

PwC Ghana 2025 Budget Digest

At a glance

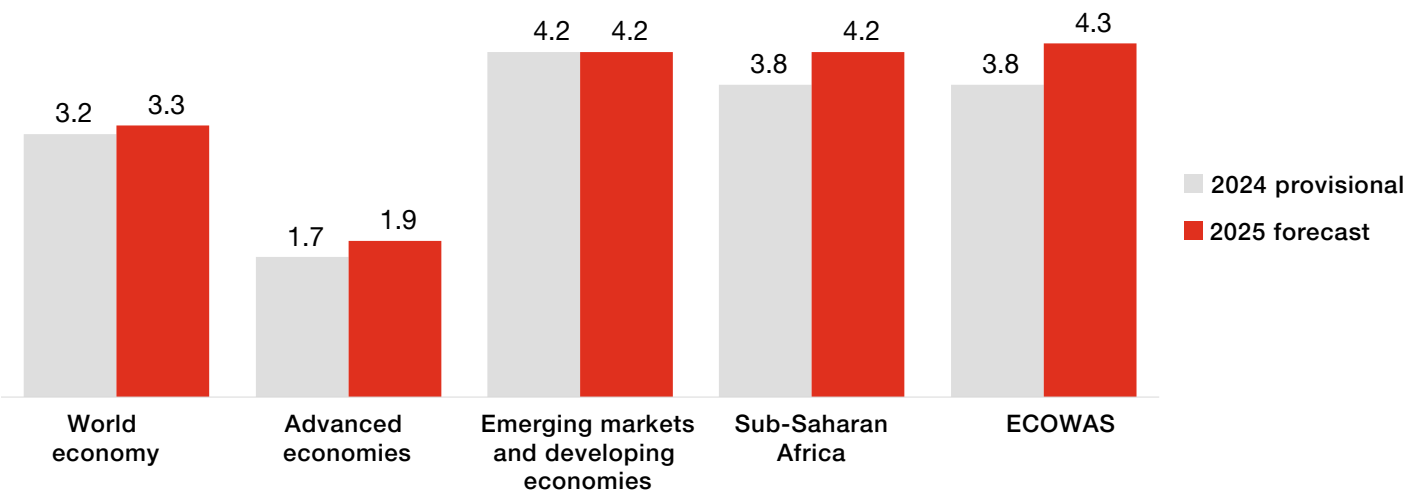


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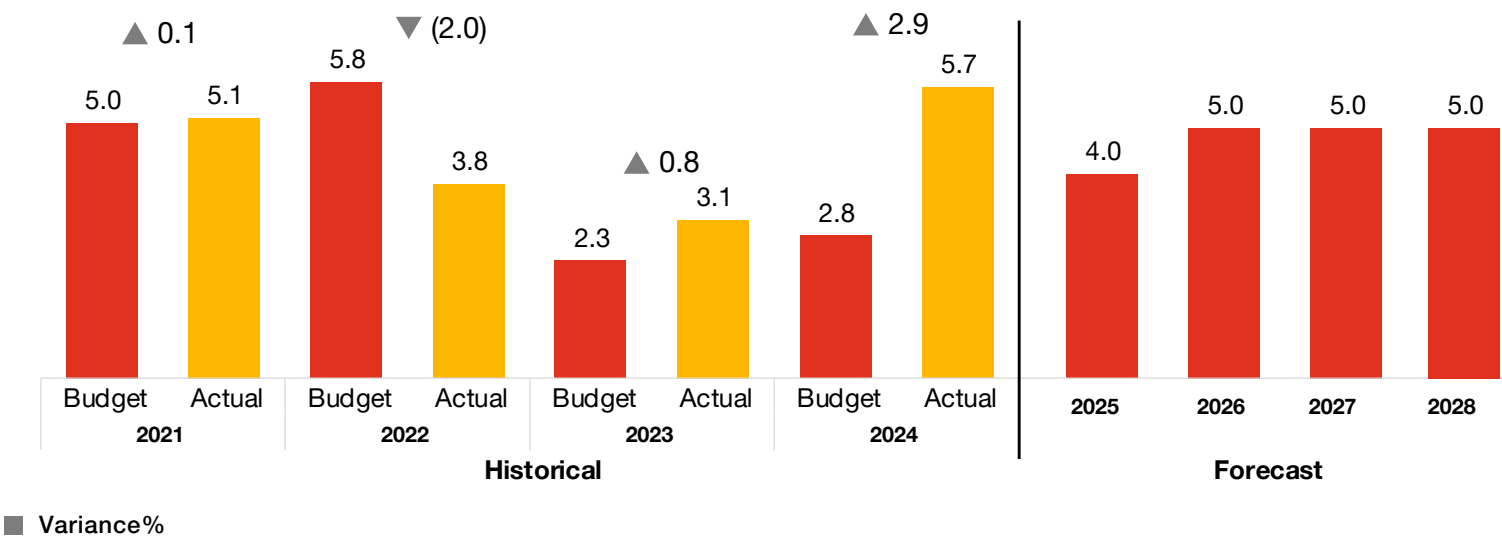
Macroeconomic performance and outlook

