroleum Expenditure	0.00	23.2	2,858.2	(99.2)	
Ghana Goldbod	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Discretionary Payments	**35,174.9**	**35,158.5**	**54,602.0**	**(35.6)**	**(0.0)**
Goods and Services	14,450.2	13,343.5	14,819.8	(10.0)	(7.7)
Capital Expenditure	3277.39	10,671.4	27,150.7	(60.7)	225.6
Other Payments	17447.30	11,143.5	12,631.5	(11.8)	(36.1)
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**106,965.9**	**109,376.7**	**145,731.3**	**(24.9)**	**2.3**
% of GDP	7.6	6.8	9.1		

Source: Ministry of Finance and Bank of Ghana

4.3 Public Debt Structure Analysis

The provisional stock of public debt increased significantly at the end of June 2026. The increase was driven mainly by domestic debt, reflecting the government's plan to build buffers for future debt service obligations and budget support. External debt, expressed in local currency, rose minimally during this period, due to some exchange rate pressures. The total public debt increased from a stock of GH¢641,111.09 million (44.7% of GDP) in December 2025 to GH¢719,520.13 million (45.0% of GDP) in June 2026. In terms of overall composition, domestic and external debt constituted 54.4 percent and 45.6 percent of the total debt stock, respectively.

The stock of external debt in foreign currency declined, indicating principal repayments for the review period. However, its value in local currency increased due to the depreciation of the Ghana cedi. The creditor category of the external debt stock indicated that multilateral debt constitutes the greater share of the total external debt, accounting for 41.9 percent as of June 2026, compared with 42.3 percent in December 2025. The shares of bilateral, commercial and international capital market debt of the total external debt were 20.0 percent, 9.2 percent and 29.0 percent, respectively. This compares with the shares of 20.0 percent, 9.2 percent and 28.5 percent for end-December 2025.

In line with the 2026 Budget's Net Domestic Financing target and the Government's strategy to build buffers, domestic debt increased significantly by June 2026. This was due to the opening of the bond market in March 2026, tap issuance into both medium- and long-term instruments, and the recapitalisation of the Bank of Ghana. The government's plan to build sufficient buffers in the Sinking Fund to cover large debt service payments is largely driven by the maturing DDEP bonds in 2027 and 2028. Additionally, the government is taking advantage of lower domestic borrowing costs, which appear to be sustainable. The stock of domestic debt at the end of June 2026 stood at GH¢391,115.63 million (24.5% of GDP), an increase of GH¢57,359.78 million (3.6% of GDP) over the end-December 2025 stock. The year-to-date increase in the domestic debt stock came from significant increases in short-term securities by GH¢33,432.08 million, medium-term securities by GH¢17,249.24 million, and long-term securities by GH¢6,763.79 million.

In terms of the maturity structure of the domestic debt, short-term instruments contributed largely to the increase in the domestic debt stock. Short-term bills had been the major source of financing for government operations up until the end of February 2026, when the restriction placed on undertaking loans expired. This restriction had been imposed during the DDEP and led to Ghana being completely shut out of the international capital market. Recently, however, this category has grown due to a strong investor appetite for 364-day T-bills. Again, medium-term debt increased year-to-date due to the depreciation of the local currency, which affected USD-denominated bonds, alongside tap-ins of existing bonds. Long-term debt also increased because of tap-ins of existing long-term bonds and recapitalisation of the Bank of Ghana. Short-term, medium-term and long-term instruments constituted 41.0 percent, 39.1 percent and 19.7 percent, respectively, of the total domestic debt stock.

Table 4.3: Outstanding Domestic Debt

	Jun-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May 26	Jun-26
Total Public Debt	**614,095.11**	**641,111.11**	**663,426.72**	**674,091.63**	**686,099.64**	**695,909.92**	**720,812.69**	**719,520.13**
% of GDP	42.82%	44.70%	41.53%	42.20%	42.95%	43.56%	45.12%	45.04%
External Debt	**301,413.99**	**307,355.26**	**322,448.90**	**313,644.23**	**320,259.90**	**326,759.44**	**341,701.77**	**328,404.50**
% of GDP	21.02%	21.43%	20.19%	19.63%	20.05%	20.45%	21.39%	20.56%
Domestic Debt	**312,681.12**	**333,755.85**	**340,977.82**	**360,447.40**	**365,839.74**	**369,150.48**	**379,110.93**	**391,115.63**
% of GDP	21.80%	23.27%	21.35%	22.56%	22.90%	23.11%	23.73%	24.48%
GDP (GHS'bn	1,434,114.70	1,434,114.70	1,597,456.61	1,597,456.61	1,597,456.61	1,597,456.61	1,597,456.61	1,597,456.61
EXR (eop)	10.3152	10.4552	10.95	10.6865	10.998	11.19	11.73	11.35

Source: Ministry of Finance and Bank of Ghana

Table 4.4: Holding Structure of Domestic Debt

MILLIONS OF GHANA CEDIS	JUNE 2025	%	DECEMBER 2025	%	MARCH 2026	%	APRIL 2026	%	MAY 2026	%	JUNE 2026	%
A. Banking system	**131,807.46**	**42.15**	**142,101.62**	**42.58**	**171,203.08**	**46.80**	**174,718.41**	**47.33**	**175,238.99**	**46.22**	**185,634.22**	**47.46**
Bank of Ghana	58,338.40	18.66	58,275.75	17.46	63,444.84	17.34	63,570.27	17.22	63,497.83	16.75	63,416.70	16.21
Deposit Money Banks	73,469.06	23.50	83,825.87	25.12	107,758.24	29.46	111,148.14	30.11	111,741.15	29.47	122,217.52	31.25
B. Nonbank sector	**167,410.35**	**53.54**	**177,754.48**	**53.26**	**178,905.29**	**48.90**	**178,732.55**	**48.42**	**189,078.52**	**49.87**	**188,919.50**	**48.30**
SSNIT	4,000.20	1.28	6,285.31	1.88	6,452.26	1.76	6,687.42	1.81	6,504.26	1.72	6,748.97	1.73
Insurance Companies	2,825.11	0.90	2,791.09	0.84	2,862.55	0.78	3,105.99	0.84	3,022.30	0.80	2,962.89	0.76
Other Holders	**160,585.03**	**51.36**	**168,678.09**	**50.54**	**169,590.49**	**46.36**	**168,939.13**	**45.76**	**179,551.95**	**47.36**	**179,207.63**	**45.82**
Rural Banks	9,651.00	3.09	8,230.20	2.47	7,785.30	2.13	7,321.10	1.98	7,192.70	1.90	7,896.71	2.02
Firms & Institutions	107,732.70	34.45	116,879.70	35.02	118,738.60	32.46	119,515.40	32.38	131,182.10	34.60	132,950.60	33.99
Individuals	43,201.30	13.82	43,568.20	13.05	43,066.50	11.77	42,103.30	11.41	40,987.50	10.81	39,331.12	10.06
C. Foreign sector	**12,942.97**	**4.14**	**13,449.01**	**4.03**	**15,344.67**	**4.19**	**15,339.27**	**4.16**	**14,415.78**	**3.80**	**16,196.51**	**4.14**
D. Standard Loans	**520.33**	**0.17**	**450.74**	**0.14**	**386.69**	**0.11**	**360.25**	**0.10**	**377.64**	**0.10**	**365.40**	**0.09**
TOTAL(A+B+C+D)	312,681.12	100.00	333,755.85	100.00	365,839.74	100.00	369,150.48	100.00	379,110.93	100.00	391,115.63	100.00

Source: Ministry of Finance and Bank of Ghana

4.4 Conclusion

The fiscal outturn for the first half of 2026 points to a continued strengthening of Ghana's public finances, supported by improved revenue mobilisation, effective expenditure control, and a significantly lower fiscal deficit than programmed. The strong primary surplus and lower-than-budgeted expenditure helped offset the modest revenue shortfalls and contributed to a substantial improvement in fiscal performance compared with the corresponding period of 2025. At the same time, the increase in public debt, particularly domestic debt, reflects the Government's strategy of building financing buffers and preparing for upcoming debt service obligations while taking advantage of favourable domestic market conditions. Although the debt-to-GDP ratio remained broadly stable, sustaining fiscal discipline, enhancing revenue collection, and maintaining prudent debt management will be essential to preserving macroeconomic stability and ensuring debt sustainability over the medium term.

5. Monetary and Financial Developments

5.0 Highlights

Growth in monetary aggregates expanded in June 2026 compared to June 2025, reflecting mainly in increases in both the net foreign assets (NFA) and net domestic assets (NDA) of the banking sector. Broad money supply (M2+) grew by 28.5 percent in June 2026 compared with 15.6 percent in June 2025. Reserve money (RM) increased by 31.7 percent in June 2026, a sharp increase from the 2.0 percent growth recorded in the previous year. The increase in RM growth was, however, largely contained in banks' reserves with the central bank following the change in reserve requirements for banks in June 2026.

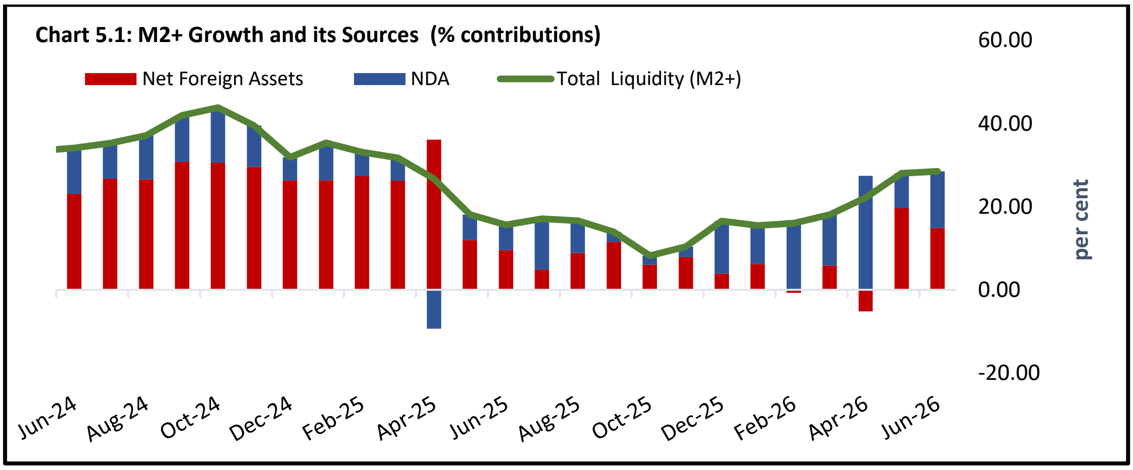
Short-term interest rates fell year-on-year, consistent with the decline in the monetary policy rate during the review period, while medium- to long-term yields remained steady. The average lending rate also declined, signalling the transmission of the policy rate reduction to the banking sector. Accordingly, private-sector credit growth improved in both nominal and real terms, supported by easing inflation and improved financing conditions over the review period. Financial market activity remained robust, with the GSE Composite Index and the GSE Financial Index recording strong gains. Market capitalization expanded significantly in June 2026, driven by improved investor sentiment, increased liquidity, and stronger profitability among listed firms.

5.1 Developments in Monetary Aggregates

Money Supply

Annual growth in broad money supply (M2+) increased to 28.5 percent in June 2026, from 15.6 percent in June 2025. The increase in broad money growth was largely driven by a significant build-up in Net Foreign Assets (NFA), as well as growth in Net Domestic Assets (NDA). The contribution of NFA to total liquidity growth increased to 14.8 percent in June 2026 from 9.5 percent in June 2025, reflecting an increase in the rate of foreign asset accumulation in the banking sector during the period under review.

The contribution of NDA to M2+ growth also increased to 13.7 percent in June 2026, from 6.1 percent in June 2025. The stronger contribution of NDA in June 2026 was largely driven by increases in Net Claims on Government (NCG) and Claims on the Private Sector. The contribution of NCG to NDA growth was 4.9 percent in June 2026, compared with *negative* 3.0 percent in June 2025, reflecting in part increased banking sector holdings of Government of Ghana (GoG) securities, while credit to private sector (including public enterprises) also increased to 11.3 percent, from 2.1 percent during the review period.



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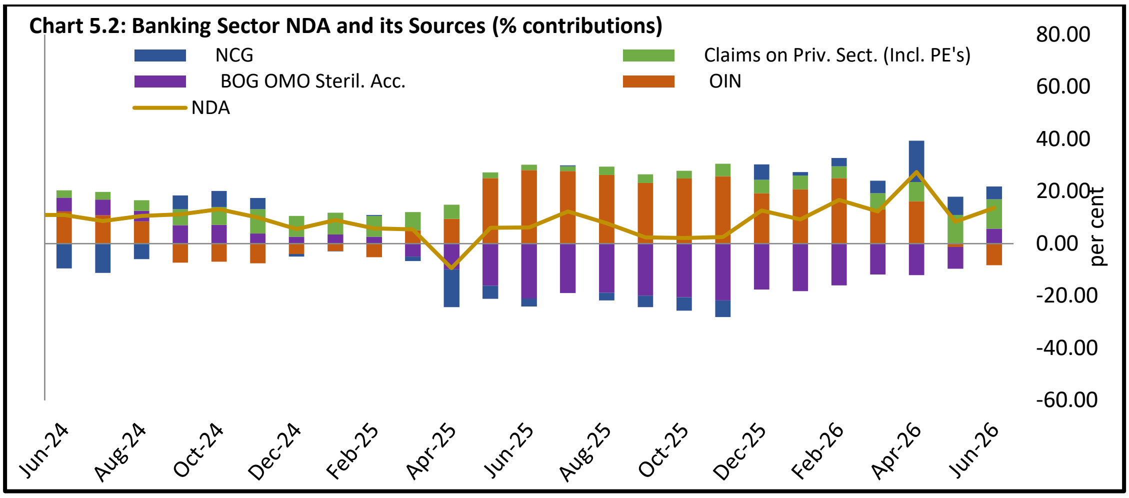
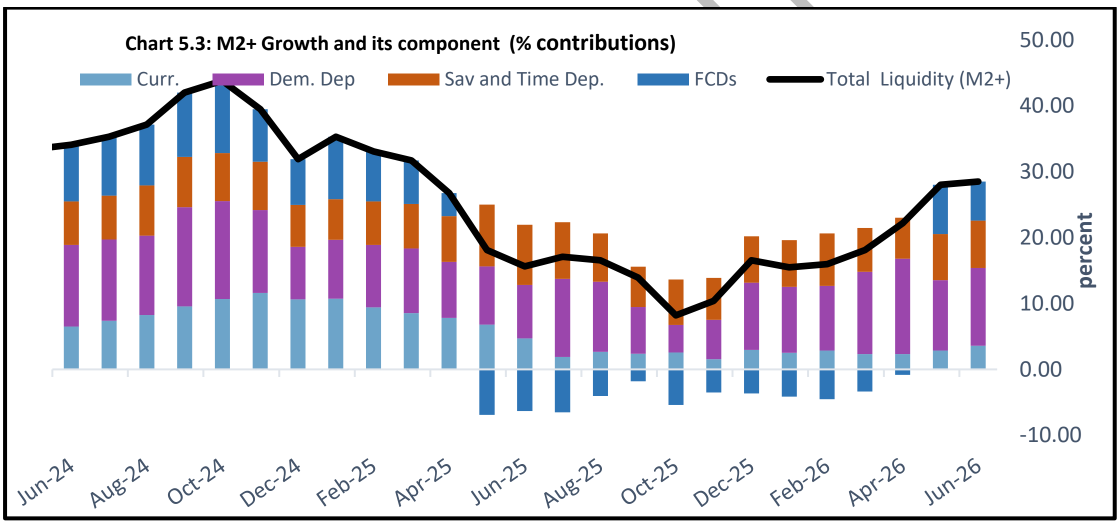


Source: Bank of Ghana

In terms of the composition of M2+ growth, the contribution of demand deposits increased to 11.8 percent from 8.1 percent during the review period, consistent with continued deposit mobilisation by banks. Similarly, foreign currency deposits (FCDs) contributed significantly to money supply growth, contributing 5.9 percent in June 2026, compared with *negative* 6.3 percent in June 2025, mainly driven by the discontinuatuion of the dual currency CRR policy. In contrast, the contribution of currency outside banks declined to 3.6 percent from 4.7 percent in June 2025, reflecting subdued demand for cash holdings. The contribution of savings and time deposits also declined to 7.2 percent from 9.2 percent over the same comparative period.

