



SPEECH BY

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**AN ASSESSMENT OF THE STATUS OF NPP 2016
MANIFESTO PROMISES**

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KNUST, KUMASI

1. Good morning. It is a pleasure to have the opportunity to share with you our assessment of the economy and our assessment of the implementation of our manifesto promises based on the data, and also shed some light on a number of issues concerning the economy that are no doubt on the minds of many Ghanaians.

The data will speak for itself !!!

PROBLEMS THAT NEEDED TO BE SOLVED

2. Lets start at the beginning. The NPP under the leadership of Nana Akufo-Addo was largely aware of the nature of the problems that existed in the economy before we came into office. We had analysed these problems, talked about them and put forward solutions which were largely captured in our 2016 Election Manifesto. Some of the problems that existed in the economy, many of which were worsened following the eight years of NDC government, included:

- Declining Economic growth;
- High Inflation rate

- High Interest rates
- High exchange rate depreciation
- High fiscal deficit
- Rapid accumulation of debt. 12-fold increase in debt
- Weak and collapsing financial system
- High Unemployment
- The NHIS was back to cash and carry.
- Emergency healthcare system was collapsing with only 55 semi-functional ambulances in the country
- Four years of dumsor with its costs
- Average annual increase in electricity prices between 2010 and 2015 was 45%
- Increases in taxes on many items
- Freeze on public sector recruitment
- Cuts in research allowances for lecturers
- Abolition of teachers training allowances
- Abolition of nurses training allowances

- Teachers paid 3 months arrears after working for 2-3 years.
- High Import Duties
- Corrupt practices associated with the acquisition of passports and drivers licenses.
- Problems renewing NHIS membership
- Cumbersome process to clear goods at the ports.
- Many parents could not afford school fees for their children for SHS
- No national ID card
- No working nationwide address system
- Corrupt practices associated with manual court processes
- IMF program was resorted to restore policy credibility with its attendant conditionalities.

3. Notwithstanding the difficult economy we inherited, we had to get on with it and start to fix the problems. We were cognizant of our many promises. In fact, at the direction of

President Akufo-Addo, we put together a dashboard of manifesto promises immediately after we were declared winners of the 2016 election, and before we were sworn into office. We have been using this dashboard to track our manifesto promises since.

4. Ladies and Gentlemen, the challenge was huge. How could an economy that could not pay teacher and nursing training allowances suddenly deliver lower taxes, restore teacher and nursing training allowances, create jobs, implement free senior high school education , NABCO, planting for food and jobs, one village one dam, one constituency one ambulance reduce electricity prices, formalize the economy, industrialize the economy, reduce the cost of doing business, etc. while at the same time reducing the budget deficit and the rate of borrowing? It seemed an impossible task and our opponents were emphatic that we could not fulfill our promises. But we were very confident that with good economic management and by the grace of God, we could make what seemed impossible possible.

5. It required a resetting of the fiscal and monetary policy framework in the context of the existing IMF program that we had inherited. The program had been completely ran off-track by our predecessors. We renegotiated the IMF

program in a manner that provided us fiscal consolidation and at the same time fiscal space to deliver on our promises to Ghanaians. It took some skill and experience on the part of the Ghana team to renegotiate the IMF program that ensures consolidation but at the same time strong growth, and which Ghana successfully exited in April last year. After three years in office, the results of the fiscal consolidation are evident and the data shows that significant progress has been made to restore macroeconomic stability and economic growth.

RESTORING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

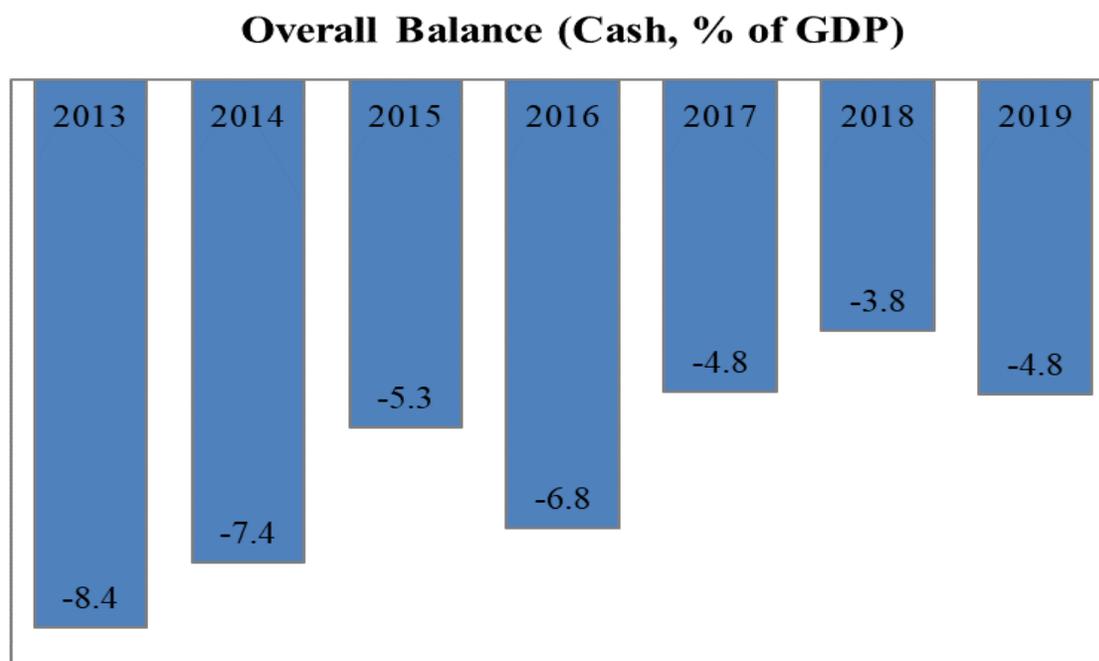
FISCAL AND MONETARY POLICY

6. The growing confidence in the macroeconomy owes a lot to the prudent management of our public finances and monetary affairs over the last three years.
7. To underpin fiscal discipline going forward, Ghana has for the first time in our history passed into law a Fiscal Responsibility Act that limits the fiscal deficit in any year to

a maximum of 5% of GDP and requires a positive primary balance to ensure debt sustainability. In addition, a Fiscal Council has been established to provide oversight and advice on the implementation of fiscal policy.

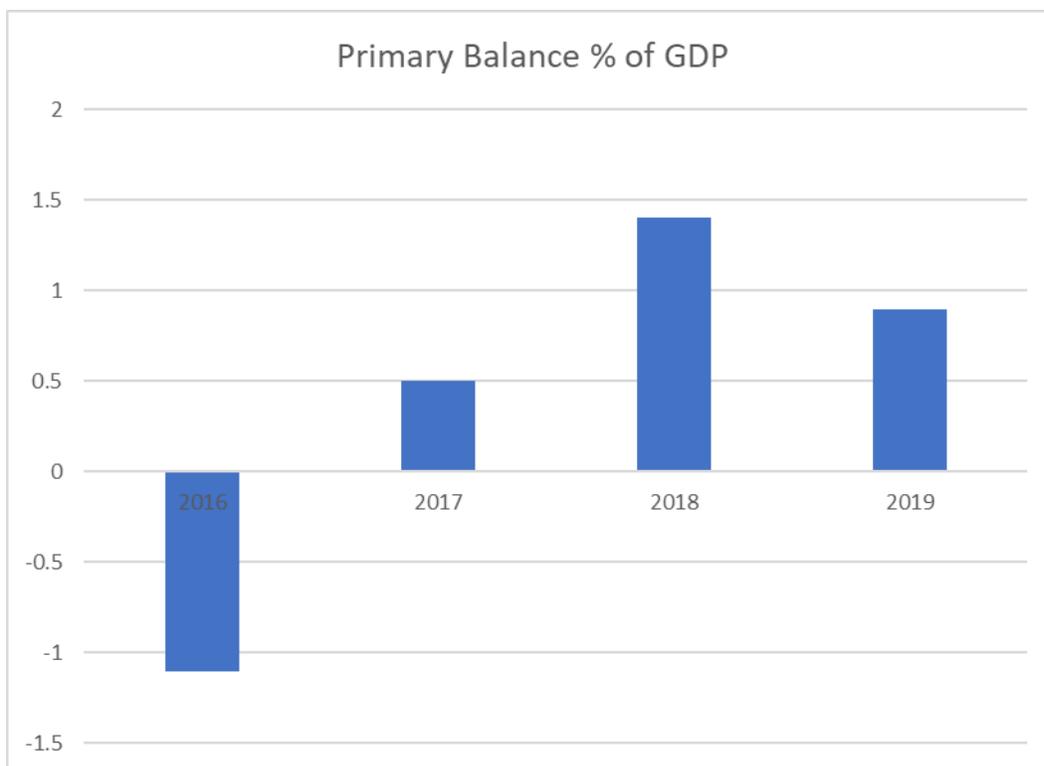
8. Fiscal deficit (on cash basis) declined from 6.8% of rebased GDP in 2016 to 3.8% in 2018 and 4.8% in 2019, below the fiscal rule of 5% under the Fiscal Responsibility Act (Figure 1). This excludes the cost of the one-off financial sector bailout.

Figure 1: Fiscal Deficit as a % of GDP



9. For the first time in a decade, Ghana recorded primary balance surpluses (that is our tax revenues exceeded all government spending—excluding debt service payments) for three years in a row. The primary balance surplus was 0.5% of GDP in 2017, 1.4% in 2018, and 0.9% in 2019 compared to a primary deficit of 1.1% of GDP in 2016 (Figure 2). A positive primary balance means a slowing down in the rate of debt accumulation.

Figure 2: Primary Balance % of GDP



Public Debt

10. Total public debt has increased from GHC122 billion in 2016 to GHC214 billion (62.2% Of GDP) at the end of November 2019 (including the cost of the banking sector clean-up). Excluding the cost of the banking sector clean-up, the debt stock stands at GHC 203 billion (59.16% of GDP) – Table 1 (Figure 3).

11. However, the strong fiscal adjustment and better debt management has meant that the rate of debt accumulation has slowed down considerably to the lowest in the last decade. Between 2008 and 2012, Ghana’s debt stock increased by 267%. Between 2012 and 2016, the increase was 243% but between 2016 and 2019 the increase has been 76% (including the cost of the banking sector clean-up) – Figure 4.

12. Furthermore, the debt to GDP ratio increased by 49% between 2008 and 2012, 19% between 2012 and 2016 and 3.9% between 2016 and 2019 (excluding the cost of the banking sector clean-up or 9.3% including the cost of the banking sector clean-up) – Figure 5. In this regard, the Government of Nana Akufo-Addo has therefore kept its promise of reducing the rate of borrowing.

Table 1. Ghana Debt Developments

YEAR	Debt Stock* Ghc (bn)	% Change in Debt Stock*	Debt to GDP %*	% Increase in Debt/GDP
2008	9.7		32	
2012	35.6	267	47.8	49
2016	122.2	243.2	56.9	19
2019	203.9**	67.1	59.16	3.9
2019	214.5***	76.1	62.2	9.3