Global GDP growth (%)

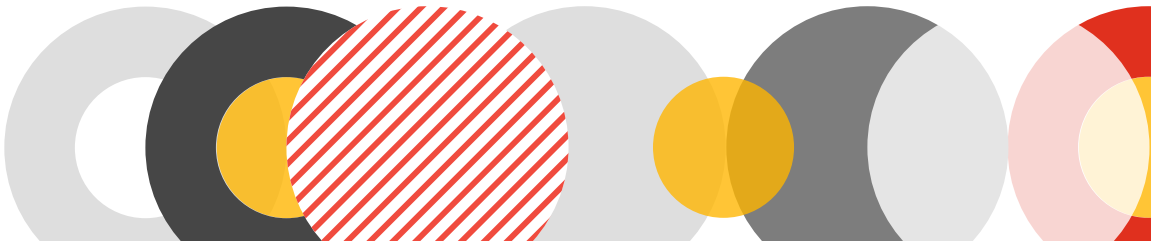


Source: 2025 Budget Statement and Economic Policy and World Economic Outlook (WEO)

Domestic real GDP growth (%)



Source: 2025 Budget Statement and Economic Policy





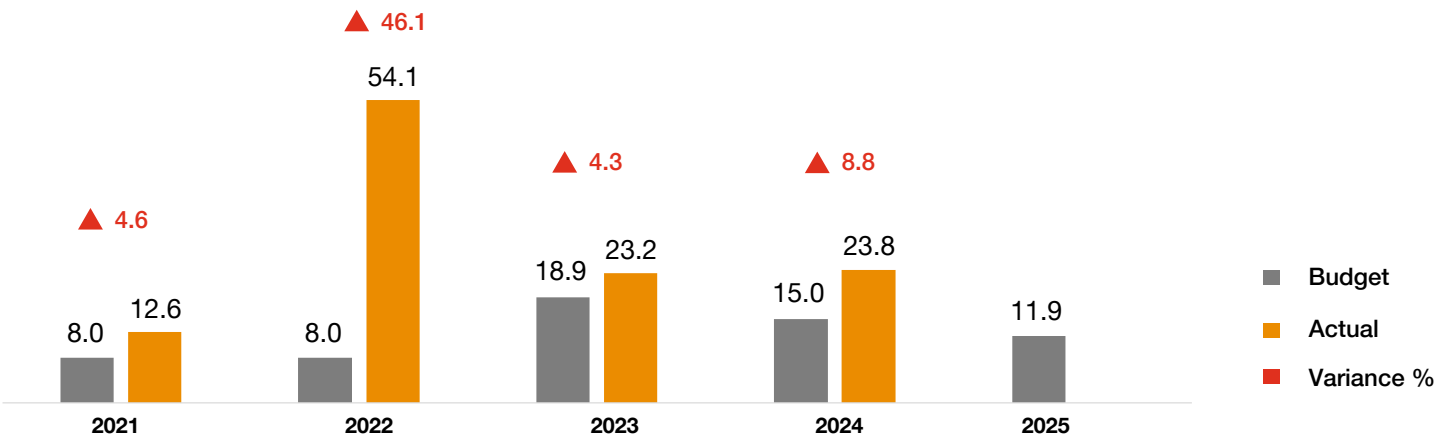
Macroeconomic performance and outlook

Sectoral growth rates (%)

