BANK OF GHANA EST. 1957

INVESTOR BULLETIN

August 2026

MACRO & MARKET INSIGHTS

ISSUE 1

Macro Economic Dashboard

Macroeconomic Direction

GDP Growth (Q1 2026)	Inflation (Aug 2026)	Monetary Policy Rate (July 2026)	Primary Balance (Commitment Basis) June 2026 (% of GDP)	Public Debt (May 2026, % of GDP)
6.40%	**5.00%**	**14.00%**	**1.50%**	**45.10%**
▲vs 6.2% Q1 2025	▲0.4pp m/m	0bps m/m	▲0.3% of GDP m/m	▲2.9 % of GDP m/m

Market Highlights (Domestic)

GRR (June 2026)	10.02% ▼-0.01% m/m	GSE Composite Index (Jan - July 2026, YTD Change)	75.99%	Sovereign Spread	June 2026 – 251bps ▼-38bps m/m
Average Lending Rate (June 2026)	15.64% ▼-0.69% m/m	GSE Financial Stock Index (Jan - July 2026, YTD Change)	77.27%		

External Developments

Global Commodity Prices (August averages)

GOLD
US$4,408.36
per fine ounce
+8.2%m/m
+31.11% ytd

COCOA
US$5988.52
per tonne
+8.3%m/m
−25.83% ytd

OIL (BRENT)
US$88.08
per barrel
+4.9%m/m
+30.9% ytd

Interbank Exchange Rate (August averages)

$	GH₵/USD US DOLLAR	11.33 ▼-0.21 m/m
£	GH₵/GBP POUND STERLING	15.35 ▼-0.05m/m
€	GH₵/EUR EURO	13.14 ▼-0.05 m/m

Current Account Balance
US$5.10 billion
(June 2026), equivalent to 3.8% of GDP
▲2.0 billion q/q

Gross International Reserves
US$12.94 billion
(June 2026), equivalent to 5.0 months of import cover
▼-1.22 billion q/q

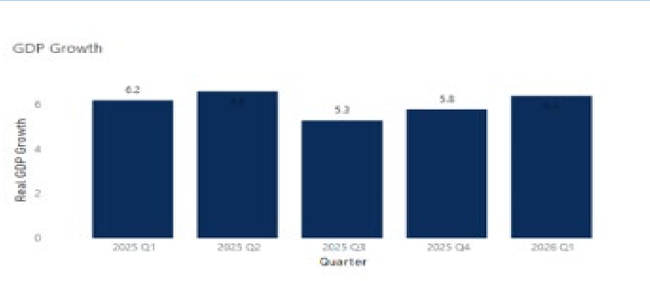
Ghana's Credit Ratings

Rating Agency	Ratings	Outlook	Latest Action
Fitch	B	Positive	Upgraded from B-
Moody's	Caa1	Positive	Outlook revised from Stable to Positive
S&P	B-	Stable	Ratings affirmed

1 Real Sector: Growth & Inflation

Economic Growth

Quarterly Real GDP Growth (%, y/y)



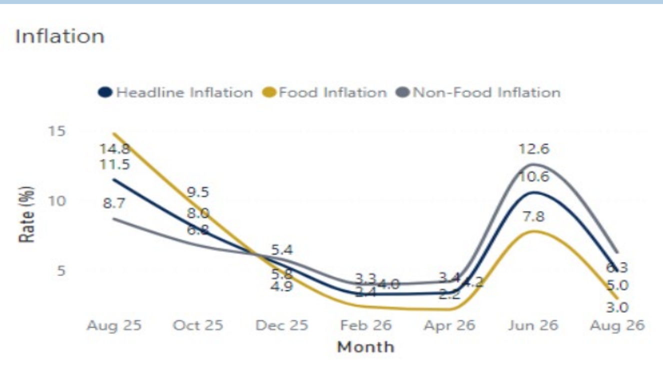
Economic activity remained robust in Q1 2026, with real GDP growth accelerating to 6.4 per cent year-on-year, from 5.8 per cent in Q4 2025. Growth was supported by the Services and Industry sectors, which expanded by 7.1 per cent and 6.9 per cent, respectively. The outlook remains positive, supported by stronger private-sector credit, trade activity and industrial production.