** Excluding the cost of the banking sector clean up

***Including the cost of the banking sector clean up

Figure 3: Public Debt as a % of GDP

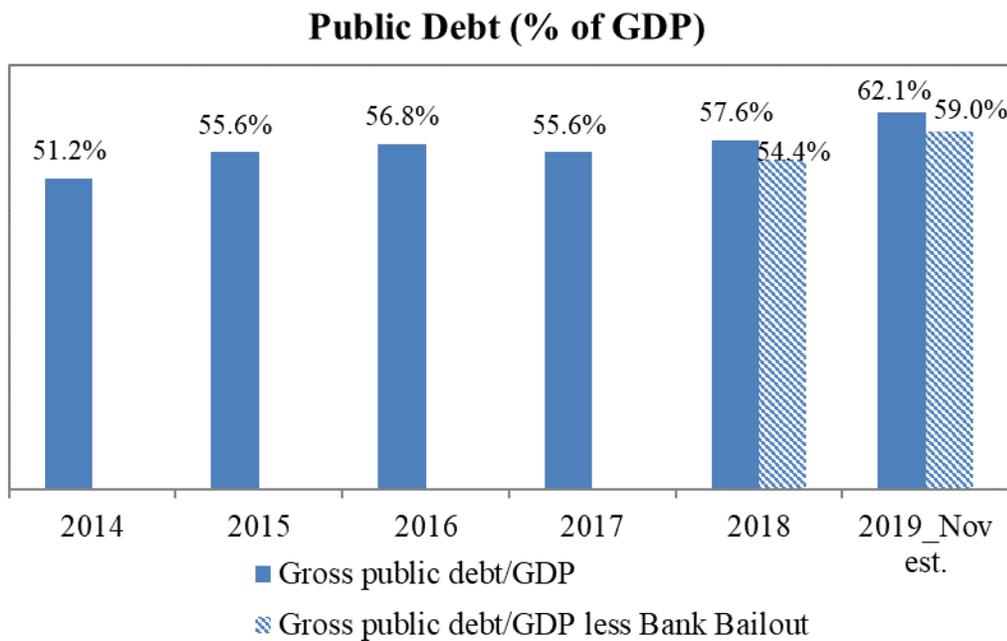


Figure 4: % Change in Debt Stock

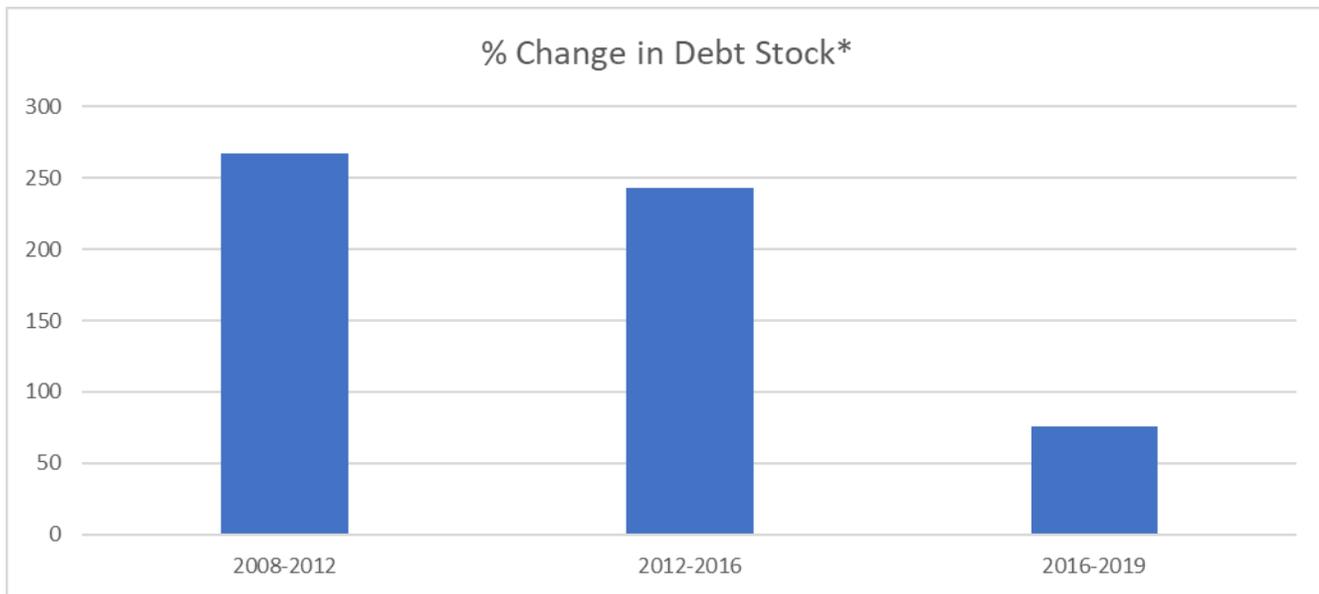
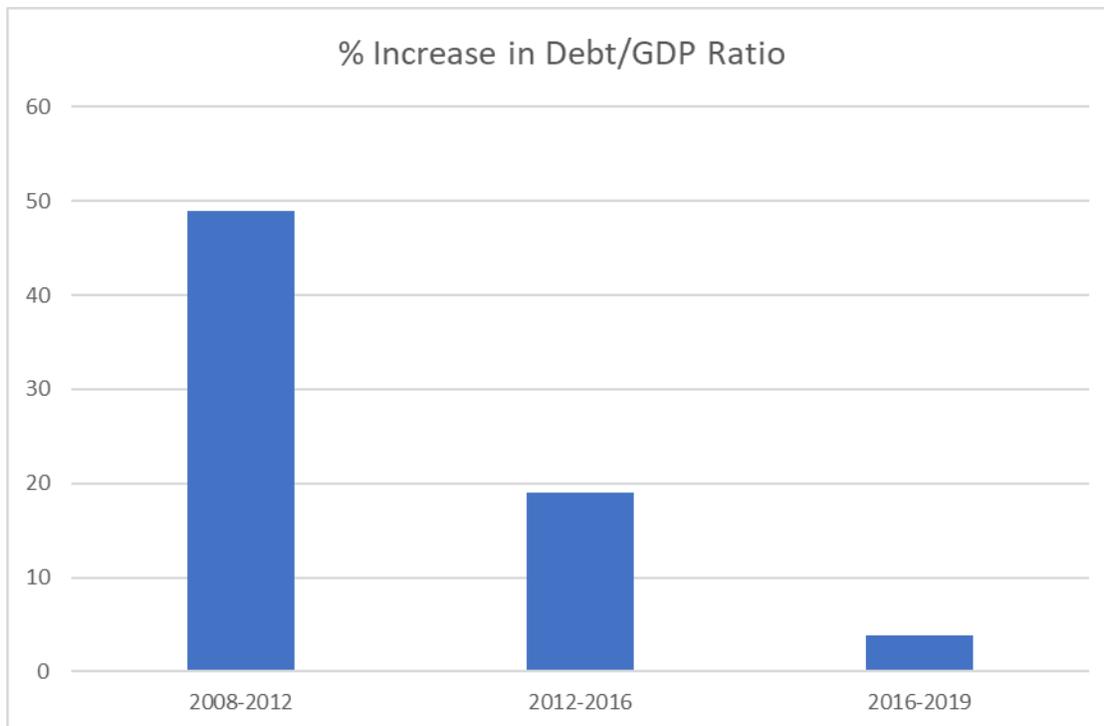


Figure 5: % Increase in Debt/GDP Ratio



13. Although in absolute terms interest payments have increased over the last two years, with much better debt management, interest payments as a percentage of GDP declined from 6.9% of GDP in 2016 to 5.6% of GDP in 2018, and 5.7% of GDP in 2019, reducing the burden of the debt on the budget. So even though the quantum of the debt has gone up, we are paying less as a percentage of our annual income to service it.

Inflation and interest rates

14. A combination of prudent monetary policy and fiscal consolidation supported by zero central bank financing of government and strong external sector developments have underpinned a steady disinflation process over the past 36 months. Inflation has dropped steadily from the high of 15.4 percent at the end of 2016 to 7.9 percent at the end of December 2019, about the lowest we have seen since 1992 (Figure 6).

15. Headline inflation, food and non-food inflation, have increasingly converged since 2016, an indication of well-anchored inflationary expectations under NPP economic management. Core or underlying inflation (i.e excluding

volatile items such as food and energy) has also steadily declined and is at its lowest since 2012 at 6.4% at the end of 2019 (Figure 7). The decline in non-food inflation is reflected also in the decline in the rate of increase of petroleum prices (Figure 8) and absolute decline in utility prices (Figure 9). Our government is the first government in the history of the fourth republic and that has reduced electricity prices in absolute terms.

Figure 6: Consumer Price Inflation

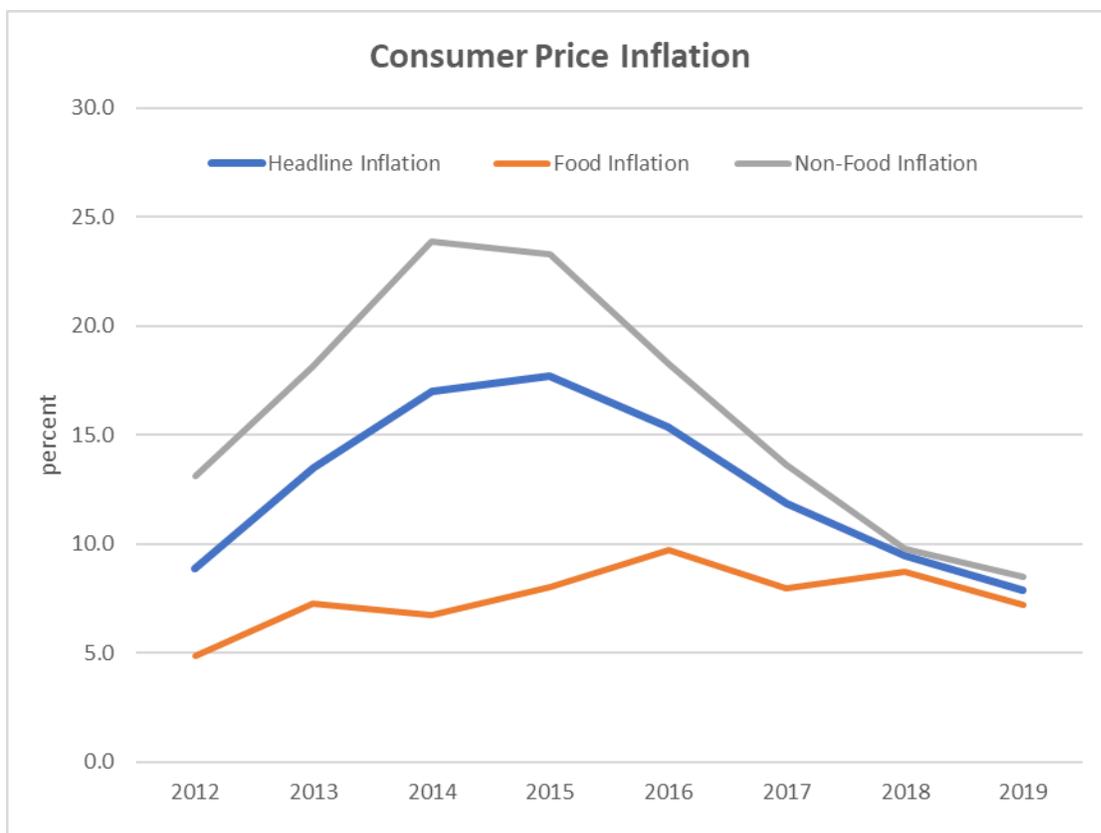
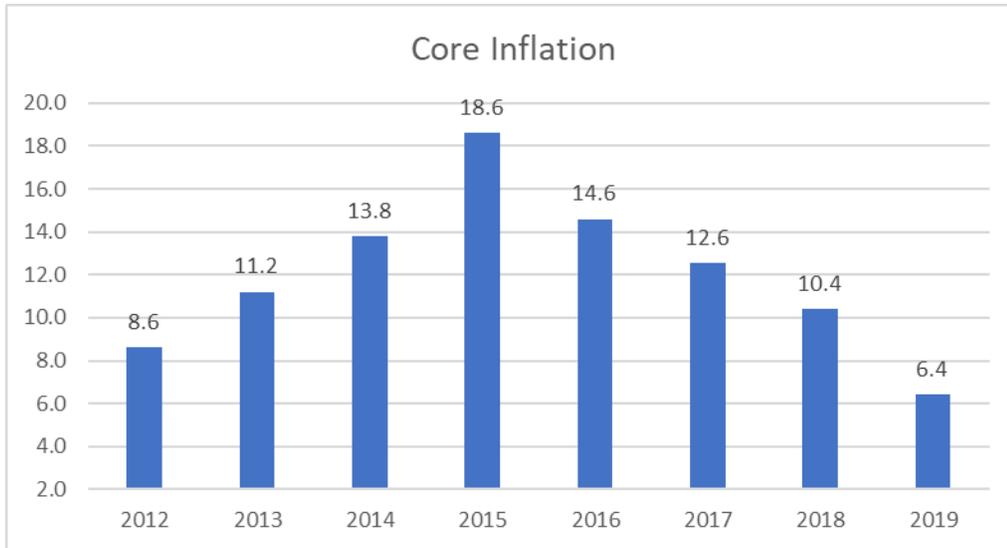


Figure 7: Core Inflation



Declining non-food inflation has also been reflected in the de

Table 2: AVERAGE % PETROL PRICE CHANGES

	Average % Change in Petroleum Prices
2009-2012	29.5
2013-2016	24
2017-2019	13.5

Source : NPA

Figure 8: % Change in Petroleum Prices

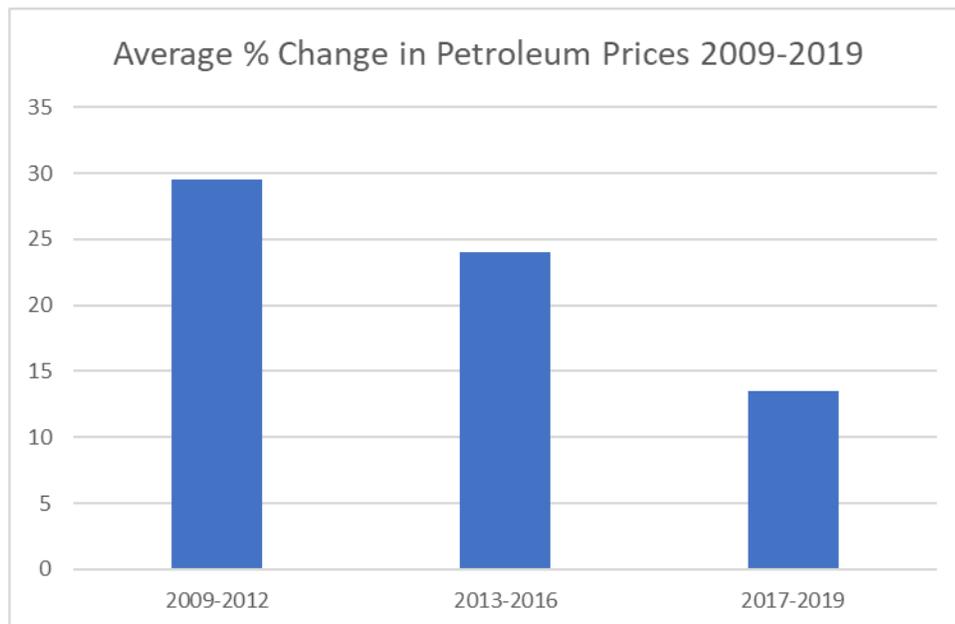
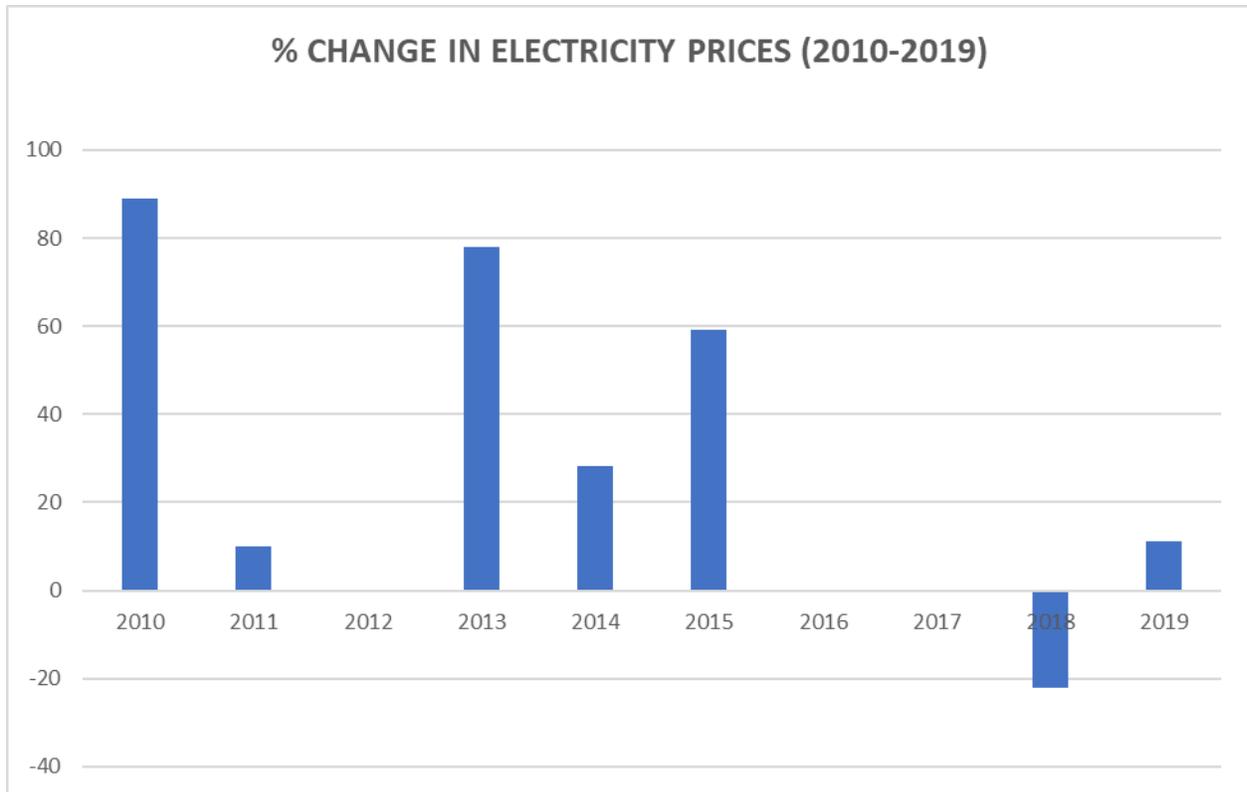