	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025
	Budget	Actual	Var	Budget	Actual	Var	Budget	Actual	Var	Budget	Actual	Var	Budget
Agriculture	4.0	8.5	4.5	5.3	4.2	(1.1)	3.2	5.9	2.7	3.0	2.8	(0.2)	4.8
Industry	4.8	(0.5)	(5.3)	6.3	0.6	(5.7)	(1.2)	(1.7)	(0.5)	3.7	7.1	3.4	3.8
Services	5.6	9.4	3.8	5.6	6.3	(0.7)	4.6	5.7	1.1	1.9	5.9	4.0	3.8
Real GDP	5.0	5.1	0.1	5.8	3.8	(2.0)	2.3	3.1	0.8	2.8	5.7	2.9	4.0

Source: 2025 Budget Statement and Economic Policy, PwC analysis

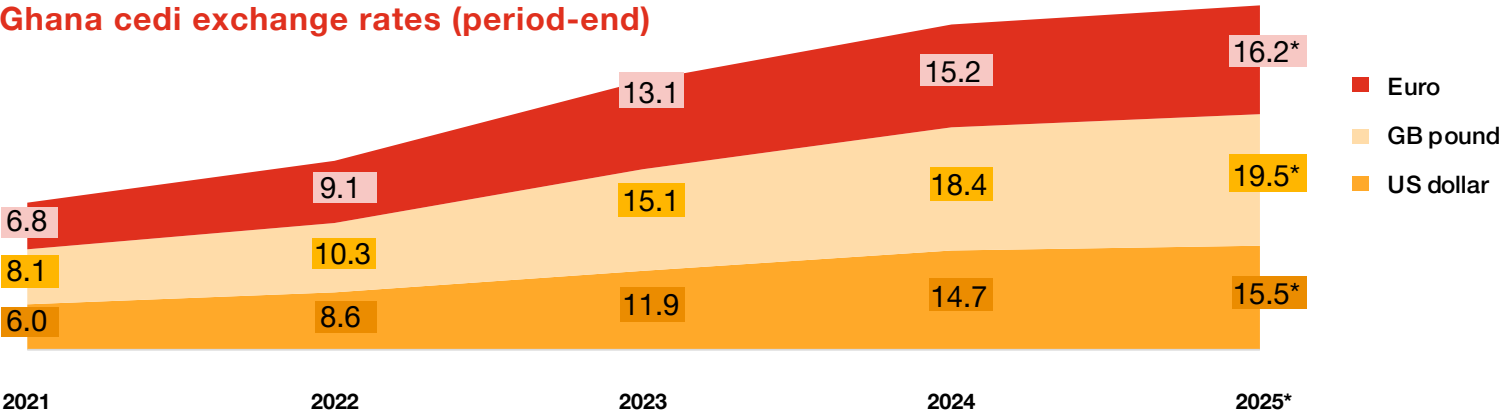
Period-end inflation (%)



Source: Ghana Statistical Services and 2025 Budget Statement and Economic Policy

NB: Inflation was 23.1% as at February 2025

Ghana cedi exchange rates (period-end)



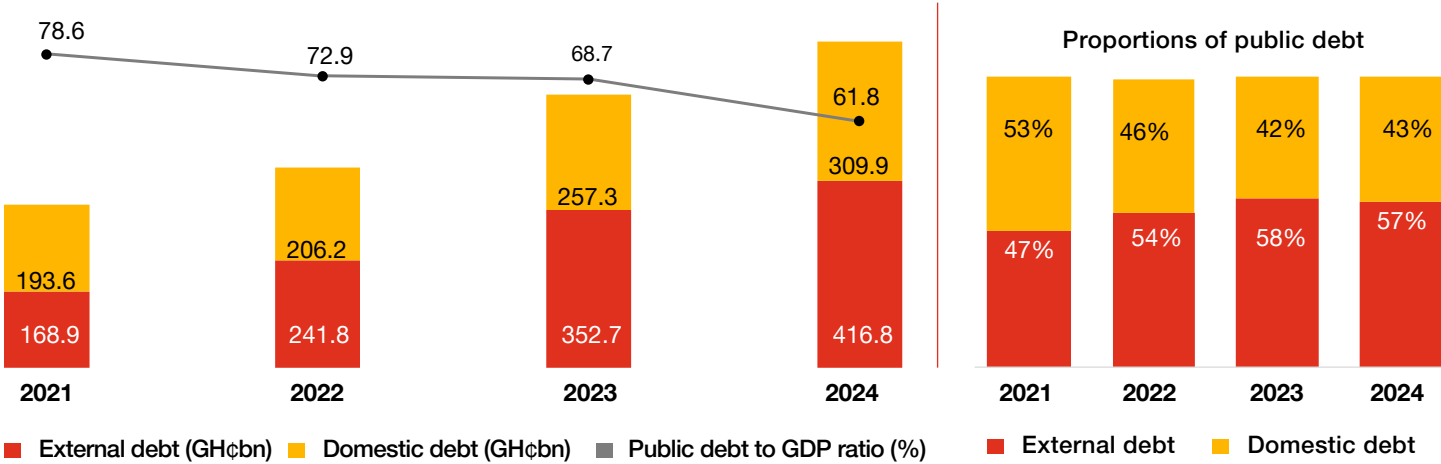
Source: Bank of Ghana monthly exchange rate indicators