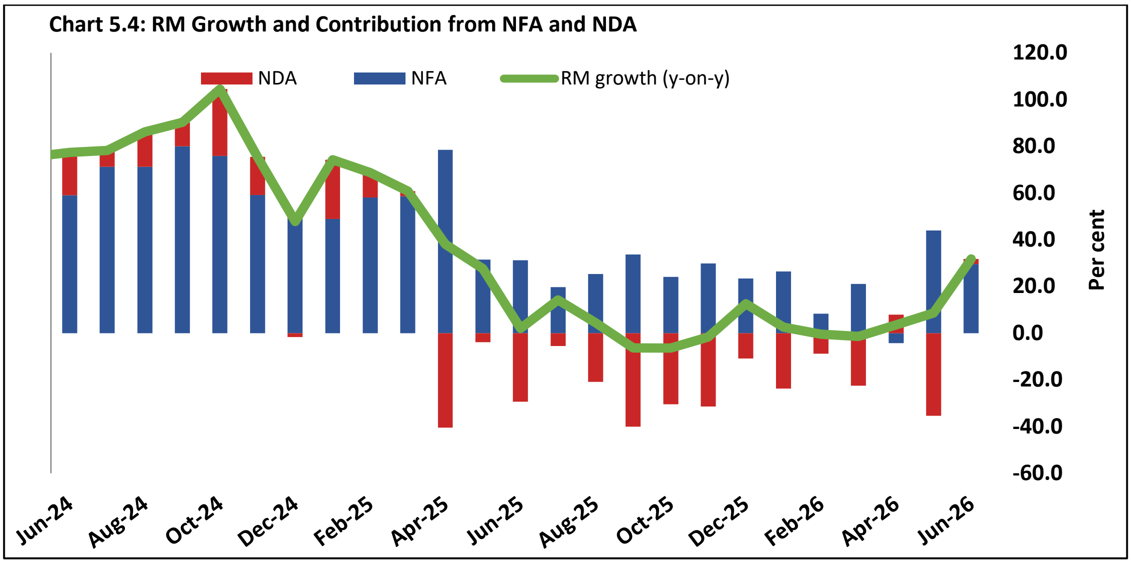


Source: Bank of Ghana

5.2 Reserve Money

Annual Reserve Money (RM) growth increased to 31.7 percent in June 2026 from 2.0 percent in June 2025. The increase in RM growth was driven largely by developments in the Bank of Ghana's NFA and NDA positions. The contribution of NFA to RM growth declined to 29.5 percent in June 2026, from 31.3 percent in June 2025. This decline in NFA's contribution to RM growth reflected the combined effects of the appreciation of the cedi, which reduced the domestic-currency value of foreign assets, and slightly lower growth in foreign reserve accummulation relative to the substantial external inflows recorded during the corresponding period of the previous year.

In contrast, the contribution of NDA to RM growth increased relative to the previous year. The contribution of NDA to RM growth increased to 2.3 percent in June 2026 from *negative* 29.3 percent in June 2025. This was mainly driven by developments with OMO sterilisation, which reflected the effects of the change in reserve requirements in June 2026 resulting in banks' reducing stock of OMO bills to meet reserve requirements.



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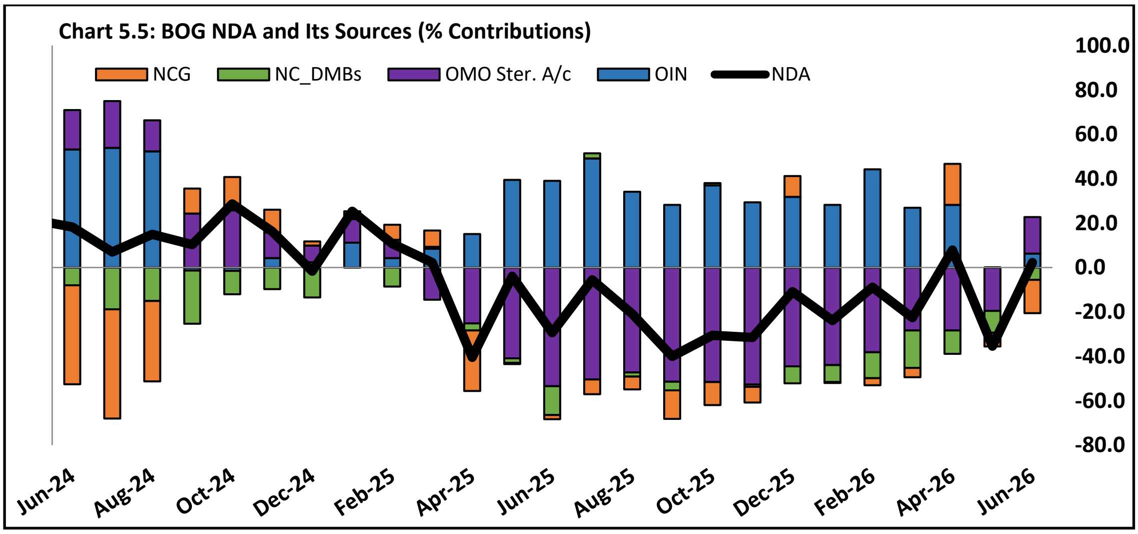


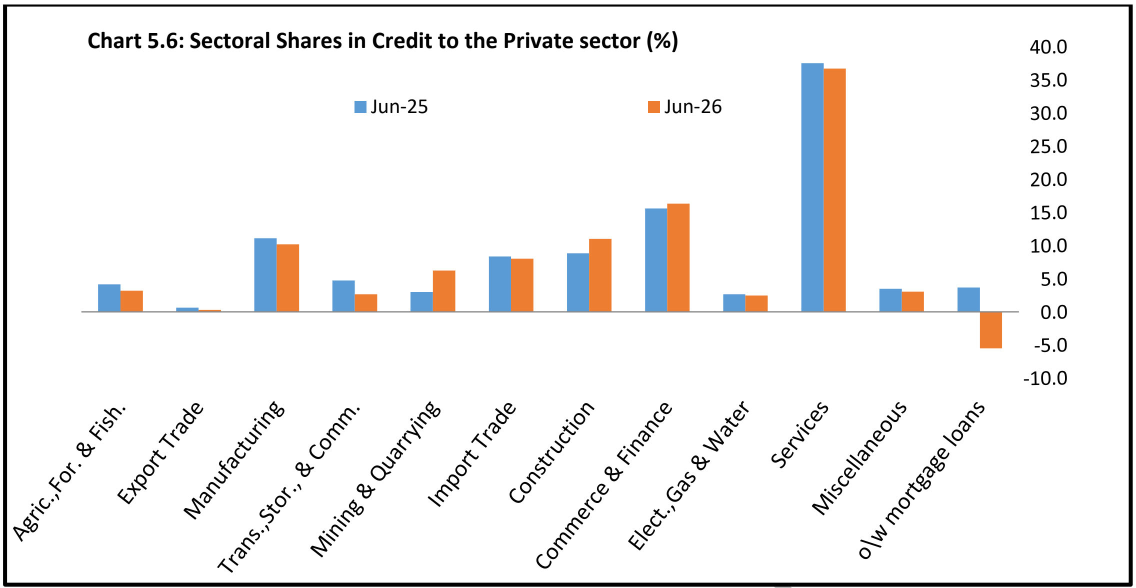
Source: Bank of Ghana

5.3 Deposit Money Banks' Credit Developments

Credit conditions in the banking sector improved in June 2026 relative to the previous year, supported by improved macroeconomic conditions. Banking sector credit continued to expand, with lending activity increasingly concentrated in the private sector. Year-on-year, total credit flows increased by GH¢35.14 billion (39.4%) as at end-June 2026, compared with GH¢4.69 billion (5.6%) at end-June 2025. The stronger outturn was driven largely by increased lending to the private sector, particularly the services, commerce and finance, construction, and mining and quarrying sectors, while credit flows to the public sector increased marginally over the same comparative period.

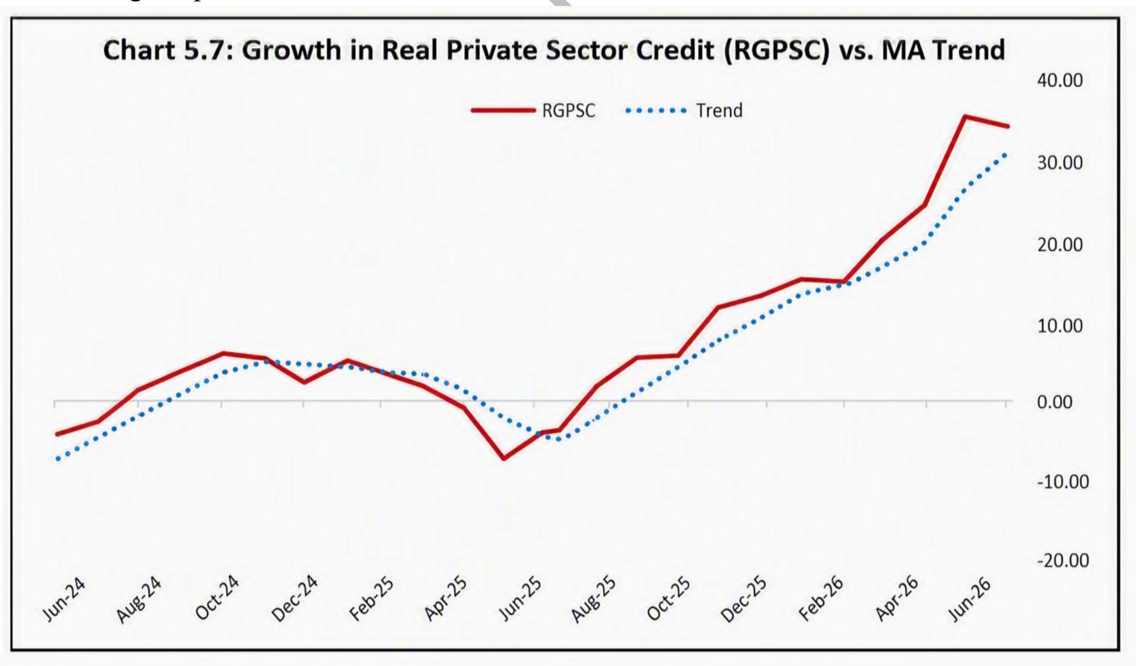
Private sector credit growth accelerated during the review period, increasing by GH¢34.89 billion (41.2%) in June 2026, compared with GH¢6.69 billion (8.6%) in June 2025. Consequently, the stock of nominal private sector credit rose to GH¢119.64 billion at end-June 2026, from GH¢84.75 billion in the previous comparative period. The private sector's share of total outstanding credit increased to 96.3 percent in June 2026 from 95.1 percent in June 2025, underscoring the banking sector's growing support for productive economic activity.

A sectoral analysis of private sector credit indicated that the services sector continued to hold the largest proportion of annual private sector credit. The share of private sector credit attributed to the services sector, however, moderated to 36.7 percent in June 2026, from 37.5 percent in June 2025. The share of credit to the commerce and finance sector increased to 16.3 percent from 15.6 percent. The percentage shares of the construction and mining and quarrying sectors also increased during the same comparative period. All other sectors recorded declines in their percentage share of credit during the period under review.



Source: Bank of Ghana

In real terms, private sector credit growth improved during the year, supported by the increase in nominal private sector credit growth as well as the decline in inflation during the review period. Real private sector credit growth increased by 34.1 percent in June 2026, compared with a contraction of 4.5 percent in June 2025, and remained above the long-run trend during the period under review.



Source: Bank of Ghana

5.4 Money Market Developments

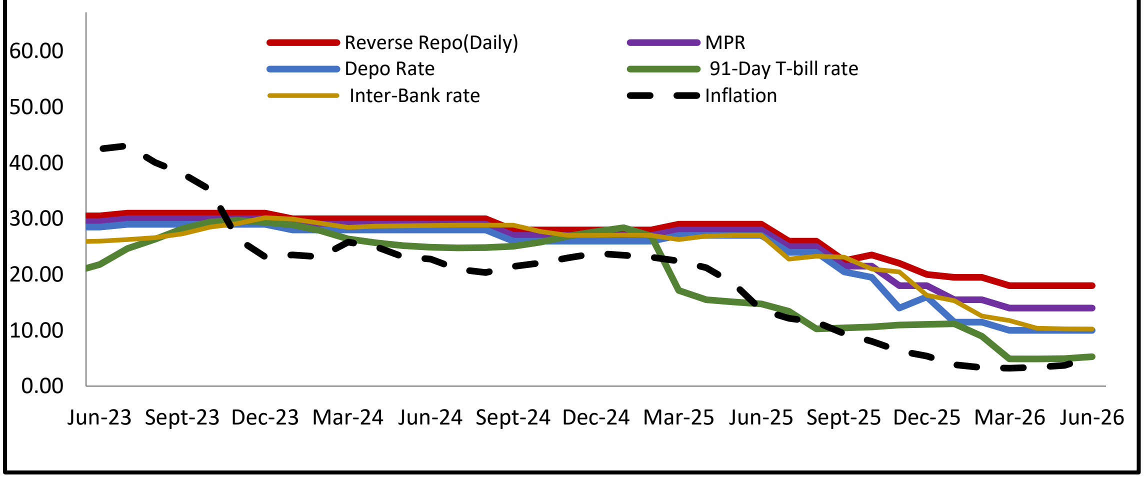
Interest rate developments in June 2026 continued to reflect the less restrictive monetary policy environment since the second half of 2025. Relative to June 2025, policy and market interest rates declined, consistent with the ease in inflationary pressures and improved macroeconomic conditions. Real interest rates, however, remained positive during the period under review.