TABLE 3: ELECTRICITY TARIFF CHANGES %

	% CHANGE
2010	89
2011	10
2012	0
2013	78
2014	28.36
2015	59.2
2016	0
2017	0
2018	-22.08
2019	11.17

Figure 9: % Change in Electricity Prices



16. Reuding inflation between 2016 and 2019 by some 50% is a major achievement. In fact, the sterling performance of the Bank of Ghana under the leadership of Governor Addison in bringing down inflation is among the reasons why the Bank of Ghana has been selected as the Central Bank of the year 2019 amongst the world's central banks. That is a remarkable achievement.

17. The steady disinflation process provided scope for significant monetary policy easing. The Bank’s Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) has been cut by a cumulative 950bps between 2017 and January 2019 from 25.5% to 16% (Figure 10). This has translated into a reduction in short term interest rates. Lending rates have also fallen from an average of 32 percent in 2016 to 23.6 percent in 2019 (Figure 11).

Figure 10: Monetary Policy Rate

Monetary Policy Rate cut significantly as inflation pressures decline

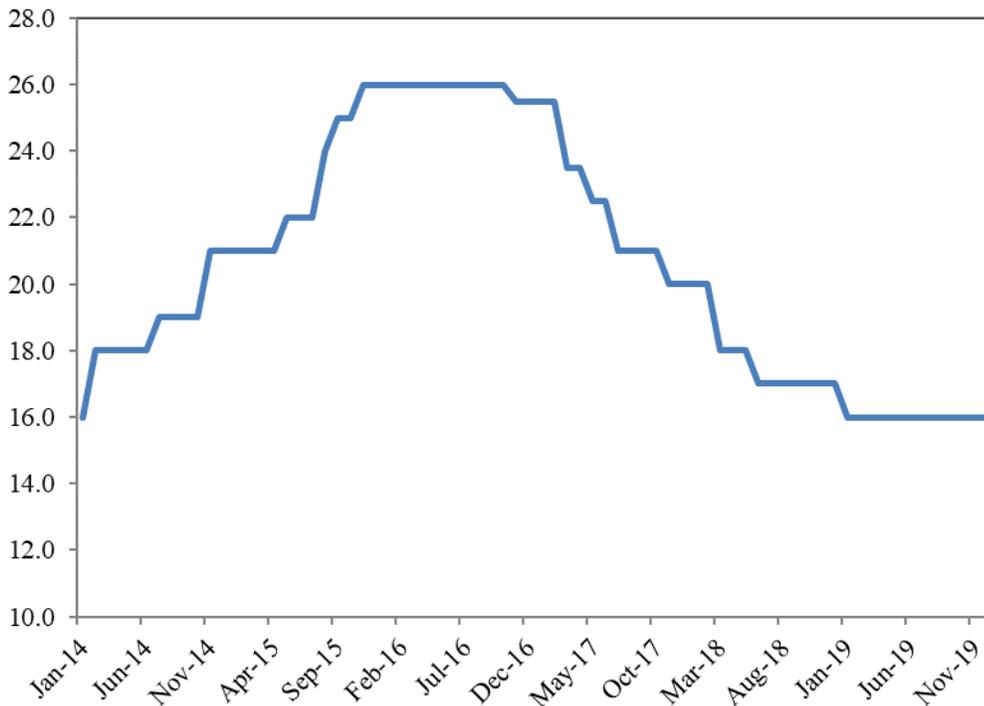


Figure 11: Average Lending Rate %



External Sector Performance:

18. Ghana’s external payments position has strengthened. For the first time in over twenty years, the trade balance (the difference between what we export and what we import) recorded a surplus in 2017, a larger surplus in 2018, and an even larger surplus in 2019. It is not because we are importing less, but largely because of increased exports as a result of positive transformation of this economy by the NPP government. The positive trade balance has resulted in

a significant narrowing of the current account deficit as a percent of GDP (figures 12 - 13).

Figure 12: Trade Balance

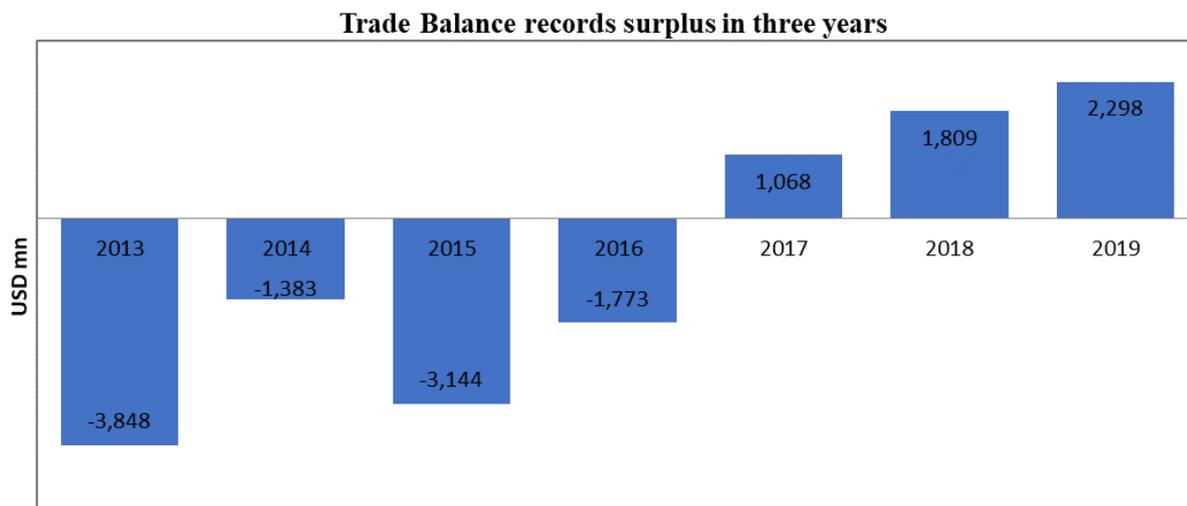
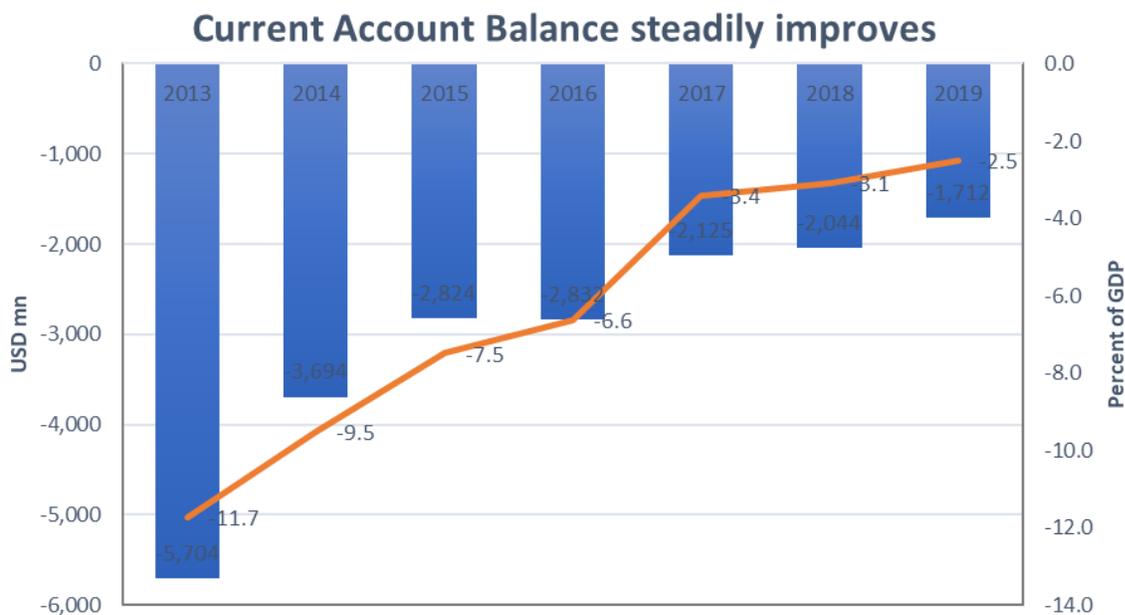
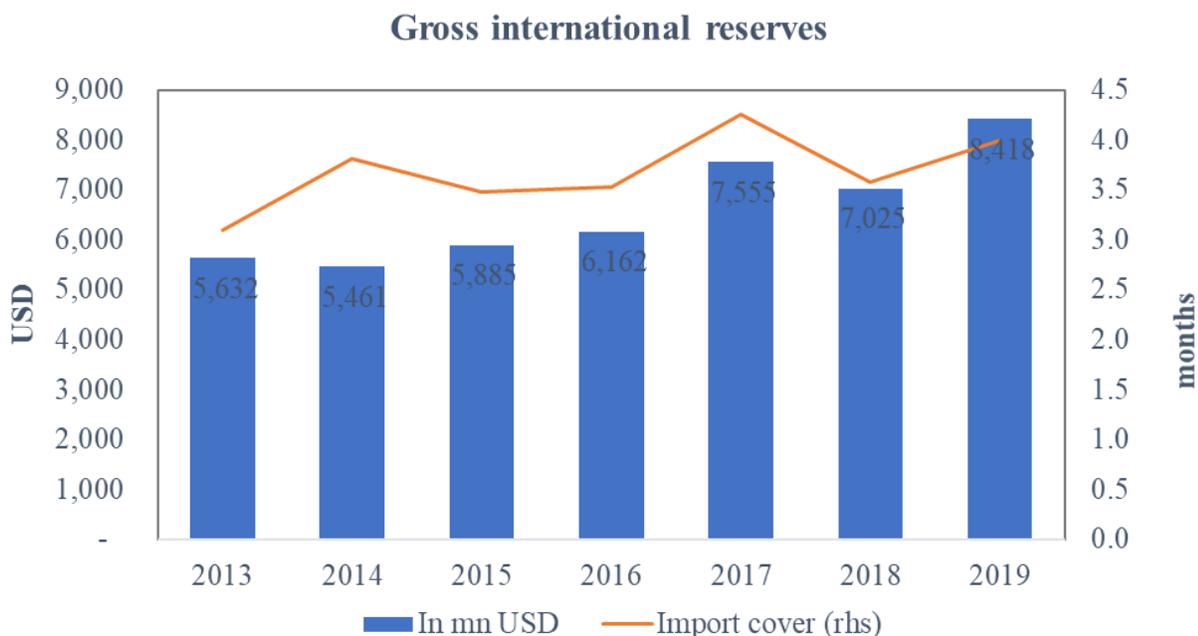


Figure 13: Current Account Balance



19. Improvements in current account performance and increased capital inflows have helped to boost international reserves over the last 24 months (Figure 14). Gross international reserves reached US\$7.05 billion at the end of December 2018 (3.6 months of import cover) and increased to \$8.4 billion (4.0 months of import cover at the end of December 2019). Ghana's net international reserves have also increased from \$3.4 billion in 2016 to \$4.5 billion in 2017, \$3.8 billion in 2018 and \$5.1 billion in 2019.

Figure 14: Gross International Reserves



Exchange rate developments

20. The exchange rate is simply the price of one currency relative to other currencies, for example the Cedi to the US\$. At the basic level, it is influenced by the relative demand and supply for the foreign currency. Factors such as the inflation rate, the balance of trade, fiscal balance, money supply (the fundamentals) influence the exchange rate. But speculation and expectations about these fundamentals, external shocks such as oil price increases, can also have powerful short-term impacts on the exchange rate.

21. Mr. Chairman, the exchange rate is a price, just like the price of any good or service. It is the price of one currency relative to another. How much of one currency does one need to give up to get one unit of another currency? The rate of exchange generally reflects the purchasing power of one currency relative to another. Countries have a choice between two basic types of exchange rate regimes (and variations in between).

22. A fixed exchange rate regime is one that is administratively fixed by the government or monetary authority with fiscal and monetary policy deployed to maintain the fixed exchange rate. In practice, countries devalue or revalue their currencies in line with changes in the economic fundamentals. The other type of exchange rate regime is the floating exchange rate regime, where the exchange rate is determined by the forces of demand and supply in the foreign exchange market.