*Data as at February 2025



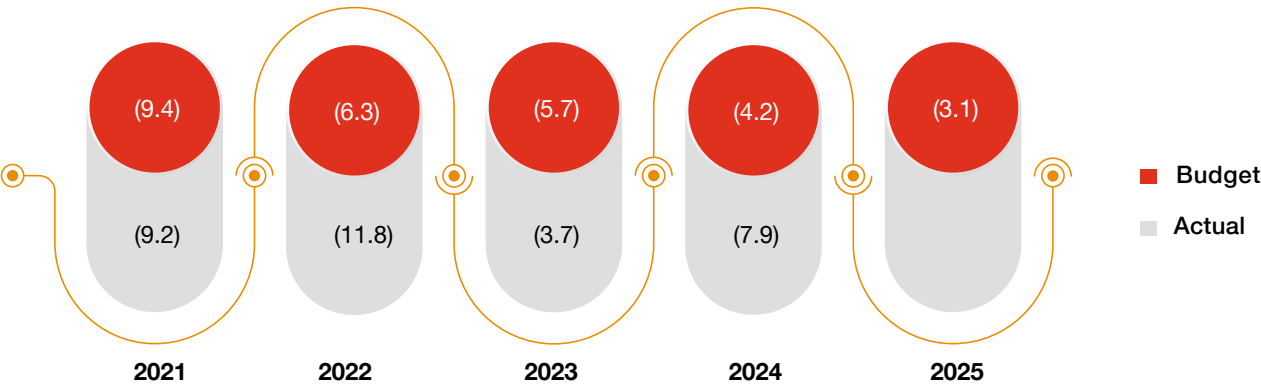
Fiscal and monetary performance

Public debt



Source: 2025 Budget Statement and Economic Policy, PwC analysis

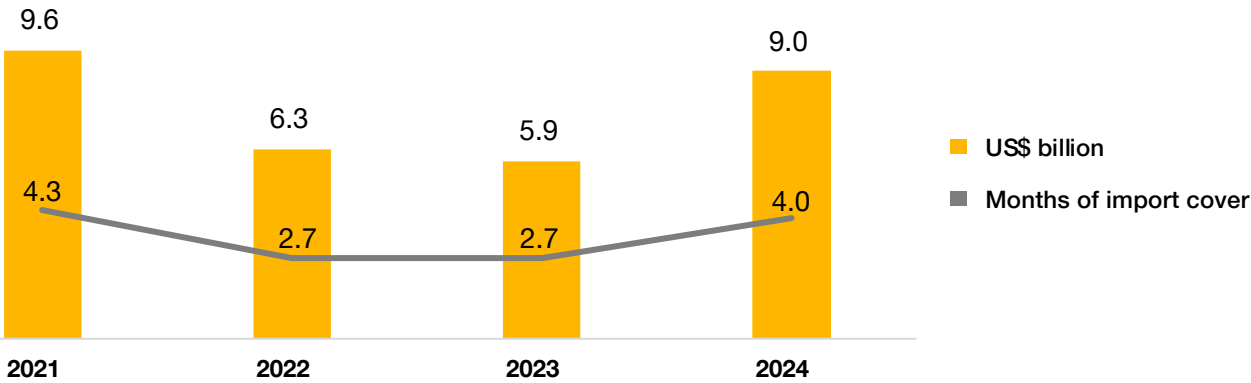
Fiscal deficit (% of GDP)



Source: 2025 Budget Statement and Economic Policy

Fiscal performance data computed on a commitment basis
NB: This includes payment to IPPs and financial sector clean-up

