



### 1.0 GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT

The January 2026 update of the World Economic Outlook (WEO) report by the IMF projects global growth to remain stable at 3.3 percent and 3.2 percent in 2026 and 2027 respectively, largely consistent with the estimated 3.3 percent for 2025. This resilient performance is expected to be on account of increasing investments in technology, including artificial intelligence (AI), especially in the North America and Asia regions. Growth is projected to receive further support from accommodative fiscal and monetary policies, improving financial conditions, and the adaptability of the private sector to help to offset headwinds from shifting trade policies.

Within the Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) region, growth is expected to be relatively robust in 2025 at 4.4 percent, before picking up marginally, remaining stable at 4.6 percent in 2026 and 2027.

Global headline inflation is projected to decline from 4.1 percent in 2025 to 3.8 percent in 2026 and 3.4 percent in 2027. This reflects easing food prices and moderating underlying inflation, though geopolitical tensions, including the conflict in the Gulf Region, pose upside risks through potential increases in oil prices.

### B. Fiscal Performance

Total Revenue and Grants for the 2025 fiscal year amounted to GH¢224,883.7 million (16.1 percent of GDP), representing a 2.2 percent shortfall relative to end-year target. The marginal deviation from the end-year target was mainly on account of lower oil and gas receipts, import taxes and grants, broadly driven by the impact of the cedi appreciation and lower oil production volumes

Expenditure on a commitment basis was contained at GH¢233,778.8 million (16.7 percent of GDP), 13.3 percent below target. This reflects stronger and improved expenditure controls, underscoring Government's resolve to safeguard fiscal discipline. Improved macroeconomic condition ensured expenditure savings were made on Interest Payments to offset Compensation pressures.

In view of the above, both the Overall fiscal deficit and the Primary Balance, on commitment basis as at end-December 2025, outperformed targets, registering -1.0 percent and 2.6 percent of GDP, compared to programmed targets of -2.8 percent and 1.5 percent, respectively.

### 2.0 DOMESTIC HIGHLIGHTS

#### A. Real Sector Performance

Growth for the last quarter of 2025 is expected to be in tandem with that of the first three quarters of the year as indicated by the Bank of Ghana's Composite Index of Economic Activity (CIEA), which averaged 8.6 percent for October and November. Growth in the last quarter of 2025 is expected to be driven largely by international trade activities, credit to the private sector, industrial production and consumption. Further, the Bank of Ghana's Confidence Surveys for the fourth quarter recorded an increase on account of improved sentiments in macroeconomic conditions.

Growth development for the first three quarters of 2025 indicated a broader and sustained economic performance, despite the moderation in growth to 5.5 percent in 2025Q3 compared to 7.0 percent over the same period in 2024, Cumulatively, overall GDP grew by 6.1 percent in the first three quarters of 2025 (6.4 percent, 6.5 percent and 5.5 percent), a stronger momentum compared to 5.7 percent recorded over the same period in 2024 (4.5 percent, 5.7 percent and 7.0 percent). Non-oil GDP performed even better, expanding cumulatively over the period by 7.5 percent (7.7 percent, 8.0 percent and 6.8 percent), compared to 5.7 percent (3.9 percent, 5.7 percent and 7.8 percent) a year prior. The strong performance over the first three quarters of year was driven mainly by Services (8.3 percent) and Agriculture (7.4 percent) sectors whilst Industry sector grew moderately at 2.4 percent.

Indicator	2024Q3	2025Q3	2024/2025 Trend
	Percent (%)		
Overall GDP	7.0	5.5	
Non-Oil GDP	7.8	6.8	
Agriculture Sector	2.5	8.6	
Industry Sector	11.4	0.8	
Services Sector	5.7	7.6	
CIEA*	1.5	8.6	
MIEG*	4.9	4.0	

\*Average growth for November & December 2025

Indicator	2025 Jan - Dec Target	2025 Jan - Dec Outturn
	Million GH¢	
<b>Total Rev &amp; Grant</b>	<b>229,949.7</b>	<b>224,883.7</b>
Non-Oil Tax Rev	181,617.0	179,156.6
Oil & Gas Receipts	16,514.3	8,711.0
Other Rev	7,275.4	6,888.6
Non-Tax Revenue	26,548.0	27,870.1
Grants	2,674.6	1,824.6
<b>Total Expenditure (Commitment)</b>	<b>269,496.1</b>	<b>233,778.8</b>
Compensation	76,203.2	78,970.1
Goods & Services	6,671.1	6,089.6
Grants to Other Govt. units	54,566.6	57,719.7
Capex	32,661.6	20,235.3
Interest Payment	59,866.1	49,891.1
<b>Overall Balance (Commitment)</b>	<b>(39,546.3)</b>	<b>(13,856.3)</b>
<b>Primary Balance (Commitment)</b>	<b>20,319.8</b>	<b>36,034.8</b>