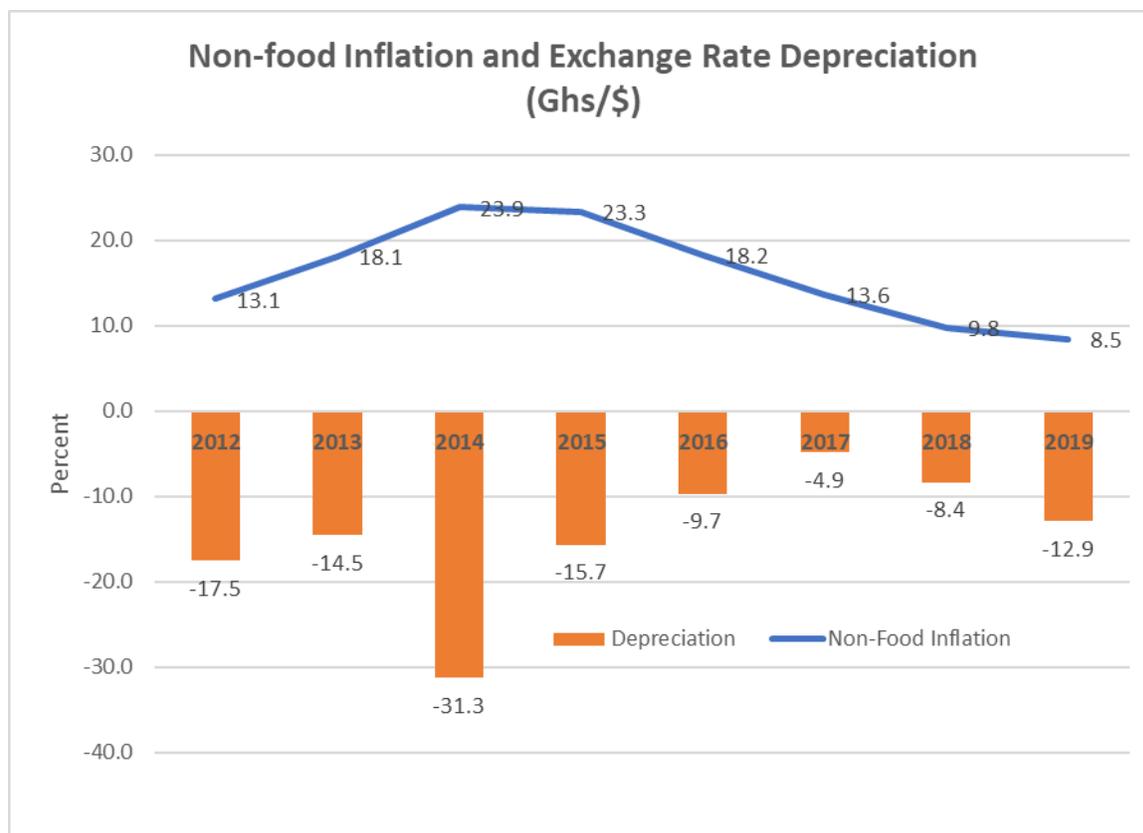
23. Ghana operates a managed floating exchange rate regime. For that reason, we can or should never expect that the exchange rate will be fixed. It will not be. It will fluctuate depending on demand and supply. What policy makers can do is to try to control the rate of depreciation or appreciation of a currency through sound policies. In the context of a floating exchange rate regime therefore, arresting the depreciation of a currency can only mean slowing down the rate of depreciation or stopping a rapid and volatile depreciation of the currency.

24. The fundamental theory of exchange rate determination tells us that depreciation or appreciation of a currency (other things being equal) will therefore reflect inflation differentials of the two economies. Higher inflation will result in higher depreciation. If the inflation differential is 20% then one can expect a 20% depreciation of the higher inflation currency. However, if the inflation differential is

5%, then a 5% depreciation can be expected (other things being equal).

25. In general therefore, there tends to be a direct relationship between higher inflation (especially non-food price inflation which has a higher import content) and exchange rate depreciation/appreciation. The data for Ghana supports this as shown in Figure 15 below.

Figure 15: Inflation and Exchange Rate Depreciation



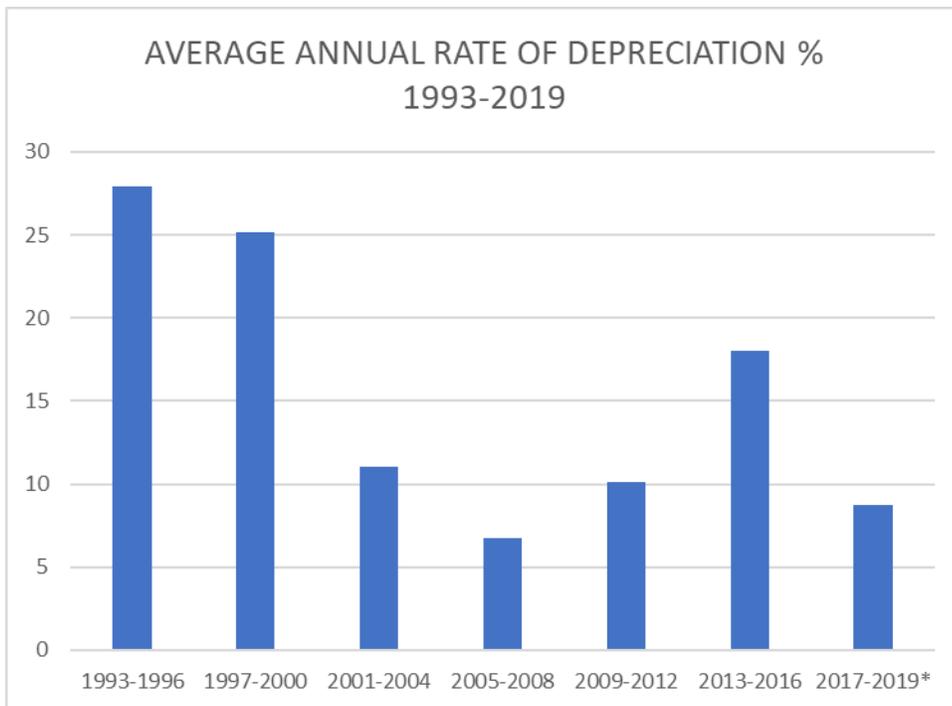
26. So how has the cedi performed under the leadership of Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo in the last three years? The answer is very simple as shown by the data (Table 5).

TABLE5: AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF DEPRECIATION OF THE CEDI AGAINST THE US DOLLAR

YEAR	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF DEPRECIATION %
1993-1996	27.95
1997-2000	25.19
2001-2004	11.04
2005-2008	6.77
2009-2012	10.09
2013-2016	18.0
2017-2019*	8.73

Source: Bank of Ghana

Figure 16: Average Annual Depreciation %



27. You can see from Table 5 that the cedi exchange rate under the NPP (2017-2019) is twice as stable as it was under NDC (2013-2016) - Average depreciation of 18% compared to 8.7%). The cedi is depreciating at half the speed that it used to. Under the NDC our currency was depreciating at the speed of Usain Bolt! Under the NPP we have arrested the rapid depreciation of the cedi. But why does the NDC, in the face of such incontrovertible evidence, keep insisting they can do a better job of managing the cedi? Ladies and Gentlemen, it is like you take an exam with somebody and he scores 40% and you score 80% and he is trying to convince people that he knows the subject better than you. Ey3 Asem ooo!

28. In fact, in the history of the fourth republic, Akufo-Addo has the best performance for any first term government since 1992. Period. All the worst performances happened under the NDC which holds the record for first, second and third worst performances in the fourth republic but they still want to challenge the best performers!

29. Mr. Chairman at the end of 2008, the exchange rate of the cedi to the dollar was GHC1.18/US\$. At the end of 8 years the nominal exchange rate almost quadrupled to GHC4.2/US\$. But thus far under the NPP, the exchange rate has moved from 4.2/\$ at the end of 2016 to 5.35/\$ (Bank of Ghana). Indeed, for the NPP to match the almost four-fold Usain Bolt-like dash of the nominal level of the cedi exchange rate under the NDC, the cedi exchange rate will have to reach some GH15/US\$!

30. Thankfully this year, the cedi is performing quite well and is currently the best performing currency in the world against the US dollar (with an appreciation of 3.4% in January) thanks to the excellent management of the Bank of Ghana.

31. The data shows that Ghana's macroeconomic fundamentals are strong. Indeed, the strength of Ghana's fundamentals was confirmed recently by Moodys Ratings which changed Ghana's sovereign ratings from B3 with a stable outlook to B3 with a positive outlook. This is unprecedented for an election year. Standards and Poors also upgraded Ghana's sovereign credit rating from B- to B with a stable outlook last year. This was the first upgrade by S&P for Ghana in 10 years! This is a strong affirmation of the positive assessment by the international financial markets of Ghana's economic fundamentals.

32. In fact, at the time Kuffuor Government left office, Ghana's rating with S & P was B+. This fell in the 8 years of NDC administration to B-. And the President Akufo Addo's government is bringing this rating back up again. This is clearly a testament of the solid policies and reforms yielding fruits.

33. Just last week Ghana successfully issued the longest-dated Eurobond ever issued by a Sub-Saharan African country with investors placing \$15 billion of orders for Ghana's 41 year Eurobond. The 7-year Bond issued has

attracted the lowest coupon rates ever for Ghana at 6.375% compared with the 9.25% Ghana had to pay for a similar Eurobond issue in 2016. This is a massive show of confidence in the Ghanaian economy by investors and just yesterday, Bloomberg Ghana highlighted Ghana as the top candidate for an economic leap in Africa.

Cleaning the Financial Sector Mess

34. Ladies and Gentlemen, as I noted earlier, we inherited a financial system that was weak and fragile with several institutions that had collapsed or were on the verge of collapse. The Bank of Ghana in cleaning up and strengthening the financial sector, revoked the licenses of 9 banks, 23 savings and loans, and 386 microfinance companies.

35. The Bank of Ghana did not do so just because they felt it was time to create suffering for depositors and difficulties for the owners of those institutions, as the NDC is forcing us to believe. Rather, the central bank did this to protect the financial system and save the hard-earned monies of

hardworking men and women like those bustling at Suame Magazine, Kumasi Dwamu, and Adum right now as I speak.

36. Furthermore, we should all note that many of these financial institutions were dead and in many cases were not even paying their depositors or employees at all or regularly. There were countless instances where some customers would travel several kilometers for just a GH¢200 withdrawal and they were told to go and come another day. This had become an unending spin for these good and innocent people —“korbra-korbra saa”.

37. Indeed, what the current Central Bank leadership inherited was pretty much like a body with a cancer in the toe: if you don't give up that toe in time to end the rot; you will soon move from one with a rotten toe to one without a leg. Because the rot will eventually spread to your hip and then you are going to have to lose the entire leg. The swift and decisive action taken by the new management team at the Bank of Ghana provided relief for the financial system as a whole through the funds provided by Government for depositor payouts.

38. Ladies and Gentlemen, let us remember that the failures of financial institutions that we have witnessed, were a direct result of a system of poor licensing, non-existent capital, weak corporate governance characterized by related party transactions, political influence peddling, among other things. This has hurt so many innocent people – depositors and employees.
39. The NDC government and the previous management of the Bank of Ghana had ample time to address impending failures. They were aware of the problems in 2015 in the case of banks and as far back as 2012 in the case of savings and loans and micro finance companies.
- .
40. In fact, during the 2016 State of the Nation address, the former president stated as follows: *“Mr. Speaker, over the past five years there has been a proliferation of microfinance companies. These companies come under the direct supervision of the Bank of Ghana. Unfortunately, lack of effective supervision has resulted in many cases in which microfinance companies licensed by the Bank of Ghana have breached the rules and created supposed pyramid schemes that have eventually come crashing down. One such case is DKM. DKM, with the super high interest rates between 50 and 55% promised, is believed to have caused a*

loss to its clients in excess of GHC77 million. Many depositors have lost their livelihood.”

41. Even in opposition, I alerted the country that on the basis of available data, 8 banks were likely to collapse but they refused to act. Thanks to the Bank of Ghana’s clean-up exercise and the Government’s decision to step in to provide financial support to ensure an orderly exit of the failed institutions, over a million depositors have had access to their deposits already and over 7,000 jobs have been saved as a result of employees taken on by GCB, CBG, or the receivers. Employees whose salaries and employee benefits had been unpaid by the defunct institutions have been paid or are being paid by the receivers. Can you imagine what would have happened in this country if 4.6 million depositors had lost their savings and over 10,000 individuals had lost their jobs?

42. The benefits of the banking sector clean-up exercise are evident for all to see. We now have a stronger and more resilient banking sector than ever before, and deposits in the banking system have increased significantly as customers’ confidence in the system has rebounded.

43. We should never forget that under the NDC we had the messy liquidations of the BCCI in 1999, and the closure and liquidation by the Bank of Ghana in the year 2000 of the Co-operative Bank and Bank for Housing and Construction, the collapse of infamous DKM, and the proliferation of unlicensed financial services such as Pyram and R-5, God is Love fan club, Menzgold, and others that took advantage of their customers.

44. With this background, I find the NDC's new found care for indigenous firms quite baffling, given the number of indigenous firms collapsed under 4 years of dumsor under their government. Why didn't their government bail them out? Where were the specific policies to support them? Do they know how many jobs were lost? What did they do about that if they cared so much about jobs? What about the jobs of microfinance companies like DKM that collapsed under their watch. Did those people not matter?

45. Worse still, they are telling the people of Ghana that they would have kept indigenous institutions alive even after they found that they obtained their licenses based on false and non-existent capital, or after it became obvious

that they had siphoned off depositors' funds and the liquidity support that the Bank of Ghana had provided those institutions? Is their idea of an indigenous financial sector, one that is characterized by fraud and unlawful activities? If you have a business and employ someone and find out that he brought a fake school certificate and is also stealing your money to build a house would you sack him? Will you keep him because he is from your hometown?