Gross international reserves



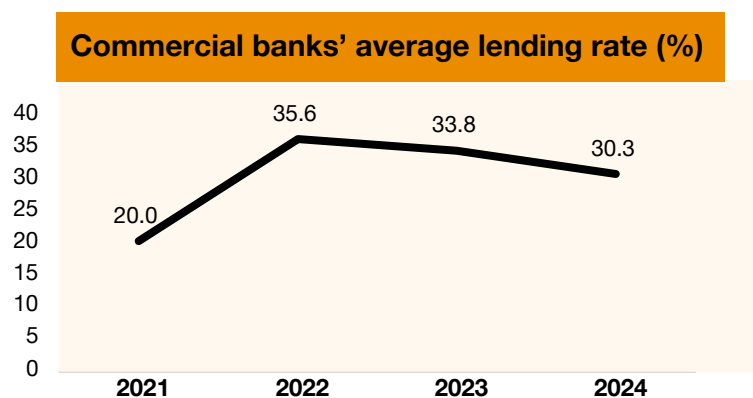
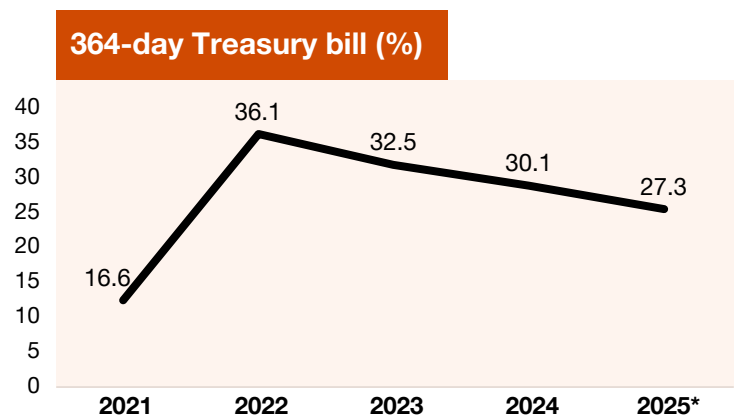
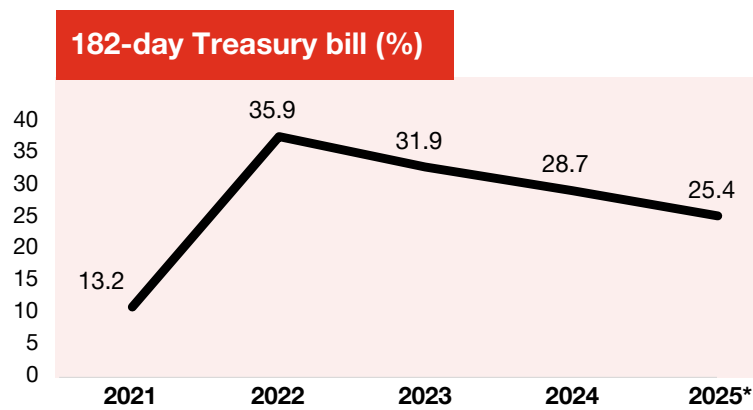
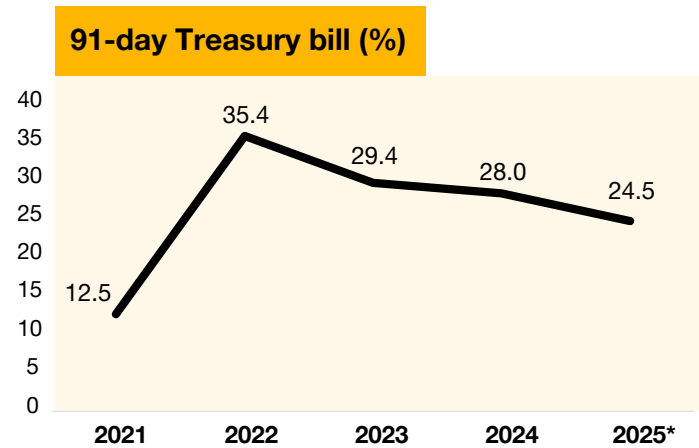
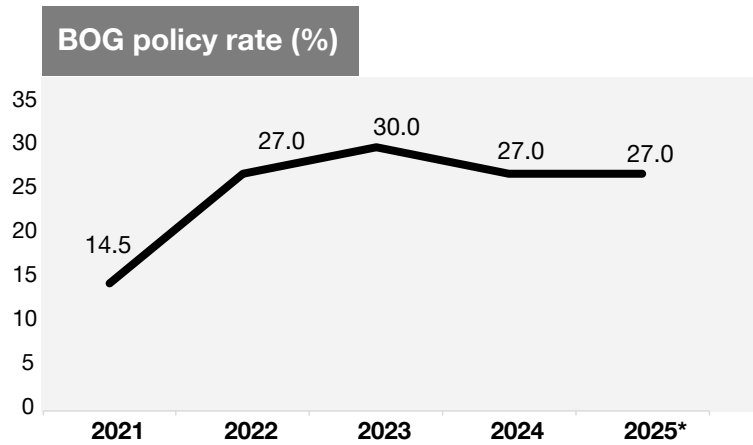
Source: 2025 Budget Statement and Economic Policy