The Composite Index of Economic Activity (CIEA) also recorded strong growth of 13.4 per cent year-on-year in May 2026 compared to 4.4 percent in May 2025, indicating sustained momentum in economic activity.

Inflation Trends

Headline inflation increased to 5.0 per cent in August 2026, from 4.6 per cent in July 2026, representing a 0.4 percentage-point month-on-month increase. Despite this recent uptick, inflation remained significantly lower than the 11.5 per cent recorded in August 2025, representing a 6.5 percentage-point decline year-on-year, with the August 2026 rate still within the Bank of Ghana's 8±2 per cent medium-term target band.

Nevertheless, the substantial year-on-year decline and continued positioning within the target band point to a broadly favourable inflation outlook.



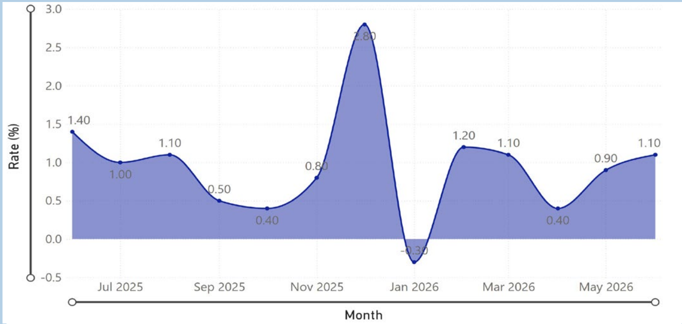
2 Fiscal Developments

Revenue & Expenditure Performance

Fiscal consolidation continued through June 2026, with cumulative total revenue and grants increasing to 7.7 per cent of GDP, compared with 5.7 per cent in June 2025. Over the same period, cumulative total expenditure increased to 8.0 per cent of GDP, from 6.7 per cent. The narrower revenue-expenditure gap relative to June 2025 reflects continued efforts to strengthen revenue mobilisation and expenditure management.

The improved fiscal conditions are further reflected in a strengthened Primary Balance position in 2026. In June 2026, the Primary Balance on cash basis improved to 0.7 per cent of GDP, up from 0.2 per cent of GDP in June 2025. On commitment basis, the Primary Balance in June 2026 improved to 0.9 per cent of GDP, up from 0.5 per cent of GDP in June 2025.

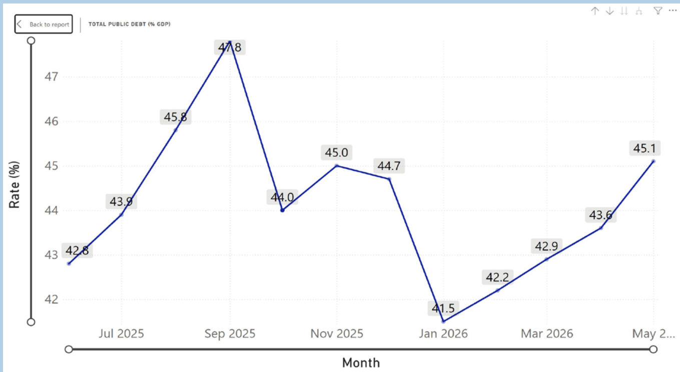
Net Domestic Financing (NDF) - % of GDP



Net Domestic Financing remained relatively contained through June 2026, increasing to 1.1 per cent of GDP from 0.8 per cent in June 2025. Following a temporary net repayment of 0.3 per cent of GDP in February 2026, NDF rose gradually to 1.1 per cent by June, indicating continued reliance on domestic financing as compared to 2.8 per cent recorded in December 2025.