46. It is important to note that all the nine indigenous banks that were closed were to a large extent taken over by indigenous Ghanaian banks – GCB and CBG – ensuring stronger Ghanaian ownership in the banking sector. Also, the Ghana Amalgamated Trust with 100% Government of Ghana ownership, has successfully invested in 4 indigenous banks that were unable to meet the new capital requirement. It is noteworthy that no bank was closed **only** on account of not meeting the new minimum requirement of GHC 400 million.

47. Ladies and Gentlemen, Government has already spent over Ghc13 billion paying depositors of banks and other financial institutions, and the President has given the

assurance and I will like to repeat that no depositor of a bank, savings and loan or microfinance company would lose even a pesewa of their deposits. ALL depositors of these institutions will receive [a 100%] refund of their deposits since this was no fault of their own. Government has asked the receiver (working with the Bank of Ghana) to expedite the validation and payment of depositors so that all depositors will receive their monies after validation. I will also like to add that this refund will also extend to customers of DKM who have not as yet received the full refund of their deposits.

48. We are therefore cleaning up the mess the NDC created in the financial sector. The NDC was unable to do it. Given their management of the economy, they could not find money for teacher or nursing training allowances or free SHS. Where would they have found the GHC 13 billion to settle bank depositors? Left to the NDC, our banking system would have collapsed by now.

**MOVING FROM A FOCUS ON TAXATION TO A FOCUS ON
GROWTH THROUGH VALUE ADDITION AND
INDUSTRIALIZATION**

49. Notwithstanding the revenue challenges we inherited, we took the decision to reduce taxes in the economy. We undertook that the tax burden on individuals and businesses was high following the high tax increases under the NDC regime. We were aware that this could worsen our revenue challenges in the short term but we were of the firm conviction that this would spur growth and increase tax revenues in the medium to long term. In fulfillment of our promise to move the economy from a focus on taxation to a focus on growth we have thus far reduced or abolished at least 15 separate taxes and levies (Table 6). It was a brave decision. No such broad based reduction in taxes had been implemented by any government since independence.

TABLE 6: TAXES REDUCED OR ABOLISHED

1. Abolished the 17.5% VAT/NHIL on real estates
2. Abolished the 17.5% VAT/NHIL on selected imported medicines, that are not produced locally
3. Abolished the 17.5% VAT/NHIL on financial services
4. Abolished import duty on the importation of spare parts.
5. Abolished 1% special import levy
6. Abolished 17.5% VAT on domestic airline tickets
7. Abolished Levies imposed on Kayayei by local authorities
8. Reduced import duty for all goods excluding vehicles 50% and vehicles by 30%
9. Abolished excise duty on petroleum
10. Provided full corporate tax deduction for private universities who plough back 100% of profits into the university

11. Reduced National Electrification Scheme Levy from 5% to 3%
12. Reduced Public Lighting Levy from 5% to 2%
13. Reduced special petroleum tax rate from 17.5% to 13% and introduced specific rates
14. Replaced the 17.5 VAT/NHIL rate with a flat rate of 3 % for traders
15. Granted Capital Gains Tax Exemption on stocks traded on the Ghana Stock Exchange or publicly held securities approved by the SEC

50. Despite these tax reductions, the data shows that revenue collection in nominal cedi terms has increased by 25% annually since 2017. In terms of real growth, the average real growth before 2017 (2013 to 2016) was 7.2% while after 2017, it was 8.4%. It is also important to note that the average dollar equivalent of collections pre-2017 was \$5.89 billion per annum while post 2017 it has been \$7.57 billion per annum.

Ladies and Gentlemen, beyond the reduction in taxes, we proceeded to focus on production in the real sector.

51. Virtually every government has noted the need for Ghana to change the structure of the economy through diversification and by shifting from the focus on the production of raw materials to value addition. This is a key pillar of Nana Akufo-Addo's Ghana Beyond Aid agenda. To accomplish this, Government is implementing the following programmes:

- Planting for Food and Jobs to increase agricultural output for agro processing and food sufficiency. The results have been remarkable. Increased in productivity has led to exports of food crops such as cassava, rice, yellow and white maize, soya, plantain, cowpea and yam to Burkina Faso, Togo and Cote d'Ivoire.
- The establishment of the Ghana Commodity Exchange (GCX), an ultra-modern trading system linked to warehouses located across the country, is to connect markets, and expand marketing and farm gate opportunities for buyers and sellers of agricultural produce.
- The “One-District-One-Factory” policy has taken off, and 79 factories under the scheme are at various stages of operation or construction. Another 35 are going through credit appraisal.
- The process of starting an Integrated Bauxite and Aluminum Industry is a major step in diversification and innovative in financing.

- Ghana Integrated Bauxite and Aluminum Development Corporation law has been passed.
 - Ghana Integrated Aluminum Development Corporation Established
 - The process to select the joint venture partners to undertake the aluminum refinery project is underway.
 - A similar framework is being followed for the establishment of an Iron and Steel Industry
- The facilitation of the growth of an Automotive Industry is on course
 - A National Automotive policy, including incentives for the industry has been approved by cabinet
 - Kantanka automobiles will benefit from the incentives
 - Volkswagen, Nissan, Suzuki/Toyota, Sino Truck have all signed MOUs to establish assembly plants in Ghana.

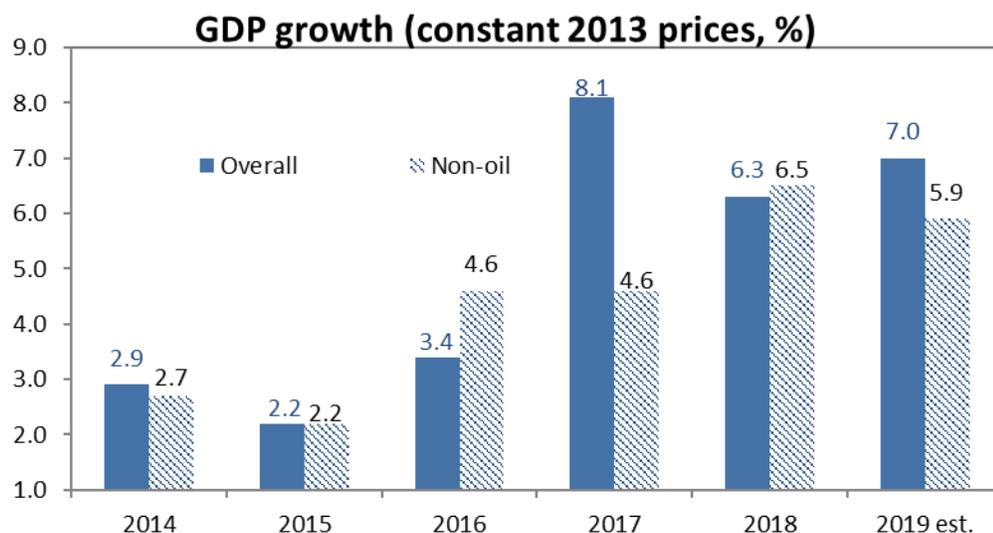
52. Changing the structure of our economy through diversification and value addition will not happen overnight. However, it remains a major pre-occupation of the government because it is our pathway to reduce dependency, expand the economy, create jobs, increase

exports, reduce imports and support the value of our currency.

GDP Growth

53. Economic growth which was on a declining trend has been restored. Growth for 2017 was 8.1%, 6.8% in 2018 and a projected 7.0% in 2019, significantly exceeding the average sub-Saharan African (SSA) growth and amongst some of the fastest growing economies in the world for the last three years.

Figure 17: GDP Growth%



Source: GSS.

Non-oil growth has increased from 4.6% in 2016 to 5.8% in 2018 and a projected 5.9% in 2019 (Figure 17)

Sectoral growth performance

54. The recent growth performance has been driven mainly by industry and agriculture sectors, the latter particularly reflecting the effect of policy interventions in the sector, most notably the planting for food and jobs. This has resulted in an increase in agric sector growth from 2.9% in 2016 to 6.8% by 2018 and a projected 6.4% in 2019(Figure 18). Industry growth has increased from 4.3% in 2016 to 15.7% in 2017, 10.6% in 2018 and a projected 8.8% in 2019. Growth in the service sector has almost doubled from 2.8% in 2016 to a projected 5.4% in 2019.

Figure 18: Sectoral GDP Growth %



55. The data therefore shows that we have been able to successfully move the management of the economy from a focus on taxation to a focus on growth.

FORMALIZATION OF THE ECONOMY THROUGH DIGITIZATION

56. Ladies and Gentlemen, Ghanaian society and micro and small businesses continue to be largely informal. In such an environment, access to services, targeting in the delivery of public services to those who need these services most (the elderly, the vulnerable, the deprived, and even pensioners) become difficult, and in most cases depends on who you know. For the banking sector, lending rates are high partly because of the high information problems in establishing identity, and in verifying ownership of property. These have to change if we are aspiring to become a modern middle-income country.

57. It is for all these reasons that we are aggressively pursuing the agenda to formalize the Ghanaian economy

through digitization. With digitization, we are introducing new and more efficient ways of doing things.

- i. The introduction of National ID Cards is a game changer. So far about 8 million people have been registered and by the end of June it is estimated that a total of some 15 million would have been registered. The national ID card will become the anchor for formalizing the economy as well as integrating existing databases.
- ii. All National ID numbers will be converted into TIN numbers. Currently less than 2 million people are registered to pay taxes but by next year we would have at least 16 million registered tax payers.
 - Digital Address System has solved the problem of addressing and provided an address to every location in Ghana
 - DVLA – Introduction of the digital drivers licence and vehicle registration as well as the online application has curbed corruption.
 - Passport Office- - Online applications have curbed corruption.

- Ports – paperless port, elimination of long room, and streamlined inspections and enhanced enforcement has curbed corruption in the clearing of goods
- NHIA- Renewal of NHIS Membership – introduction of a mobile application to do this has curbed corruption
- Mobile money payments interoperability has been implemented. This is the first of its kind in Africa (with interoperability between bank accounts and mobile wallets across all banks and telcos) and is a major step towards financial inclusion and movement towards cashless payments for government services.
- Thanks to the Bank of Ghana and Ghipss, Ghana will launch a **Universal QR CODE** payments system next month which will make it possible for all retailers to receive payments on their mobile phones without the need for the traditional Point of Sale device. This will apply to all retailers whether you are selling pure water, or a trotro service, or waakye. Ghana will be about the only country in Africa with a Universal QR CODE payment system when it is launched next month. Singapore launched theirs only last year.

- The National Insurance Commission has digitized the motor insurance database. This means that the era of fake insurance certificates is over and anyone can check the insurance status of a vehicle through a mobile phone.
- GRA is also on course to launch a mobile application by April this year to enable people, especially those in the informal sector, make payments of their taxes on their phones. This will make it easy for our market women for example to pay their taxes electronically.
- The Ministry of Finance is also just about to launch the **Ghana.Gov** platform which will be a portal for the delivery of all government services digitally. All MDAs will eventually be onboarded on the platform but it will kick off this year with about 15 key MDAs.
- Ladies and Gentlemen, we have completed a pilot and within the next two weeks ECG will launch a nationwide mobile application that will allow customers to buy units for their meter through their mobile phone at any time of the day or night. You will

also be able to buy units for someone else using your phone.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE SYSTEM

- Linkage of 112 number with digital address system
- Ambulance system – tracking, etc. command center, etc
- Drones have been deployed to deliver critical medicines and blood

JUSTICE SYSTEM

A number of reforms have been introduced digitize our courts:

- e-justice - will end manual filing processes and will be operational countrywide in 2020
- Ghana Case Tracking System – electronic case tracking – starts in 2020
- Electronic case distribution system -fair, equitable and transparent distribution of cases

Ultimately, the digitization of the economy, will increase efficiency, improve productivity reduce corruption and de-risk

the business environment. It will allow the working of credit reference bureaus and help bring down interest rates in Ghana.

FREE WIFI IN TERTIARY AND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

To allow access to the internet across all public tertiary institutions and senior high schools, government has awarded the contract for the provision of free wifi to these educational institutions as promised in our manifesto. The program will kick off this year with an initial set of tertiary (including KNUST) and senior high schools.

FREE SHS AND DOUBLE TRACK

58. Ladies and Gentlemen, the empirical evidence is very persuasive that the key to economic transformation is human capital, not natural resources. This is why President Akufo-Addo has placed an emphasis of making sure that every Ghanaian child, regardless of the financial circumstances of their parent will have access to free senior high school education. This was a promise we made prior to

the election in 2016 and one that we have fulfilled. It is the most significant social intervention introduced in Ghana since independence. We are investing and building capacity for the future of this country.

59. We had a big challenge however. We did not have sufficient infrastructure in most schools to accommodate the increased numbers (The free SHS has resulted in a 69% increase in enrollment). Today, 1.2 million children are benefiting from free SHS. The question we faced was “Whose Child Should be left at home?” In response to this challenge we introduced the double track system as a temporary solution to the problem while we construct new school infrastructure.

60. The thinking here is akin to how churches have first, second and even third services to deal with large numbers. There are people who say that we should have finished building the schools before introducing free SHS but I would say that it is better to educate a child even under a tree than to have them sitting at home. With that same logic we would have had to finish building all the hospitals we need before introducing the NHIS!

61. The fact is that without the double track system, hundreds of thousands of students would not be able to access free SHS. Those who are criticizing the double track system have not been able to offer an alternative. Abolishing the double track system means abolishing free SHS as we know it. Whose child should stay at home?

62. This is why government is investing in the construction of new infrastructure at senior high schools across the country and some schools are no longer on the double track. The double track system will therefore be over in just a few years for all schools when the infrastructure is completed. Interestingly the Government of Kenya, facing similar challenges, has asked our Ministry of education to assist them to introduce the double track system in Kenya.