#### C. Price Developments

Indicator	Feb-25	Feb-26	2025/26 Trend
	Y-o-Y Percent (%) Change		
Headline	23.1	3.3	
Food	28.1	2.4	
Non-Food	18.8	4.0	
Local	25.1	4.5	
Imported	18.5	0.6	
Core(1)-less Energy	22.4	4.6*	
Core(2)-less Energy, Utilities & Volatile Food*	17.5	5.5*	

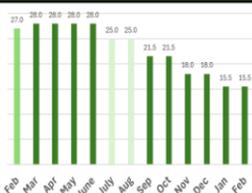
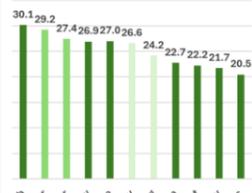
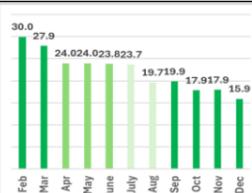
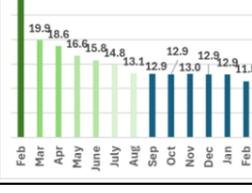
\*Core inflation data is for December 2025

Headline inflation has dropped for the fourteenth consecutive time from 23.8 percent in December 2024 to 3.3 percent in February 2026, the lowest since the rebasing in 2021 and further below the lower band of the Central Bank's target medium-term inflation target of 8.0±2 percent.

The decline was broad-based, reflecting in food (2.4 percent) and non-food (4.0 percent) inflation. The disinflation has been on account of notable factors including ongoing fiscal consolidation efforts, maintenance of appropriate monetary policy stance, decline in ex-pump petroleum prices, first-round effect of reduction in VAT, lower food prices and base effect.

The easing inflationary pressures saw policy rates cut by 900 basis points last year and a further 250 basis points cut in January 2026 to 15.5 percent, the lowest since March 2022. This indicates that headline inflation is well anchored and broadly expected to be within the medium-term target, barring potential spillover risks.

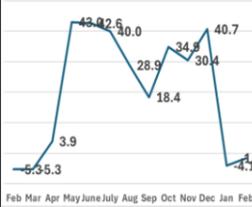
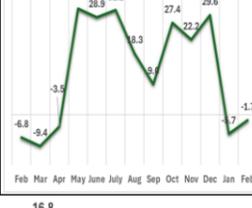
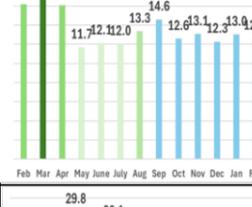
#### D. Money Market Rates

Indicator	Feb-25	Feb-26	2025 Trend
	Percent (%)		
Monetary Policy Rate	27.0	15.5	
Average Lending Rate*	30.1	20.5*	
Reference Rate*	30.0	15.9*	
91-day T-bill	26.9	9.0	
182-day T-bill	27.7	10.8	
364-day T-bill	28.9	11.5	

\*Data as of December 2025

#### E. Exchange Rate Performance

The Cedi strengthened against all the major trading currencies in 2025 on the back of improved reserve accumulation, providing buffers for the local currency, and remained relatively stable in the first two months of 2026. The currency's strong performance reflected prudent monetary and fiscal policy, effective liquidity management, significant reserve buildup and favourable global conditions. Year-to-February 2026, the Cedi recorded a marginal depreciation of 1.7 percent, 1.5 percent and 2.4 percent against the Dollar, Pound & Euro respectively, compared to a depreciation of 5.3 percent, 6.8 percent and 6.2 percent in the same period of 2025.

Indicator	Feb-25	Feb-26	2025 Trend
	End-Period		
	YTD Percent (%) Change		
USD/GHC	15.3	10.6	
Year-to-date app(+)/depr(-)	-5.3	-1.6	
GBP/GHC	19.6	14.4	
Year-to-date app(+)/depr(-)	-6.8	-1.7	
EUR/GHC	16.2	12.6	
Year-to-date app(+)/depr(-)	-6.2	-2.0	

#### F. External Sector Performance and Commodity Prices

On the External front, 2025 ended with a provisional trade and current account surplus of US\$13.7 billion and US\$9.1 billion respectively, up from US\$3.8 billion and US\$1.5 billion in 2024. This development was driven by significant increase in gold export receipts (103.4 percent y-o-y increase), improved private transfers, and marginal decline in the services and income payments. These culminated in a provisional balance of payments surplus of US\$4.0 billion compared to US\$1.5 billion in 2024.

Gross International Reserves (GIR-including encumbered assets) increased to US\$13.8 billion, equivalent to 5.7 months of import cover at end-December 2025, compared to US\$9.1 billion, equivalent to 4.1 months of import cover at end-December 2024.

The decline in gold holdings to 18.6 tonnes at end-December 2025, from 30.5 tonnes a year ago, reflects a deliberate reserve diversification decision by the Central Bank to rebalance its reserve portfolio by converting part of the gold holdings into liquid foreign exchange. This is to ensure that, Ghana's prior gold holdings in reserve of over 40 percent is realigned to that of its regional peers of about 20–25 percent.

Despite the above, the high price of gold on the international market offset the decline in gold reserves volumes, ensuring a much-improved GIR position at end-2025 than a year ago.