The Monetary Policy Rate declined to 14.0 percent, from 28.0 percent in June 2025. The 14-percentage-point reduction in the policy rate reflected the cumulative monetary easing undertaken by the Bank of Ghana in response to the moderation in inflation during the review period and improvements in macroeconomic fundamentals.

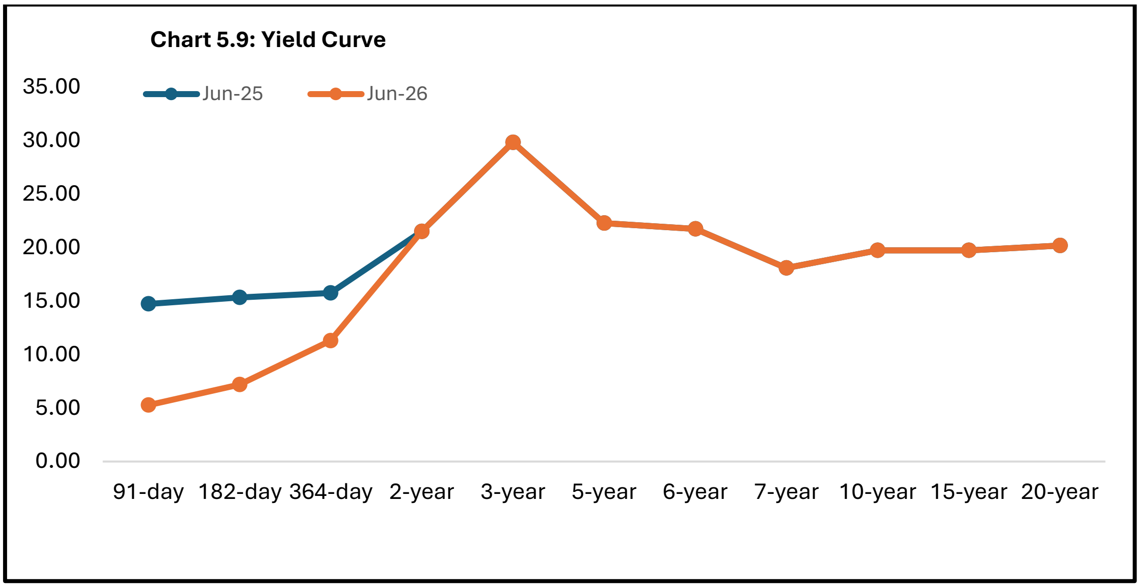
The corresponding downward adjustment in the Interbank Weighted Average Rate (IWAR) reinforced the easing of the monetary policy stance. The IWAR declined to 10.2 percent in June 2026, from 27.0 percent a year earlier. Similarly, the average lending rate of banks eased to 15.6 percent, from 27.0 percent in June 2025, reflecting a pass-through of the reduction in the policy rate to market rates. Real rates, however, remained broadly positive, on account of the faster pace of disinflation relative to the declines in nominal rates during the review period.

Developments in the Treasury bill market were consistent with the general decline in interest rates. The 91-day, 182-day and 364-day Treasury bill rates declined sharply to 5.3 percent, 7.2 percent and 11.3 percent, respectively, compared with 14.7 percent, 15.3 percent and 15.8 percent a year earlier. This decline reflected sustained investor demand at the short end of the curve, improved inflation expectations, and ongoing efforts to reduce Government's domestic financing costs. Rates on medium- to long-term Government securities (such as the 2-year, 3-year, 5-year, 6-year, 7-year, 10-year, 15-year and 20-year bonds), however, remained broadly unchanged, given limited activity in that segment of the market.

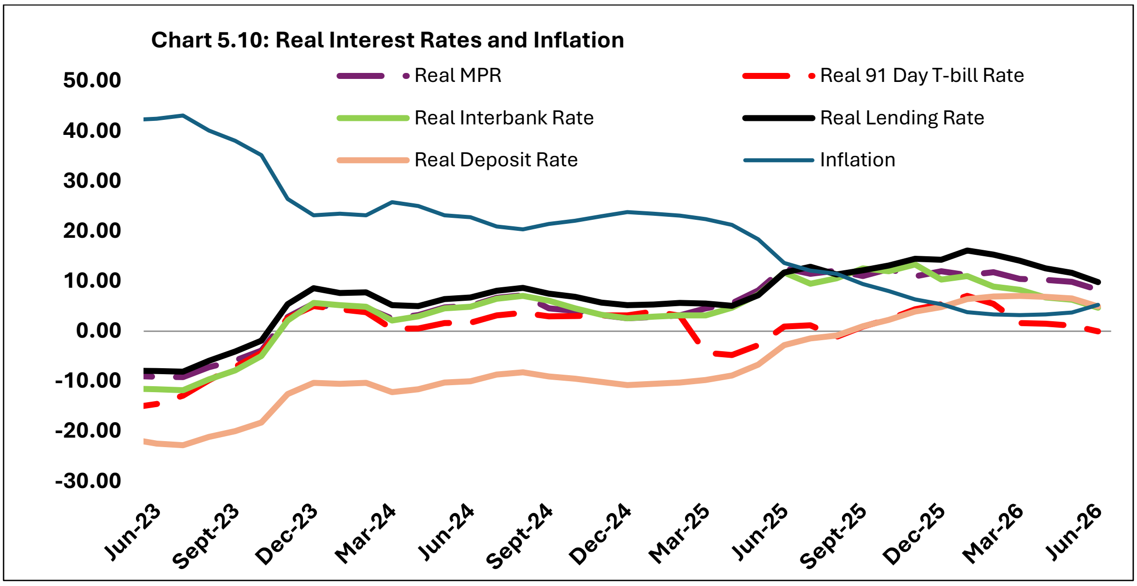
Chart 5.8 : MPR, Depo, Reverse Repo, Interbank and T-bill Rates and Inflation



Source: Bank of Ghana



Source: Bank of Ghana



Source: Bank of Ghana

5.5 Stock Market Developments

Activity on the Ghana Stock Exchange (GSE) remained robust in June 2026, supported by strong investor confidence, improved corporate earnings, easing inflation and continued macroeconomic stability. The GSE Composite Index (GSE-CI) closed the month at 14,724.26 points, compared with 6,248.48 points in June 2025, representing a year-on-year increase of 135.7 percent. The strong performance reflected broad-based gains across most sectors of the Exchange, particularly Food and Beverages, Information Technology, Agriculture, Distribution and Manufacturing, with annual growth rates of 455.4 percent, 119.0 percent, 133.6 percent, 90.7 percent and 44.4 percent, respectively.

The GSE Financial Stocks Index (GSE-FI) also recorded significant growth, rising to 8,269.44 points in June 2026 from 3,376.0 points in June 2025, representing year-on-year growth of 145.0 percent. The strong performance of financial stocks reflected improved profitability, stronger balance sheet positions, and sustained investor confidence in the banking and financial services sectors.

Market capitalization continued its upward trajectory, increasing to GH¢287.48 billion at end-June 2026, from GH¢137.29 billion at end-June 2025. This represents an increase of GH¢150.20 billion, equivalent to a growth of 109.4 percent over the period. The expansion in market capitalization was broad-based across sectors, driven primarily by appreciable gains in share prices across both financial and non-financial sectors. The sharp rise in market capitalization also reflected renewed investor confidence in the equity market, improved corporate performance, and the broader macroeconomic gains achieved during the year.

Table 5.1: Performance of the Ghana Stock Exchange

	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24	Jun-25	Dec-25	May-26	Jun-26
GSE CI	3130.2	3829.6	4888.5	6248.5	8770.3	14354.7	14724.3
GSE FI	1901.6	2115.0	2380.8	3376.0	4647.2	7854.4	8269.4
Market Capitalizati	73893.2	85096.6	111356.1	137286.1	172042.6	262946.3	287481.7

Source: Ghana Stock Exchange and Bank of Ghana Staff Calculations

5.6 Conclusion

Growth in monetary aggregates increased in June 2026 compared to June 2025. Growth in broad money increased, largely owing to stronger contributions from both NFA and NDA. Reserve money growth also increased during the period under review. Credit conditions, however, improved in both nominal and real terms, with real private sector credit growth strengthening on the back of easing inflation and improving macroeconomic conditions.

In the money market, interest rates declined significantly on a year-on-year basis in line with the trend in the monetary policy rate. The reduction in the policy rate during the review period transmitted to the interbank market and other market rates, contributing to lower financing costs. Despite the decline in nominal rates, real rates remained positive over the review period.

Activity on the Ghana Stock Exchange remained robust in June 2026, with the GSE Composite Index and the GSE Financial Index recording stronger year-on-year gains. Market capitalisation expanded markedly, supported by broad-based improvements across key sectors, particularly Food and Beverages, Information Technology, Agriculture, Distribution and Manufacturing. The strong performance of the equity market was underpinned by increased investor appetite, improved macroeconomic conditions, strong corporate earnings and increased liquidity in that segment of the market.

6. Banking Sector Developments and Macroprudential Risk Assessment

6.0 Highlights

The banking sector remained resilient, delivering a strong performance during the first half of 2026. This performance was supported by sustained growth in total assets, deposits, and profitability. The industry's balance sheet remained robust, with the expansion in assets as of June 2026 driven primarily by strong growth in deposits, borrowings, and "other funding sources". While the banking industry continued to maintain profitability, aggregate industry profits recorded in June 2026 moderated relative to those recorded in a similar period a year ago. The banking sector's Financial Soundness Indicators (FSIs) remained broadly sound, with solvency, core liquidity, and asset quality indicators exhibiting strengthening in June 2026 relative to same period last year.

The banking sector's outlook remains favourable, underpinned by sustained earnings performance, strong capitalization, and resilient balance sheets. However, the continued expansion in private sector credit may heightened credit risk and exert pressure on asset quality if not accompanied by robust risk management practices. In this regard, ongoing supervisory vigilance is necessary to ensure adherence to prudent lending standards and effective monitoring of loan portfolios in line with the NPL directive. Strengthening credit risk management frameworks will be essential for the early detection of vulnerabilities, preserving financial stability, and supporting broad-based economic growth.

6.1 Banks' Balance Sheet

The banking industry's asset base continued to strengthen, with total assets rising by 30.7 percent (year-on-year) to GH¢502.4 billion as at end-June 2026, compared with 18.9 percent growth recorded in the corresponding period of 2025. This performance reflected robust growth in both domestic and foreign asset portfolios. Domestic assets grew by 28.4 percent, up from 24.7 percent in June 2025, while foreign assets rebounded significantly, registering a 69.1 percent growth relative to a 32.2 percent decline in the same period last year. As a result, the asset mix shifted slightly towards foreign asset holdings, with the proportion of domestic assets in total assets declining to 92.5 percent from 94.2 percent, and the share of foreign assets increasing to 7.5 percent from 5.8 percent over the reference period.

In terms of components, the industrial sector recorded a substantial expansion in credit intermediation during the review period. Gross loans and advances grew by 39.4 percent (year-on-year) to GH¢124.3 billion at end-June 2026, a notable increase from the 5.5 percent growth observed in June 2025. Consistent with this trend, net loans and advances (gross loans adjusted for provisions and interest in suspense) expanded by 50.2 percent compared with 4.8 percent in the corresponding period of the previous year, reflecting a significant strengthening in lending activity across the sector.

The pace of growth in the industry's investment portfolio slowed markedly during the review period, with total investments increasing by 18.0 percent (year-on-year) as at end-June 2026, compared with 51.5 percent growth recorded in June 2025. This moderation reflected the combined effects of a lower-yield environment in the domestic money market and strategic portfolio adjustments undertaken by banks following the implementation of the revised CRR regime in June 2026. As a result, the stock of investments rose to GH¢191.7 billion, up from GH¢162.5 billion in the corresponding period of 2025.

Deposits remained the primary source of funding for the banking sector, increasing by 32.4 percent (year-on-year) to GH¢370.8 billion as at end-June 2026, compared with GH¢280.1 billion in the corresponding period of June 2025. The strong growth in the deposit base was driven largely by increases in both domestic currency and foreign currency deposits, underscoring continued depositor confidence.

The industry's shareholders' funds position moderated year-on-year. In June 2026, shareholders' funds stood at GH¢62.3 billion (representing a growth rate of 29.9 percent) relative to GH¢48.0 billion (representing a growth rate of

48.5 percent) in June 2025. Borrowings also moderated by 25.2 percent to GH¢41.2 billion in June 2026, compared to a growth of 42.1 percent recorded a year earlier. The banking industry's shareholders' funds position, (comprising paid-up capital and reserves) continued to strengthen, although at a slower pace relative to the previous year. Shareholders' funds increased by 29.9 percent (year-on-year) to GH¢62.3 billion as at end-June 2026, compared with 48.5 percent growth to GH¢48.0 billion in June 2025. Similarly, growth in borrowings moderated during the review period, increasing by 25.2 percent to GH¢41.2 billion in June 2026, compared with a stronger growth rate of 42.1 percent recorded in the corresponding period of 2025.