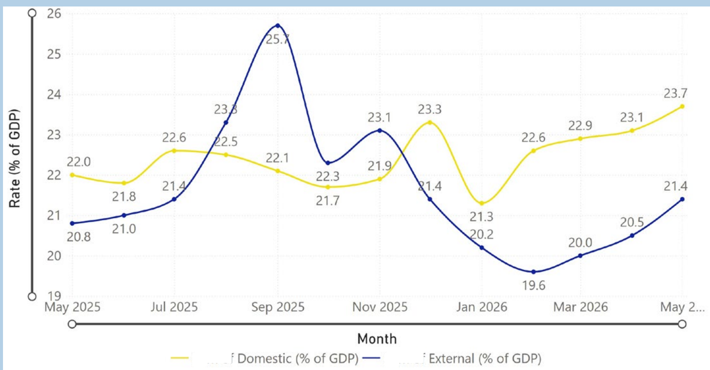
3 Public Debt & Liability Management

Debt Stock Overview



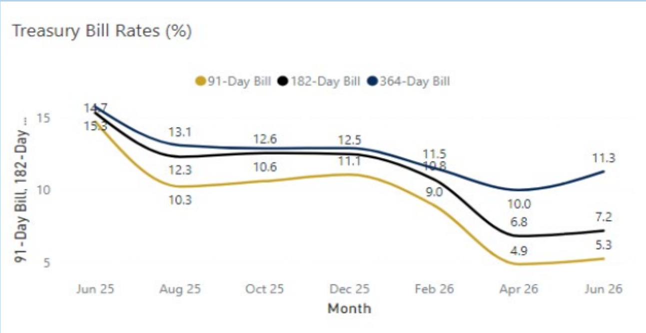
Ghana's public debt-to-GDP ratio rose to 45.1 per cent in June 2026, from 42.8% in June 2025, reflecting recent improvement in debt dynamics. Continued fiscal consolidation and prudent debt management remain important to supporting the sustainability of Ghana's public debt position.

Domestic Debt Market



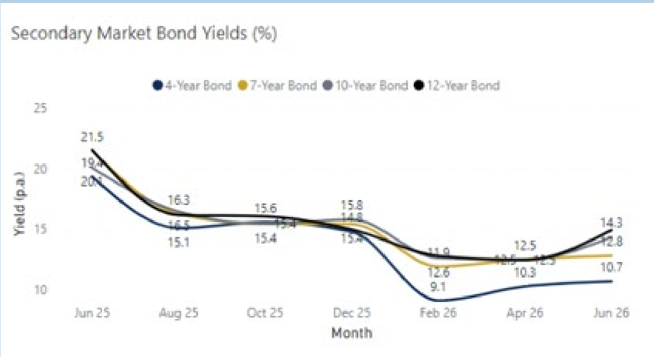
Ghana's debt portfolio remained relatively balanced in May 2026, with domestic debt at 23.7 per cent of GDP, compared with 22.0 per cent in May 2025, while external debt stood at 21.4 per cent of GDP, up from 20.8 per cent in the same period last year. The relatively higher share of domestic debt helps limit exposure to foreign-currency risks and supports more effective management of the sovereign debt portfolio.

Treasury Bill Rates



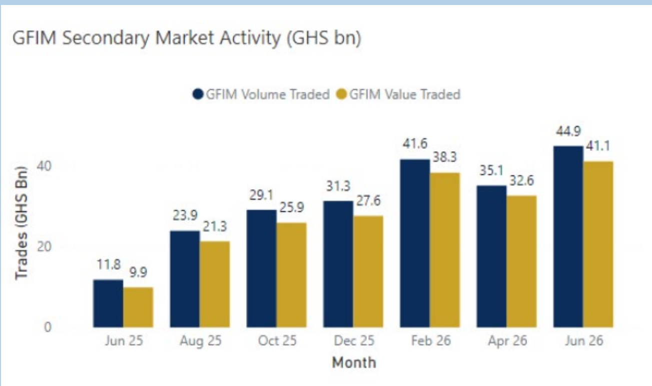
Treasury bill yields declined sharply in June 2026, reflecting easing monetary conditions and improved market sentiment. The 91-day, 182-day and 364-day bill rates fell to 5.27 per cent, 7.21 per cent and 11.29, per cent, respectively, from significantly higher levels a year earlier.

