


# 2027 Budget Highlights

## The New Economy, New Ghana, Jobs and Prosperity

November 2026

Kpmg.com/ghana

# Contents


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 01 | Foreword | 03 |
| 02 | Executive Summary | 05 |
| 03 | Pre-Budget Findings | 10 |
| 04 | Global Developments | 15 |
| 05 | Macro Economy | 19 |
| 06 | The New Economy | 26 |
| 07 | Tax & Non-Tax  Revenue Initiatives | 30 |
| 08 | Key Proposed Structural Reforms | 36 |
| 09 | Other Key Initiatives | 41 |
| 10 | Outlook | 46 |




# Glossary

## Abbreviations and acronyms

**24H+:** 24-Hour Economy and Accelerated Export Development Programme

**2G / 4G:** Second-generation / fourth-generation mobile networks

**AfCFTA:** African Continental Free Trade Area

**AI:** Artificial intelligence

**BEPS:** Base Erosion and Profit Shifting

**bn / m:** Billion / million

**BoG:** Bank of Ghana

**CAGD:** Controller and Accountant-General's Department

**CAPEX:** Capital expenditure

**CEO(s):** Chief Executive Officer(s)

**CST:** Communications Service Tax

**DDEP:** Domestic Debt Exchange Programme

**DSA:** Debt Sustainability Analysis

**DTA(s):** Double Taxation Agreement(s)

**DVLA:** Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority

**ECG:** Electricity Company of Ghana

**ECOWAS:** Economic Community of West African States

**EOIR:** Exchange of Information on Request

**EPV:** Employee Payment Voucher

**EUR / GBP:** Euro / British pound sterling

**FX:** Foreign exchange

**GANRAP:** Ghana Accelerated National Reserve Accumulation Policy

**GDP:** Gross Domestic Product

**GH¢ / GHS:** Ghana cedi

**GIIF:** Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund

**GoG:** Government of Ghana

**GoldBod:** Ghana Gold Board

**GRA:** Ghana Revenue Authority

**GRR:** Ghana Reference Rate

**GSS:** Ghana Statistical Service

**GTAI:** Germany Trade & Invest

**H1:** First half of the year

**HR:** Human resources

**IMF:** International Monetary Fund

**ING:** Internationale Nederlanden Groep

**IPEC:** Independent Public Emoluments Commission

**ISTC:** Intercity STC Coaches Limited

**ITAS:** Integrated Tax Administration System

**IWAR:** Interbank Weighted Average Rate

**KPI(s):** Key Performance Indicator(s)

**KPMG:** Klynveld Peat Marwick Goerdeler

**L.I:** Legislative Instrument

**MIIF:** Minerals Income Investment Fund

**MMTL:** Metro Mass Transit Limited

**MoU:** Memorandum of Understanding

**MPR:** Monetary Policy Rate

**MTRS:** Medium-Term Revenue Strategy

**MTTD:** Motor Traffic and Transport Department

**MW / MWh:** Megawatt / megawatt-hour

**NIA:** National Identification Authority

**NRSA:** National Road Safety Authority

**PCI:** Policy Coordination Instrument

**PIN:** Personal Identification Number

**Q1–Q4:** First to fourth quarters of the year

**SDI(s):** Specialised Deposit-Taking Institution(s)

**SIGA:** State Interests and Governance Authority

**SOE(s):** State-Owned Enterprise(s)

**SPV:** Special Purpose Vehicle

**STC:** State Transport Corporation

**UK:** United Kingdom

**UN / UNDP:** United Nations / United Nations Development Programme

**US:** United States

**USD / US$:** United States dollar

**VAT:** Value Added Tax

**WEO:** World Economic Outlook



© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

# Foreword

## The New Economy, New Ghana, Jobs and Prosperity



**Andrew Akoto**

**Country Managing Partner**

KPMG in Ghana

Ghana enters 2027 at an important point in its economic journey. The global environment remains uncertain, shaped by geopolitical tensions, disruptions to energy markets and trade, and tighter financing conditions. Against this backdrop, Ghana's stronger macroeconomic position provides an opportunity to look beyond stabilisation towards the more difficult task of converting stability into competitive production, sustainable jobs and improved living standards without recreating fiscal vulnerabilities.

The starting position is encouraging. Real GDP grew by 6.2% in the first half of 2026, inflation stood at 5.5% in October, gross international reserves reached US$12.7 billion at end-September, while public debt stood at 47.5% of GDP at end-October. Financing conditions have also improved, with the Ghana Reference Rate declining to 10.01% and average commercial bank lending rates to 15.94% as at October 2026. These developments suggest that Ghana has regained a degree of stability and improved fiscal policy space.

The 2027 therefore presents a more consequential question: how should Ghana leverage the stability it has achieved? Government's response is the New Economy, a four-year programme intended to move the country from stability towards production, value addition and employment. Government proposes to invest US$10 billion between 2027 and 2030 across the following pillars:

- macroeconomic stability and affordable finance
- commercial agriculture
- energy infrastructure
- critical minerals value addition
- tourism, culture and creative arts
- textiles and garments
- pharmaceuticals and biomanufacturing
- technology

An amount of GH¢30.0 billion is earmarked for the programme in 2027.

This direction responds to a longstanding structural challenge. Ghana has demonstrated an ability to grow, but that growth has not always translated into sufficient economic transformation or productive employment. The economy remains significantly exposed to commodity cycles and external shocks, while substantial domestic demand continues to be met through imports. Expanding domestic production, strengthening value chains and retaining more value from Ghana's natural resources are therefore important not only for industrialisation, but also for strengthening the economy's resilience.

The ambition, however, places an equally significant premium on execution. The critical test will not simply be how much Ghana invests, but the economic returns generated by that investment. Infrastructure should reduce the cost of doing business; agriculture should connect efficiently to processing and markets; energy investment should deliver more reliable and competitively priced power and value addition should create commercially sustainable industries and jobs.

This must be achieved without compromising the stability that has created the fiscal space for the proposed investment. Government targets real GDP growth of at least 5.2%, non-oil growth of 5.7%, end-year inflation of 8.0%, a primary surplus of 0.5% of GDP and gross international reserves of at least six months of import cover in 2027. Balancing these objectives with an ambitious investment programme will require continued fiscal discipline, rigorous project selection, transparent procurement and strong public financial management.

For the private sector, the enabling environment will be just as important as the investments themselves. Affordable long-term finance, reliable energy, predictable taxation, efficient infrastructure and regulatory certainty will ultimately determine whether improving macroeconomic indicators translate into greater private investment. Government's intention for the private sector to play a role in investment, innovation, production and sustainable employment is therefore critical. Public investment will be most effective where it removes genuine constraints to enterprise and crowds in, rather than substitutes for, private capital.

As Ghana marks seventy years of independence come March 2027, the opportunity is to move the economic conversation decisively from recovery to transformation. The 2027 Statement and Economic Policy sets an ambitious direction towards that objective, but success will ultimately be measured by whether Ghana becomes more productive, competitive and resilient, and whether these gains translate into sustainable businesses, quality jobs and improved livelihoods.

At KPMG in Ghana, we will continue to leverage our annual fora and quarterly Economic Insights to help businesses, policymakers and other stakeholders understand these developments and navigate their implications for Ghana's evolving economy. Ultimately, the success of the budget will depend on disciplined and effective implementation, with a clear focus on translating policy commitments into tangible and measurable economic and social outcomes.



© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.



# 02
# Executive Summary

# Executive Summary: Economic Performance

**6.2%**

Overall GDP growth

H1 2026
Annual target: 4.8%

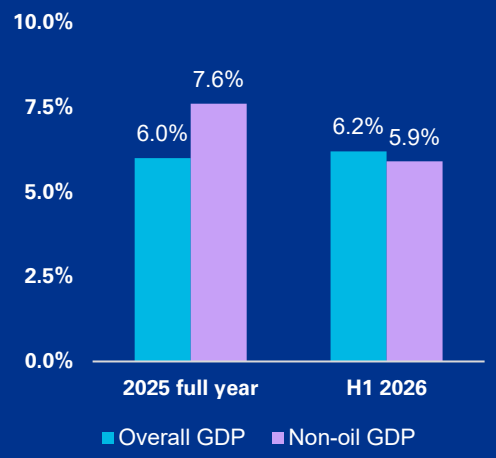
**5.9%**

Non-oil GDP growth

H1 2026
Annual target: 4.9%

## Growth comparison

2025 full-year outturn vs H1 2026




**1.4%**

Primary surplus**, % of GDP

Jan–Oct 2026, commitment basis
Annual target: 1.5%

**4.5 months**

Import cover, September 2026
Minimum target: 3 months

## Overall fiscal deficit

Jan–Oct 2026, % of GDP
Commitment basis**

**1.0%**

Actual

**3.0%**

Target

**5.5%**

Headline inflation
October 2026

Annual target: 8.0%

## Revenue and expenditure performance

Jan–Oct 2026, GH¢ billion

**219.3**
Revenue and grants
3.5% above target

**239.3**
Expenditure
7.6% below target

Source: 2027 Statement and Economic Policy **Balances include discrepancy.



© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

# Executive summary: Targets for 2027

**8.0%**
Year-end headline **Inflation** target for 2027

**5.2%**
**GDP Growth** target for 2027

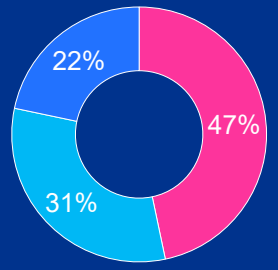
**6.0**
**months**
Import cover target for 2027

## Sectorial Distribution of Nominal GDP, 2027

**Agriculture** (GH¢365.5 bn)

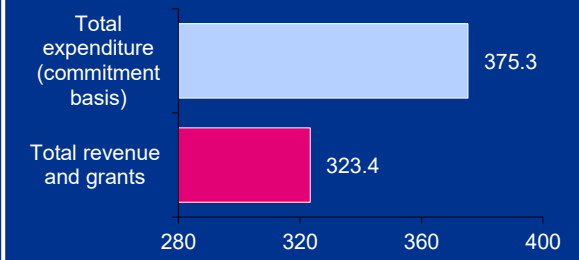
**Industry** (GH¢532.2 bn)

**Services** (GH¢787.6 bn)



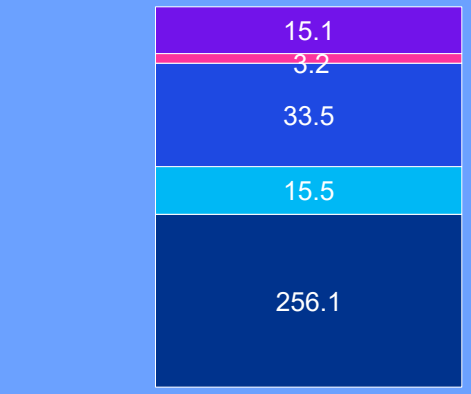

Ghana's nominal GDP at purchasers' value is projected to reach GH¢1,806.1 billion in 2027. Based on value added at basic prices, Services is expected to remain the dominant sector, accounting for about 46.7% of sectoral output, followed by Industry and Agriculture.

## Fiscal Targets for 2027




Government plans to spend GH¢375.3 bn in 2027 against projected revenue of GH¢ 323.4 bn resulting in a projected overall fiscal deficit of 2.9% of GDP (on commitment basis).

## Revenue Breakdown (GH¢323.4 bn)

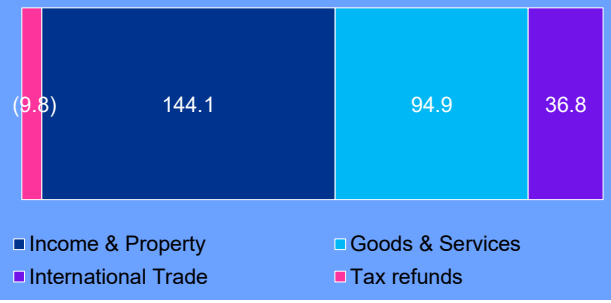



## Targeted Tax Revenue (GH¢ bn)

**GH¢266.04 bn**
Targeted Tax Revenue

## Targeted Tax Revenue Breakdown

GH¢ billion




Source: 2027 Budget Statement


© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

# Tax Revenue Measures

The Minister, in his presentation of the budget statement provided updates on the tax reforms introduced by Government in the 2027 budget statement and outlined new measures to boost both tax and non-tax revenue.

## 2027 Tax Revenue and Administrative Measures

### Tax Incentives & Exemptions under 24-Hour Economy Program

**01 Import Duty and VAT Exemption for Solar Panels and Batteries**
Government will exempt solar panels and batteries from import duties and VAT to lower the cost of solar energy solutions and encourage increased adoption by households and businesses.