Table 6.1: Key Developments in DMBs' Balance Sheet

	(GH ¢'million)			Y-on-Y Growth (%)			Shares (%)	
	Jun-25	Apr-26	Jun-26	Jun-25	Apr-26	Jun-26	Jun-25	Jun-26
TOTAL ASSETS	**384,273.7**	**493,925.0**	**502,432.4**	**18.9**	**26.3**	**30.7**	***100.0***	***100.0***
A. Foreign Assets	22,381.6	31,195.8	37,852.5	(32.2)	(28.1)	69.1	*5.8*	*7.5*
B. Domestic Assets	361,892.2	462,729.2	464,579.9	24.7	33.1	28.4	*94.2*	*92.5*
Investments	162,464.7	206,580.7	191,657.9	51.5	58.3	18.0	*42.3*	*38.1*
i. Bills	98,039.9	133,695.1	117,703.1	129.1	114.9	20.1	*25.5*	*23.4*
ii. Securities	64,008.4	71,931.8	73,019.1	(0.1)	6.0	14.1	*16.7*	*14.5*
Advances (Net)	72,443.7	99,337.1	108,797.9	4.8	28.3	50.2	*18.9*	*21.7*
of which Foreign Currency	17,004.3	25,833.9	27,150.7	(30.1)	5.5	59.7	*4.4*	*5.4*
Gross Advances	**89,164.0**	**115,242.0**	**124,301.4**	**5.5**	**22.1**	**39.4**	***23.2***	***24.7***
Other Assets	27,494.6	27,247.4	26,948.6	25.2	3.9	(2.0)	*7.2*	*5.4*
Fixed Assets	9,910.3	10,583.5	10,951.9	15.5	9.0	10.5	*2.6*	*2.2*
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	**384,273.7**	**493,925.0**	**502,432.4**	**18.9**	**26.3**	**30.7**	***100.0***	***100.0***
Total Deposits	**280,118.8**	**365,490.3**	**370,769.6**	**13.9**	**24.3**	**32.4**	***72.9***	***73.8***
of which Foreign Currency	62,296.9	81,020.4	82,135.1	(23.3)	(11.5)	31.8	*16.2*	*16.3*
Total Borrowings	32,910.7	39,009.2	41,219.2	42.1	32.5	25.2	*8.6*	*8.2*
Foreign Liabilities	4,490.9	5,520.0	5,033.5	(40.0)	(16.6)	12.1	*1.2*	*1.0*
i. Short-term borrowings	1,863.6	2,663.5	2,604.5	(25.2)	4.6	39.8	*0.5*	*0.5*
ii. Long-term borrowings	1,563.9	1,336.1	1,281.5	(61.0)	(47.7)	(18.1)	*0.4*	*0.3*
iii. Deposits of non-resident	997.1	1,513.2	1,047.2	6.0	1.1	5.0	*0.3*	*0.2*
Domestic Liabilities	331,433.0	425,270.9	435,064.5	17.5	24.6	31.3	*86.2*	*86.6*
i. Short-term borrowing	27,361.9	32,475.1	35,896.4	79.7	44.2	31.2	*7.1*	*7.1*
ii. Long-term Borrowings	2,121.3	2,534.5	1,436.7	48.1	38.9	(32.3)	*0.6*	*0.3*
iii. Domestic Deposits	279,121.7	363,977.1	369,722.4	14.0	24.4	32.5	*72.6*	*73.6*
Other Liabilities	21,694.4	25,561.3	27,490.2	2.9	8.1	26.7	*5.6*	*5.5*
Paid-up capital	18,879.0	21,754.8	21,750.9	45.0	25.9	15.2	*4.9*	*4.3*
Shareholders' Funds	47,979.2	63,134.1	62,334.4	48.5	46.6	29.9	*12.5*	*12.4*

Source: Bank of Ghana

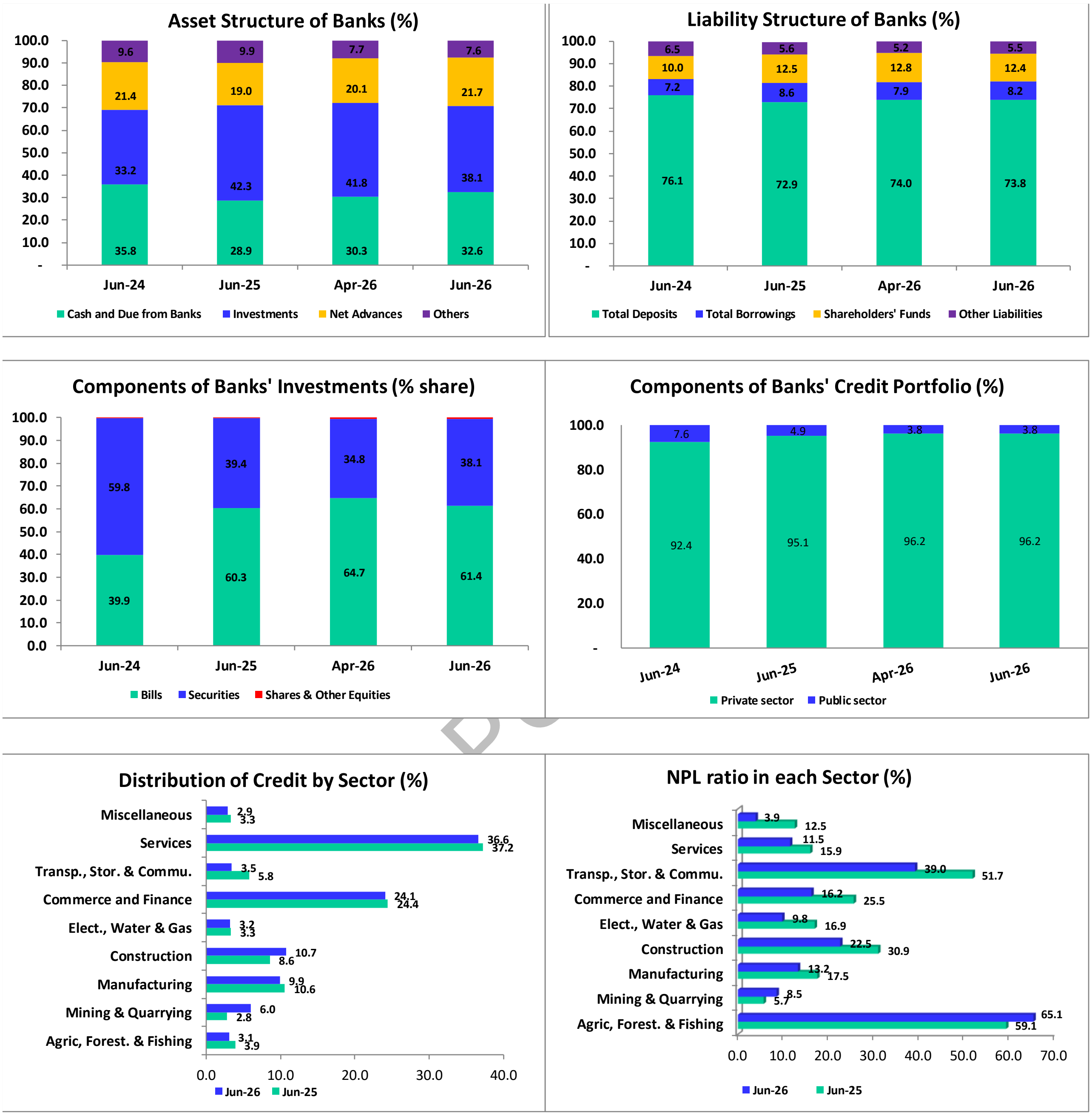
6.1.1 Asset and Liability Structure

The asset composition of the banking industry in June 2026 reflected a modest reallocation of portfolios towards cash and bank balances, although investments remained the largest asset class. The share of investments (bills, securities, and equity) in total assets declined to 38.1 percent in June 2026 from 42.3 percent in June 2025, partly reflecting the prevailing low-interest-rate environment. In contrast, the proportion of cash and bank balances increased to 32.6 percent from 28.9 percent, while the share of net advances rose to 21.7 percent from 19.0 percent over the same period. Meanwhile, the share of non-earning assets declined to 7.6 percent from 9.9 percent, indicating an improvement in asset allocation efficiency and earnings capacity within the industry.

The banking industry's funding profile continued to be dominated by customer deposits, which strengthened its position as the principal source of funding. The share of deposits in total funding increased from 72.9 percent in June 2025 to 73.8 percent in June 2026, underpinned by strong deposit mobilisation across the sector. Conversely, the proportion of borrowings declined modestly to 8.2 percent from 8.6 percent, indicating a relatively lower reliance on wholesale funding. The share of shareholders' funds remained broadly stable (edging down marginally to 12.4 percent from 12.5

percent), while the share of other liabilities also decreased slightly to 5.5 percent from 5.6 percent during the review period.

Figure 6.1: Developments in Banks' Balance Sheet & Asset Quality



Source: Bank of Ghana Staff Calculations

6.1.2 Share of Banks' Investments

Bills (short-term debt instruments) continued to constitute the largest component of banks' investment portfolio during the review period. Their share increased marginally to 61.4 percent in June 2026 from 60.3 percent in June 2025. Conversely, the proportion of long-term securities declined slightly to 38.1 percent from 39.4 percent, while equity investments remained negligible despite a marginal increase in their share from 0.3 percent to 0.5 percent.

6.2 Credit Risk

Asset quality in the banking industry improved during the review period, supported by reductions in both the stock of non-performing loans (NPLs) and the NPL ratio. Consequently, the industry's credit portfolio exhibited stronger performance in June 2026 relative to the corresponding period in 2025, reflecting enhanced loan recovery efforts and improved credit risk management practices.

6.2.1 Credit Portfolio Analysis

Credit growth accelerated significantly during the review period, with gross loans and advances increasing by 39.4 percent year-on-year to GH¢124.3 billion as at end-June 2026, compared with 5.5 percent growth recorded at end-June 2025. The expansion in credit was driven primarily by stronger lending to the private sector, with credit extended to private enterprises and households rising by 39.6 percent to GH¢119.1 billion, markedly higher than the 9.2 percent growth registered a year earlier. Credit to the public sector also recovered, growing by 5.6 percent to GH¢4.7 billion at end-June 2026, following a 31.3 percent contraction in the corresponding period of 2025. As a result, the private sector's share of total credit increased to 96.2 percent from 95.1 percent a year earlier, while the public sector's share declined to 3.8 percent from 4.9 percent, underscoring the continued concentration of bank lending towards private sector activities.

The sectoral allocation of bank credit at end-June 2026 remained concentrated in a few key sectors of the economy. The services sector continued to account for the largest proportion of industry credit, representing 36.6 percent of total lending, although this was marginally lower than its share in the corresponding period of 2025. The commerce and finance sector followed with a share of 24.1 percent, while the construction sector recorded a notable increase, accounting for 10.7 percent of total credit. Collectively, these three sectors absorbed 71.4 percent of total industry lending, slightly below the 72.3 percent recorded for the leading sectors a year earlier, indicating a modest diversification in the sectoral distribution of credit.

6.2.2 Off-Balance Sheet Activities

Contingent liabilities, comprising mainly trade finance instruments and guarantees, recorded a strong recovery during the review period. Contingent liabilities expanded by 31.0 percent (year-on-year) to GH¢22.1 billion at end-June 2026, compared with a 34.5 percent decline in the corresponding period of the previous year. Notwithstanding this robust growth, the share of contingent liabilities in total liabilities remained relatively unchanged at 5.0 percent.

6.2.3 Asset Quality

Asset quality risks remained elevated in the banking sector in June 2026, notwithstanding improvements in key asset quality indicators. The industry’s non-performing loan (NPL) ratio declined to 16.1 percent in June 2026 from 23.1 percent in June 2025. Similarly, the NPL ratio, adjusted for the fully provisioned loan loss category, improved to 4.6 percent from 8.5 percent over the same period. In addition, the stock of non-performing loans decreased to GH¢19.9 billion in June 2026, compared with GH¢20.7 billion a year earlier. These developments point to an improvement in credit risk conditions, although asset quality vulnerabilities remain a concern.

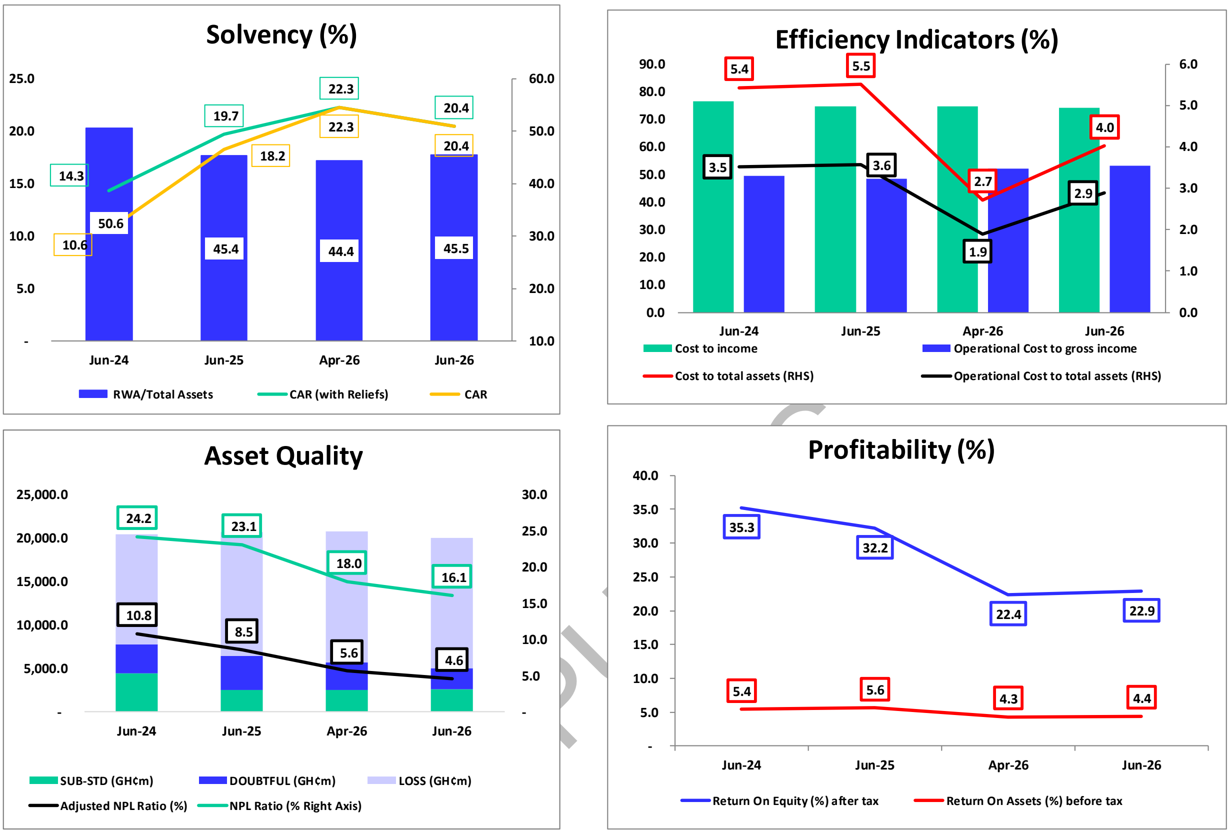
The decomposition of non-performing loans (NPLs) continued to reflect the dominance of private sector credit in banks’ loan portfolios. The private sector accounted for the largest share of NPLs, with its contribution rising to 98.0 percent in June 2026 from 96.4 percent in June 2025. In contrast, the share of NPLs attributable to the public sector declined to 2.0 percent from 3.6 percent over the same period. The distribution of NPLs remains broadly consistent with the sectoral composition of industry credit exposures.

Asset quality strengthened broadly across the banking industry during the review period, underpinning the decline in the overall NPL ratio. The improvement was broad-based across most sectors of the economy, except for the “agriculture, forestry and fishing sector”, where the NPL ratio increased to 65.1 percent in June 2026 from 59.1 percent in June 2025. Notwithstanding this deterioration, the strengthening in asset quality across the other sectors more than offset the increase in impaired loans within the agriculture sector, resulting in an overall improvement in the industry's asset quality position.

6.3 Financial Soundness Indicators

The Financial Soundness Indicators in June 2026 were broadly positive following improvements in solvency, core liquidity and asset quality indicators. Efficiency and profitability indicators, however, showed mixed trends during the review period.

Figure 6.2: Key Financial Soundness Indicators



Source: Bank of Ghana Staff Calculations

6.3.1 Liquidity Indicators

The banking industry's liquidity position strengthened in June 2026 relative to June 2025, although developments across liquidity indicators were mixed, particularly in the broad liquidity measures. Core liquidity improved during the review period, supported by increases in banks' holdings of cash and balances with banks. Broad liquidity also remained robust, reflecting growth in broad liquid assets over the period. Despite this improvement, broad liquidity ratios moderated, largely on account of slower growth in investments. Consequently, the ratio of broad liquid assets to total deposits declined to 95.6 percent in June 2026 from 97.4 percent in June 2025, while the ratio of broad liquid assets to total assets edged down to 70.5 percent from 71.0 percent over the same period in the previous year. Notwithstanding these declines, the ratios remained at elevated levels, indicating that the industry's liquidity position and funding capacity continued to be adequate.