NB: Gross international reserves to cover not less than three months of import for 2025



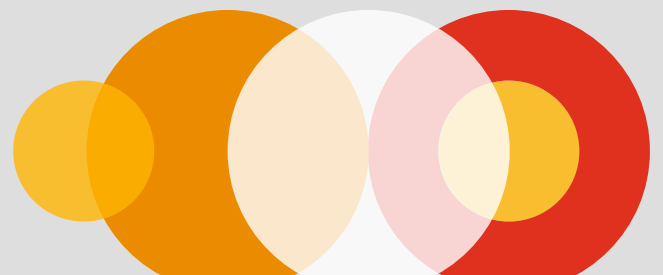
Fiscal and monetary performance

Interest rates



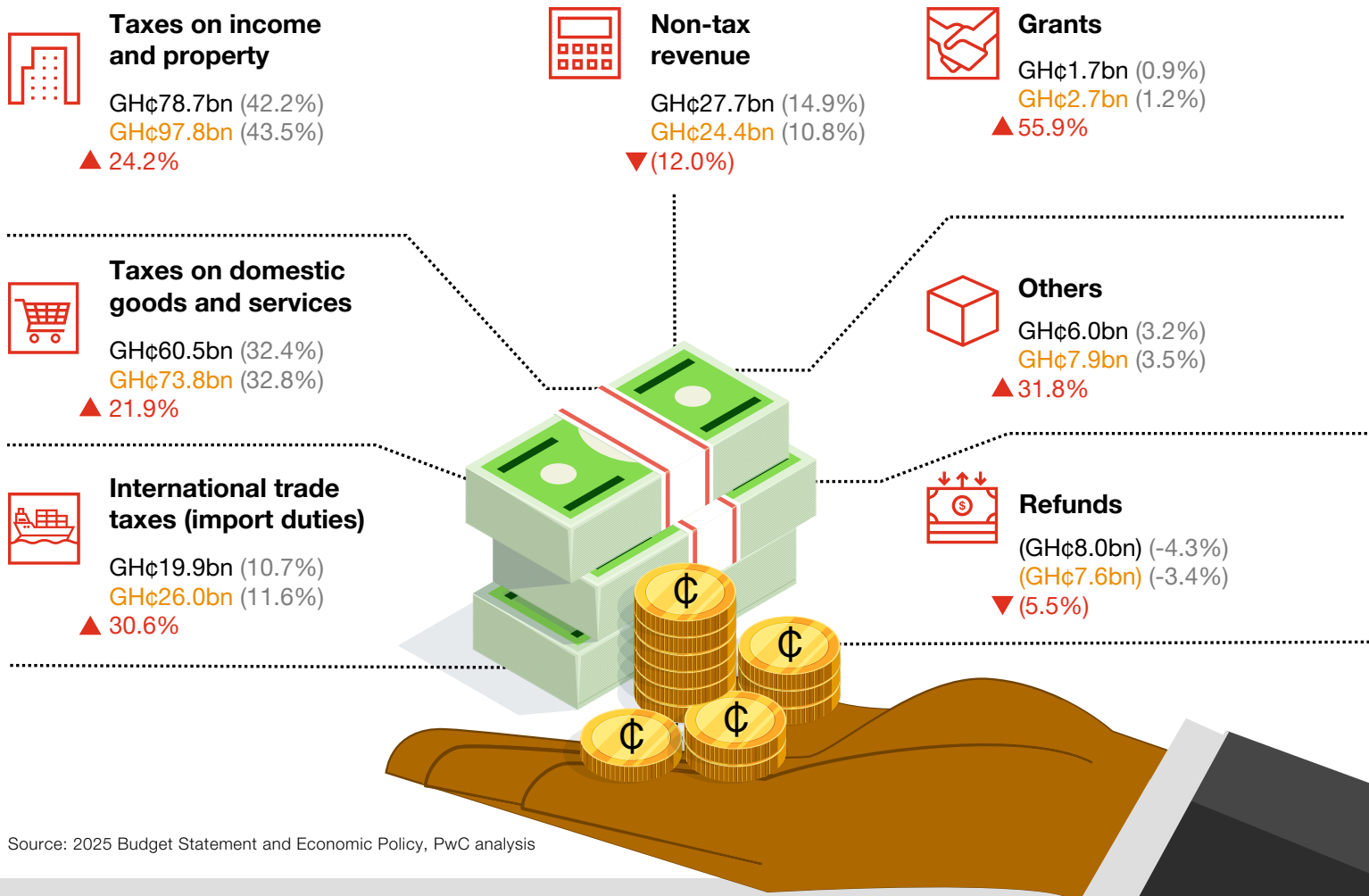
Source: Bank of Ghana monthly interest rates