**02 Deferred Payment of Import Taxes on Qualifying Machinery and Inputs**
Government will defer import duty, levies and VAT on qualifying machinery and inputs for one year to reduce upfront investment costs and support expanded operations and job creation under the 24-Hour Economy Programme.

**03 Accelerated Depreciation for Qualifying Assets**
Government will introduce accelerated depreciation for qualifying assets over two years to reduce upfront tax costs and stimulate investment under the 24-Hour Economy Programme.

### Tax Administrative Measures

**01 Review of Concessionary Import Duty Rates under Chapter 98**
Government will review Chapter 98 of Ghana's Customs Tariff Schedule to modernise commodity descriptions, tighten eligibility criteria, and strengthen the verification and monitoring of duty concessions.

**02 Review and Consolidation of the Revenue Administration Act, 2016 (Act 915)**
Government will review Act 915 in 2027 to harmonise tax administration procedures, strengthen dispute resolution, and modernise refund and penalty regimes.

**03 Review and Consolidation of the Communications Service Tax Act, 2008 (Act 754)**
Government will consolidate amendments to Act 754 and align the Communications Service Tax framework with broader tax reforms.

**04 Digitalisation of Stamp Duty Administration**
Government will introduce an end-to-end digital framework for Stamp Duty administration, covering electronic submission, assessment, payment and secure digital stamps.

**05 Regulations for Key Tax Legislation**
Government will submit Regulations to Parliament in 2027 to operationalise the new VAT, Customs, Excise and Income Tax laws.

**06 Development of a New Medium-Term Revenue Strategy (2028–2032)**
Government will finalise a new MTRS by July 2027 to guide revenue policy from 2028 to 2032.

**07 Strengthening International Tax Cooperation and Transparency**
Government will deepen international tax cooperation through continued participation in the UN Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation process and Ghana's Global Forum peer review under the Exchange of Information on Request (EOIR) Standard.

**08 Review and Renegotiation of Double Taxation Agreements**
Government will complete its review of Ghana's DTAs and where necessary, renegotiate existing treaties to align with international standards and address treaty abuse and BEPS risks.


© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

# Tax Revenue Measures

## 2027 Tax Revenue and Administrative Measures

### Revenue Assurance Measures

**01 VAT Revenue Assurance through Customs Data Reconciliation**

Government will strengthen VAT assurance through enhanced Customs data reconciliation and matching of import and domestic VAT transactions.

**02 Upgrade of the Publican AI Trade Solution**

Government will upgrade the Publican AI Trade Solution and deploy the Vehicle Management Module to enhance real-time payment validation, revenue reconciliation, risk analysis and vehicle valuation.

### Update on 2026 Revenue Reforms

Government has made significant progress in implementing the major tax revenue reforms announced in the 2026 Budget and Mid-Year Review, with key legislative reforms enacted and implementation measures underway:

- **Customs Reforms:** Government has enacted the Customs Act, 2026 (Act 1179), with implementation expected from 2027.
- **Excise Reforms:** Government has enacted the Excise Act, 2026 (Act 1180), with implementation expected from 2027.
- **Income Tax Reforms:** Government has completed the review of the Income Tax Act, 2015 (Act 896) and submitted drafting instructions for a new Income Tax Bill.
- **VAT Reforms:** Implementation of the Value Added Tax Act, 2025 (Act 1151) commenced in January 2026, introducing a lower effective VAT rate, a harmonised VAT regime and an increased registration threshold of GH¢750,000.


© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

# 03

# Pre-Budget Findings



# Pre-Budget Survey Findings

## Survey insights and priority policy considerations for Ghana's 2027 Budget

The KPMG/UNDP 2027 Pre-Budget Survey was undertaken to obtain views on business conditions, fiscal policy and sustainable development priorities ahead of the national budget. From the survey, we developed a report that assessed operational challenges, investment expectations and recommendations for Government. The findings were presented under two broad themes: (a) Perceptions of the current fiscal policies for 2026 and the business environment; and (b) Priorities for the 2027 Budget.

## Perceptions of 2026 fiscal policies and business environment

### Tax certainty remained limited

About 90% said earlier notice of tax changes would have supported better business planning.

Complex filing requirements, multiple levies and uncertainty around refunds and disputes continued to affect compliance and working capital.

49% of respondents disagreed that the tax system raised enough revenue without overburdening businesses.

### Operating conditions remained challenging

47% of respondents experienced occasional electricity supply interruptions, while only 36% considered supply very or mostly reliable.

Electricity, rent and weak purchasing power continued to pressure businesses, despite 47% reporting improved operating-cost conditions.

About 70% remained confident in their organisations' growth prospects for 2027.

### Finance continued to constrain investment

High interest rates, collateral and documentation requirements remained the main barriers to borrowing and expansion.

Affordable finance, reliable utilities and predictable regulation remained critical to converting business interest into investment.

44% of respondents required suitable incentives and enabling conditions to invest or expand under the 24H+ Economy Programme, while only 32% were ready to do so.

### Confidence in public outcomes remained divided

Confidence in the use of public funds was evenly split: 44% expressed confidence and 44% reported low confidence.

Jobs and youth employment were the leading national priority at 71%, followed by the cost of living at 54%.

About 90% viewed illegal mining as harmful to the business environment, while 68% supported green tax incentives.



© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

# What businesses and citizens want the 2027 Budget to address

- Our survey highlights the issues businesses and citizens want the 2027 Budget to address.
- The findings place employment and the cost of living at the forefront of national priorities, while businesses continue to emphasise competitiveness, job creation and access to finance.

## Respondents' messages for the 2027 Budget




**Recurring words in substantive messages**

Tax, business, funding, infrastructure, employment and fiscal discipline were among the most frequently occurring terms.

## National Priorities

- Jobs/youth employment is the leading national priority. **71%**
- 54% of respondents identify the cost of living as a key national priority. **54%**
- 34% identify electricity supply as an important national priority **34%**
- 22% identify fighting gal amsey as a national priority requiring attention. **22%**

Note: The above should not be read as indifference to environmental harm: 90% perceived illegal mining as harmful to the business environment.

## Business priorities

- 59% identify business growth and competitiveness as a leading business and economic policy priority. **59%**
- 58% identify job creation as a key business and economic policy priority. **58%**
- 36% identify access to finance as an important policy priority. **36%**
- 32% identify infrastructure development as an important policy priority. **32%**


© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

2027 Budget Theme

# The New Economy, New Ghana, Jobs and Prosperity



# Introduction

The 2027 Budget aims to preserve fiscal and debt sustainability while creating room for investment, growth and jobs. Government's six fiscal priorities also seek to protect poor and vulnerable households.

**01 Fiscal discipline**

Maintain a primary surplus of at least 0.5% of GDP on a commitment basis, keeping revenue above non-interest expenditure.

**02 Domestic revenue mobilisation**

Improve tax compliance and administration through technology, continued revenue reforms and effective taxation of digital activity.

**03 Better value from public spending**

Rationalise spending, close expenditure leakages and address operational weaknesses so public funds deliver their intended results.

**04 Protection for vulnerable households**

Safeguard social programmes and improve targeting so support reaches poor and vulnerable people.

**05 Sustainable public debt**

Use prudent borrowing and proactive debt management, supported by transparent reporting, to keep debt sustainable.

**06 Stronger public financial management**

Enforce spending and commitment controls, improve audits and accountability, and prevent the build-up of unpaid bills.

Sources: Ministry of Finance 2027 Budget Statement



© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

# 04

# Global Developments



# Global Economic Developments & Outlook

The global economy has remained resilient despite geopolitical, trade and energy shocks, supported by private-sector adaptation and technology-related investment. However, resilience remains uneven amid persistent geopolitical and commodity-market risks. Global growth is projected to ease from 3.5% in 2025 to 3.1% in 2026, before recovering to 3.4% in 2027, while headline inflation rises to 4.7% in 2026 before easing to 4.1% in 2027

## NORTH AMERICA

- North American growth is expected to edge up from 2.1% in 2025 to 2.2% in 2026, supported by steady US growth of 2.3%. Canada is the notable exception, with growth slowing sharply from 1.9% to 1.1% amid weaker economic momentum and elevated trade uncertainty.
- US activity continues to benefit from resilient domestic demand and strong technology-related investment. However, trade uncertainty and inflationary pressures continue to temper the broader regional growth environment.
- Regional growth is expected to hold at 2.2% in 2027. US growth remains at 2.3%, while Canada strengthens to 1.7%, supporting a more balanced regional expansion.

## EUROPE

- European growth is expected to moderate from 1.6% in 2025 to 1.4% in 2026. Germany records one of the strongest improvements, rising from 0.2% to 1.3% on stronger investment. Ireland records the sharpest deterioration, with growth falling from 8.0% in 2025 to a 1.0% contraction in 2026. The decline largely reflects the reversal of pharmaceutical exports front-loaded ahead of potential US tariffs in 2025, rather than a broad-based weakening of domestic activity.
- Regional activity continues to be constrained by weak productivity, energy-related pressures and intensifying export competition. Stronger investment provides some support, particularly to Germany's recovery.
- European growth is expected to recover to 1.6% in 2027, with euro-area growth returning to 1.2%. Germany and the UK are expected to moderate slightly to 1.1% and 1.2%, respectively.

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

- Sub-Saharan African growth is expected to remain stable at 4.5% in 2025 and 2026. Nigeria strengthens from 4.0% to 4.2%, while South Africa remains subdued, easing from 1.1% to 1.0%.
- Growth is being supported by favourable export receipts and the benefits of earlier macroeconomic reforms in several economies. However, high interest burdens, limited reserves and declining external assistance continue to constrain policy space.
- Regional growth is projected to hold at 4.5% in 2027. Nigeria edges higher to 4.3%, while South Africa recovers modestly to 1.3% as structural reforms gradually support activity.

## MIDDLE EAST, CENTRAL & EMERGING ASIA

- Middle East and Central Asia growth is expected to shift sharply from 3.7% in 2025 to -0.3% in 2026, while Emerging and Developing Asia moderates from 5.6% to 5.1%. The divergence is particularly pronounced in Saudi Arabia, which moves from 4.6% growth to a 3.3% contraction, while China moderates from 5.0% to 4.5%.
- Conflict-related disruptions to energy production and trade routes weigh heavily on the Middle East. Emerging and Central Asia prove more resilient, supported by domestic demand, trade adaptation and continued investment.
- In 2027, Middle East and Central Asia is projected to rebound sharply from -0.3% to 6.3%, while Emerging and Developing Asia moderates from 5.1% to 4.9%. Saudi Arabia rebounds to 7.9%, while China moderates to 4.0% and India remains robust at 7.0%.

Sources: IMF World Economic Outlook October 2026, Vision 2030, GTAI, ThinkBusinessAfrica


© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

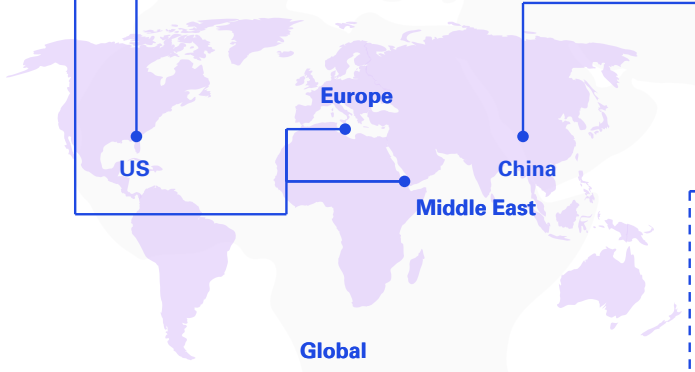
# The global economic outlook: Key global risks in 2027

The 2027 operating environment will be shaped by the interaction of persistent geopolitical tensions, constrained fiscal capacity, accelerating AI adoption, changing workforce expectations and continued energy-system disruption. While global growth is projected to improve to 3.4% in 2027, the outlook remains exposed to conflict escalation, trade fragmentation, technology-market corrections and uneven policy responses.

**Geopolitical Fragmentation**
Ongoing conflicts in Europe and the Middle East will continue to disrupt energy markets, trade routes and investment flows in 2027. Even where tensions ease, sanctions, higher defence spending and strategic trade corridors will require businesses to factor geopolitical exposure into market and supply-chain decisions.

**US–China Strategic and Technology Rivalry**
US–China competition is expanding beyond trade into AI, semiconductors, critical minerals and advanced manufacturing. Export controls, investment restrictions and industrial incentives may further reshape technology and supply chains, requiring businesses to reassess partnerships and market exposure.