6.3.2 Capital Adequacy Ratio

The banking sector's solvency position strengthened further in June 2026, with the industry's Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) rising to 20.4 percent from 18.2 percent in June 2025, remaining well above the regulatory minimum requirement of 13.0 percent. The improvement in the solvency profile of the industry was largely driven by the continued recapitalisation efforts of banks.

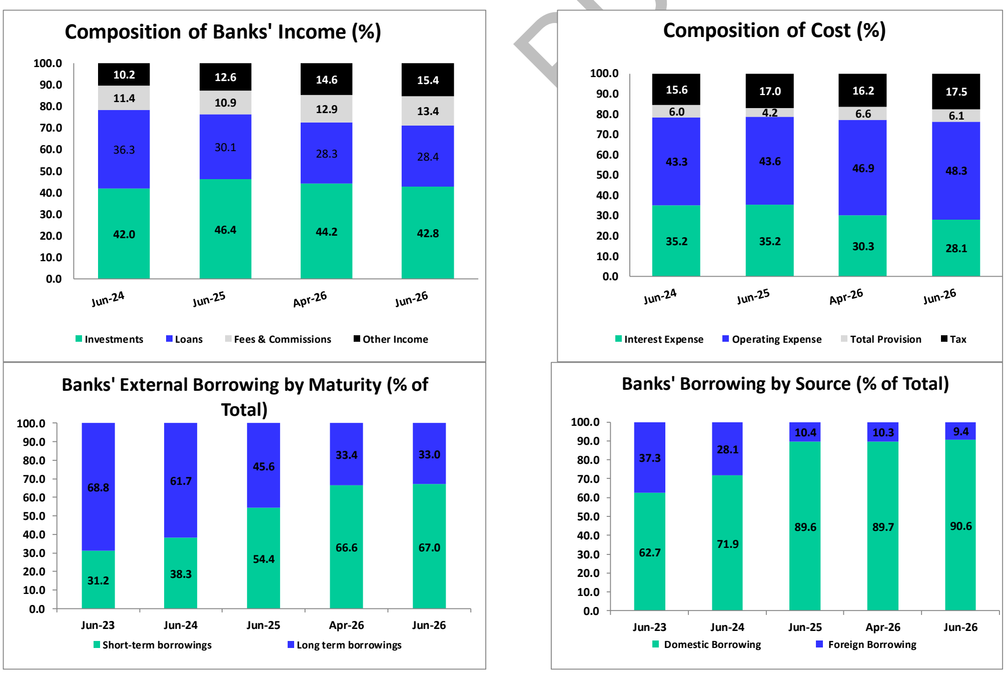
6.3.3 Profitability

The banking industry remained profitable as at end-June 2026, although profitability moderated relative to the corresponding period in 2025. Profit-after-tax (PAT) stood at GH¢7.1 billion at end-June 2026, marginally lower than the GH¢7.2 billion recorded during the same period a year earlier. Consequently, PAT growth turned negative, contracting by 1.3 percent compared with the 32.6 percent growth recorded in June 2025. Similarly, profit-before-tax (PBT) declined on a year-on-year basis, recording a contraction of 1.5 percent in June 2026, in contrast to the 32.2 percent growth observed in the corresponding period of 2025.

Apart from fees and commissions income, which recorded a higher growth rate during the review period, all major income lines expanded at a slower pace in June 2026 relative to the corresponding period in 2025. Fees and commissions income grew by 18.2 percent in June 2026, compared with 17.8 percent a year earlier. In contrast, growth in net interest income moderated significantly, contracting by 3.1 percent in June 2026 after recording a growth of 20.2 percent in June 2025. This development reflected the slowdown in interest income growth, largely attributable to the prevailing low-interest rate environment during the review period. Similarly, "other income" recorded a slower rate of growth compared with the corresponding period in 2025.

Similarly, growth in the industry's cost components moderated in June 2026 relative to the corresponding period in 2025. Operating expenses increased at a slower pace, with growth easing to 6.0 percent in June 2026 from 21.4 percent a year earlier. The moderation reflected slower growth in staff costs, while non-staff-related expenses contracted during the review period. In contrast, provisions for depreciation, bad debts and impairment losses on financial assets increased substantially, growing by 38.2 percent in June 2026, compared with a 14.8 percent contraction recorded in June 2025.

Figure 6.3: Composition of Income, Cost and Borrowing



Source: Bank of Ghana Staff Calculations

(a) Return on Assets and Return on Equity
Profitability indicators for the banking sector moderated in June 2026, reflecting the slowdown in earnings growth during the review period. The industry's Return on Equity (ROE) declined to 22.9 percent in June 2026 from 32.2 percent in June 2025. Similarly, Return on Assets (ROA) decreased to 4.4 percent from 5.6 percent over the same period.

(b) Interest Margin and Spread
Interest spread for the industry narrowed from 6.0 percent in June 2025 to 4.4 percent in June 2026. The decrease in spread resulted from the marginal decline in interest payable to 1.7 percent from 2.8 percent a year earlier. Gross yields also declined to 6.1 percent in June 2026 compared to 8.9 percent a year ago. The ratio of gross income to total assets (asset utilisation) also dropped from 7.4 percent to 5.4 percent whereas the profitability ratio recorded a marginal increase from 25.3 percent in June 2025 to 25.9 percent in June 2026.

(c) Composition of Banks' Income
The composition of banks' income changed marginally during the review period. While investment income remained the largest source of earnings, its contribution to total income declined to 42.8 percent in June 2026 from 46.4 percent in June 2025. Similarly, the share of income derived from loans and advances decreased to 28.4 percent from 30.1 percent over the same period.

In contrast, the contribution of non-interest income to total earnings increased, supported by higher shares of fees and commissions income (which rose to 13.4 percent from 10.9 percent) and "other income" (which increased to 15.4 percent from 12.6 percent). These developments suggest a gradual diversification of banks' revenue streams and underscore the growing role of non-interest income in supporting profitability amid the prevailing low-interest-rate environment.

6.3.4 Operational Efficiency
The banking sector was relatively cost efficient because of the slowdown in the growth of operating expenses during the period under review. The cost-to-income ratio fell marginally from 74.7 percent in June 2025 to 74.1 percent in June 2026, and the cost-to-total-assets ratio also declined from 5.5 percent to 4.0 percent. The operational cost-to-gross-income ratio increased from 48.4 percent to 53.3 percent, whereas the operational-cost-to-total-assets ratio improved from 3.6 percent to 2.9 percent over the same period.

6.3.5 Banks' Counterparty Relationships
Total offshore balances increased significantly during the review period, rising by 80.0 percent to GH¢35.5 billion in June 2026, compared with a 34.1 percent contraction recorded in June 2025. The growth was driven mainly by substantial increases in nostro balances and placements with foreign banks. Nostro balances grew by 58.2 percent in June 2026, compared with a 44.7 percent contraction in the corresponding period of 2025. Similarly, industry placements recorded strong growth of 96.9 percent, reversing the 22.8 percent contraction registered a year earlier. Consequently, the ratio of offshore balances to net worth increased to 56.9 percent in June 2026 from 41.1 percent in June 2025.

The composition of banks' borrowings reflected a greater reliance on domestic funding sources. The share of external borrowings in total borrowings declined to 9.4 percent in June 2026 from 10.4 percent in June 2025, while the share of domestic borrowings increased correspondingly to 90.6 percent from 89.6 percent over the same period. In terms of maturity structure, banks' external borrowings remained predominantly short-term in nature. The proportion of short-term external borrowings increased to 67.0 percent of total external borrowings in June 2026, up from 54.4 percent in June 2025. Conversely, the share of long-term external borrowings declined to 33.0 percent from 45.6 percent during the same comparative period.

6.4 Credit Conditions Survey

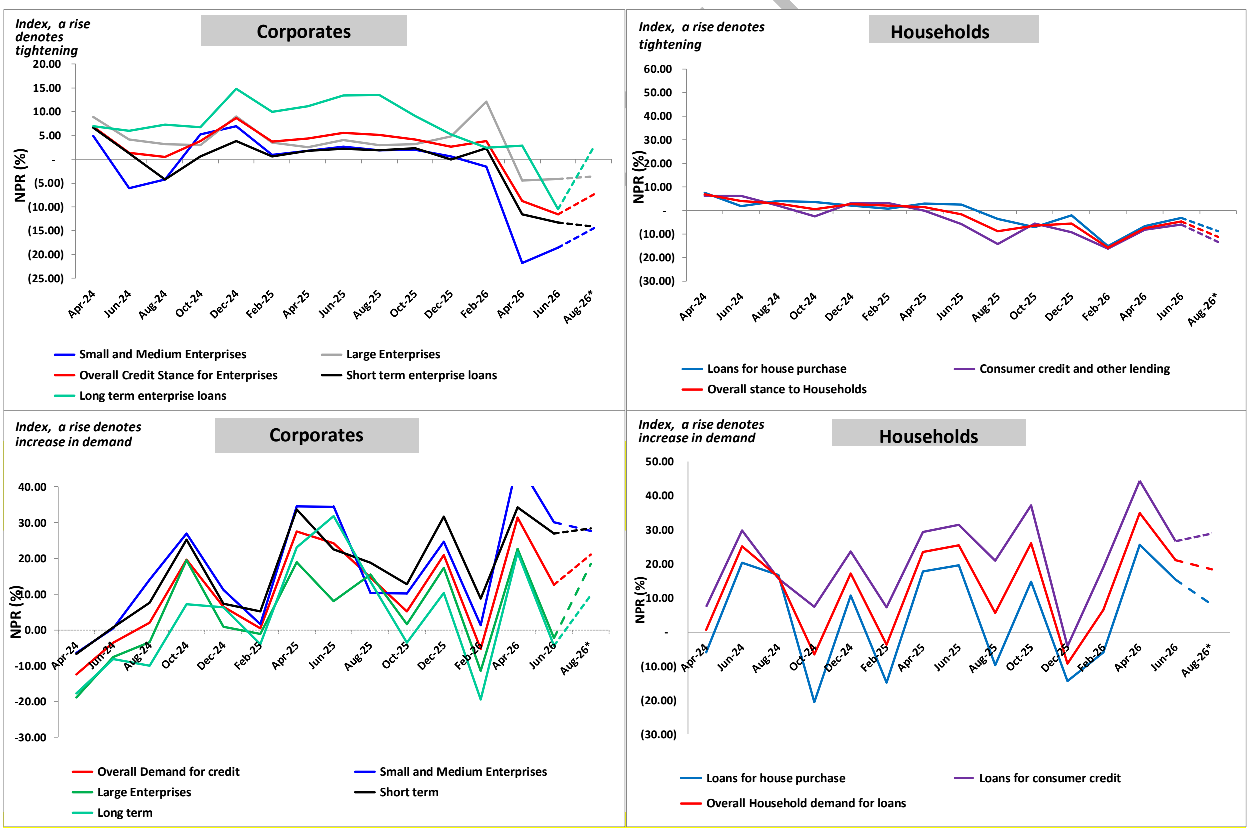
Banks reported a further net easing in the stance on loans to corporates in the June 2026 Credit Conditions Survey round, as with the April 2026 survey round. The overall net easing in the credit stance to corporates was driven by more accommodative lending conditions across most corporate borrower categories, apart from small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), where lending standards remained tightened. Banks project the overall stance on loans to corporates to ease generally in the next two months of 2026 from a projected net ease in the stance on all sub-categories except loans for long-term enterprises, as well as small- and medium-sized enterprises

The stance on loans to households generally eased in the June 2026 survey round. There was a generally eased stance on loans for house purchases, and consumer credit and other lending. Banks projected a further easing in the overall stance on household loans in the next two months, driven by an ease in the stance on loans for consumer credit and mortgage loans.

The June 2026 survey round pointed to a general pick up in the overall demand for credit by corporates which reflected in increases in demand for loans for all sub-categories. Credit demand by corporates is, however, projected to be stronger in July and August 2026.

Demand for loans by households in June 2026 picked up generally, driven by increases in demand for loans for house purchases, as well as consumer credit. In the next two months, the demand for household loans is projected to pick up further.

Figure 6.4: Credit Conditions Survey Results

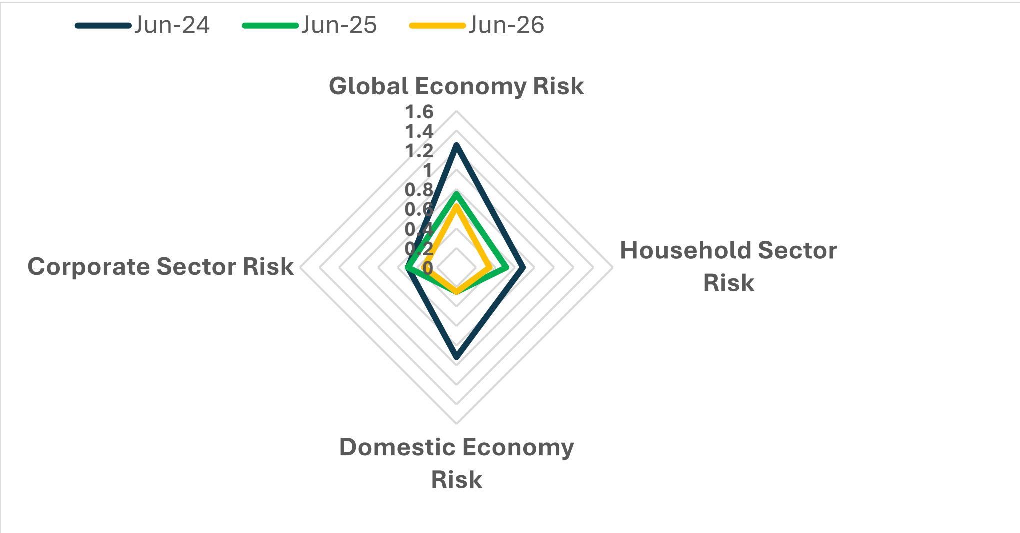


Source: Bank of Ghana Staff Calculations

6.5 Macro-financial Risk Assessment

Macro-financial risks assessment showed a broad-based moderation in risks as at end-June 2026, compared to the same period last year. Risks from the global macroeconomic environment eased on the back of lower inflation in major trading partners and easing lending conditions in advanced economies. On the domestic front, risks remained well contained reflecting lower inflation and interest rates, offsetting the impact of the marginal cedi depreciation. Risks from the corporate and household sectors declined, reflecting stronger debt-servicing capacity and improved economic conditions. The outlook will be shaped by the persistence or otherwise of the ongoing geopolitical tensions in the Middle East. Such global developments have implications for the domestic economy and the corporate and household sectors. That notwithstanding, the near-term outlook for the domestic economy remains favourable, considering the low level of inflation, strong reserve build-up and improved financing conditions.