Secondary Market Yields — Selected Tenors (GFIM)



Bond yields on the secondary market remained significantly below June 2025 levels, declining to 10.7 per cent and 14.9 per cent for the 4-year bond and the 12-year bond respectively in June 2026, reflecting improved macroeconomic conditions and investor sentiment, despite a moderate increase across most tenors during the month.

Volume & Value Bonds Traded (GH¢ bn)



Source: Ghana Fixed Income Market (GFIM)

Secondary market activity strengthened in H1 2026, with average monthly trading volumes rising to GH¢36.0 billion, from GH¢22.5 billion in 2025, reflecting improved market liquidity and sustained investor participation.

Domestic Issuance Calendar (July – September 2026)

The Government of Ghana has published its domestic debt Issuance Calendar for July to September 2026, with a planned net domestic borrowing of GH¢15.39 billion. The programme will comprise weekly issuance of 91-day, 182-day and 364-day Treasury Bills, alongside medium- to long-term securities, with the objective of extending the maturity profile of public debt and reducing refinancing risk.

Government's GH¢10.8 billion DDEP Coupon Payment

The Government paid GH¢10.82 billion in full to Domestic Debt Exchange Programme (DDEP) bondholders on 18 August 2026, bringing total payments to DDEP bondholders since 2025 to GH¢41.36 billion. This payment demonstrates the Government's continued commitment to meeting its restructured domestic debt obligations.

4 External Sector Developments

The external sector remained strong in H1 2026, with the current account surplus rising to US$5.10 billion and trade surplus widening to US$8.80 billion, supported by strong exports and remittance inflows. Gross International Reserves stood at US$12.94 billion, equivalent to 5.0 months of import cover.

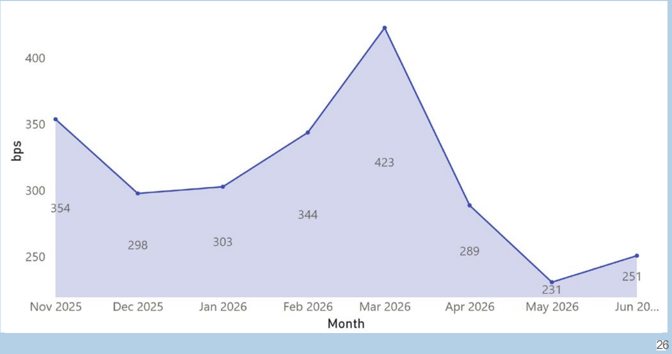
Commodity Price Movements (August 2026)

Global commodity prices showed divergent but more favourable month-on-month movements in August 2026. Gold prices rose 8.2 per cent, cocoa increased 8.3 per cent, and Brent crude oil gained 4.9 per cent from July 2026. Despite these recent gains, year-to-date performance remained mixed, with gold (-1.8 per cent) and cocoa (-27.6 per cent) lower while oil prices (+36.5 per cent) remained elevated. The stronger gold and cocoa prices in August provided some support to Ghana's export earnings, while higher oil prices continued to raise import-cost pressures.

Gross International Reserves

Gross International Reserves stood at US$12.94 billion at end-June 2026, equivalent to 5.0 months of import cover, down from US$14.16 billion at end-March 2026. Despite the decline, reserve buffers remained relatively strong, supporting external resilience and thereby providing protection against external shocks.