**Fiscal Constraints Narrow Governments' Policy Space**
Governments enter 2027 with limited fiscal headroom as infrastructure, defence, energy and social spending pressures remain high. Higher debt-servicing costs will increase the need to prioritise expenditure and mobilise revenue, while limiting governments' capacity to respond to further shocks.




**AI Productivity and Returns**
Following significant AI investment, attention will shift towards measurable productivity and earnings gains. Adoption is expected to broaden beyond major technology firms, while weaker-than-expected returns could increase scrutiny of technology expenditure and valuations.

**Energy Security and Transition**
Energy security and decarbonisation are increasingly interconnected as geopolitical disruption exposes vulnerabilities in global energy supply and trade routes. Governments and businesses will accelerate investment in renewables, grids, storage and diversified energy sources, while balancing affordability and reliability.

**Trade and Supply-Chain Reconfiguration**
Tariffs, export controls and industrial policies are reshaping global trade as governments prioritise economic security and domestic production. Businesses will continue diversifying suppliers and regionalising production, strengthening resilience but potentially raising costs and reducing efficiency.

**Workforce and Skills Transformation**
AI adoption and wider digitalisation will reshape workforce structures and skills requirements in 2027. Demand for AI, data, digital and analytical capabilities will rise as businesses automate selected activities, redesign processes and redeploy talent into higher-value roles.

Economic Political Tech Social Environmental

Sources: IMF, World Geopolitics, Global Guardian, ING

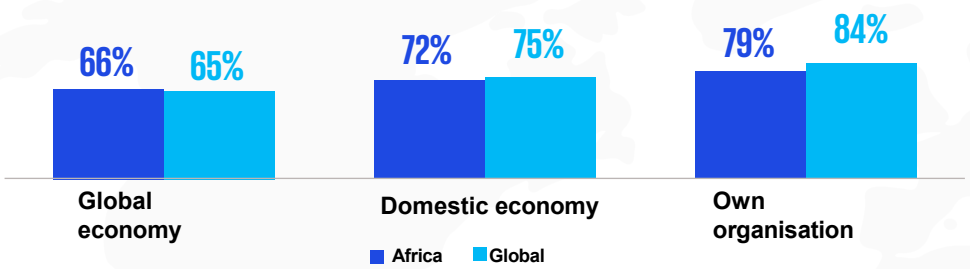

© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

# Economic outlook: African CEOs

## Confidence holds, but execution will shape the next phase of growth

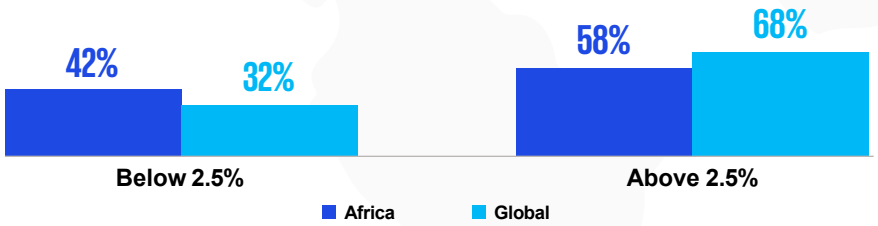
African CEOs remain confident in their growth prospects, even as a complex operating environment places greater demands on resilience, productivity and capital discipline.

### CEO confidence in growth prospects over the next three years

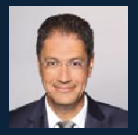



Recent performance provides grounds for optimism: 86 percent of African CEOs reported revenue growth in their latest financial year. Yet expectations are more restrained. The challenge is to convert revenue momentum into stronger earnings through productivity, cost discipline and selective investment.

### Expected annual earnings growth over the next three years




The next phase of growth in Africa will not be defined by how fast organisations expand, but by how effectively they build resilience, deploy capital and translate growth opportunities into sustainable earnings."



**Mustapha Oussedrat**
Partner and Head of
Francophone Africa Region

The contrast between recent revenue performance and future earnings expectations is a defining feature of the outlook. While African CEOs remain optimistic about growth, their more measured earnings expectations point to the importance of operational efficiency, effective cost management and investments that deliver measurable returns. These priorities will be critical to sustaining business performance amid economic uncertainty.

## Resilience is now central to the growth agenda

### Top 3 threats to organisational growth over the next three years

**Africa**

- 31% **Cybersecurity and data security**
- 31% **Supply-chain resilience**
- 27% **AI integration into operating models and workflows**

**Global**

- 31% **Cybersecurity and data security**
- 28% **Global economic uncertainty**
- 26% **Geopolitical instability**

Investment priorities broadly reflect the key risks identified by CEOs, with investment levels exceeding reported threat perceptions. While 31 percent identify cybersecurity and data security as a threat to growth, 45 percent are increasing investment in cybersecurity and digital-risk resilience. Similarly, 27 percent cite AI integration as a growth threat, while 31 percent are increasing investment in integrating AI into operations. These are different survey measures, but together they illustrate how leaders are seeking to move from exposure to operational preparedness.

## Growth from the core

Organic growth is the leading operational priority for 18 percent of African CEOs, compared with 8 percent globally. Rather than relying solely on expansion, African businesses are prioritising stronger core operations, closer customer relationships and technology-enabled efficiency.

These choices point towards a practical model of growth: protect the operating base, strengthen customer economics and invest selectively in the capabilities that can improve margins. Cybersecurity, regulatory preparedness and reliable supply chains are not merely defensive expenditures; they help protect service continuity, access to markets and the confidence of customers and counterparties.

For boards, the challenge is to connect investment to measurable commercial outcomes. Capital allocation will need to distinguish initiatives that improve the resilience of existing operations from those that create incremental growth, while recognising that both may be essential to sustained performance.


© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

# 05

# Macro Economy



# Summary of Economic Performance

The economy maintained strong momentum in 2026, with first-half GDP growth exceeding the full-year target. Inflation remained in single digits in October, the primary balance stayed in surplus, and external reserves remained above the minimum import-cover target.

| Indicators | 2025 Outturn | 2026 Targets | 2026 End of October Outturn | 2026 Revised Targets |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Overall GDP Growth Rate | 6.0% | 4.8% | 6.2%* | 4.8% |
| Non-Oil GDP Growth Rate | 7.6% | 4.9% | 5.9%* | 4.9% |
| End of Period Headline Inflation Rate | 5.4% | 8% ±2 | 5.5% | 8% ±2 |
| Overall fiscal deficit (% of GDP) (commitment basis) | 7.9% | 2.2% | 1.0% | 3.0% |
| Primary Surplus (% of GDP) (commitment basis) | 2.5% | 1.5% | 1.4% | 1.5% |
| Import cover | 5.7 months | 3 months | 4.5 months** | 3 months |

*Half year ( Jan – June 2026) | **September 2026

Sources: 2027 Budget Statement and Economic Policy


© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

# Fiscal Developments

Revenue and grants totalled GH¢219.3bn in January–October 2026, 3.5% above target. Total expenditure before discrepancy was GH¢239.3bn, 7.6% below target. The commitment deficit, including discrepancy, was 1.0% of GDP.

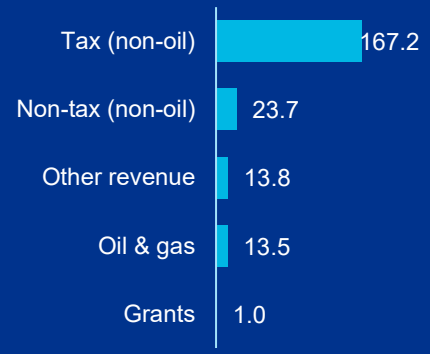
## Revenue & grants

**219.3**
GH¢ billion

13.7% of GDP

**3.5% above target**

Revenue breakdown, GH¢ bn



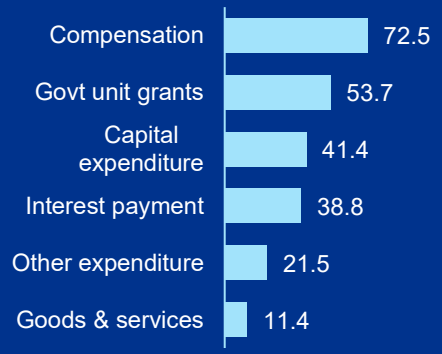

## Expenditure

**239.3**
GH¢ billion

15.0% of GDP

**7.6% below target**

Components*, GH¢ bn




## Actual overall fiscal deficit**

**1.0%**
of GDP

**GH¢15.8 bn**

Primary surplus**

**1.4% of GDP**

## Target overall fiscal deficit**

**3.0%**
of GDP

**GH¢47.3 bn**

Actual vs target
GH¢ billion



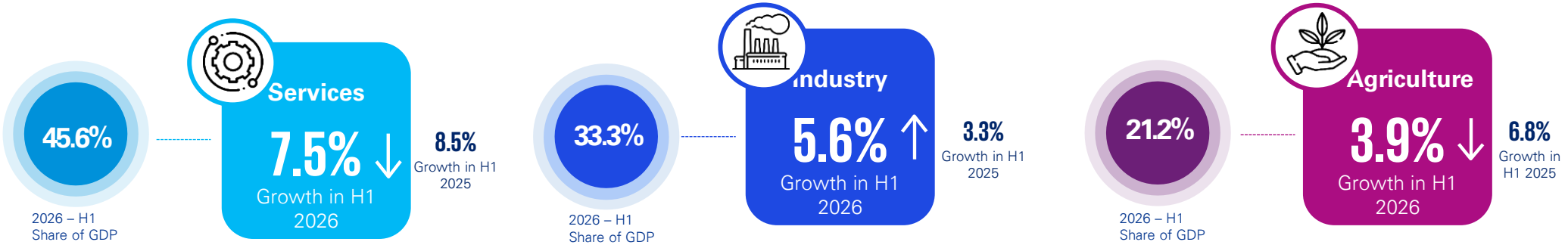

**Provisional January–October 2026. **Commitment balances include the GH¢4.2bn discrepancy.*
*Source: 2027 Budget Statement and Economic Policy.*



© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

# Sectoral performance snapshot

Ghana's economy recorded GDP growth of 6.2% for H1 2026, reflecting sustained economic expansion, with the services sector leading growth at 7.5%, followed by industry at 5.6% and agriculture at 3.9%. Strong performances in the information and communication, oil and gas, forestry and logging subsectors supported sectoral growth. Government's industrial transformation and agricultural modernisation initiatives are expected to strengthen productive capacity and support inclusive and sustainable economic growth.




## Services

The services sector remained the primary driver of economic growth, growing by 7.5% in H1 2026, compared to 8.5% in 2025. Growth was supported by strong performances in Information and Communication (28.1%), Transport and Storage (13.9%), Trade and Repairs (7.9%), and Finance and Insurance (4.5%). However, Accommodation and Food recorded a contraction of 12.7%, alongside declines in Real Estate, Education, and Public Administration.

According to the 2027 budget, growth in the services sector is expected to be supported by Government's planned US$300 million investment in a National Artificial Intelligence Centre and the upgrade of rural 2G networks to reliable 4G connectivity. These initiatives, alongside measures to improve access to affordable finance and support digital adoption by businesses, are expected to strengthen connectivity, innovation and productivity, while creating new opportunities for investment and employment.

## Industry

The industry sector recorded an improved performance, expanding by 5.6% in H1 2026, compared to 3.3% in H1 2025. Growth was driven by a strong performance in Oil and Gas (14.0%), followed by Mining and Quarrying (6.6%), Manufacturing (6.3%), Electricity (5.7%) and Construction (2.9%). However, Water and Sewerage contracted by 2.1%.

Industry growth is expected to be supported by Government's New Economy Programme, including US$2.0 billion for energy infrastructure, US$1.5 billion for critical minerals value addition, and US$1.0 billion each for textiles and garments and pharmaceutical and biomanufacturing. These investments are expected to strengthen energy supply, expand local manufacturing and processing capacity, and accelerate domestic value addition.

## Agriculture

The agricultural sector grew by 3.9% in H1 2026, compared to 6.8% in the corresponding period of 2025. Growth was supported by positive performances in forestry (9.8%), livestock (5.8%), crops (5.0%) and cocoa (4.2%). However, these gains were partly offset by a significant contraction of 22.5% in the fishing subsector.