63. We need a government that is committed to the free SHS system. A government that is prepared to commit the resources to finance it. Can we entrust the Free SHS policy to someone who did not believe in it in the first place? To someone who said it was a gimmick? To someone who said if he had GHC2 billion he would not spend it on Free SHS? To someone who says he would abolish double track but has no alternative to offer?

INFRASTRUCTURE FOR DEPRIVED AND OTHER COMMUNITIES

55.Ladies and Gentlemen, one of the key promises that Nana Akufo-Addo made was to make sure the poor are not excluded from access to infrastructure. It was the rationale behind the setting up of the development authorities. After just three years in office, there has been a remarkable provision of infrastructure for poor and deprived economies across the country, including the zongo communities.

56.We have undertaken and are undertaking many projects that matter to the poor in our villages and communities in addition to projects in the urban towns and cities. These include water, toilets, markets, school blocks, health facilities, police stations, etc. The massive investment in water and sanitation infrastructure for example has resulted in an increase in the number of Open Defecation Free communities from just 410 in 2016 to over 4700 communities by the end of 2019.

57. We will outdoor our work in the area of infrastructure in the key sectors of the economy for every district in Ghana. I must say that the data will surprise many people with regard to the massive work that has been done in just 3 years under the government of Nana Akufo-Addo.

58. The results fair and the video you have just watched shows how much work is going on in Ashanti in the area of infrastructure. There is however more to be done, especially in the area of roads. Thus far,

- a)** Asphalt overlay of 70km of roads within Kumasi. The beneficiary communities include Nhyiaeso, Bantama, Manhyia and Bremang. The works are ongoing and we intend to complete 200km of asphalt overlay works in 2020.
- b)** upgrading and rehabilitation of 24km of roads have been completed within Ejisu, Juaben, Ayigya and Effiduase.
- c)** Various contracts for the rehabilitation and upgrading of roads in Buokrom, Kwadaso, Antoa, Effiduase and Ejisu are ongoing. Road works are also ongoing in Bekwai and Mampong.

ASSESSMENT OF STATUS OF MANIFESTO PROMISES

59. Let me now come to our manifesto promises. Ladies and Gentlemen, it is clear that so much has been done in the management of the economy. But how has this translated into the fulfillment of our 2016 Manifesto promises to the people of Ghana?

In tracking and measuring our progress (after 3 years) for each of these commitments in a way that is intuitive and easily understood by the generality of Ghanaians, we adopted three metrics as follows:

1. Promises **Delivered:**

These are promises we have fully implemented. They include promises for which there is a clear, definable lifecycle which we have concluded, and/or which though are recurrent, its initial implementation can be described as fully delivered. E.g. Free SHS

2. Promises Being Delivered (**Delivering**):

These are promises for which the process of implementation has started. They include promises which we have begun the process to deliver on but delivery is not yet complete. E.g. the One district one factory program,

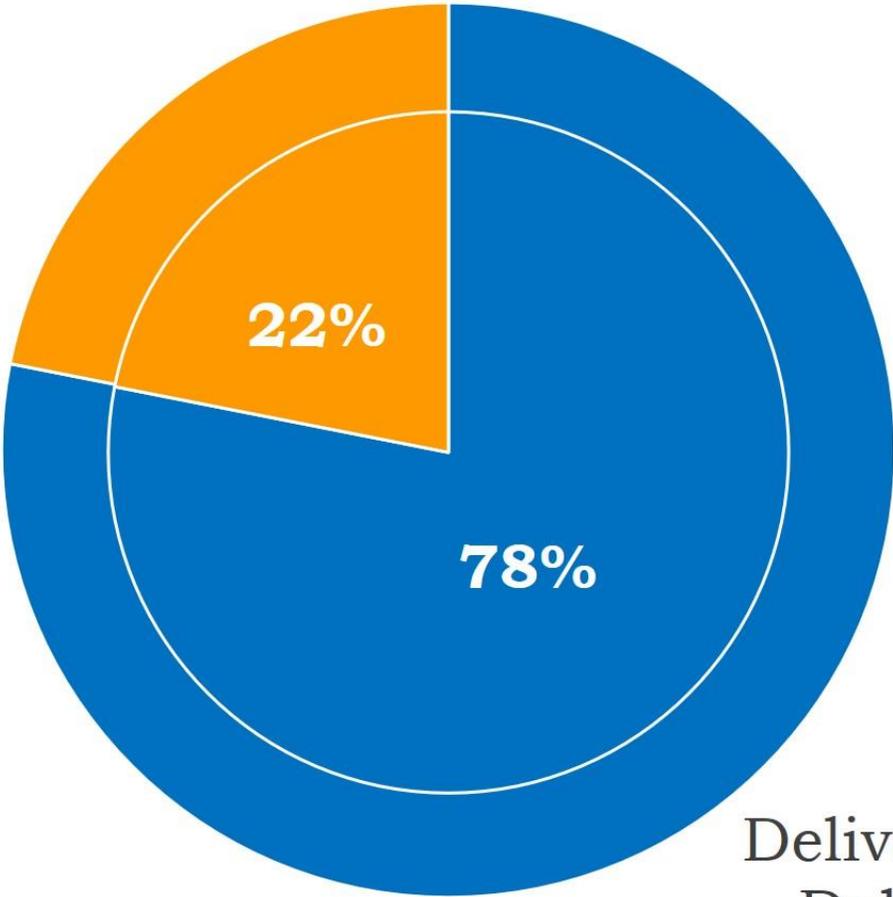
3. Promises (**Pending**):

These are promises for which the process of implementation has not started. E.g. “Passage of a Consumer Protection Law”

60. We have 388 promises in total and for the overall score we take the raw count of promises (no weights attached) relative to the total number of promises.

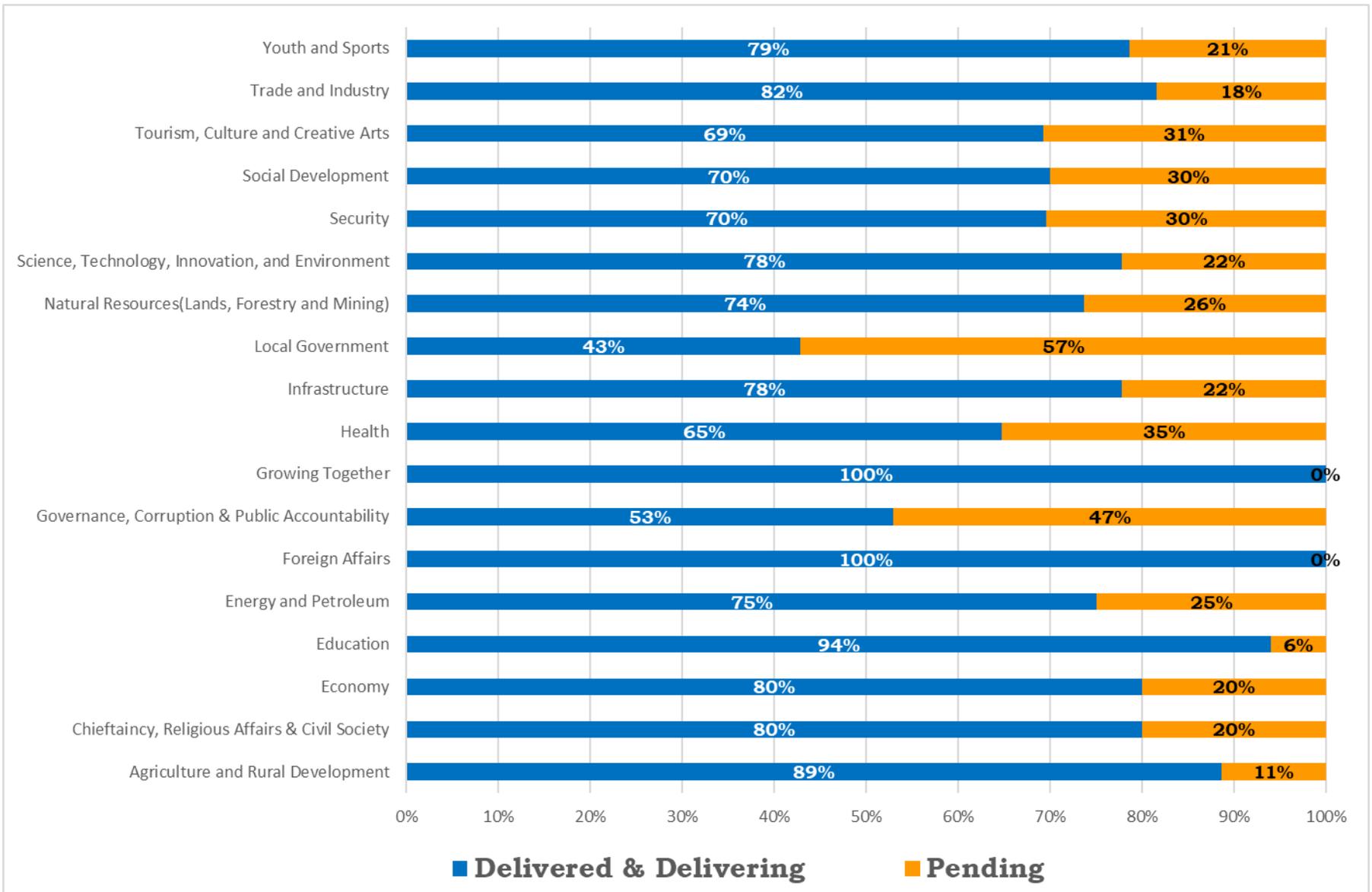
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Pending



Delivered and Delivering

BY MANIFESTO CHAPTER/SECTOR



MANIFESTO PROMISES “DELIVERED”

NO	PROMISE	STATUS	SECTOR/MANIFESTO CHAPTER
1	Ensure farming inputs are available in farming communities and at affordable prices	Delivered	Agriculture and Rural Development
2	Support private seed growers to increase supply of improved seeds to farmers	Delivered	Agriculture and Rural Development
3	Reintroduce compensation payments under the cocoa disease control programme	Delivered	Agriculture and Rural Development
4	Expand local processing of cocoa	Delivered	Agriculture and Rural Development
5	Promote cattle ranching and facilitate land acquisition for its development	Delivered	Agriculture and Rural Development
6	Provide patrol boats to stop foreign fishing vessels	Delivered	Agriculture and Rural Development
7	Collaborate with the private sector to develop infrastructure for inland farming	Delivered	Agriculture and Rural Development
8	Place fisherfolk directly in charge of subsidised inputs at local outlets	Delivered	Agriculture and Rural Development
9	Encourage local poultry meat processing	Delivered	Agriculture and Rural Development
10	Support accelerated development of selected products including grains, vegetables, fruits, tubers, oil palm, cotton, shea, cashew, cocoa, horticulture, livestock, fisheries and poultry	Delivered	Agriculture and Rural Development
11	Increase subsidies on retail prices of seeds, fertilizers and other agrochemicals	Delivered	Agriculture and Rural Development
12	Support selected products with storage, transportation, marketing and distribution	Delivered	Agriculture and Rural Development
13	Reform and revive the National Buffer Stock Company	Delivered	Agriculture and Rural Development
14	Improve fertilizer distribution	Delivered	Agriculture and Rural Development
15	Have discussions with Burkina Faso for a more controlled spillage of the Bagre dam	Delivered	Agriculture and Rural Development
16	Revive the Grains Development Board	Delivered	Agriculture and Rural Development
17	Establish a Ghana Commodity Exchange	Delivered	Agriculture and Rural Development
18	Restore overall macroeconomic stability	Delivered	Economy
19	Reduce the rate of government borrowing	Delivered	Economy
20	Reduce interest rates to spur private sector investment	Delivered	Economy
21	Shift the focus of economic management from taxation to production	Delivered	Economy
22	Enact a Fiscal Responsibility Law	Delivered	Economy
23	Establish a Fiscal Council	Delivered	Economy
24	Establish a Financial Stability Council	Delivered	Economy
25	Banking the Unbanked/Financial Inclusion	Delivered	Economy
26	Abolish Special Import Levy	Delivered	Economy
27	Abolish 17.5% VAT on imported medicines not produced in the country	Delivered	Economy

28	Abolish 17.5% VAT on Financial Services	Delivered	Economy
29	Abolish the 5% VAT on Real Estate Sales	Delivered	Economy
30	Abolish the 17.5% VAT on domestic airline tickets	Delivered	Economy
31	Reduce VAT for micro and small enterprises from 17.5% to 3% Flat Rate	Delivered	Economy
32	Offer tax incentives to young entrepreneurs to encourage them to initiate start-ups	Delivered	Economy
33	Fix the basics of the government machinery and make it work (e.g. acquiring driving licenses, acquiring passports, registering businesses, processing pension payments etc)	Delivered	Economy
34	Encourage the Colleges of Education to update their curricula to ensure they produce graduates that would teach the well-equipped and critical thinking population we need to move the country forward	Delivered	Education
35	Undertake a national audit of skills and competencies in a bid to align training opportunities and resources to respond to national and local human resource demands	Delivered	Education
36	Develop an online educational platform to host, stream, and share short videos of mini-lectures to classrooms or offices around the country	Delivered	Education
37	Ensure proper decentralization of teacher recruitment and management	Delivered	Education
38	Restore Trainee Teacher training allowance	Delivered	Education
39	Restore allowances paid to Arabic/Islamic instructors under the national volunteer service programme	Delivered	Education
40	Restore book and research allowances for lecturers	Delivered	Education
41	Introduce History of Ghana as a subject for primary schools	Delivered	Education
42	Integrate school sports as part of school activities	Delivered	Education
43	Abolish the payment of utility bills by students	Delivered	Education
44	Redefine basic education from Kindergarten to include SHS, covering vocational, agricultural and technical schools	Delivered	Education
45	Implement the "Free SHS" Policy (on a Universal Basis)	Delivered	Education
46	Increase amount of loans under the Student Loan Scheme	Delivered	Education
47	Develop a 10-year Power Sector Master Plan to meet medium and long term energy needs	Delivered	Energy and Petroleum
48	End DUMSOR in the short term	Delivered	Energy and Petroleum
49	Reduce taxes on electricity tariffs to households and industry	Delivered	Energy and Petroleum
50	Ensure that procurement of new power projects are executed primarily through PPP and IPP arrangements and are transparent and resulting in least-cost addition of power generation infrastructure	Delivered	Energy and Petroleum
51	Ensure there is sufficient Reserve Margin to ensure stability of the system	Delivered	Energy and Petroleum
52	Improve transparency in the management of our oil and gas resources	Delivered	Energy and Petroleum