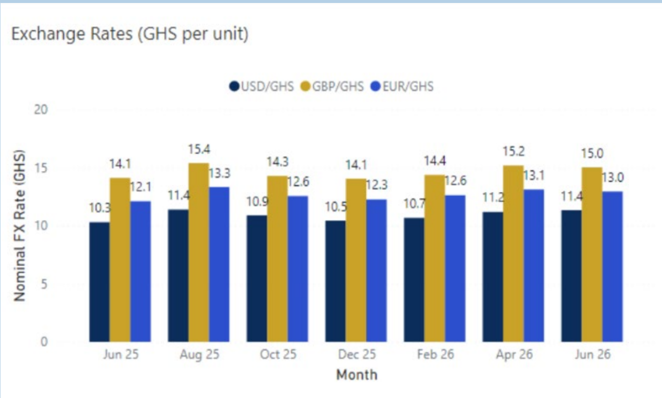
Sovereign Spread Index



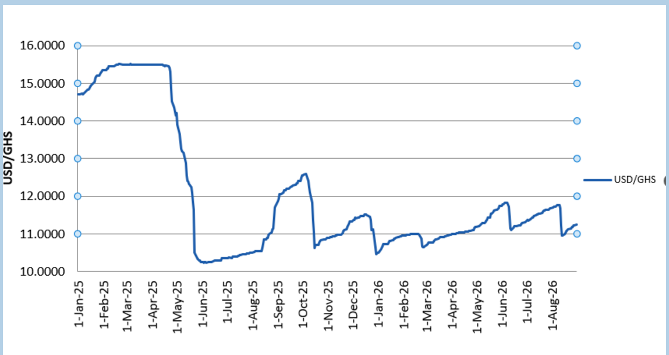
Source: Bloomberg

Ghana's sovereign spreads widened slightly to 251 basis points in June 2026, from 231 basis points in May 2026, but remained significantly tighter than the 298 basis points recorded in December 2025 despite a temporary widening to 423 basis points in March 2026. The overall narrowing in spreads since December reflects strengthening confidence in Ghana's macroeconomic and credit outlook, supported by fiscal consolidation, improving debt dynamics and favourable sovereign rating developments.

GHS Performance



The cedi appreciated by 0.6 per cent against the US dollar, 0.3 per cent against the pound sterling and 1.5 per cent against the euro between August 2025 and August 2026, reflecting broadly improved foreign exchange market conditions. On a month-on-month basis, the cedi also appreciated by 1.8 per cent against the US dollar, 0.6 per cent against the pound and 0.3 per cent against the euro in August 2026, pointing to continued relative stability in the foreign exchange market.

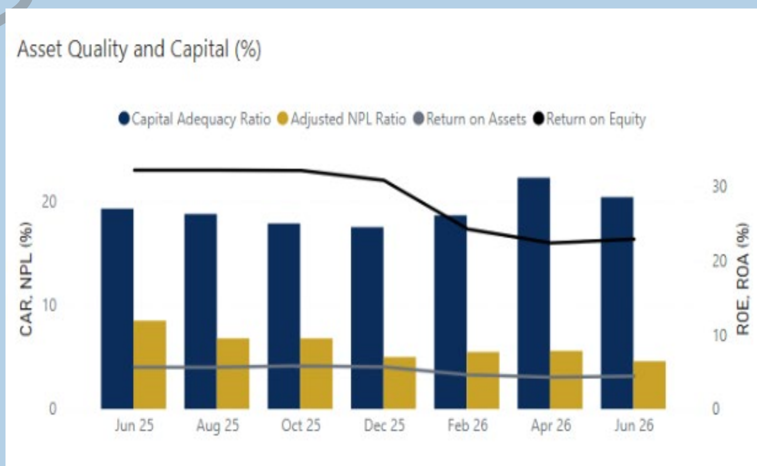


The Ghana cedi has remained relatively stable in 2026 following periods of rapid appreciation in the previous year. Between the beginning of the year and the end of August 2026, the cedi recorded a cumulative depreciation of 7.11 per cent against the U.S. dollar, although it recovered by 3.50 per cent month-on-month in August 2026. Overall, the currency has demonstrated resilience despite spillover effects from Middle East tensions and increasing foreign exchange demand pressures.

5 Banking Sector Update

Ghana's banking sector remained resilient in the second quarter of 2026, supported by improving macroeconomic conditions and stronger credit growth. Total credit flows increased by 39.4 per cent year-on-year to GH¢35.14 billion at end-June 2026, while private sector credit grew by 41.2 per cent to GH¢119.64 billion over the period. The banking sector's financial soundness indicators also remained broadly sound, with improvements in solvency, liquidity and asset quality.

Banking Sector Financial Health



The banking sector's financial health improved, with Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) rising from 19.7 per cent in June 2025 to 20.4 per cent in June 2026, after moderating to 17.5 per cent in December 2025. Asset quality also strengthened, as Non-Performing Loan (NPL) ratio declined from 23.1 per cent to 18.9 per cent and further to 16.1 per cent over the same periods. The combination of stronger capital buffers and declining NPLs points to improved banking-sector resilience, although the still-elevated NPL ratio remains a key area for monitoring.