Growth in agriculture is expected to be supported by Government's US$3.0 billion Commercial Agriculture programme, targeting eight value chains including rice, poultry, aquaculture, oil palm, vegetables and cocoa value addition. Key interventions include rice development hubs, expanded aquaculture and fisheries infrastructure, 100,000 hectares of new oil palm production and the US$1.0 billion Pwalugu Multipurpose Dam to support irrigation and year-round production.

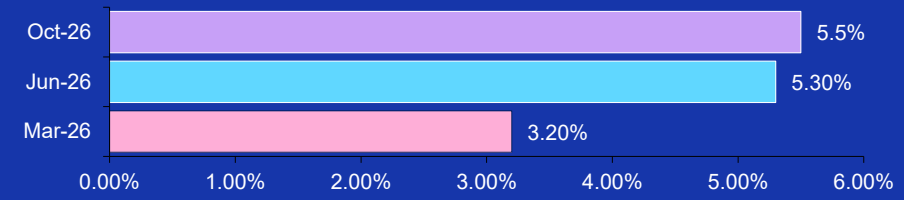
Source: 2027 Budget Statement, Ghana Statistical Services (GSS)


© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

# Monetary Sector

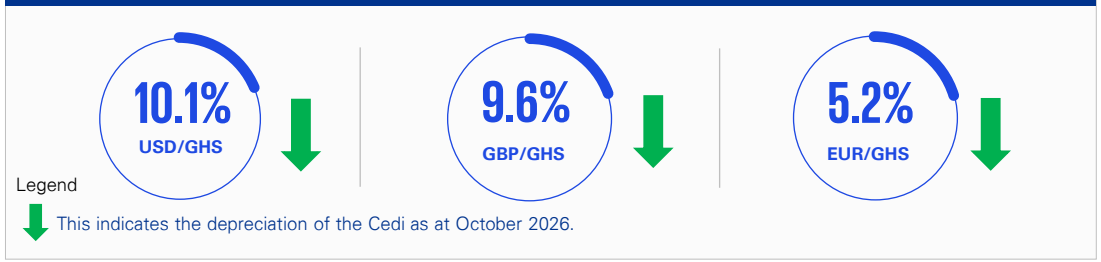
## Inflation

Inflation declined to 3.2% in March 2026, supported by a relatively stable exchange rate, sustained fiscal discipline and prudent monetary policy. However, inflationary pressures resurfaced from April, rising to 5.3% in June and further to 5.5% in October 2026 driven largely by base effects, utility tariff adjustments and higher international crude oil prices, which increased domestic fuel and transportation costs. Improved food supply during the harvest season helped moderate some of these pressures.




## Currency depreciation

The Ghanaian Cedi recorded a depreciation of 10.1% against the US Dollar, 9.6% against the British Pound and 5.2% against the Euro as at end-October 2026. Exchange-rate movements during 2026 were largely influenced by elevated global energy prices and increased foreign-exchange demand to finance energy imports, which placed depreciation pressures on the cedi.




## Monetary Sector Developments

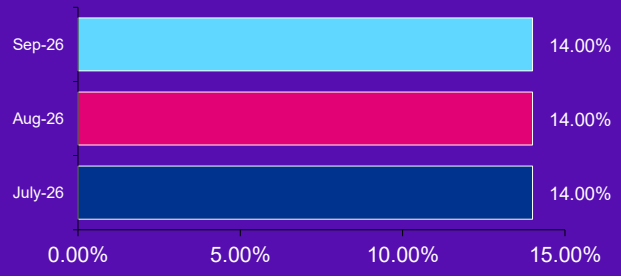
- According to the 2027 budget statement, monetary policy is expected to remain appropriately tight and data-driven to keep inflation within the 8±2% target band.
- Liquidity management will be strengthened through the 7-day BoG bill to moderate liquidity injections and keep money supply aligned with the disinflation path.
- The implementation of GANRAP, together with the sustained trade surplus, is expected to support stronger reserve accumulation, while growth in reserve money will be driven by higher net foreign assets in line with IMF-PCI quantitative targets.
- Private-sector credit is expected to strengthen, supported by declining inflation and interest rates and improved banking-sector fundamentals.

Sources: 2027 Budget Statement, Bank of Ghana, Ghana Statistical Service

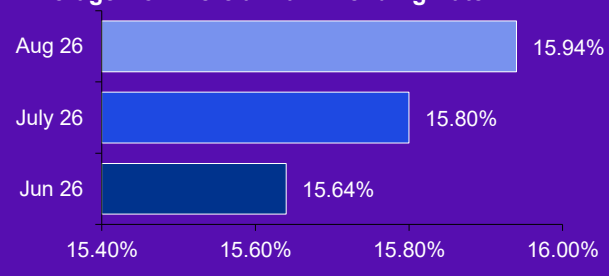
## Interest Rates

Interest rates declined in 2026, reflecting the Bank of Ghana's cumulative monetary policy easing in response to moderating inflation and improved macroeconomic conditions. The Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) fell to 14.0% in September 2026, from 21.5% in September 2025, while the Interbank Weighted Average Rate (IWAR) declined from 23.1% to 10.2% over the same period. Similarly, the average commercial bank lending rate eased to 15.9% in October 2026, from 22.2% in October 2025, supported by lower money market rates and Government's efforts to reduce bond yields. These developments have improved financing conditions for businesses and households, supporting private-sector credit growth and productive economic activity.

### Monetary Policy Rate




### Average Commercial Bank Lending Rate





© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

# Public debt dynamics

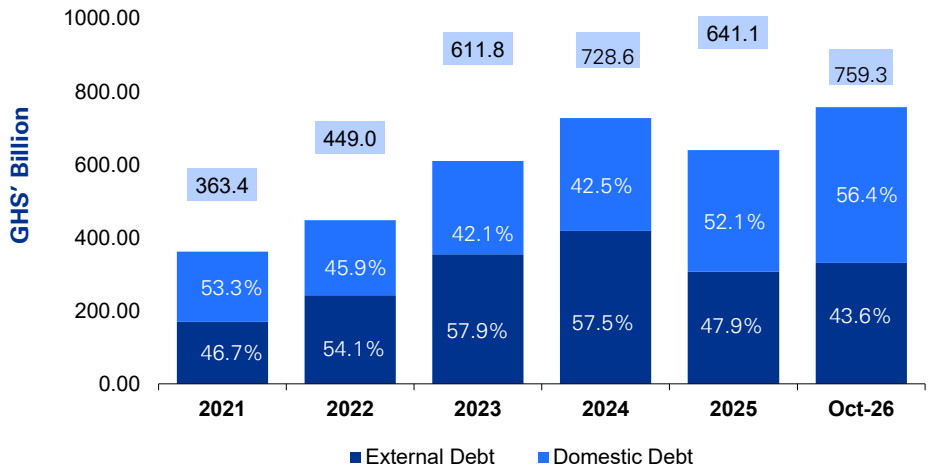
Ghana's 2027 Budget shows that the country's debt position remains stable, although significant repayment obligations for 2027 will test the durability of debt management framework, anchored on the fiscal consolidation achieved in 2025 and sustained through 2026. As at end-October 2026, provisional total public debt stood at GH¢759.3 billion (US$65.3 billion), up from GH¢641.1 billion (US$61.3 billion) at end-2025. Although the debt-to-GDP ratio rose to 47.5% from 44.7% at end of 2025, it remains well below the 61.6% recorded at end of 2024 and the ECOWAS convergence ceiling of 70%.

The 18.4% increase in the debt stock was driven mainly by domestic debt, which rose by 28.2% to GH¢427.9 billion, while external debt increased by 7.8% to GH¢331.4 billion. Domestic debt now accounts for 56.4% of total public debt (external: 43.6%), consistent with Government's strategy to reduce external exposure and limit exchange rate valuation effects. Lower Treasury bill rates kept interest payments in October 2026 at GH¢38.8 billion, 24.7% below target. The 2026 Debt Sustainability Analysis rates Ghana's risk of external and overall debt distress as moderate, supporting rating upgrades by Fitch ('B') and Moody's ('B3') in 2026.

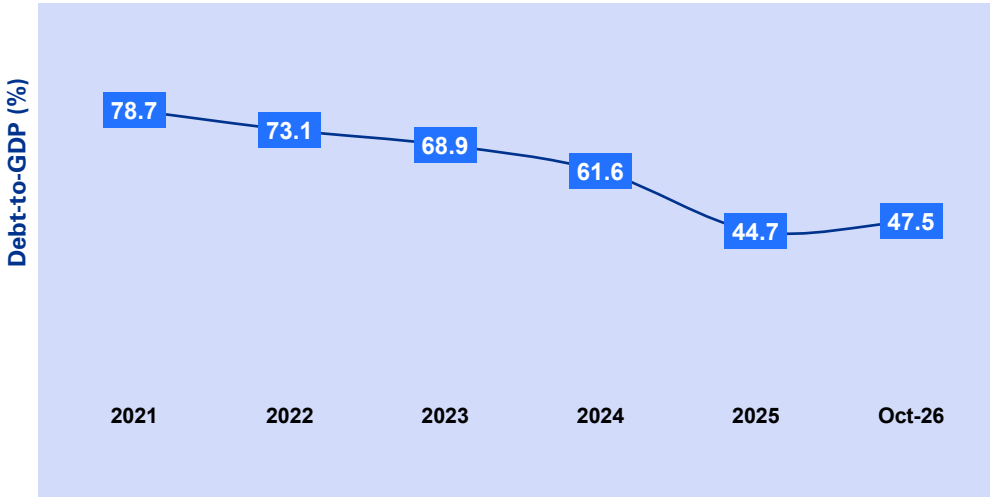
Government has remained current on its restructured obligations, paying GH¢10.8 billion to DDEP bondholders in August 2026 (GH¢41.36 billion since 2025) and US$700 million to Eurobond holders in July 2026 (US$2.1 billion since 2025). Bilateral restructuring agreements have been signed with 16 of 24 official creditor countries, with four more expected by end-December 2026, alongside four commercial debt agreements.

The key test lies in 2027, when about GH¢53 billion of DDEP obligations and US$1.17 billion of Eurobond payments fall due. The Cedi Sinking Fund held GH¢29 billion as at 11 November 2026, enough to cover the February 2027 principal (now offered for early redemption), while the US Dollar Sinking Fund is projected to reach about US$600 million by December 2026. Sustaining monthly Sinking Fund transfers (7% of non-oil tax revenue), lengthening the domestic maturity profile and keeping debt near the 45% of GDP anchor will be critical as the deficit widens to 2.9% of GDP in 2027.

## Trends in the public debt stock



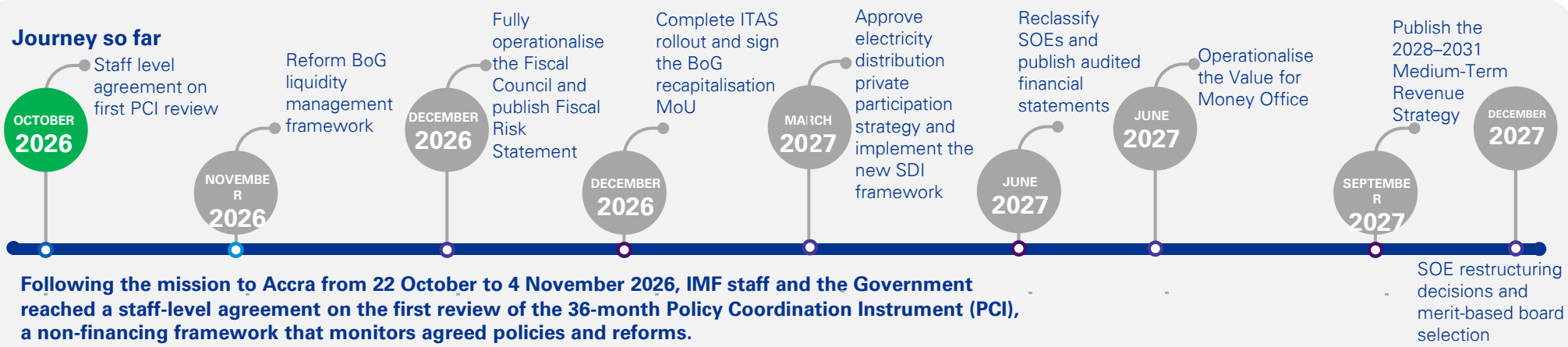

## Trends in public debt-to-GDP ratio




Source: 2027 Budget Statement


© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

# Update on Ghana's IMF Policy Coordination Instrument




**Following the mission to Accra from 22 October to 4 November 2026, IMF staff and the Government reached a staff-level agreement on the first review of the 36-month Policy Coordination Instrument (PCI), a non-financing framework that monitors agreed policies and reforms.**

The review, described as broadly satisfactory, assessed progress against the PCI's key targets as outlined below:

- **Fiscal**: The PCI targets a primary surplus of 1.5% in 2026, easing to 0.5% in 2027 while preserving the 45%-of-GDP debt anchor by 2034. The primary surplus is on track to meet the end-year target, and the 2027 budget is built on the 0.5% target.
- **Monetary and reserves:** Inflation is monitored against the 8±2% target band, and reserves against a goal of six months of import cover by end-2029. Inflation remains below the target band but reserves declined in recent months. The authorities responded by moving FX intermediation to GoldBod and applying a higher gold sale requirement for large-scale miners.
- **Debt sustainability:** Targets cap new external borrowing and set limits on external arrears and new collateralised debt. The GoG has responded by introducing a sinking fund, funded by earmarking 7% of non-oil tax revenue aimed at managing the 2027-28 domestic bond maturities.
- **Structural reforms:** The Fiscal Strategy Document has been published, the new Cocoa Board Act has been approved by Parliament, quarterly electricity tariff adjustments continued, and the customs and excise legislation review has been completed ahead of schedule. However, the publication of the audit of ECG's collection accounts is delayed.