53	Redeem government obligations to Bulk Oil Distribution Companies (BDCs)	Delivered	Energy and Petroleum
54	Ensure effective implementation of the petroleum price deregulation policy	Delivered	Energy and Petroleum
55	Improve on the quality of fuel produced or imported into Ghana by reviewing standards for sulphur content in the fuels	Delivered	Energy and Petroleum
56	Develop a Financial Restructuring and Recovery Plan for the Energy Sector	Delivered	Energy and Petroleum
57	Implement an "Accelerated Oil Capacity Development Programme" to build Ghanaian capacity to manage the oil and gas sector	Delivered	Energy and Petroleum
58	Revise gas processing and transportation Tariffs as well as Levies	Delivered	Energy and Petroleum
59	Decouple Ghana National Gas Company (GNGC) and Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC)	Delivered	Energy and Petroleum
60	Accelerate oil exploration in the Voltain basin	Delivered	Energy and Petroleum
61	Move Diaspora Affairs Bureau to the Office of the President	Delivered	Foreign Affairs
62	Task our diplomatic missions to focus on economic diplomacy	Delivered	Foreign Affairs
63	Establish a policy framework to facilitate the return of Ghanaians and people of African descent living abroad	Delivered	Foreign Affairs
64	Broaden our global reach by strengthening our ties with the international organization of La Francophonie	Delivered	Foreign Affairs
65	Work with the African Union (AU) to create the African Continental Free Trade Area	Delivered	Foreign Affairs
66	Establish the Office Of The Special Prosecutor	Delivered	Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability
67	Ensure the passage of the Right to Information bill	Delivered	Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability
68	Establish the Infrastructure For Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP)/Distribute Infrastructure Fairly and Comprehensively across all parts of the country	Delivered	Growing Together
69	Create the Western North Region	Delivered	Growing Together
70	Restructure SADA into Northern Development Authority (NDA)	Delivered	Growing Together
71	Establish the Middle Belt Development Authority & the Coastal Belt Development Authority	Delivered	Growing Together
72	Establish the Zongo Development Fund	Delivered	Growing Together
73	Restructure royalty sharing ratios with mining communities: Reduce Government share from 80% to 70%, and double the Community share from 10% to 20% (the additional 10% given to the District Assembly for infrastructure in the mining communities)	Delivered	Growing Together
74	Restore Trainee Nurses' training allowances	Delivered	Health
75	Provide free Specialist Post-Graduate training	Delivered	Health

76	Strengthen the National Ambulance Service	Delivered	Health
77	Reduce the price of aviation fuel	Delivered	Infrastructure
78	Support local airlines and entrepreneurs to set up strong private airlines	Delivered	Infrastructure
79	Offer tax incentives to local real estate developers and suppliers of building materials	Delivered	Infrastructure
80	Empower the National Road Safety Commission to enforce and sanction road sector operators who do not comply	Delivered	Infrastructure
81	Automate the process for clearing goods and vehicles	Delivered	Infrastructure
82	Facilitate the revival of Anglogold Ashanti Obuasi mines and other mines	Delivered	Natural Resources(Lands, Forestry and Mining)
83	Establish, in collaboration with the private sector, a flagship system of Ghana Centres of Excellence to network all Higher Education Institutes to support research and innovation	Delivered	Science, Technology, Innovation, and Environment
84	Establish Presidential Advisory Council for Science and Technology	Delivered	Science, Technology, Innovation, and Environment
85	Map out the soil structure and composition of the country	Delivered	Science, Technology, Innovation, and Environment
86	Protect military lands from encroachment	Delivered	Security
87	Adjust upwards the allowances of security personnel on UN Peacekeeping Missions	Delivered	Security
88	Ensure security personnel on UN Peacekeeping Missions are paid at their duty posts	Delivered	Security
89	Expand and resource Marine Police to work with the Navy to protect our offshore oil and gas installations	Delivered	Security
90	Introduce robust anti-narcotic drug and anti-organized crime policy with severe sanctions and penalties	Delivered	Security
91	Enhance Police's cybersecurity and cybercrime fighting capabilities	Delivered	Security
92	Require caterers of the School Feeding Programme to use foodstuff from local farmers	Delivered	Social Development
93	Properly staff and resource the National Council on Persons Living With Disability (PLWD)	Delivered	Social Development
94	Undertake comprehensive review of SSNIT's investments and costs to ensure financial sustainability	Delivered	Social Development
95	Work with District Assemblies to exempt Kayayei from market tolls	Delivered	Social Development
96	Institute a Pension for members of small scale business associations as well as artisans across the country	Delivered	Social Development
97	Introduce a District Integrated Social Services Programme to consolidate social services	Delivered	Social Development
98	Set aside 50% of MASLOC funds for female applicants	Delivered	Social Development
99	Implement the 3% increase in Common Fund disbursements to Persons Living With Disability (PLWD)	Delivered	Social Development

100	Pay all outstanding contributions to Pension Funds, including Tier 2 Funds, for Public Sector Workers	Delivered	Social Development
101	Transform the Ghana Tourist Authority (GTA) into a modern and more efficient institution (Including invest in Tourism IT as an enabler to improve knowledge and sharing of information about tourism opportunities in the country)	Delivered	Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts
102	Establish a Creative Arts Council that will harmonize the various interest groups	Delivered	Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts
103	Develop and implement a comprehensive, project-based export diversification action plan	Delivered	Trade and Industry
104	Restructure Ghana Export Promotion Authority to enhance export diversification	Delivered	Trade and Industry
105	Restructure MASLOC to provide credit for SMEs instead of using it for political patronage	Delivered	Trade and Industry
106	Develop a database of the labour market with a view to establishing a National Apprentice Recruitment Agency	Delivered	Trade and Industry
107	Launch National Plan for Entrepreneurship and Innovation to support start-up and young businesses	Delivered	Trade and Industry
108	Reduce Fees and charges at the ports	Delivered	Trade and Industry
109	Reduce Import Duties at the ports	Delivered	Trade and Industry
110	Re-orient energy tariff policy to reduce the burden on businesses	Delivered	Trade and Industry
111	Facilitate the early placement of trained nurses, public health personnel, and teachers denied employment by the NDC	Delivered	Trade and Industry
112	Create an information portal and set up a task force to assist artisans in showcasing their work	Delivered	Trade and Industry
113	Reform and benchmark port clearing systems to make them efficient to support import and export trade	Delivered	Trade and Industry
114	Establish a Youth Enterprise Fund that will provide start up fund for young entrepreneurs	Delivered	Youth and Sports

MANIFESTO PROMISES “DELIVERING”

NO	PROMISE	STATUS	SECTOR/MANIFESTO CHAPTER
1	Work to achieve the UN-Recommended 1 Extension Officer to 500 Farmers	Delivering	Agriculture and Rural Development
2	Revive agricultural research at CSIR and faculties in public universities	Delivering	Agriculture and Rural Development
3	Provide framework for smallholder farmers to undertake block farming and providing incentives, including land banks, for large scale commercial farm investors	Delivering	Agriculture and Rural Development
4	Ensure farmers receive increased producer prices plus bonuses to encourage high production volumes	Delivering	Agriculture and Rural Development
5	Ensure availability as well as effective and transparent distribution of pre-mixed (Premix) fuel	Delivering	Agriculture and Rural Development
6	Accelerate aquaculture and promote extensive fish farming throughout the country	Delivering	Agriculture and Rural Development
7	Support private sector to expand local production of poultry feed and veterinary products	Delivering	Agriculture and Rural Development
8	Facilitate access to credit for poultry industry	Delivering	Agriculture and Rural Development
9	Institute anti-dumping measures on poultry	Delivering	Agriculture and Rural Development
10	Use government purchasing power to create demand for locally-produced food items	Delivering	Agriculture and Rural Development
11	Develop capacity for local fertilizer production using gas and petroleum resources	Delivering	Agriculture and Rural Development
12	Provide mechanism to capture the water released by the annual spillage at Bagre Dam, and use for irrigation purposes	Delivering	Agriculture and Rural Development
13	Implement "One Village, One Dam" community-owned/managed irrigation policy	Delivering	Agriculture and Rural Development
14	Enforce the fisheries management policies in the Fisheries Act of 2002 (Act 625) to stop pair trawling and other illegal fishing methods	Delivering	Agriculture and Rural Development
15	Continue building landing sites at Cape Coast, Mumford, Teshie, Axim, Keta, Ada, Jamestown & Winneba	Delivering	Agriculture and Rural Development
16	Ensure cocoa farmers receive stable prices/protected against exchange rate effects	Delivering	Agriculture and Rural Development
17	Rehabilitate existing public irrigation schemes (Vea especially) and develop new ones in the North & Afram Plains	Delivering	Agriculture and Rural Development
18	Establish Livestock Development Centers in the three agro-climatic zones	Delivering	Agriculture and Rural Development
19	Facilitate stakeholder-controlled establishment of the Cashew Marketing Authority	Delivering	Agriculture and Rural Development

20	Revamp existing mechanization centres and support the private sector to establish, manage, and provide affordable mechanisation services to farmers	Delivering	Agriculture and Rural Development
21	Cocoa Sector Interventions to support targeted production of over 1 million tonnes per annum, including spraying and replanting of cocoa trees	Delivering	Agriculture and Rural Development
22	Upgrade the road infrastructure connecting farming communities to marketing centers	Delivering	Agriculture and Rural Development
23	Forge a new and formal collaboration between chiefs and the government	Delivering	Chieftaincy, Religious Affairs & Civil Society
24	Involve Chiefs, Queen Mothers and Traditional Authorities in the afforestation and greening of Ghana	Delivering	Chieftaincy, Religious Affairs & Civil Society
25	Ensure that religious bodies in the health sector receive their NHIS payments promptly	Delivering	Chieftaincy, Religious Affairs & Civil Society
26	Support the National House of Chiefs to codify and systematize traditional laws and culture	Delivering	Chieftaincy, Religious Affairs & Civil Society
27	Build an economy which will create jobs and prosperity for all Ghanaians: "An Agenda For Jobs"	Delivering	Economy
28	Revenue generation measures through broadening the tax base, increasing tax compliance, reducing government expenditure, increased flows from oil & gas resources, elimination of procurement-related corruption, and plugging of revenue leakages	Delivering	Economy
29	Financial Sector Reform - I (Deepening Financial Markets, including Mortgage Banking & reactivating the IFSC)	Delivering	Economy
30	Financial Sector Reform - II (Financial Inclusion Activities, including electronic payments)	Delivering	Economy
31	Financial Sector Reform - III (Reinforcing Section 40 of Bank of Ghana Act, 2002) to stabilise the ratio between the currency in circulation and foreign exchange cover	Delivering	Economy
32	Formalise the Economy (through the National Identification System & Linking it to other databases e.g. GRA, NHIS, DVLA etc)	Delivering	Economy
33	Remove import duties on raw materials and machinery for production within the context of ECOWAS Common External Tariff Protocol	Delivering	Economy
34	Introduce tax credits and other incentives for businesses that hire young graduates from tertiary institutions	Delivering	Economy
35	Establish a manufacturing plant at KNUST	Delivering	Education
36	Strengthen and equip the Inspectorate Board, as an independent body, to enable it carry out its inspection mandate	Delivering	Education
37	Provide effective and professional guidance and counseling services to pupils	Delivering	Education
38	Strengthen the participation of Missions in Mission-founded schools	Delivering	Education