*Data as at February 2025

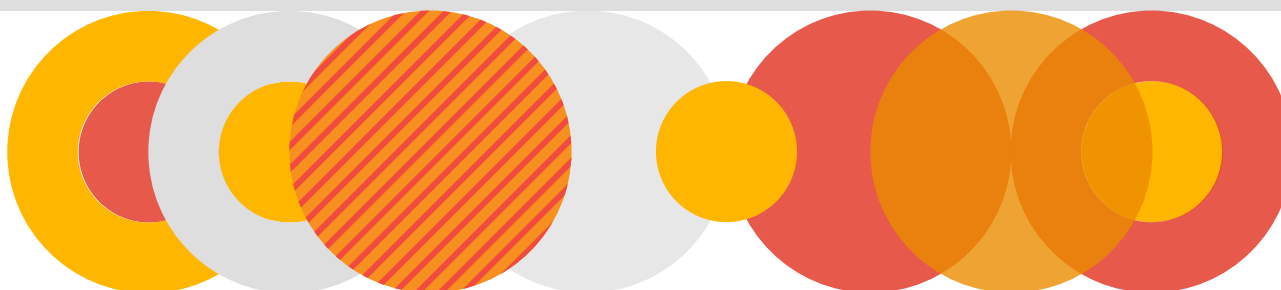




Where is the money coming from?