**What next?**

The PCI does not involve new IMF disbursements but continues to provide a reform-focused framework with semi-annual reviews and quantitative tests at end-December and end-June.

The eight outstanding reforms under the PCI include:

- Reforming the BoG's liquidity management framework
- Operationalising the Fiscal Council
- Preparing the Fiscal Risk Statement
- Completing the ITAS rollout
- Publishing the delayed audit of ECG's collection accounts
- Strengthening SOE oversight
- Adopting the Conduct of Public Officers Bill
- Publishing the second National Ethics and Anti-Corruption Action Plan

Sources: Ministry of Finance 2027 Budget Statement, IMF Website


© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.


06
The New
Economy

# New Economy: objective and rationale

## Background

Government views the improved macroeconomic stability as an opportunity to move beyond recovery and address the structural weaknesses that have constrained Ghana's longer-term economic transformation.

Ghana's growth remains dependent on commodities, imported production inputs and limited domestic processing, while unemployment remains elevated.

Government has introduced The New Economy: New Ghana, Jobs and Prosperity, a four-year programme spanning 2027 to 2030 which seeks to use the fiscal space created by improved macroeconomic conditions to strengthen productive capacity.

The programme's eight pillars are designed to function as an integrated production system, linking affordable finance, agriculture, energy, value addition, manufacturing, services and technology.

## New Economy Programme Financing

Government plans to invest **US$10 billion** between 2027 and 2030, with GH¢30 billion, equivalent to 1.5% of GDP, allocated in 2027. The investment will be undertaken within the fiscal framework, with public funds focused on strategic assets and public goods that strengthen productive capacity, expand businesses, increase exports and create jobs.

To preserve macroeconomic stability and ensure accountability, projects will undergo appraisal and value-for-money assessment, with all commitments budgeted, authorised and transparently reported.

## Objectives

**The New Economy seeks to:**

- Preserve macroeconomic stability and fiscal and debt sustainability, while creating the conditions required for productive investment.
- Accelerate inclusive and sustainable economic growth, with real GDP growth targeted at a minimum of 5.2% in 2027 and approximately 8% by 2030.
- Transform and diversify the productive base by expanding domestic production, strengthening value chains and increasing local processing and value addition.
- Create decent and sustainable employment, with unemployment targeted to decline below 8% by 2030.
- Strengthen Ghana's export capacity and reduce avoidable import dependence by developing competitive domestic industries capable of serving local, regional and international markets.
- Improve access to affordable, long-term finance and mobilise private investment, with the private sector positioned as the principal driver of investment, innovation, production and sustainable employment.
- Improve incomes, livelihoods and community development, ensuring that economic growth delivers broader improvements in quality of life.


© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

# New Economy Pillars

**US$10bn**
Planned investment, 2027–2030

**GH¢30bn**
2027 allocation, 1.5% of GDP

**~8%**
Real GDP growth target by 2030

**<8%**
Unemployment target by 2030

## 01 Macroeconomic stability and affordable finance

Government aims to keep inflation and borrowing costs below 10%, debt near 45% of GDP (Ghana's economic output) and a primary surplus of at least 0.5% of GDP. It plans to expand long-term business loans and guarantees to reduce lenders' risk.

## 02 Commercial agriculture — US$3bn

Government plans to increase local production and processing of rice, sugar, poultry, maize and soya for animal feed, farmed fish, oil palm, vegetables and cocoa. It will link farms to storage, processors and buyers to improve food supply and reduce imports.

## 03 Energy infrastructure — US$2bn

Government plans to add 1,450 megawatts (MW) of fuel-powered generation, 600 MW of solar power and batteries storing 2,000 megawatt-hours (MWh) of electricity, aiming to improve transmission and provide reliable power for local businesses.

## 04 Critical minerals value addition — US$1.5bn

Government plans to support processing of manganese, bauxite, lithium and gold in Ghana. It aims to retain more earnings locally and create manufacturing jobs beyond mineral extraction.

## 05 Tourism, culture and creative arts — US$1bn

Government plans to attract year-round visitors through heritage sites, conferences and travel for medical treatment. It aims to develop culture and creative businesses alongside tourism to support services and jobs.

## 06 Textiles and garments — US$1bn

Government plans to upgrade textile mills and clothing factories and create dedicated production areas. It aims to help manufacturers reach global fashion markets and create local jobs.

## 07 Pharmaceuticals and biomanufacturing — US$1bn

Government plans to establish medicine production facilities, including products made through biological processes. It aims to meet 60% to 80% of Ghana's essential medicine needs locally by 2030 and reduce imports.

## 08 Technology economy — US$300m

Government plans to establish a National Artificial Intelligence (AI) Centre and upgrade rural mobile networks from 2G to 4G. It aims to improve access to faster mobile internet and develop Ghana's technology sector.


© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

Document Classification: KPMG Public

# The New Economy: KPMG Point of View

The New Economy's ambitions for stronger production, exports and jobs will depend on how its eight pillars are financed and implemented. Government should prioritise the conditions that allow these investments to deliver lasting benefits, while managing fiscal and execution risks. The recommendations below address those conditions across the programme, beginning with the spending discipline needed to protect macroeconomic stability.

## 01 Clear accountability

- Assign a lead ministry and accountable officer to each Pillar.
- Use one cross-government delivery team to resolve dependencies and align the New Economy with Big Push, Feed Ghana and the 24-Hour Economy.

## 02 Projects ready for investment

- Approve projects only after feasibility, value-for-money and environmental reviews.
- Prioritise ready projects that remove binding production constraints.
- Commission independent audits and value-for-money reviews to assess performance against established KPIs.

## 03 Affordable, predictable funding

- Publish annual pillar budgets and a multiyear cash plan and release funds against verified milestones.
- Protect essential services and disclose borrowing and SPV liabilities.
- Tie business support to investment and jobs.

## 04 Independent checks and correction

- Publish quarterly spending, milestones and net additional jobs, alongside exports, import substitution and unit costs.
- Correct or stop projects that miss agreed performance tests.

## 05 Integrated delivery across the eight pillars

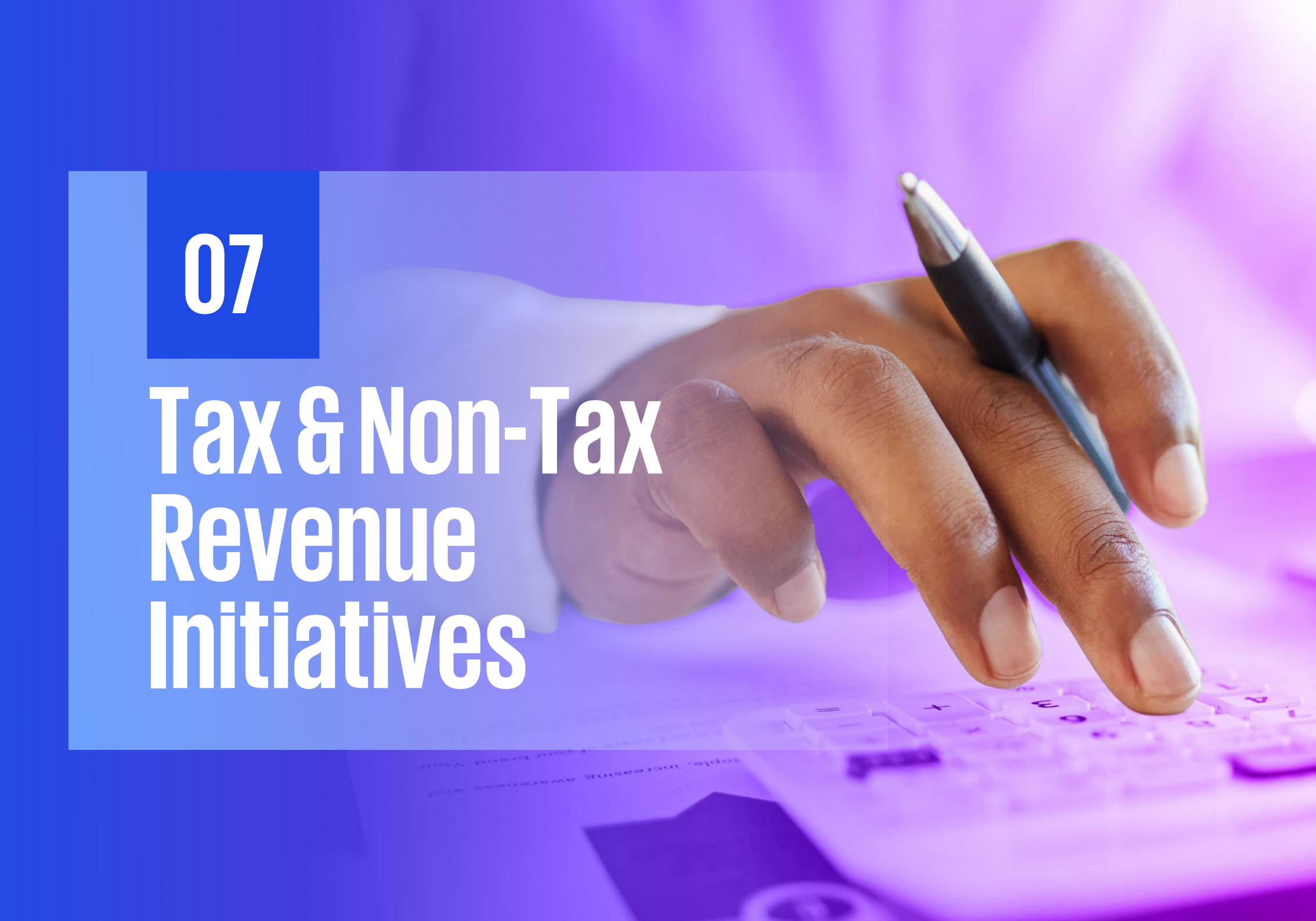
The links between agriculture, energy, processing and transport create opportunities for greater economic returns, but delays in one area could leave investments elsewhere underutilised.

- Agricultural investments need dependable feedstock and buyers;
- the Western minerals corridor needs power, processing and transport to become operational together;
- textile enclaves need production standards and repeat orders beyond projected public demand;
- and pharmaceutical hubs need approved products, committed manufacturers and reliable purchasing arrangements.
- An integrated project pipeline should therefore, coordinate these dependencies and prioritise projects with credible demand and positive economic returns.


© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

07

# Tax & Non-Tax Revenue Initiatives



# Proposed Tax Initiatives & Revenue Measures

## 01 Tax Incentives & Exemptions under the 24-Hour Economy Program

### Import Duty and VAT Exemptions for Solar Panels and Batteries

To promote investment under the 24-Hour Economy Program, Government will exempt solar panels and batteries from import duties and VAT. The policy is expected to enhance the affordability of clean energy solutions and accelerate solar energy adoption among households and businesses.

### Deferred Payment of Import Taxes on Qualifying Machinery and Inputs

Government will defer the payment of import duty, levies and VAT on qualifying machinery and inputs for one year for enterprises participating in the 24-Hour Economy Program. The full amount of the deferred taxes will become payable in the following year. This policy aims to ease short-term cash-flow and financing pressures, enabling participating businesses to invest in the equipment needed to run extra shifts and create more jobs.

### Accelerated Depreciation for Qualifying Assets

Government will introduce accelerated depreciation, allowing participating enterprises in the 24-Hour Economy program to deduct the full cost of qualifying assets for tax purposes over two years. The incentive is expected to reduce the initial tax burden associated with capital investment and encourage businesses to invest in productive assets required to expand operations under the 24-Hour Economy Program.