Banking-sector profitability remained positive but moderated in the first half of 2026. Return on Assets (ROA) stood at 5.6 per cent in June 2025 and improved slightly to 5.7 per cent in December 2025, before declining to 4.4 per cent in June 2026. Similarly, Return on Equity (ROE) declined from 32.2 per cent in June 2025 to 30.8 per cent in December 2025 and further to 22.9 per cent in June 2026. Despite the moderation, the positive returns indicate that the banking sector continues to generate earnings from its asset and equity base, although the recent decline in profitability warrants monitoring.

6 Monetary Policy and Interest Rate Development

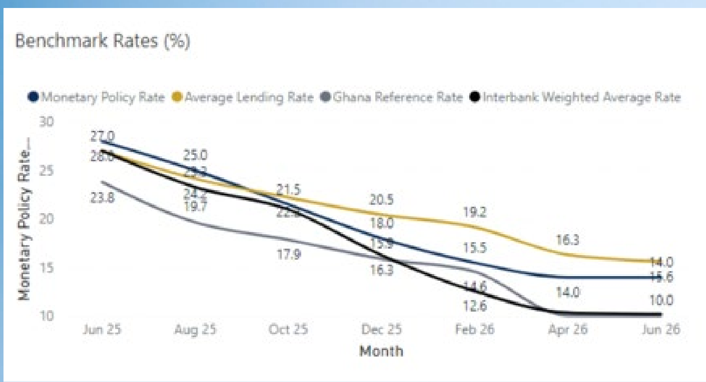
The Bank of Ghana maintained the Monetary Policy Rate at 14.0 per cent in July 2026, citing a favourable inflation outlook and the need to balance price stability with continued economic growth, while noting risks from crude oil prices, geopolitical tensions and utility tariff adjustments.

The Bank amended the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) framework, delinking the CRR from the Loan-to-Deposit Ratio (LDR) and establishing a uniform 20.0 per cent CRR, to be maintained in domestic currency. The change took effect on 1 July 2026.

Money Market Conditions

The easing monetary policy cycle continued to transmit to money market conditions, with short-term interest rates declining significantly in June 2026. The interbank weighted average rate fell to 9.81 per cent, from 29.00 per cent in June 2025, in line with the decline in the Monetary Policy Rate. The average lending rate also declined to 20.65 per cent, from 29.22 per cent over the same period, supporting improved financing conditions for businesses and households.

Average Lending rate (ALR), Ghana Reference Rate (GRR), Interbank Weighted Average Rate(IWAR) and Monetary Policy Rate (MPR). Source: Bank of Ghana.



7 Capital Market

The Ghana Stock Exchange maintained its strong performance in the first half of 2026, with the GSE Composite Index (GSE-CI) rising to 14,724.26 points, representing a 67.89 per cent year-to-date gain, while the GSE Financial Stocks Index (GSE-FSI) increased to 8,269.37 points, recording a 77.94 per cent year-to-date gain. The sustained equity market rally reflects improved investor participation and renewed confidence in Ghana's capital market.

Stock Market Performance

8 IMF Programme Review & Economic Engagement

The IMF's recent engagement with Ghana took place on 27 July 2026 with the completion of the sixth and final review of Ghana's US$3 billion, 39-month Extended Credit Facility (ECF) arrangement and the conclusion of the 2026 Article IV Consultation. The IMF noted significant progress under the programme, including improved macroeconomic stability, fiscal consolidation, stronger external buffers and gains in debt sustainability, while emphasising the need to sustain reforms and strengthen fiscal institutions to . preserve these gains.

The IMF Executive Board also reviewed Ghana's request for a new 36-month Policy Coordination Instrument (PCI), with the completion of the ECF review unlocking a final disbursement of SDR 265.9 million (approximately US$371 million).

Macro-Economic Outlook

In the medium-term outlook, headline inflation is projected to increase into the target band of 8 ± 2 percent, barring any significant shocks.

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.

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