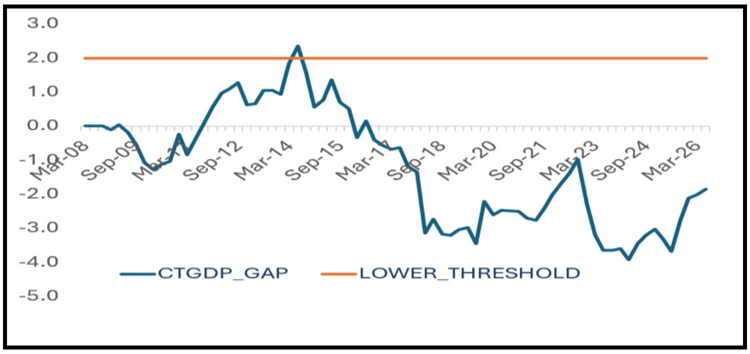
Figure 6.5: Macro-financial Risks Assessment Map, June 2024-2026



Source: Bank of Ghana

The credit-to-GDP gap remained negative, although it narrowed, indicating a gradual recovery in private sector credit growth. The continuous growth in credit suggests that the easing monetary policy transmission is becoming more effective, supporting banks' ability to extend credit to productive sectors of the economy. Again, while the negative gap points to the absence of excessive credit build-up and limited systemic risks, it also signals scope for sustainable credit expansion to further support economic activity. The recovery in credit growth has been underpinned by the resilience of the banking sector, which continues to facilitate efficient financial intermediation. It is expected that the favourable macroeconomic conditions will continue to sustain the recovery in private sector credit without creating stress on overall financial stability.

Figure 6.6: Credit-to-GDP Gap



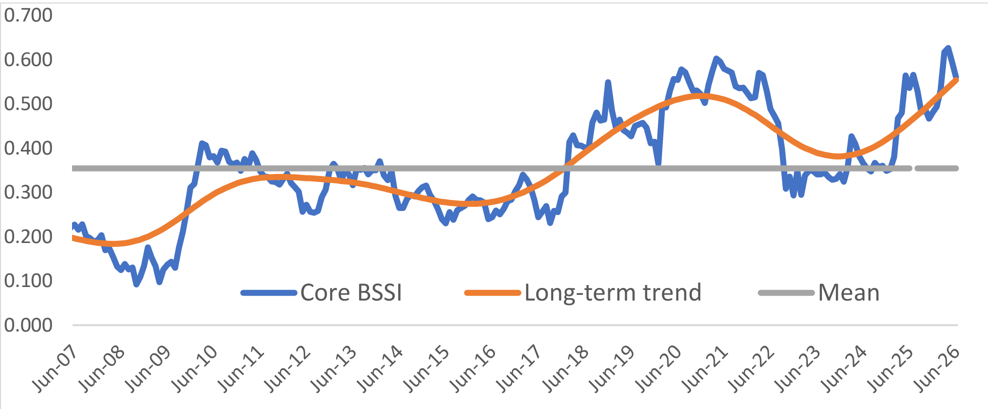
Source: Bank of Ghana

6.6 Banking Sector Soundness

The banking sector remained sound and resilient. The Banking Sector Soundness Index (BSSI) and the heatmap of core Financial Soundness Indicators continued to indicate improved soundness in capital adequacy, liquidity, profitability, and asset quality. Banks strengthened their solvency positions through retained earnings and capital accumulation, while liquidity levels remained strong across the industry. Asset quality also improved in response to the NPL directives by Bank of Ghana, reflecting in the gradual decline in non-performing loans. Profitability indicators remained favourable despite operational cost pressures, underscoring the sector's capacity to absorb potential shocks.

The outlook for banking sector soundness remains positive, owing to the still favourable macroeconomic conditions, supervisory vigilance, and ongoing efforts by banks to strengthen risk management frameworks.

Figure 6.7: Banking Sector Soundness Index (BSSI)



Source: Bank of Ghana

Table 6.2: Heatmap

FSIs	Dec-22	Feb-23	Dec-23	Feb-24	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Feb-25	Mar-25	May-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26	Jun-26
Capital Adequacy																				
Regulatory capital to risk weighted assets (Threshold)	15.44	12.60	13.87	13.58	15.88	14.27	14.38	14.00	14.35	17.10	20.26	19.29	17.52	17.51	17.71	18.65	21.95	22.27	21.33	20.45
Regulatory capital to risk weighted assets (Distribution)	15.44	12.60	13.87	13.58	15.88	14.27	14.38	14.00	14.35	17.10	20.26	19.29	17.52	17.51	17.71	18.65	21.95	22.27	21.33	20.45
Regulatory tier I capital to risk-weighted assets	14.25	10.74	11.04	11.03	13.56	11.46	11.51	11.13	11.74	14.89	17.51	16.62	14.75	15.58	15.79	16.90	20.14	20.37	19.42	18.49
Asset Quality																				
Nonperforming loans net of loan-loss provision to capital	10.32	8.48	14.55	17.09	19.45	15.36	12.29	11.10	10.82	11.98	9.00	8.32	8.32	7.62	7.06	7.51	7.87	7.66	7.37	7.16
Nonperforming loans to total gross loans	16.59	16.56	20.58	24.61	26.74	24.13	22.77	21.79	22.57	23.44	23.52	23.09	20.43	18.92	17.90	18.40	18.11	18.00	17.00	16.06
Banks provisions to NPL	83.58	84.41	73.19	72.03	71.70	75.66	78.35	78.74	78.42	76.67	79.51	80.73	79.10	78.82	78.40	77.08	76.23	76.69	77.69	77.64
Earnings																				
Return on assets	(3.83)	5.07	5.37	5.20	5.63	5.40	5.05	5.04	4.67	4.96	5.35	5.61	5.70	5.66	4.96	4.62	4.55	4.30	4.21	4.40
Return on equity	(25.48)	32.39	34.16	32.72	36.36	35.25	32.12	30.84	28.51	29.92	31.47	32.21	31.61	30.81	28.28	24.27	23.55	22.39	21.70	22.89
Interest margin to gross income	47.82	46.38	51.80	53.58	54.23	51.41	51.10	50.92	51.72	51.82	50.08	50.11	50.16	50.75	50.97	49.85	49.78	49.98	50.94	50.41
Liquidity																				
Core liquid assets to total assets	27.53	26.65	29.34	29.22	31.00	34.47	35.39	36.16	37.41	36.24	31.23	27.50	27.22	28.78	27.86	29.53	30.24	28.78	28.26	30.91
Core liquid assets to short-term liabilities	33.21	32.79	35.47	35.40	37.34	41.39	42.54	43.31	45.23	43.47	38.03	33.68	33.00	35.29	34.14	36.14	36.78	34.98	34.38	37.34
Core liquid assets to total deposits	36.47	35.35	37.61	37.37	40.06	45.31	46.82	48.16	50.15	48.20	42.95	37.73	37.65	39.54	37.86	40.60	40.78	38.89	38.55	41.87
Broad liquid assets to total assets	59.45	62.47	65.72	68.40	68.38	67.55	67.58	66.87	69.08	69.44	70.29	69.67	69.65	67.85	69.16	70.78	70.03	70.41	69.78	68.87
Broad liquid assets to short-term liabilities	71.71	76.87	79.46	82.88	82.34	81.10	81.23	80.09	83.53	83.30	85.60	85.31	84.46	83.20	84.74	86.61	85.18	85.57	84.89	83.20
Efficiency																				
Noninterest expenses to gross income	97.04	43.64	43.04	41.01	38.86	37.65	39.43	40.83	38.63	37.78	36.51	35.70	34.98	35.20	38.08	38.29	39.06	39.92	41.05	40.33
Personnel expenses to gross income	16.45	15.03	15.67	16.27	16.19	16.62	16.67	16.45	18.21	17.25	17.35	16.71	16.78	17.11	18.23	18.92	19.25	19.51	20.25	20.22

Color Code	Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
Performing Period	1st Best	2nd Best	3rd Best	4th Best

Source: Bank of Ghana

6.7 Conclusion and Outlook

The banking sector demonstrated continued resilience in June 2026, supported by an improving macro-financial environment and stronger balance sheet growth. Total assets expanded at a faster pace than in June 2025, driven primarily by robust growth in deposits and other funding sources. The increase in assets was largely attributable to higher cash and bank balances, as well as growth in net advances, reflecting banks' ongoing portfolio rebalancing efforts in response to regulatory requirements, prevailing interest rate conditions, and evolving credit risk considerations. Financial soundness indicators generally strengthened during the review period, with the Sector's Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) improving year-on-year, supported by recapitalisation efforts and sustained profitability across the industry. Although the non-performing loans (NPL) ratio declined, underlying asset quality risks remain and continue to pose a potential challenge to the sector. Overall, the banking sector's outlook remains favourable, underpinned by strong capitalization, sustained profitability, and a resilient financial position that enhances its ability to withstand emerging risks and support economic activity.

The macroprudential assessment as at end-June 2026 shows that systemic vulnerabilities within Ghana's banking industry remain broadly subdued. Macro-financial risks have continued to moderate amid improving macroeconomic conditions, declining sovereign risk perceptions, and strengthening investor confidence. The credit-to-GDP gap remains negative but is gradually improving, signalling a recovery in private-sector credit growth while indicating limited risks from excessive leverage. The banking sector continues to exhibit strong capitalisation, liquidity, profitability, and strong asset quality, with contagion risks remaining well-contained. Notwithstanding these favourable developments, downside risks arising from geopolitical tensions and potential external shocks warrant continued vigilance. The Bank of Ghana will continue to support sustained macroeconomic stability, enhance supervisory discipline, and promote prudent risk management practices to safeguard financial stability while supporting sustainable economic growth.

7. Price Developments

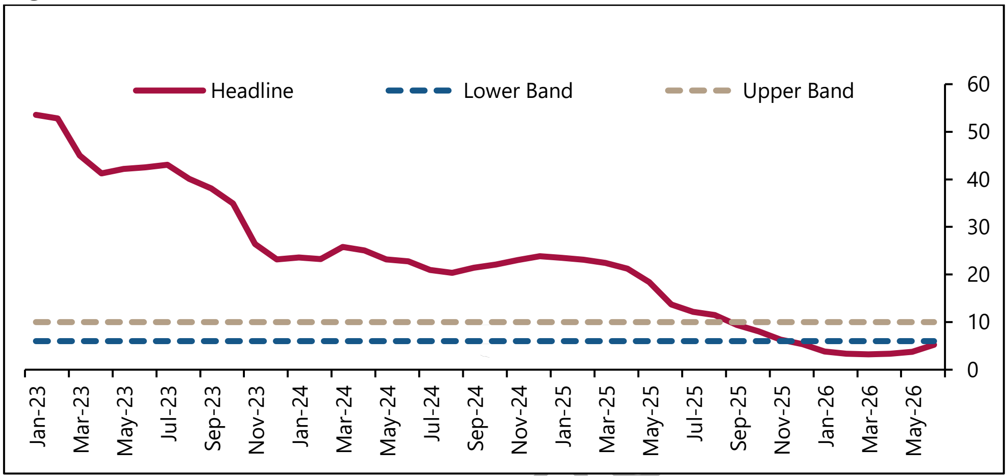
7.0 Highlights

Headline inflation increased in June 2026 to 5.3 percent. The increase was driven by an increase in both non-food and food inflation. In the outlook, inflation is projected to trend within the medium-term target band of 8 ± 2 percent.

7.1 Domestic Price Developments

Headline inflation increased to 5.3 percent in June 2026 from 3.7 percent in May 2026. The increase in headline inflation was driven by an increase in both food and non-food inflation. Food inflation increased to 3.9 percent in June 2026 from 3.3 percent in May 2026. Similarly, non-food inflation increased to 6.3 percent in June 2026 from 4.1 percent in May 2026, largely on the back of base effects and a temporary pick-up in the prices of transport fares, reflecting the surge in crude oil prices experienced during the period.

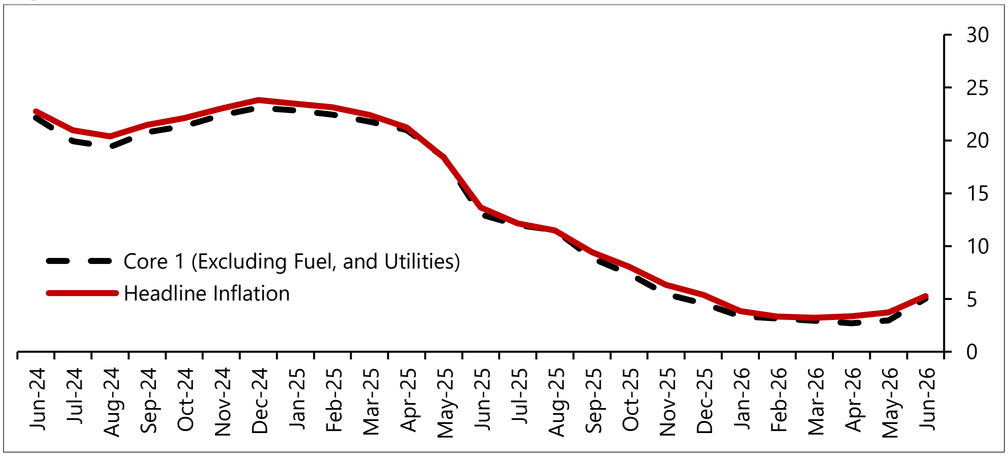
Figure 7.1: Year-on-Year Inflation



Source: GSS and Bank of Ghana Staff Calculations

The Bank's core inflation measure, which excludes energy and utility items from the consumer basket, also increased to 5.0 percent in June 2026 from 3.0 percent in May 2026.

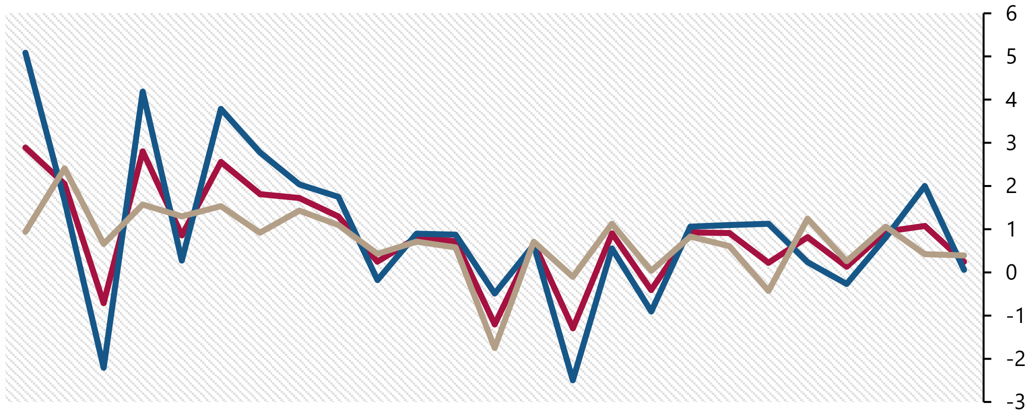
Figure 7.2: Headline vs. Core Inflation (%)



Source: GSS and Bank of Ghana Staff Calculations

On a month-on-month basis, headline inflation declined to 0.2 percent in June 2026 from 1.1 percent in May 2026. Similarly, monthly food inflation decreased to 0.1 percent from 2.0 percent over the same comparative period. Non-food inflation, on the other hand, remained unchanged at 0.4 percent over the review period.