*Access to the incentives on the machinery and assets will be subject to the enterprise entering into a Performance Agreement with binding commitments on job creation, additional investment and tax compliance, as well as adopting the 1-3-3 shift system.*

## Our Point of View

- The exemption should lower the cost of solar and battery systems, support wider renewable energy adoption. Effective implementation will however require clear eligibility and product specifications, robust customs verification and monitoring to prevent abuse, while ensuring that the tax savings translate into lower prices for end-users.
- For businesses operating under the 24-Hour Economy Program, improved access to affordable solar and battery systems will reduce dependence on the national grid, lower energy costs and provide greater reliability for extended business operations. This exemption initiative will also support Ghana's transition towards cleaner energy.
- The one-year tax deferral will provide immediate cash-flow relief for businesses participating in the 24-Hour Economy Programme, allowing funds that would otherwise be tied up in import taxes to be invested in machinery, production capacity and additional shifts. This will encourage business expansion and job creation. However, since the taxes are deferred rather than waived, participating businesses will need to carefully manage their cash flows to meet the full tax obligation when it becomes due in the following year.
- Accelerated depreciation will improve the cash-flow position of participating businesses by allowing capital investment costs to be recovered more quickly for tax purposes. This should make investment in machinery and productive assets more attractive and support business expansion under the 24-Hour Economy Programme.


© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

# Proposed Tax Initiatives & Revenue Measures

## 02 Tax Administrative Measures

### Review and Consolidation of the Revenue Administration Act (Act 915)

Government will undertake a comprehensive review of Act 915 in 2027, following the completion of the review of the substantive tax laws to harmonise tax administration procedures, strengthen tax dispute resolution, modernise refund and penalty regimes, and enhance tax certainty. The reforms are expected to deliver more efficient, transparent and predictable tax administration, strengthen voluntary compliance and support sustainable domestic revenue mobilisation.

### Review and Consolidation of the Communications Service Tax Act (Act 754)

Government will undertake a comprehensive review of Act 754 in 2027, consolidating all amendments since 2008 into a single law and aligning the Communication Service Tax framework with broader tax reforms. The review is expected to eliminate cascading and double taxation, modernise the tax base for the digital economy, promote digital inclusion and improve the efficiency of revenue mobilisation.

### Digitisation and New Framework for Stamp Duty Administration

Government proposes to digitalise the administration of Stamp Duty end to end, enabling electronic submission of instruments, digital assessment and payment, and the introduction of secure digital stamps. The reform is expected to reduce compliance time and costs, improve transparency and real-time visibility of chargeable transactions, minimise revenue leakage and strengthen Stamp Duty revenue mobilitsaion.

### Development and Promulgation of Regulations for Key Tax Legislation.

Government will, in 2027, submit Regulations to Parliament for approval to give full practical effect to the new VAT, Customs, Excise and Income Tax laws, completing the modernisation of Ghana's tax legislative framework. The Regulations are expected to provide greater clarity on the operational application of the tax laws, enhance certainty for taxpayers and support consistent and effective tax administration.

## Our Point of View

- The proposed review and consolidation of the Revenue Administration Act, 2016 (Act 915) provides an opportunity to strengthen Ghana's tax administration framework and address procedural inconsistencies arising from changes to the substantive tax laws. Ultimately, the effectiveness of the reform will depend on achieving an appropriate balance between strengthening revenue collection and protecting taxpayers' rights.
- The proposed review should modernise the Communications Service Tax framework, improve tax certainty and address cascading or double taxation while supporting digital inclusion. To achieve these objectives effectively, the review should be supported by broad stakeholder consultation, revenue impact assessment and clear alignment with VAT and other tax reforms to minimise overlaps.
- End-to-end digitalisation of Stamp Duty administration will significantly improve compliance by making the process faster and more convenient for taxpayers. However, the success of the reform will depend on the reliability of the digital platform and its integration with other relevant government systems to ensure that the process does not create additional compliance bottlenecks.
- The introduction of supporting Regulations should help close the gap between tax legislation and its practical implementation, particularly where provisions of the new laws may be open to interpretation. Clear operational rules will reduce uncertainty and disputes between taxpayers and the tax authorities, while promoting more consistent treatment of similar transactions.


© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

# Proposed Tax Initiatives & Revenue Measures

## 02 Tax Administrative Measures [Cont.]

### Development of a New Medium-Term Revenue Strategy (2028–2032)

Government will finalise a new Medium-Term Revenue Strategy (MTRS) by July 2027 to guide revenue policy from 2028 to 2032.The new MTRS is expected to provide a coherent framework for revenue reforms, strengthen domestic revenue mobilisation and support sustainable fiscal management.

### International Tax Cooperation and Transparency Initiatives

Government has identified strengthening international tax transparency and cooperation as a key strategy for boosting domestic revenue mobilisation. In line with this the following are the ongoing initiatives:

- **Participation in UN process for a Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation:** Government will continue to actively participate in the development of the UN Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation, working with the Africa Group and other like-minded countries to advance a fairer allocation of taxing rights and strengthen Ghana's ability to protect its tax base.
- **In-depth Peer Review under EOIR Standard (Global Forum):** Ghana is undergoing a Global Forum Peer Review of its implementation of the Exchange of Information on Request (EOIR) Standard to strengthen the legal, regulatory and administrative framework for tax information exchange. This is in line with the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters.

### Review and Renegotiation of Double Taxation Agreements (DTAs)

Government will complete its assessment of Ghana's Double Taxation Agreements (DTAs) and, where necessary, renegotiate existing treaties to align with minimum international standards and address treaty abuse and Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS). The initiative is expected to protect Ghana's tax base, enhance tax certainty and support sustainable domestic revenue mobilisation.

## Our Point of View

- A well-designed Medium-Term Revenue Strategy will provide greater predictability in Ghana's tax policy direction allowing businesses to plan investment and tax obligations with greater certainty. This strategy should prioritise broadening the tax base, improving compliance and strengthening tax administration rather than relying heavily on new taxes or higher rates for already compliant taxpayers.
- Greater international tax cooperation will strengthen Ghana's ability to identify and address cross-border tax avoidance, profit shifting and offshore non-compliance.
  Improved access to tax information from other jurisdictions should also enhance the GRA's capacity to verify taxpayers' offshore activities and protect Ghana's tax base. However, stronger information exchange should be supported by robust data protection, confidentiality safeguards and adequate technical capacity to ensure that information obtained is effectively used for tax enforcement.
- Renegotiating older treaties will provide Ghana with a fairer allocation of taxing rights while maintaining sufficient certainty for genuine foreign investors.
  However, the process should carefully balance revenue protection with Ghana's investment competitiveness, as less favourable treaty terms could affect the attractiveness of Ghana as an investment destination.


© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

# Proposed Tax Initiatives & Revenue Measures

## 02 Tax Administrative Measures [Cont.]

### Review of Concessionary Import Duty Rates under Chapter 98 of Customs Tariff Schedule

Government will undertake a comprehensive review of Chapter 98 of Ghana's Customs Tariff Schedule. The review intends to modernise commodity descriptions, tighten eligibility criteria, and strengthen verification and monitoring of customs duty concessions on raw materials, machinery and industrial inputs. This reform will reduce abuse and revenue leakage, enhance legal clarity and customs controls, and ensure that concessions are strictly targeted at genuine industrial activity that drives local production, attracts investment, and creates sustainable jobs.

## 03 Revenue Assurance Measures

### VAT Revenue Assurance through Customs Data Reconciliation

Government will roll out an enhanced VAT Assurance and Customs Data Reconciliation exercise to ensure consistency between service charges, clearance facilitation, transfers of goods in bond and input VAT claims on sales in the domestic market. This tighter data matching will curb tax evasion, strengthen domestic VAT compliance, and boost revenue collection.

### Upgrade of the Publican AI Trade Solution

Government will upgrade the Publican AI Trade Solution and roll out the Vehicle Management Module to strengthen real-time payment validation, revenue reconciliation, risk analysis and vehicle valuation. The initiatives are expected to curb revenue leakages and undervaluation, enhance transparency and strengthen public revenue mobilisation.

## Our Point of View

- The review should strengthen revenue protection by improving the targeting and oversight of customs concessions while preserving support for genuine industrial activity. Effective implementation will require clear and objective eligibility criteria, risk-based verification and post-clearance controls, adequate transitional arrangements, and safeguards against administrative delays or inconsistent application. This guidelines will ensure unintended adverse consequences such as increase production costs could be avoided.
- Linking Customs and VAT data will improve the GRA's ability to detect inconsistencies in VAT declarations and input tax claims, reducing opportunities for underreporting and fraudulent claims. This should strengthen VAT compliance and revenue collection, although accurate data matching will be critical to avoid unnecessary disputes with compliant taxpayers.
- The upgrade of publican AI will strengthen revenue assurance at the ports by improving the accuracy of vehicle valuations, payment verification and risk detection. Greater use of real-time data and AI-driven analysis will also reduce undervaluation, and revenue leakages provided the system applies transparent and consistent valuation criteria.


© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

# Proposed Tax Initiatives & Revenue Measures

## 04 Update on 2026 Revenue Reforms

Government proposed and set into motion major tax revenue reforms in the 2026 main and mid-year review budgets. The following highlights progress made in implementing the proposed reforms:

**Customs Reforms:** Government has enacted the Customs Act, 2026 (Act 1179), following Presidential assent, with implementation expected to commence in 2027. The Act is expected to strengthen customs oversight to curb under-declaration and diversion, reduce discretion and revenue leakages and digitalise customs operations to improve compliance and efficiency.

**Excise Reforms:** Government has passed the Excise Act, 2026 (Act 1180), which has received Presidential assent and will be implemented from 2027. The implementation is expected to reform excise duty framework on alcoholic beverages including a hybrid system for wines and beverages, strengthen compliance through digital registration and tracking and support local production through targeted incentives and exemptions.

**Income Tax Reforms:** Government has completed a comprehensive review of the Income Tax Act, 2015 (Act 896) with very extensive consultative with key stakeholders. The Ministry of Finance has now submitted drafting instructions to the Office of the Attorney-General and Ministry of Justice for the drafting of a new Income Tax Bill. The new Act is expected to strengthen the legal framework for income taxation, improve tax administration, enhance compliance, protect the tax base, reduce revenue leakages and mobilise additional domestic resources to support Government's development priorities.

**VAT Reforms:** Government commenced implementation of the Value Added Tax Act, 2025 (Act 1151) in January 2026, delivering a reduced effective VAT rate and a single harmonised VAT regime. The higher VAT registration threshold of GH¢750,000 has relieved thousands of micro and small enterprises of the obligation to register, easing compliance burdens and supporting business growth. Government has however observed some persistent VAT non-compliance patterns, and in response, the GRA has launched the following measures: National VAT Awareness and Compliance Campaign, compliance visits, invigilation exercises, risk-based audits and data-driven assessments, to improve compliance.

## Our Point of View

- The progress made on these tax reforms signals a broader shift towards a simpler, more digital and compliance-driven tax system.
  The Customs and Excise reforms will strengthen revenue protection through improved monitoring, digitalisation and reduced opportunities for undervaluation and leakages while targeted incentives will support local production.
  The Income Tax review also presents an opportunity to simplify the tax framework, close existing loopholes and improve certainty for taxpayers.
  For VAT, the higher registration threshold will reduce the compliance burden on smaller businesses, while increased enforcement will improve collections from businesses that remain within the VAT net.


© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.



08

# Key Proposed Structural Reforms

# Key structural initiatives

## 01 Natural Resource Revenue Management Act

The Government plans to introduce a Natural Resource Revenue Management Act to replace the existing Petroleum Revenue Management Act. The current law covers oil revenues only. The proposed legislation will bring revenues from oil, gold, lithium, bauxite and all other extractive resources under one clear and accountable framework, benefiting present and future generations.

The Government reports that oil and mineral royalties have already funded Ghana's first expressway, the Accra–Kumasi Expressway.

Building on this experience, the Government will direct natural resource revenues towards major national infrastructure projects under the new framework.

## Our Point of View

The introduction of a unified framework for managing revenues from Ghana's petroleum and other mineral resources provides an opportunity to establish a comprehensive framework for managing Ghana's extractive resource revenues. This could strengthen transparency, accountability and long-term fiscal planning, particularly as Ghana seeks to derive greater value from its diverse natural resource endowment.

If appropriately targeted, such investment could help address Ghana's infrastructure deficit, improve economic productivity and generate benefits beyond the period in which the underlying natural resources are extracted.