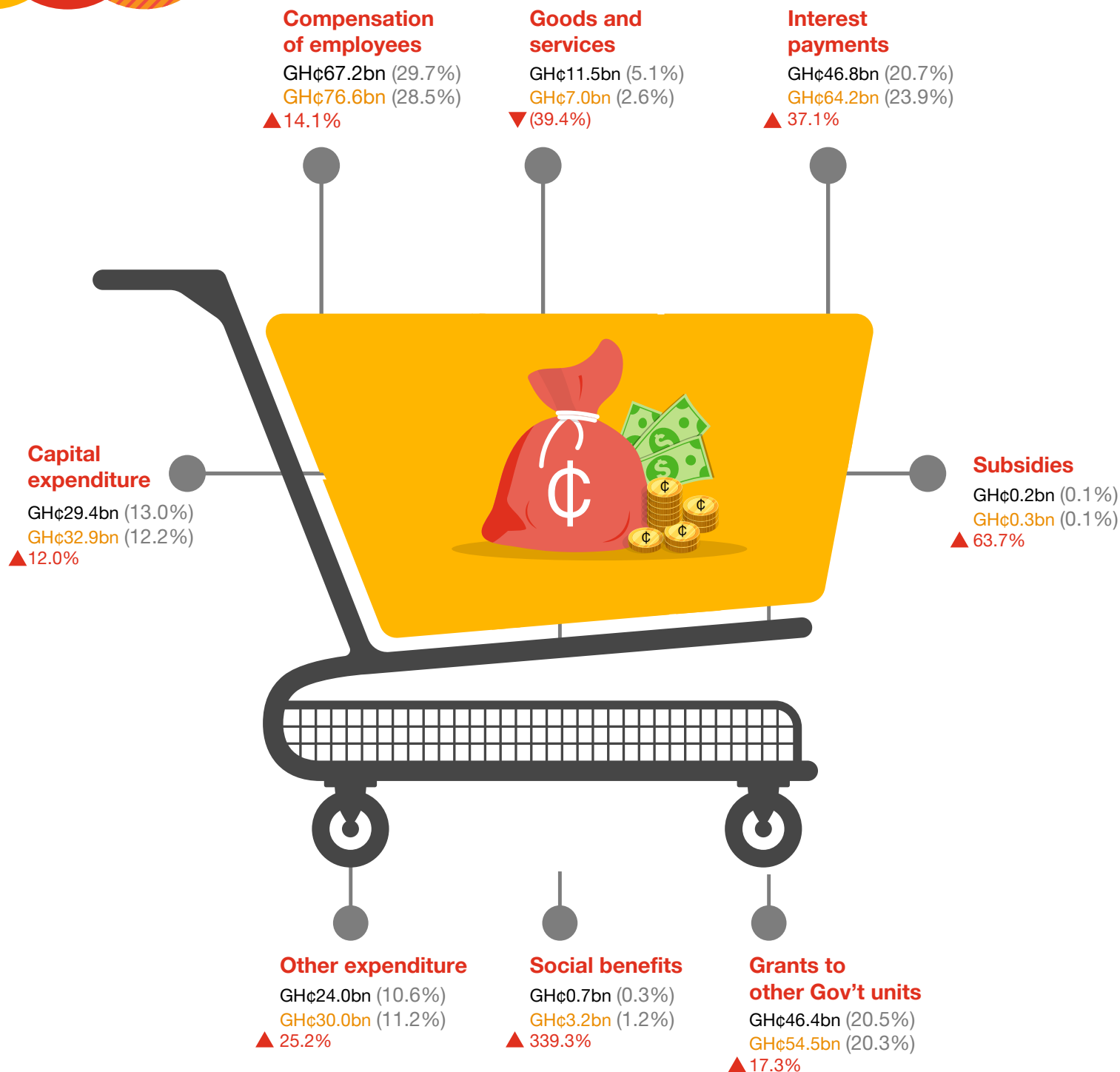


- **2024 provisional outturn:** GH¢186.6bn
- **2025 budget:** GH¢224.9bn
- **Annual change:** 21%
- **Percentage of total for the year**



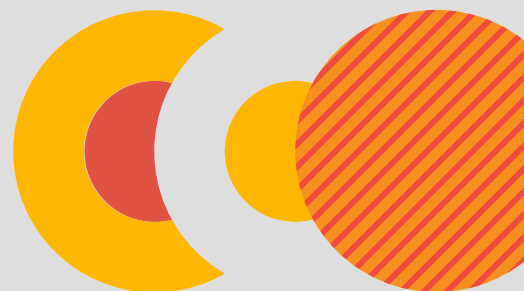


Where is the money going?



Source: 2025 Budget Statement and Economic Policy, PwC analysis

- **2024 provisional outturn:** GH¢226.2bn
- **2025 budget:** GH¢268.8bn
- **Annual change:** 19%
- **Percentage of total for the year**





Proposed tax measures

1. Direct tax measures

1

Increase the monthly equivalent tax-free chargeable income level for resident individuals from GH¢490 to an estimated GH¢540.

2

Extend the Growth and Sustainability Levy (GSL) to 2028 for all eligible entities and raise the GSL for mining companies from 1% to 3% of their gross production.

3

Remove the 1.5% withholding tax on unprocessed gold purchases from small-scale miners and eliminate the 10% tax on lottery winnings, including betting, gaming, and games of chance.

2. Indirect tax measures



Remove VAT on motor vehicle insurance premiums and exempt more pharmaceutical raw materials and essential imported medicines from VAT.



Reform the VAT system this year by removing the COVID-19 Health Recovery Levy, treating health and education levies as VAT, and reducing eligible VAT-registerable traders.



Expand duty concessions to include the local production of two- and three-wheeled electric vehicles.



Keep the 2% Special Import Levy on imported goods until 2028, and review and eliminate some taxes, fees, and charges on imported goods.



Remove the 1% Electronic Transfer Levy (E-Levy) on electronic transfers.



Abolish the Emissions Levy.

3. General (administrative) measures

1

Modify the main tax exemptions law and introduce regulations to make exemptions work better.

4

Reduce the tax refund account limit from 6% to 4% of total tax revenues to curb abuses of the account.

2

Make it easier to resolve tax disputes between taxpayers and the Ghana Revenue Authority.

5

Introduce digital solutions for the Modified Taxation System for small sole-traders and boost revenue collection using digital tools for road tolls and property rates.

3

Extend the waiver of penalties and interest under the Voluntary Disclosure Programme to promote tax compliance.

6

Hold quarterly meetings with key stakeholders to quickly address tax issues.