Figure 7.3: Month-on-Month Inflation (%)



	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sept-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sept-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26	Jun-26
Headline	2.9	2.1	-0.7	2.8	0.9	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.7	-1.2	0.7	-1.3	0.9	-0.4	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.9	1.1	0.2
Food	5.1	1.7	-2.2	4.2	0.3	3.8	2.8	2.0	1.8	-0.2	0.9	0.9	-0.5	0.6	-2.5	0.6	-0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.2	-0.3	0.8	2.0	0.1
Non-food	0.9	2.4	0.7	1.6	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.6	-1.8	0.7	-0.1	1.1	0.04	0.8	0.6	-0.4	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service

Table 7.1: CPI Components

CPI Components (%)																	
		2023	2024	2025							2026						
	Weghts (%)	Dec	Dec	Jan	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Sep	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Overall	100.0	23.2	23.8	23.5	22.4	21.2	18.4	13.7	9.4	5.4	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.7	5.3
Food and Beverages	42.7	28.7	27.8	28.6	26.5	25.0	22.8	16.3	10.8	4.9	3.9	2.4	2.3	2.2	3.3	3.9
Non-food	57.4	18.7	20.3	19.2	18.7	17.9	14.4	11.4	8.2	5.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.1	6.3
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	3.9	38.2	28.4	27.2	23.8	24.0	22.4	16.0	15.4	8.7	2.4	3.3	3.2	2.2	1.7	5.6
Clothing and footwear	8.0	22.3	20.0	19.8	19.3	19.7	19.3	17.2	11.0	9.9	4.8	4.0	3.6	2.6	1.8	2.6
Housing and Utilities	10.2	19.5	26.3	24.6	25.1	22.5	21.6	24.9	15.8	11.8	9.3	12.6	12.4	12.4	11.8	7.9
Furnishings, Household Equipment	3.2	26.9	16.7	15.3	15.3	15.1	13.9	10.5	8.7	5.3	4.3	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.0	3.4
Health	0.7	23.0	21.4	18.4	16.8	15.0	14.1	11.3	7.8	6.1	4.9	4.2	2.9	2.1	2.0	3.3
Transport	10.5	4.4	16.8	16.9	16.8	14.9	3.1	-8.5	-3.9	-5.0	-5.9	-7.5	-7.3	-3.4	-2.8	9.1
Information and Communication	3.6	14.2	12.0	11.6	10.8	10.9	9.7	10.4	3.1	2.6	2.4	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.1	-0.7
Recreation & Culture	3.5	24.9	17.4	17.4	20.7	22.8	22.5	20.1	16.6	12.7	10.7	10.3	6.4	4.8	4.2	6.5
Education	6.6	13.9	19.1	13.9	11.3	11.7	6.3	6.0	4.5	3.8	4.1	7.1	8.1	7.5	7.8	8.7
Restaurants and accommodation services	4.3	28.0	16.5	16.5	13.3	10.7	10.4	9.6	7.8	7.0	5.5	6.2	6.2	7.5	7.2	8.2
Insurance and Financial services	0.4	8.1	16.5	15.4	16.6	16.9	16.9	15.9	6.6	3.6	8.0	8.8	8.4	7.9	7.9	8.1
Personal care, social protection & Miscellaneous services	2.5	31.1	19.3	17.9	17.4	17.2	17.2	11.4	9.6	8.3	4.8	3.8	3.8	2.8	2.8	7.2
Source: Ghana Statistical Service																

Source: Ghana Statistical Service

7.2 Inflation Risk Assessment and Outlook

In the medium-term outlook, headline inflation is projected to increase into the target band of 8 ± 2 percent, barring any significant shocks. Upward revisions in utility tariffs, re-escalation of geopolitical tensions in the Middle East, and the potential impacts of heavy rains on the food supply chain present upside risks to the inflation outlook. Notwithstanding this, the maintenance of an appropriate monetary policy stance, strong sterilisation efforts, ongoing fiscal consolidation, and adequate reserve buffers are expected to mitigate these risks over the forecast horizon.

Decision on the Monetary Policy Rate

At the 131st MPC Meeting, the Committee noted elevated risks in the global environment arising from escalating tensions in the Middle East. They further acknowledged the strengthening of domestic growth and continued improvements in the trade balance, which would help build reserve buffers and enhance the economy's resilience to heightened global uncertainty.

In taking the monetary policy decision, the MPC noted that the renewed Middle East conflict and associated disruption of trade routes had re-ignited volatility in energy markets. These developments, they highlighted, could disrupt global supply chains and dampen global growth. In addition, disinflation trends in several countries had stalled as energy prices had risen sharply, prompting many central banks to pause their monetary policy easing cycles in response to emerging inflationary risks. Although global financing conditions remained relatively accommodative, the persistence of external shocks could result in tighter conditions, with adverse effects transmitted through the trade and financial channels of emerging market and developing economies.

The MPC, in their deliberations, further acknowledged that domestic growth had strengthened during the year, as evidenced by robust first-quarter GDP growth and the latest CIEA outcomes. Positive business and consumer sentiments, an easing credit environment, and the significant increase in private sector credit growth were expected to boost economic activity going forward. Continued improvements in the trade balance and adequate reserve buffers were also expected to enhance the economy’s capacity to navigate heightened global uncertainty.

The MPC further noted that recent price developments had edged inflation closer to the lower bound of the medium-term target band, driven largely by base drift effects. Inflation expectations and core inflation measures had also increased, though remaining broadly within the target band. At the 131st MPC the Committee noted that the July forecast remained broadly unchanged from the previous MPC round, with headline inflation projected to rise gradually into the medium-term target band. Potential upward adjustments in utility tariffs, together with escalating geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and the associated increase in crude oil prices, presented upside risks to the inflation outlook. On the downside, continued fiscal consolidation and an appropriately calibrated monetary policy stance was expected to help moderate these risks.

Given these considerations, the Committee, by a unanimous decision, maintained the Monetary Policy Rate at 14.0 percent. The Committee judged that the current policy stance remained appropriate to guide inflation into the medium-term target band, while allowing time to assess the evolving geopolitical developments and their potential impact on the domestic economy.

APPENDIX

Table A.1: Fiscal Indicators

GH¢'Millions	2025 JAN-JUN Outturn	2026 JAN-JUN Outturn	2026 JAN-JUN Budget
Primary Balance	3,764.1	11,476.0	(6,879.3)
% of GDP	0.3	0.7	(0.4)
Overall Balance	(21,361.7)	(9,987.8)	(35,318.4)
% of GDP	(1.5)	(0.6)	(2.2)
Total Revenue & Grants	85,611.2	99,388.9	110,412.9
% of GDP	6.1	6.2	6.9
Total Revenue	85,611.2	99,388.9	110,412.9
% of GDP	6.1	6.2	6.9
Tax Revenue	77,480.3	97,577.3	108,584.5
% of GDP	5.5	6.1	6.8
Non-Tax Revenue	22,106.3	1,590.6	1,828.3
% of GDP	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total Expenditure	106,972.9	109,376.7	145,731.3
% of GDP	7.6	6.8	9.1
Net Domestic Financing	21,068.0	8,178.7	51,284.0
% of GDP	1.5	0.5	3.2
GDP	1,400,006.1	1,597,456.6	1,597,456.6

Source: Bank of Ghana (Narrow Coverage)

Table A.2: Key Monetary and Financial Indicators

Variable	Dec-24	Jun-25	Dec-25	Mar-26	Jun-26
Broad Money (M2+)	31.89	15.64	16.53	18.08	28.50
Broad Money (M2)	33.62	30.30	26.88	28.85	27.67
Narrow Money (M1)	38.17	26.51	25.75	29.67	29.12
Reserve Money	47.77	1.95	12.49	-1.43	31.74
Currency Outside Banks	70.46	29.39	15.16	12.85	20.03
Foreign Currency Deposits	26.91	-22.84	-14.76	-13.14	32.18
DMBs Credit	24.06	5.55	16.15	20.51	39.41
of which priv. sector	26.31	8.57	19.15	23.79	41.17
Real Priv. sect credit	2.03	-4.48	13.06	19.93	34.12
ii. Inflation, interest rates and other financial indicators					
Variable	**Dec-24**	**Jun-25**	**Dec-25**	**Mar-26**	**Jun-26**
Inflation (y-on-y)					
Overall	23.82	13.67	5.39	3.22	5.30
Food	27.80	16.31	4.86	2.29	3.90
Non food	20.30	11.38	5.81	3.86	6.30
MPR	27.00	28.00	18.00	14.00	14.00
Interbank rate	27.03	27.02	16.29	11.77	10.24
Treasury bill rate (91-days)	27.73	14.74	11.08	4.89	5.27
DMBs avg deposit rate (3-mnth)	10.50	10.50	10.50	9.50	10.50
DMBs avg lending rate	30.25	27.00	20.45	17.74	15.64
Exchange rate ($/GHc)	14.70	10.31	10.45	11.00	11.35
Depreciation (monthly)	-3.88	0.29	-7.85	2.83	-3.35
Depreciation (Y-o-Y)	19.18	-41.47	-40.67	-41.21	9.16
GSE Composite Index (Level)	4888.53	6248.48	8770.25	13060.13	14724.26
GSE Financial Index (Level)	2380.79	3376.01	4647.17	7986.84	8269.37

Source: Bank of Ghana

Table A.3: Sources of Growth in Total Liquidity (GH¢ Millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24	Jun-25	Dec-25	May-26	Jun-26
Net Foreign Assets	21,710.89	49,084.99	87,417.32	75,772.12	100,160.82	139,108.56	123,993.69
Bank of Ghana	4,021.06	23,057.19	47,647.12	57,633.89	78,205.34	110,979.98	90,878.83
Commercial Banks	17,689.83	26,027.80	39,770.20	18,138.23	21,955.47	28,128.59	33,114.87
Net Domestic Assets	228,308.31	231,954.03	242,321.48	249,222.50	284,132.49	278,168.49	293,633.49
ow: Claims on government (net)	115,681.46	117,391.93	113,291.69	108,861.84	132,653.02	131,334.77	124,755.24
ow: Claims on Private sector(Incl. PE's)	86,096.51	93,719.28	105,901.21	99,507.29	122,740.45	132,523.29	136,223.69
BOG OMO Sterilisation Acc.	(24,795.37)	(16,244.51)	(18,142.88)	(75,269.68)	(76,195.09)	(87,821.00)	(56,755.66)
Total Liquidity (M2+)	250,019.20	281,039.02	329,739.01	324,994.62	384,293.31	417,277.05	417,627.24
ow: Broad Money Supply (M2)	185,425.80	203,530.25	247,762.17	265,190.99	314,416.39	334,698.84	338,577.25
ow: Foreign Currency Deposits(¢million)	64,593.40	77,508.78	81,976.84	59,803.63	69,876.92	82,578.21	79,049.98
Change from previous year (in per cent)							
Net Foreign Assets	(310.35)	7,455.25	302.64	54.37	14.58	84.97	63.64
Net Domestic Assets	19.79	11.00	6.14	7.44	17.25	10.91	17.82
ow: Claims on government (net)	(9.28)	(14.41)	(2.07)	(7.27)	17.09	20.89	14.60
ow: Claims on Private sector(Incl. PE's)	1.20	6.69	23.00	6.18	15.90	37.05	36.90
ow: BOG OMO Sterilisation Acc.	(220.96)	40.44	26.83	(363.35)	(319.97)	(44.43)	24.60
Total Liquidity (M2+)	38.69	34.07	31.89	15.64	16.54	28.00	28.50
Broad Money Supply (M2)	37.21	35.62	33.62	30.30	26.90	25.02	27.67
Foreign Currency Deposits (FCDs)	43.15	30.16	26.91	(22.84)	(14.76)	41.67	32.18
Cummulative change from previous year end (in per cent)							
Net Foreign Assets	(310.35)	(575.58)	(946.97)	(834.14)	14.58	17.84	5.04
Net Domestic Assets	19.79	21.70	27.14	30.77	17.25	4.48	10.29
o/w: Claims on government (net)	(9.28)	(7.94)	(11.15)	(14.63)	17.09	(0.15)	(5.16)
Broad Money(M2+)	38.69	55.90	82.92	80.29	16.54	8.58	8.67
Annual per cent contribution to money growth							
Net Foreign Assets	17.77	23.11	26.28	9.50	3.86	19.60	14.84
NDA	20.92	10.96	5.60	6.14	12.68	8.39	13.67
Total Liquidity (M2+)	38.69	34.07	31.89	15.64	16.54	28.00	28.50
Memorandum items							
Reserve Money	87,987.66	110,578.33	130,481.72	112,735.91	146,826.74	150,117.29	148,517.96
NFA ($million)	1,827.52	3,365.21	5,946.76	7,349.38	9,360.82	11,859.21	6,883.57
Currency ratio	0.18	0.19	0.24	0.22	0.24	0.21	0.20
FCD/M2+	0.26	0.28	0.25	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.19
FCD/Total Deposit	0.30	0.33	0.31	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.23
RM multiplier	2.11	1.84	1.90	2.35	2.14	2.23	2.28

Source: Bank of Ghana Staff Calculations

Table A.4: Sources of Growth in Reserve Money (GH¢ Millions, unless otherwise stated)

		Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-24	Jun-25	Dec-25	May-26	Jun-26
1	Net Foreign Assets (NFA)	4,021.06	23,057.19	47,647.12	57,633.89	78,205.34	110,979.98	90,878.83
2	Net Domestic Assets (NDA)	84,278.36	87,521.14	82,834.60	55,102.02	68,621.40	39,137.32	57,639.13
	of which:							
3	ow: Claims on government (net)	54,356.08	55,138.36	56,031.54	53,032.99	68,380.17	47,976.33	36,243.83
4	Claims on DMB's (net)	(9,878.36)	(13,451.53)	(21,783.32)	(27,840.73)	(31,759.07)	(27,602.97)	(34,140.90)
5	OMO Sterilisation Account.	(24,795.37)	(16,244.51)	(18,142.88)	(75,269.68)	(76,195.09)	(87,821.00)	(56,755.66)
6	Reserve Money (RM)	88,299.42	110,578.33	130,481.72	112,735.91	146,826.74	150,117.29	148,517.96
7	ow:Currency	37,620.70	44,895.56	64,127.67	58,090.36	73,898.01	71,337.76	69,723.85
8	DMB's reserves	38,050.20	58,972.19	58,769.12	46,779.75	63,542.04	69,288.27	69,391.75
9	Non-Bank deposits	12,628.52	6,710.59	7,584.93	7,865.79	9,386.69	9,491.26	9,402.36
	Change from previous year (in per cent)							
10	Net Foreign Assets	(122.99)	(267.69)	1,084.94	149.96	64.13	121.12	57.68
11	Net Domestic Assets	(1.53)	15.02	(1.71)	(37.04)	(17.16)	(55.52)	4.60
12	ow: Claims on government (net)	(31.08)	(33.53)	3.08	(3.82)	22.04	(15.13)	(31.66)
13	Claims on DMB's (net)	(143.47)	(58.21)	(120.52)	(106.97)	(45.80)	(95.33)	(22.63)
14	OMO Sterilisation Account.	(220.96)	40.44	26.83	(363.35)	(319.97)	(44.43)	24.60
15	**Reserve Money (RM)**	29.65	25.23	47.77	(13.60)	12.53	2.25	1.16
16	ow:Currency	19.73	19.34	70.46	(9.41)	15.24	(3.47)	(5.65)
	Cumulative change from previous year end (in per cent)							
17	Net Foreign Assets (NFA)	(122.99)	473.41	1,084.94	20.96	64.13	15.49	(5.42)
18	Net Domestic Assets (NDA)	(1.53)	3.85	(1.71)	(33.48)	(17.16)	(22.84)	13.64
19	o/w: Claims on government (net)	(31.08)	1.44	3.08	(5.35)	22.04	(28.68)	(46.12)
20	Reserve Money (RM)	29.65	25.23	47.77	(13.60)	12.53	2.25	1.16
	Annual per cent contribution							
21	Net Foreign Assets	31.58	59.04	49.41	31.27	23.42	44.00	29.49
22	Net Domestic Assets (NDA)	(1.93)	18.33	(1.64)	(29.32)	(10.89)	(35.35)	2.25
23	RM growth (y-o-y)	29.65	77.37	47.77	1.95	12.53	8.64	31.74

Source: Bank of Ghana Staff Calculations

Table A.5: DMB's Credit Allocations (GH¢ Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Appendix 3	Levels (GH¢ Millions)			Year -On-Year Variation					
				As at end-Jun.2024		As at end Jun.2025		As at end-Jun.2026	
	Jun-24	Jun-25	Jun-26	Abs	Percent	Abs	Percent	Abs	Percent
a Public Sector	6,416.98	4,411.57	4,660.27	(337.33)	(4.99)	(2,005.41)	(31.25)	248.70	5.64
b Private Sector	78,061.73	84,752.43	119,641.11	11,690.77	17.61	6,690.70	8.57	34,888.68	41.17
Agric.,For. & Fish.	3,047.99	3,505.61	3,839.60	428.37	16.35	457.62	15.01	333.99	9.53
Export Trade	577.22	514.08	327.41	102.30	21.54	(63.14)	(10.94)	(186.67)	(36.31)
Manufacturing	8,986.70	9,405.91	12,181.64	1,247.65	16.12	419.21	4.66	2,775.73	29.51
Trans.,Stor., & Comm.	4,810.42	4,018.45	3,147.80	1,039.97	27.58	(791.97)	(16.46)	(870.65)	(21.67)
Mining & Quarrying	2,751.86	2,527.78	7,443.70	262.54	10.55	(224.08)	(8.14)	4,915.92	194.48
Import Trade	7,212.92	7,070.12	9,575.07	2,308.73	47.08	(142.80)	(1.98)	2,504.95	35.43
Construction	7,405.79	7,478.35	13,152.02	902.12	13.87	72.56	0.98	5,673.67	75.87
Commerce & Finance	11,507.33	13,213.80	19,506.51	1,678.57	17.08	1,706.47	14.83	6,292.72	47.62
Elect.,Gas & Water	2,275.37	2,255.83	2,971.67	(330.73)	(12.69)	(19.54)	(0.86)	715.84	31.73
Services	24,890.15	31,810.31	43,886.40	3,654.36	17.21	6,920.15	27.80	12,076.10	37.96
Miscellaneous	4,595.97	2,952.19	3,609.28	396.90	9.45	(1,643.78)	(35.77)	657.09	22.26
c Grand Total	84,478.71	89,164.00	124,301.38	11,353.44	15.53	4,685.30	5.55	35,137.37	39.41

Source: Bank of Ghana Staff Calculations

Table A.6: Performance of the GSE-CI by Sectors

	SECTOR											
MONTH	F&B	MAN	FINANCE	DISTR	MINING	IT	AGRIC	OIL	ETFund	EDUC	AD.& PROD.	GSE-CI
Jun-25	2786.09	1882.35	3376.01	9006.37	273.90	114.39	6850.00	40.89	9452.64	90.92	100.00	6248.48
Dec-25	3581.91	1820.55	4647.17	13214.55	229.88	164.01	11164.00	41.28	12993.63	90.92	100.00	8770.25
May-26	7387.89	2680.61	7854.35	15846.45	274.90	253.96	17100.00	58.80	13586.98	90.92	100.00	14354.79
Jun-26	15473.19	2718.82	8269.37	17172.71	276.43	250.54	15998.00	58.08	12506.39	90.92	100.00	14724.26
Mon. Chg												
ABS	8085.31	38.21	415.02	1326.26	1.53	-3.42	-1102.00	-0.72	-1080.60	0.00	0.00	369.47
(%)	109.44	1.43	5.28	8.37	0.56	-1.35	-6.44	-1.23	-7.95	0.00	0.00	2.57
Ytd												
ABS	11891.28	898.27	3622.20	3958.16	46.55	86.53	4834.00	16.79	-487.25	0.00	0.00	5954.01
(%)	331.98	49.34	77.94	29.95	20.25	52.76	43.30	40.68	-3.75	0.00	0.00	67.89
Yoy												
ABS	12687.10	836.48	4893.36	8166.34	2.52	136.14	9148.00	17.19	3053.75	0.00	0.00	8475.77
(%)	455.37	44.44	144.95	90.67	0.92	119.01	133.55	42.04	32.31	0.00	0.00	135.65

Source: Bank of Ghana Staff Calculations

Table A.7: Market Capitalisation by Sectors

	SECTOR (GH¢' mill)											
MONTH	F&B	MAN	FINANCE	DISTR	MINING	IT	AGRIC	OIL	ETFund	EDUC	AD. & PROD.	MKT. CAP.
Jun-25	2392.95	1351.80	44004.83	3869.87	32289.02	38784.71	1191.90	17413.81	1187.25	9.61	10.70	137286.09
Dec-25	3076.48	1307.43	58097.09	5678.04	27098.90	55607.58	1942.54	17582.27	1632.00	9.61	10.70	172042.59
May-26	6345.40	1925.07	99611.61	6808.92	32406.26	86104.51	2975.40	25042.27	1706.53	9.61	10.70	262946.25
Jun-26	13289.81	1952.52	118219.14	7378.79	32586.48	84944.19	2783.65	24735.07	1570.80	10.57	10.70	287481.68
Mon. Chg												
ABS	6944.41	27.44	18607.53	569.87	180.22	-1160.32	-191.75	-307.20	-135.72	0.96	0.00	24535.43
(%)	109.44	1.43	18.68	8.37	0.56	-1.35	-6.44	-1.23	-7.95	10.00	0.00	9.33
Ytd												
ABS	10213.33	645.09	60122.05	1700.75	5487.59	29336.61	841.12	7152.80	-61.20	0.96	0.00	115439.09
(%)	331.98	49.34	103.49	29.95	20.25	52.76	43.30	40.68	-3.75	10.00	0.00	67.10
Yoy												
ABS	10896.86	600.71	74214.31	3508.92	297.46	46159.49	1591.75	7321.26	383.55	0.96	0.00	150195.59
(%)	455.37	44.44	168.65	90.67	0.92	119.01	133.55	42.04	32.31	10.00	0.00	109.40

Source: Bank of Ghana Staff Calculations

Table A.8: Asset and Liability Structure of the Banking Sector

	Jun-23	Jun-24	Jun-25	Apr-26	Jun-26
Components of Assets (% of Total)					
Cash and Due from Banks	27.7	35.8	28.9	30.3	32.6
Investments	37.1	33.2	42.3	41.8	38.1
Net Advances	25.8	21.4	19.0	20.1	21.7
Others	9.4	9.6	9.9	7.7	7.6
Components of Liabilities and Shareholders' Funds (% of Total)					
Total Deposits	77.4	76.1	72.9	74.0	73.8
Total Borrowings	6.6	7.2	8.6	7.9	8.2
Shareholders' Funds	9.2	10.0	12.5	12.8	12.4
Other Liabilities	6.6	6.5	5.6	5.2	5.5

Source: Bank of Ghana Staff Calculations

Table A.9: Credit Growth

Economic Sector	Gh¢million				y/y growth (%)	
	Jun-24	Jun-25	Apr-26	Jun-26	Jun-25	Jun-26
Public Sector	**6,416.98**	**4,411.57**	**4,356.14**	**4,660.27**	**-31.3**	**5.6**
Private Sector	**78,113.05**	**85,291.32**	**110,885.84**	**119,094.81**	**9.2**	**39.6**
- Private Enterprises	57,447.21	59,981.12	78,761.36	83,279.85	4.4	38.8
o/w Foreign	4,469.18	3,062.63	5,073.95	5,316.52	-31.5	73.6
Indigeneous	52,978.03	56,918.49	73,687.41	77,963.33	7.4	37.0
- Households	19,289.09	22,056.03	29,939.57	32,878.32	14.3	49.1
Gross Loans	**84,530.02**	**89,164.00**	**115,241.98**	**124,301.38**	**5.5**	**39.4**

Source: Bank of Ghana Staff Calculations

Table A.10: Contingent Liabilities

	Jun-24	Jun-25	Apr-26	Jun-26
Contingent Liabilities (GH¢million)	25,657.6	16,811.5	21,077.4	22,070.2
Growth (y-o-y)	29.0	(34.5)	0.6	31.3
% of Total Liabilities	8.8	5.0	4.9	5.0

Source: Bank of Ghana Staff Calculations

Table A.11: Distribution of Loans and NPLs by Economic Sector (%)

	Jun-24		Jun-25		Apr-26		Jun-26	
	Share in Total Credit	Share in NPLs	Share in Total Credit	Share in NPLs	Share in Total Credit	Share in NPLs	Share in Total Credit	Share in NPLs
a. Public Sector	**7.6**	**4.4**	**4.9**	**3.6**	**3.8**	**1.8**	**3.8**	**2.0**
i. Government	2.7	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.9
ii. Public Institutions	1.6	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0
iii. Public Enterprises	3.3	3.1	2.8	1.9	2.3	0.9	2.4	1.1
b. Private Sector	**92.4**	**95.6**	**95.1**	**96.4**	**96.2**	**98.2**	**96.2**	**98.0**
i. Private Enterprises	68.0	83.7	66.9	83.6	68.3	85.9	67.3	85.9
o/w Foreign	5.3	2.2	3.4	1.8	4.4	1.9	4.3	2.1
Indigeneous	62.7	81.5	63.5	81.8	63.9	84.0	63.0	83.7
ii. Households	22.8	11.1	24.6	11.9	26.0	11.8	26.6	11.6
iii. Others	1.6	0.8	3.6	0.9	1.9	0.5	2.4	0.5

Source: Bank of Ghana Staff Calculations

Table A.12: Liquidity Ratios

	Jun-24	Jun-25	Apr-26	Jun-26
Liquid Assets (Core) - (GH¢'million)	115,827.05	110,906.26	149,767.16	163,652.85
Liquid Assets (Broad) -(GH¢'million)	222,701.78	272,954.51	355,393.99	354,375.00
Liquid Assets to total deposits (Core)-%	47.1	39.6	41.0	44.1
Liquid Assets to total deposits (Broad)- %	90.6	97.4	97.2	95.6
Liquid assets to total assets (Core)- %	35.8	28.9	30.3	32.6
Liquid assets to total assets (Broad)- %	68.9	71.0	72.0	70.5

Source: Bank of Ghana Staff Calculations

Table A.13: Profitability Indicators (%)

	Jun-24	Jun-25	Apr-26	Jun-26
Gross Yield	9.4	8.9	4.3	6.1
Interest Payable	3.0	2.8	1.3	1.7
Spread	6.4	6.0	3.0	4.4
Asset Utilitisation	7.1	7.4	3.6	5.4
Interest Margin to Total Assets	3.7	3.7	1.8	2.7
Interest Margin to Gross income	51.4	50.1	50.0	50.4
Profitability Ratio	23.5	25.3	25.4	25.9
Return On Equity (%) after tax	35.3	32.2	22.4	22.9
Return On Assets (%) before tax	5.4	5.6	4.3	4.4

Source: Bank of Ghana Staff Calculations

Table A.14: DMBs' Income Statement Highlights

	Jun-24	Jun-25	Apr-26	Jun-26	Jun-25	Apr-26	Jun-26
	(GH ¢'million)				Y-o-y Growth (%)		
Interest Income	17,980.5	21,647.4	13,062.0	19,423.1	20.4	(6.1)	(10.3)
Interest Expenses	(6,180.4)	(7,457.9)	(4,063.6)	(5,679.2)	20.7	(13.7)	(23.9)
Net Interest Income	**11,800.0**	**14,189.5**	**8,998.4**	**13,743.9**	**20.2**	**(2.2)**	**(3.1)**
Fees and Commissions (Net)	2,620.1	3,087.5	2,318.5	3,649.7	17.8	15.6	18.2
Other Income	2,352.5	3,580.5	2,624.6	4,193.3	52.2	29.8	17.1
Operating Income	16,772.7	20,857.5	13,941.5	21,587.0	24.4	5.4	3.5
Operating Expenses	(7,594.1)	(9,215.8)	(6,304.4)	(9,764.2)	21.4	2.1	6.0
Staff Cost (deduct)	(3,813.7)	(4,731.0)	(3,512.9)	(5,514.5)	24.1	12.1	16.6
Other operating Expenses	(3,780.4)	(4,484.8)	(2,791.5)	(4,249.7)	18.6	(8.2)	(5.2)
Net Operating Income	**9,178.6**	**11,641.7**	**7,637.1**	**11,822.8**	**26.8**	**8.3**	**1.6**
Total Provision (Loan losses, Depreciation &	(1,048.2)	(893.0)	(883.7)	(1,232.7)	(14.8)	35.1	38.0
Income Before Tax	8,130.4	10,748.7	6,753.4	10,590.0	**32.2**	**5.6**	**(1.5)**
Tax	(2,733.8)	(3,594.7)	(2,180.7)	(3,532.0)	31.5	2.5	(1.7)
Net Income	**5,396.5**	**7,154.0**	**4,572.7**	**7,058.1**	**32.6**	**7.1**	**(1.3)**
Gross Income	22,953.1	28,315.4	18,005.1	27,266.2	23.4	0.4	(3.7)

Source: Bank of Ghana Staff Calculations

Table A.15: Developments in Offshore Balances

	Jun-24	Jun-25	Apr-26	Jun-26
Offshore balances as % to Networth	92.6	41.1	45.7	56.9
Annual Growth in Offshore balances (%)	71.4	-34.1	-26.3	80.0
Annual Growth in Nostro Balances (%)	73.6	-44.7	-32.8	58.2
Annual Growth in Placement (%)	69.4	-22.8	-22.7	96.9

Source: Bank of Ghana Staff Calculations