Directing part of Ghana's natural resource revenues to major infrastructure projects could support investment in productive national assets. However, the proposed law should clearly define the portion available for infrastructure and protect allocations for fiscal stabilisation, savings for future generations and other statutory purposes. This will help balance current infrastructure needs with the need to manage commodity revenue volatility and preserve Ghana's resource wealth for future generations.

Importantly, infrastructure projects financed from natural resource revenues should be subjected to rigorous economic and financial appraisal, procurement controls and value-for-money assessments before funding is committed. This would help ensure that the reform does not merely change the destination of resource revenues but establishes a framework capable of converting Ghana's exhaustible natural wealth into sustainable national wealth.


© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

Document Classification: KPMG Public

# Key structural initiatives

## 02 Ghana Sovereign Wealth Fund

According to the government, Ghana's mineral wealth and strategic public assets offer a foundation for lasting prosperity. However, fragmented investment arrangements have constrained strategic coordination, efficient asset management and long-term planning.

To address these constraints, the Government plans to merge the Minerals Income Investment Fund (MIIF) and the Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund (GIIF) to establish the Ghana Sovereign Wealth Fund. The merger aims to generate greater and more sustainable value from Ghana's mineral wealth and strategic public assets.

The proposed fund will consolidate and strengthen the management and investment of Ghana's mineral income. Its mandate will include improving investment origination and coordination, increasing investment returns and providing financing for transformative projects.

The Government identifies the 24-Hour Economy and Accelerated Export Development Programme as a private sector-led initiative. Hence, the Ghana Sovereign Wealth Fund will serve as the equity partner for projects under the 24-Hour Economy and Accelerated Export Development Programme. Through these activities, the Government expects the Ghana Sovereign Wealth Fund to strengthen the impact of the 24-Hour Economy and Accelerated Export Development Programme.

## Our Point of View

The proposed Ghana Sovereign Wealth Fund provides a more coordinated framework for managing Ghana's natural resource revenues and strategic public investments, while creating greater scale to mobilise private capital for transformative projects.

The consolidation of MIIF and GIIF may also help reduce duplication and strengthen investment origination and long-term asset management. However, institutional consolidation alone will not guarantee better investment outcomes.

The effectiveness of the Fund will depend on the strength of its governance, independence, transparency and investment discipline. Government should clearly define the Fund's mandate, investment objectives, risk appetite, governance structure and performance benchmarks, while ensuring that investment decisions are commercially sound and protected from short-term political considerations.

The proposed role of the Fund as an equity partner in the 24-Hour Economy and Accelerated Export Development Programme will help crowd in private capital. However, this role should be carefully structured to avoid the Fund becoming a source of quasi-fiscal financing for Government programmes. The legislation establishing the Fund should therefore clearly define the extent to which its resources may be used to support the national budget, including explicit conditions and triggers for such support, limits on withdrawals and clear timelines for payouts.

Ultimately, the reform provides an opportunity to convert Ghana's finite natural resource wealth into productive, income-generating assets for current and future generations.


© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

# Key structural initiatives

## 06 Integration of the Government of Ghana Payroll System with the National Identification Authority Database

The Controller and Accountant-General's Department (CAGD), in collaboration with the National Identification Authority (NIA), has completed the integration of the Government of Ghana Payroll System with the NIA Database. The Government positions this integration as part of its commitment to protecting the integrity of the public payroll and eliminating fraud associated with salary payments. The CAGD and NIA are working towards rolling out the integration and introducing an employee self-verification system in 2027, building on the completed integration of the two systems.

The integration aims to strengthen verification of public sector employees' identities by enabling checks of their payroll records against the national identity database. Verification will use the Ghana Card Personal Identification Number (PIN) and biometric authentication, with secure electronic data exchange and appropriate audit trails supporting the process. The agencies have already completed a successful integration test in the live environment. Once fully operational, the integration will strengthen the Government's ability to identify duplicate or inconsistent identity records and detect impersonation. It will also reduce the risk of salary payments to individuals whose identities the verification process cannot satisfactorily establish.

The integration will provide additional assurance alongside existing payroll controls, including Employee Payment Voucher (EPV) validation. Employers and the CAGD will retain responsibility for confirming each employee's appointment and eligibility, including continued entitlement to salary. Identity verification will supplement these responsibilities without transferring or removing them.

The planned employee self-verification system will also allow employees and pensioners to initiate and complete identity verification remotely, without necessarily visiting an office. The Government expects this approach to improve convenience and compliance while supporting periodic validation of employee identities across the public service.

## Our Point of View

- Integrating the systems could improve payroll assurance, although the quality of HR records will influence the outcome. Continued checks of employees' entitlement to pay will remain necessary.
- Ghana Card verification establishes identity. The Budget does not explicitly describe checks on payment amounts, leaving separate controls to address inflated allowances, incorrect grading and payments to former employees or staff who have died.
- The reform requires behavioural change alongside technology integration. Successful implementation will depend on employee and manager buy-in, clear officer accountability and consistent communication
- Employee self-verification, employees and pensioners assume greater responsibility for maintaining accurate, current Ghana Card and payroll records. Differences between these records could delay the processing of salaries and pensions.
- From onboarding through ongoing data maintenance, institutions should reinforce employee data governance and payroll controls. Assigning clear responsibilities to HR, payroll teams and employees, together with defined escalation routes, should support prompt resolution of verification issues.
- Government could extend payroll validation to the Births and Deaths Registry to flag registered deaths, and to the Public Services Commission and employing institutions to verify employment status and approved grades. Reconciliation with applicable Fair Wages and Salaries Commission pay structures and CAGD payroll records could strengthen checks on salaries and allowances. Secure data sharing and clear exception-resolution processes would remain essential to protect legitimate employees.


© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

# Key structural initiatives

## 07 Transition to the Independent Public Emoluments Commission (IPEC)

The Government identifies fragmented allowances, special salary arrangements and institutional exemptions as sources of pay disparities under the 2010 Single Spine Pay Policy. Limited independence of the Fair Wages and Salaries Commission has compounded fiscal pressures and industrial tensions. President Mahama has announced its transition to IPEC during 2027–2028 to independently regulate public pay and strengthen fiscal discipline.

The transition comprises four phases. Phase One will introduce the IPEC Bill in 2027, covering public institutions and State-Owned Enterprises. Phase Two will pursue constitutional amendments to protect IPEC's independence beyond individual governments.

Phase Three will involve a national referendum, subject to constitutional requirements, on extending IPEC's coverage to Article 71 Office Holders, including the President, Ministers, Members of Parliament and Justices of the Superior Courts.

Phase Four will establish a National Public Sector Emoluments Policy, a National Negotiations Policy, a Performance-Based Pay Policy and an allowances and benefits framework. These will standardise pay determination, support evidence-based negotiations and link remuneration to results.

During the transition, the Government will restrain new allowances, special salary structures and conditions-of-service reviews that could undermine reform. Existing lawful obligations and established negotiations will continue, without a wage freeze.

State-Owned Enterprise Boards will retain responsibility for remuneration proposals within a transparent national framework reflecting their financial and market differences. IPEC will collaborate with the State Interests and Governance Authority (SIGA).

The Government seeks stakeholder support, including Organised Labour, for a fair, transparent and affordable pay system that reflects productivity, living costs and institutional performance while improving public value and industrial harmony.

## Our Point of View

- The establishment of IPEC represents a fundamental shift in how public-sector remuneration is governed, moving towards a more centralised and consistent framework for determining pay, allowances and benefits. If effectively implemented, this could help address long-standing disparities and strengthen the link between remuneration decisions and Government's broader fiscal objectives.
- IPEC also may presents implementation risk. A centralised remuneration framework could become overly rigid if it does not adequately recognise the different labour-market realities and skill requirements of public institutions
- Performance-based pay, while positive in principle, may also be difficult to implement fairly where performance management systems, job evaluation, KPIs and reliable workforce data are weak. An improvement in staff performance and evaluation systems will be a key dependency to a successful implementation of this initiative.
- The transition of IPEC should be treated as a broader public-sector reward transformation programme rather than simply an institutional restructuring exercise. It should begin with a comprehensive review of jobs, grades, salaries, allowances, benefits and existing pay disparities across the public sector, supported by reliable payroll and workforce data. A clear job architecture and job evaluation framework should underpin remuneration, while performance-based pay should be introduced gradually after credible performance management systems and measurable KPIs are established. Most importantly, maintenance of a structured engagement with organised labour and affected institutions throughout the transition is critical so that IPEC achieves the intended balance between internal equity, external competitiveness, performance and fiscal sustainability.


© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.



09

# Other Key Initiatives

# Other Sector Initiatives

## 01 Financial Sector

### ❑ Bank Recapitalisation and Monitoring

Government has fully recapitalised National Investment Bank, Agricultural Development Bank and Consolidated Bank Ghana to restore their financial strength and support compliance with the Bank of Ghana's capital requirements. In 2027, Government will introduce a framework to monitor these institutions' performance, profitability and sustainability.

### ❑ Women's Development Bank

Government has capitalised the Women's Development Bank with GH¢400 million and plans to make the Bank fully operational in 2027.

### ❑ Financial Inclusion and Development

In 2027, Government will also advance implementation of the National Financial Inclusion and Development Strategy (2027-2032) to expand access to appropriate financial services, particularly for women entrepreneurs and underserved groups.

## Our Point of View

Effective delivery of these financial sector initiatives could support financial stability and make credit more accessible, with potential gains for investment and employment.

Recapitalising banks could reinforce confidence and their ability to lend. The Women's Development Bank and financial inclusion strategy could extend financing to businesses and households with limited access, while wider use of financial services could encourage savings and reduce transaction costs.

As part of their recapitalisation, National Investment Bank, Agricultural Development Bank and Consolidated Bank Ghana could pursue strategic partnerships with fintechs to leverage their digital and cashless capabilities, accelerate technology-led transformation and position the banks to compete effectively in an increasingly digital banking environment.

As part of the recapitalisation process, there exists the opportunity to collaborate with existing fintechs to drive innovation and accelerate the development of digital financial solutions.

Sustained economic growth and a lower requirement for further government funding depend on sound governance, careful lending practices and effective oversight.


© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

# Other Sector Initiatives

## 02 Trade and Industry Sector

### ❑ Cottage Industry Development and Regional Industrialisation

Government plans to establish three garment factories in the Bono East, Central and Eastern Regions through private-sector partnerships, with the factories expected to create approximately 27,000 direct jobs. In 2027, Government will also promote regional industrialisation by supporting cottage industries across selected value chains including shea, cashew, rice, cassava, oil palm, fruits, fish and local textiles. In addition, Government plans to equip 20 processing units across the country to provide training to approximately 1,000 young people and facilitate the formal registration of 300 enterprise groups.

### ❑ Revitalisation of Strategic Industrial Enterprises

Government is pursuing strategic private-sector investment to revitalise the Akosombo Industrial Company, Komenda Sugar Factory, Northern Star Tomato Company and Volta Star Textiles. The initiative seeks to restore the companies to full-scale production, safeguard existing and potential employment, enhance operational efficiency and secure sustainable value for the State.

### ❑ AfCFTA, Trade Facilitation and Domestic Industry Protection

Government plans to deepen Ghana's participation in the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) by certifying 100 exporters under the Rules of Origin, placing 20 companies under the Guided Trade Initiative and pursuing mutual-recognition arrangements with regional partners, while targeting a 15% reduction in cargo clearance times alongside enhanced action by the Ghana International Trade Commission to address dumping and other unfair trade practices. Government will also operationalise the Ghana Accreditation Service to strengthen the accreditation of laboratories and relevant personnel and support improved quality standards.

## Our Point of View

.

These initiatives have the potential to broaden Ghana's industrial base by integrating large-scale garment manufacturing with cottage industries, thereby promoting domestic value addition, rural enterprise development, reduced post-harvest losses and employment opportunities. However, the long-term sustainability of these interventions will depend on adequate financing, reliable access to raw materials, effective capacity building, market access and strong linkages with established value chains.

Private investment could help revive productive assets without placing the entire financing burden on government. To maximise the benefits, the selection of strategic investors should prioritise financial capacity, relevant industry expertise, credible investment commitments and sustainable business models. This will be important to ensure that the revived enterprises operate competitively and reduce the need for continued government financial support.

These initiatives could strengthen Ghana's trade ecosystem by expanding market access, reducing cargo-clearance times and logistics costs, enhancing quality standards, and protecting domestic industries from unfair trade practices. Effective implementation will be critical to enabling Ghanaian businesses to compete on price, quality, volume and delivery while translating AfCFTA participation into higher exports, stronger domestic production and sustainable employment.


© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

# Other Sector Initiatives

## 03 Transportation Sector

### ❑ Accra-Kumasi Expressway Development

Government is progressing the construction of the 198.7-kilometre, six-lane Accra–Kumasi Expressway, with approximately US$3 billion secured from petroleum revenues and mineral royalties. The project is currently estimated at US$2.98 billion, over US$1 billion below the initial estimate, with procurement subject to competitive tendering and value-for-money assessments.

### ❑ Construction of Accra Orbital Expressway

Government intends to apply the projected savings of over US$1 billion from the Accra–Kumasi Expressway towards the construction of the Accra Orbital Expressway. Feasibility studies, engineering designs, costing, and environmental and social assessments are underway, while preparatory work on securing the right of way is expected to proceed.

### ❑ Construction of Western Corridor Railway

Government proposes to construct the Western Corridor Railway from Takoradi through Nsuta and Awaso to Nyinahin, financed from petroleum revenues and mineral royalties without additional borrowing. Petroleum revenues accruing to the Budget and mineral royalties in 2027 and 2028 will be dedicated to the project, while feasibility, engineering design, costing, environmental and social studies, and right-of-way preparations are underway.

### ❑ Digital Traffic Enforcement and Road-Safety Reforms

In 2027, Government will commence nationwide implementation of the Road Traffic Regulations, 2026 (L.I. 2519), covering automated traffic enforcement, enhanced vehicle registration, towing services and regulation of motorcycles, tricycles and quadricycles used commercially. The DVLA will also expand its service network beyond the 28 new stations already established, introduce a more secure vehicle registration system and, together with the National Road Safety Authority (NRSA) and Motor Traffic and Transport Department (MTTD), expand TRAFFITECH and road-safety education.

## Our Point of View

The expressway has the potential to substantially improve connectivity between Ghana's two largest commercial centres and reduce vehicle operating and logistics costs, facilitate domestic and regional trade. The accumulation of funding ahead of construction and the reduction in the estimated project cost provide a foundation for fiscal discipline and efficient project delivery. The key risks will be construction delays, cost escalation and sustainable maintenance once the road becomes operational.

The proposed Accra Orbital Expressway could strengthen connectivity around Accra, ease congestion on key urban corridors and improve the efficiency of freight and passenger movement, with potential benefits for trade, logistics and private-sector productivity. However, timely completion of feasibility studies, right-of-way acquisition and environmental assessments, together with disciplined management of the projected US$1 billion savings, will be critical to translating the initiative into tangible economic benefits.

The railway could unlock Ghana’s bauxite and manganese resources, reduce mineral transportation costs and support domestic mineral processing and job creation. Using resource revenues rather than borrowing could also limit additional public debt, although effective cost control and timely execution will be critical to achieving value for money.

The nationwide rollout of the Road Traffic Regulations, TRAFFITECH and enhanced vehicle registration systems should improve road safety, regulatory compliance and efficiency within Ghana’s transport sector. Effective enforcement, transparent penalty administration, public education and coordination among the relevant agencies will be critical to successful implementation.


© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

# Other Sector Initiatives

## 04 Transportation

### ❑ Public Transport Fleet Renewal

Government is renewing the fleets of Metro Mass Transit Limited (MMTL) and Intercity STC Coaches Limited (ISTC). Of the 300 buses procured for MMTL, 100 have been deployed on high-demand routes, another 100 are undergoing port clearance, and the remaining 100 are expected to be delivered and deployed in the first quarter of 2027. An additional GH¢400 million has also been allocated for high-occupancy buses in 2027.

### ❑ Coastal Water Transport and Freight Logistics

Government is undertaking a feasibility study for a Coastal Water Transport System to diversify transport options and reduce pressure on the road network. It is also developing a Freight Park at Akatekyiwa in the Central Region to improve local and transit trade logistics and provide safe rest and service facilities for truck drivers along the Abidjan–Lagos Corridor.

## Our Point of View

The fleet renewal should expand public transport capacity, improve reliability and ease mobility on high-demand routes but Its long-term impact will depend on effective fleet maintenance and efficient route management to ensure reliable and sustainable public transport services.

The proposed Coastal Water Transport System and Freight Park could diversify Ghana's transport network, ease road congestion and improve freight efficiency along the Abidjan–Lagos Corridor. Successful implementation could lower logistics costs, strengthen regional trade connectivity and enhance Ghana's competitiveness as a transport and logistics hub.


© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

# 10

# Outlook



# Targets for 2027

**Overall GDP growth rate**

5.2%

5.7%

**Non-Oil GDP growth rate**

**Fiscal Deficit (commitment )**

2.9%

8.0%

**End-December Inflation**

**Import Cover**

6.0 months

0.5%

**Primary Surplus**

**Revenue**

GH¢323.4 bn

**Expenditure (commitment basis)**

GH¢375.3 bn

**Overall budget deficit (commitment basis)**

GH¢ 51.9 bn

Sources: 2027 Budget Statement and Economic Policy, Appendix 3A



© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

# Projected Fiscal Outlook for 2027

Non-Oil Tax Revenue remains the dominant source of inflows at GH¢256.1 billion, about 79.2% of total revenue and grants, supported by new non-oil revenue measures expected to yield at least 0.5% of GDP. Oil and gas receipts are projected at GH¢15.5 billion, while grants of GH¢3.2 billion (about 1.0% of total revenue and grants) are entirely project-related.
Primary Expenditure (expenditure excluding interest payments) is projected at GH¢314.4 billion, about 17.4% of GDP. Compensation of Employees amounts to GH¢104.1 billion, about 28% of total expenditure, while interest payments account for about 16%. Capital Expenditure rises to GH¢100.4 billion (5.6% of GDP), about 27% of total spending, signalling a clear pivot to growth-focused investment. Domestically financed capital spending totals GH¢88.4 billion, including GH¢30.0 billion for the New Economy Programme and GH¢27.8 billion for the Big Push, while foreign financed capital projects amount to GH¢12.0 billion.

## Total Revenue & Grants - GH¢323.4 bn (17.9% of GDP)

| | |
|---|---|
| Tax Revenue (non-oil) | GH¢256.1 bn |
| Non-Tax Revenue (non-oil) | GH¢33.5 bn |
| Oil & Gas | GH¢15.5 bn |
| Grants | GH¢3.2 bn |
| Other Revenue | GH¢15.1 bn |

## Total Expenditure - GH¢375.3 bn (20.8% of GDP)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Compensation of Employees | GH¢104.1 bn | 28% of expenditure |
| Interest Payments | GH¢61.0 bn | 16% of expenditure |
| Grants to other Government Agencies | GH¢76.5 bn | 20% of expenditure |
| Use of Goods and Services | GH¢13.7 bn | 4% of expenditure |
| Capital Expenditure | GH¢100.4 bn | 27% of expenditure |
| Other Expenditure (subsidies and social benefits) | GH¢19.6 bn | 5% of expenditure |




Sources: 2027 Budget Statement and Economic Policy, Appendix 3A


© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

# Medium Term Macro-Fiscal Targets

### Economic Growth Outlook

- Government projects real GDP growth of at least 5.2% in 2027 (non-oil: 5.7%), moderating from the 5.7% projected for 2026, and averaging about 5.8% over 2027–2030 against a medium-term floor of 5.0%.
- Services (7.2%), led by Information and Communication (22.4%), remains the main growth engine in 2027. Agriculture is expected to grow by 4.9% despite a projected 5.0% contraction in cocoa output linked to El Niño.
- Industry is projected to slow to 2.3% in 2027, weighed down by declines in oil and gas (-8.0%) and mining (-2.5%), before rebounding sharply to 10.8% in 2030 on a projected 55.1% surge in oil and gas output, which lifts overall growth to 8.0% that year.
- The US$10 billion New Economy Programme (GH¢30 billion, 1.5% of GDP in 2027) is the main lever for the 8% growth ambition by 2030. Its multiplier effects, and the timely delivery of upstream oil investments, will determine whether the back-loaded growth path materialises.

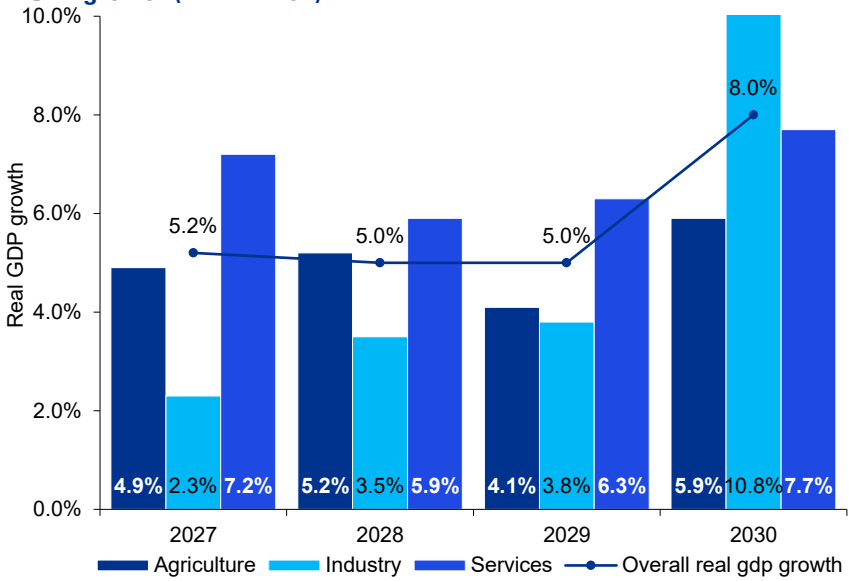
### Price Stability

- The 2027 end-year inflation target of 8.0% sits at the midpoint of the Bank of Ghana's 8±2% band, which is maintained over the medium term.
- With headline inflation at 5.5% in October 2026 and the policy rate down from 21.5% to 14.0% in the year to September 2026, the target allows for some pick-up in prices as credit (up 34.0%) and broad money (up 20.0%) expand and New Economy spending rises.
- Anchoring expectations will require close fiscal-monetary coordination, particularly given the cedi's 10.1% depreciation to end-October 2026 and El Niño-related risks to agricultural output.

### Fiscal Sustainability

- The budget lowers the primary surplus anchor from 1.5% to 0.5% of GDP to create room for the New Economy Programme. The overall deficit (commitment) widens from 2.0% of GDP in 2026 to 2.9% in 2027 and 3.4% by 2030.
- This supports investment but narrows buffers as large DDEP and Eurobond repayments fall due in 2027. Credibility will rest on delivering the revenue measures, avoiding new arrears and keeping debt near 45% of GDP.

**Medium-term: Overall real GDP growth vs. Sectoral real GDP growth (2027 – 2030)**




| Macroeconomic targets for the medium term (2027 – 2030) | |
|---|---|
| **Indicator** | **Target** |
| Overall GDP growth (%) | 5.8% *(average)* |
| Non-Oil GDP growth (%) | 5.6% *(average)* |
| Inflation (%) | 8±2% from 2027 onwards |
| Primary balance | To be in surplus of 0.5% of GDP |
| Gross International Reserves | At least 6 months of import cover |

Sources: 2027 Budget Statement and Economic Policy, Appendix 1C


© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

# Look out for the Ghana Growth Monitor (GGM), KPMG Ghana's upcoming quarterly economic insights publication.

Each edition will assess Ghana's growth trajectory through focused analysis of macroeconomic and fiscal developments, sector performance and key policy changes.

The analysis will translate these developments into practical business and policy implications, enabling business leaders, CFOs, investors, development partners and policymakers to make better-informed decisions on capital allocation, investment timing, programme design and policy implementation.

Ghana Growth Monitor (GGM)



# KPMG Contact




**Andrew Akoto**
Country Managing Partner,
KPMG in Ghana
T: +233 302770454
E: aakoto@kpmg.com





**Kwame Sarpong Barnieh**
Partner, Head of Advisory and
Head of Clients and Markets
KPMG in Ghana
T: +233 302770454
E: ksbarnieh@kpmg.com


**kpmg.com/socialmedia**


The information contained herein is of a general nature and is not intended to address the circumstances of any particular individual or entity. Although we endeavor to provide accurate and timely information, there can be no guarantee that such information is accurate as of the date it is received or that it will continue to be accurate in the future. No one should act on such information without appropriate professional advice after a thorough examination of the particular situation.

The KPMG name and logo are trademarks used under license by the independent member firms of the KPMG global organisation.

© 2026 KPMG a partnership established under Ghanaian law and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.


**Document Classification: KPMG Public**