39	Ensure that Kindergarten places are available for all four-year old children in the country	Delivering	Education
40	Ensure teachers who upgrade their qualifications and skills are promoted promptly and their salary increases take immediate effect	Delivering	Education
41	Reactivate the original aim of linking Technical/Vocational Institutions to Technical Universities to refocus technical education at the forefront of the One District, One Factory programme	Delivering	Education
42	Ensure that all teachers have ICT competence	Delivering	Education
43	Introduce programming at the Junior and Senior High schools	Delivering	Education
44	Provide appropriate and adequate infrastructure and learning facilities to accommodate expansion and ensure conducive teaching, learning, and research in tertiary institutions	Delivering	Education
45	Collaborate with GNAT, NAGRAT etc to facilitate an affordable housing scheme for teachers	Delivering	Education
46	Leverage technology to popularize the teaching of mathematics and science	Delivering	Education
47	Collaborate with the private sector to provide WiFi coverage to senior secondary schools and tertiary institutions	Delivering	Education
48	Establish fund for research and innovation	Delivering	Education
49	Introduce Arabic as an optional language to be taught and examined at the JHS and SHS levels	Delivering	Education
50	Wherever possible, provide facilities to enable disabled children to be integrated within regular schools	Delivering	Education
51	Popularize the teaching of French and improve the delivery of the subject	Delivering	Education
52	Improve ICT facilities and curriculum of ICT	Delivering	Education
53	Pursue energy conservation including introduction of Minimum Energy Performance Standards for electric motors and industrial equipment	Delivering	Energy and Petroleum
54	Increase proportion of renewable energy in the national generation mix	Delivering	Energy and Petroleum
55	Relocate the headquarters of GNPC to the Western Region as part of strategy to position the region as an oil services hub	Delivering	Energy and Petroleum
56	Empower local participation in Oil & Gas value-chain through capacity development, financing, & partnership support	Delivering	Energy and Petroleum
57	Create jobs, in collaboration with the private sector, in the fabrication, installation, and manufacturing of parts etc for the oil and gas industry	Delivering	Energy and Petroleum
58	Improve the capacity of PURC and Energy Commission	Delivering	Energy and Petroleum
59	Redirect BOST to focus on its core mandate of protecting our strategic petroleum reserves	Delivering	Energy and Petroleum
60	Develop long term LNG utilization program as part of strategy to leverage natural gas as	Delivering	Energy and Petroleum

	long term source central to the operation of the power sector		
61	Review and amend the Petroleum Revenue Management Act 2011 (Act 815) to support investment of revenue from oil primarily in Infrastructure, Health, Education, and Agriculture between 2017 and 2020, including the railways	Delivering	Energy and Petroleum
62	Implement policy to reduce energy transmission losses	Delivering	Energy and Petroleum
63	Restructure power sector by bringing all hydro generation under VRA and create a separate thermal market	Delivering	Energy and Petroleum
64	Develop Regional Oil Services Hub in the Western Region in collaboration with the private sector	Delivering	Energy and Petroleum
65	Adopt a distributed solar energy solution for all government and public buildings	Delivering	Energy and Petroleum
66	Review existing foreign policy in light of Brexit and new world order	Delivering	Foreign Affairs
67	Enhance our role in the activities of ECOWAS and AU/Take leadership role in getting all groups within ECOWAS to harmonize their objectives	Delivering	Foreign Affairs
68	Facilitate links between Ambassadors with MMDCEs to maximise investment and trade opportunities for local authorities	Delivering	Foreign Affairs
69	Facilitate the implementation of ROPAL	Delivering	Foreign Affairs
70	Work for the rapid establishment of an ECOWAS regional market	Delivering	Foreign Affairs
71	Reform the regulatory and institutional framework for anti-corruption	Delivering	Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability
72	Restart the People's Assemblies	Delivering	Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability
73	Request Parliament to amend the law to provide for public disclosure of asset declarations	Delivering	Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability
74	Publish and enforce a Code of Conduct for public officials to give effect to Article 284 of the Constitution	Delivering	Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability
75	Ensure strict enforcement of the Public Procurement Act	Delivering	Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability
76	Resource Auditor General's Office to set up a Procurement Audit Unit to conduct Value-For-Money audits	Delivering	Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability
77	Establish a Transaction Price Database to track typical project costs	Delivering	Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability
78	Work with the private sector to establish agro-processing industries and manufacturing plants in the Northern Development Authority area	Delivering	Growing Together
79	Provide incentives for private investors for sustainable exploration of minerals in the Northern Development Authority area	Delivering	Growing Together

80	Establish Centers for Cancers and cover the cost under NHIS	Delivering	Health
81	Expand and equip medical schools to train more medical doctors	Delivering	Health
82	Collaborate with the private sector to establish wellness clinics	Delivering	Health
83	Rescue, Restructure, and Increase Budgetary Allocation to the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)	Delivering	Health
84	Establish a world class research and laboratory center with a responsive national laboratory system	Delivering	Health
85	Pass Legislative Instrument for the implementation of the Mental Health Act	Delivering	Health
86	Implement national epidemic response system	Delivering	Health
87	Upgrade all existing district hospitals where they exist, and where they do not , establish one	Delivering	Health
88	Construct new harbors at Jamestown in Accra and in Keta	Delivering	Infrastructure
89	Tar gravel roads, especially in areas of high agricultural production	Delivering	Infrastructure
90	Tar roads in District capitals and extend them to major towns	Delivering	Infrastructure
91	Tar roads leading to district and regional hospitals	Delivering	Infrastructure
92	In collaboration with the private sector, build modern ferry ports at Buipe, Yapei, Yeji, Makango, Kwadwokurom, Kete-Krachi, Adowso, Ekyeamnfrom, Akateng, and Boso	Delivering	Infrastructure
93	Embark on nationwide road sign and road marking placements	Delivering	Infrastructure
94	Review location and lay-bys of fuel stations to reduce accidents on highways	Delivering	Infrastructure
95	Widen major arterial roads to multi-lane carriageways	Delivering	Infrastructure
96	Construct by-passes and interchanges at Point 7 Tamale, Tema Motorway Roundabout, Suame Roundabout and Oforikrom Intersection in Kumasi, and the PTC Roundabout in Takoradi	Delivering	Infrastructure
97	Establish and register residents under the National Identification Scheme	Delivering	Infrastructure
98	Promote and develop the use of local building materials in home construction	Delivering	Infrastructure
99	Facilitate the development of an active mortgage market to expand mortgage loans to Ghanaians	Delivering	Infrastructure
100	Construct storm drains in Accra and other cities and towns to deal with the recurrent, devastating floods	Delivering	Infrastructure
101	Promote research into local road construction materials to strengthen existing gravel pavements	Delivering	Infrastructure
102	Implement the National Asset Protection Project (NAPP)	Delivering	Infrastructure
103	Develop financing schemes to assist home buyers to acquire units	Delivering	Infrastructure
104	"Water For All" agenda: Sink 25,000 new boreholes and additional 300 small town water	Delivering	Infrastructure

	supply systems		
105	Integrate database of DVLA, the Police, and insurance companies in order to reduce time and cost of acquiring relevant documents and permits	Delivering	Infrastructure
106	Mainstream ICT in governance and public service delivery and automate the process involved in accessing public services at both national and local government offices	Delivering	Infrastructure
107	Fully implement section 103 of the National Pensions Act 2008 on the assignment of pension benefits for housing of workers	Delivering	Infrastructure
108	Build Tema-Akosombo Rail Link	Delivering	Infrastructure
109	Clear backlog of road maintenance works	Delivering	Infrastructure
110	Construct by-passes and interchanges at major intersections	Delivering	Infrastructure
111	Facilitate the construction of low and mid-income housing over the short, medium, and long term	Delivering	Infrastructure
112	Develop world-standard ICT Incubator Hubs	Delivering	Infrastructure
113	Rehabilitate the Western and Eastern rail lines	Delivering	Infrastructure
114	Expand and modernize Tema Port	Delivering	Infrastructure
115	Expand and modernize Takoradi Port	Delivering	Infrastructure
116	Establish National Hydrology Authority as a long-term solution to develop solutions to flooding	Delivering	Infrastructure
117	Extend Eastern Rail Line to create the Accra-Kumasi-Paga rail connections	Delivering	Infrastructure
118	Decentralise Land Valuation Board to provide direct technical support on property valuation to MMDAs	Delivering	Local Government
119	Consolidate all existing plans into a Comprehensive National Sanitation Plan	Delivering	Local Government
120	Establish National Sanitation Fund to fund the Sanitation Plan	Delivering	Local Government
121	Target 30,000 ha of degraded areas for reforestation and plantation development annually	Delivering	Natural Resources(Lands, Forestry and Mining)
122	Establish 1000 ha of bamboo and rattan plantations annually	Delivering	Natural Resources(Lands, Forestry and Mining)
123	Establish tree plantain suckers in a minimum of 800 communities as part of reforestation effort	Delivering	Natural Resources(Lands, Forestry and Mining)
124	Extend Forestry conservation areas	Delivering	Natural Resources(Lands, Forestry and Mining)
125	Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots	Delivering	Natural Resources(Lands, Forestry and Mining)
126	Support the enhancement of the ecotourism industry	Delivering	Natural Resources(Lands, Forestry and Mining)

127	Mainstream strategic mineral feedstock into the domestic economy to support economic value addition	Delivering	Natural Resources(Lands, Forestry and Mining)
128	Promote mining value-addition through the processing of minerals	Delivering	Natural Resources(Lands, Forestry and Mining)
129	Increase transparency in the allocation of mineral rights and the utilisation of mineral revenues	Delivering	Natural Resources(Lands, Forestry and Mining)
130	Clean Rivers Programme: Replant trees along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries	Delivering	Natural Resources(Lands, Forestry and Mining)
131	Restructure & Regulate small-scale mining sub-sector and artisans so that activities can take place within guidelines set up under the appropriate regulations	Delivering	Natural Resources(Lands, Forestry and Mining)
132	Fully decentralize Lands Commission and land services to the district level	Delivering	Natural Resources(Lands, Forestry and Mining)
133	Decentralize the Minerals Commission by establishing additional district offices of the Commission	Delivering	Natural Resources(Lands, Forestry and Mining)
134	Build power plants that use combustible domestic and industrial waste to generate electricity	Delivering	Science, Technology, Innovation, and Environment
135	Expand the research and development capabilities of the country by establishing Regional Technology Parks	Delivering	Science, Technology, Innovation, and Environment
136	Update and strengthen the National Environmental Protection Programme and the Environmental Action Plan	Delivering	Science, Technology, Innovation, and Environment
137	Work with international partners to access part of the global fund for climate change management	Delivering	Science, Technology, Innovation, and Environment
138	Curb proliferation of small weapons, including incorporating the protocol on small arms and light weapons into our domestic law	Delivering	Security
139	Restructure police recruitment to avoid fraud and cronyism	Delivering	Security
140	Recruit additional police officers/target meeting the UN ratio of 1:500 police to civilians	Delivering	Security
141	Provide each District with a Fire Station where none exists	Delivering	Security
142	Upgrade equipment of armed service personnel (police, army, prisons, fire service, and immigration services)	Delivering	Security
143	Upgrade the narcotic and illicit drug detection capabilities	Delivering	Security
144	Resource police with modern communication and policing equipment	Delivering	Security
145	Rehabilitate and Upgrade the living conditions/quarters of the security services under the "National Barracks Regeneration Programme"	Delivering	Security
146	Improve the training capabilities of armed services personnel (police, army, prisons, fire service, and immigration services)	Delivering	Security

147	Improve accommodation of armed services personnel	Delivering	Security
148	Decentralize the National Council on Persons Living With Disability (PLWD)	Delivering	Social Development
149	Implement equal employment opportunity for Persons Living With Disability (PLWD)	Delivering	Social Development
150	Refocus LEAP Programme using effective means-testing, regular monthly disbursements, and targeting female-headed households	Delivering	Social Development
151	Institute a Pension Scheme for Cash Crop Farmers	Delivering	Social Development
152	Appointment of women to at least 30% of available public office positions	Delivering	Social Development
153	Protect the copyright of the Adinkra symbols in accordance with the Copyright Act, 2005 (Act 690)	Delivering	Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts
154	Partner the private sector to set up a state-of-the-art hospitality teaching facility, with an operational hotel, classrooms, kitchens, library, and dormitories	Delivering	Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts
155	Establish a revenue-sharing program to inject 5% of tourism revenues into the local communities to encourage them to take ownership of, and be invested in their sustainability	Delivering	Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts
156	Reactivate and resource the Ghana Museums and Monuments Board	Delivering	Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts
157	Build a detailed inventory of all our cultural assets	Delivering	Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts
158	Develop tourist sites to bring them to world-class standards, (including giving incentives for private sector investors to invest in new tourism facilities and upgrade existing ones) as well as pursue a deliberate marketing programme to promote them	Delivering	Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts
159	Construct modern, large-seating theatres in every regional capital except Accra, beginning with Takoradi, Tamale and Kumasi	Delivering	Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts
160	Establish the National Recruitment Agency as primary source for channeling job openings to Ghanaians	Delivering	Trade and Industry
161	Implement Policy to Reduce Cost of doing business	Delivering	Trade and Industry
162	Refocus the National Investment Bank to provide finance for the industrial sector	Delivering	Trade and Industry
163	Develop National Industrial Sub-Contracting Exchange to link SMEs with large scale enterprises	Delivering	Trade and Industry
164	Refocus the operation of public research institutions to provide R&D for selected strategic industries	Delivering	Trade and Industry
165	Facilitate dedicated lands for development of industrial parks and enclaves as well as enterprise free zones	Delivering	Trade and Industry
166	Support the development of existing and new industrial clusters and manufacturing enclaves	Delivering	Trade and Industry
167	Facilitate development of commercial zones in proximate international boundaries to explore joint industries with neighbours	Delivering	Trade and Industry

168	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district	Delivering	Trade and Industry
169	Restructure Customs Division of Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA) to optimise operational efficiency	Delivering	Trade and Industry
170	Strengthen the operations of the Ghana Standards Authority (GSA) (As part of Consumer Protection improvement)	Delivering	Trade and Industry
171	Support the establishment of recycling and reprocessing companies to manage industrial waste as raw materials for other industries	Delivering	Trade and Industry
172	Encourage FDIs into Labour-Intensive sectors	Delivering	Trade and Industry
173	In collaboration with the private sector, implement the "One District, One Factory" initiative: (Establishment of at least one medium to large scale factory or enterprise in each District.)	Delivering	Trade and Industry
174	Develop and implement in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, a programme of action for the production and supply of quality agricultural raw materials for industry	Delivering	Trade and Industry
175	Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors	Delivering	Trade and Industry
176	Develop a database of trained apprentices and artisans in collaboration with trade unions	Delivering	Trade and Industry
177	"Strategic Anchor Initiatives": Government will partner private local and foreign investors to develop large scale strategic anchor industries to serve as growth poles for the economy	Delivering	Trade and Industry
178	Realign the focus of Ghana Investment Promotion Center to attract investments into selected strategic industries	Delivering	Trade and Industry
179	Merge National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI) and Rural Enterprises Project (REP) to consolidate public resources	Delivering	Trade and Industry
180	Create Sports Fund to support financing of sports	Delivering	Youth and Sports
181	Develop and promote sporting disciplines other than football	Delivering	Youth and Sports
182	Enact a comprehensive Sports Bill	Delivering	Youth and Sports
183	Implement a women-in-sports program to support female athletes and unearth talents	Delivering	Youth and Sports
184	Develop a Youth-In-Sports module to support young sportsmen and women	Delivering	Youth and Sports
185	Develop stadia in regions without one	Delivering	Youth and Sports
186	Develop industrial parks in all regions to target young Ghanaians	Delivering	Youth and Sports
187	Complete the construction of the University of Ghana Stadium	Delivering	Youth and Sports
188	Develop, in partnership with the private sector, Youth Development and Sports Centres in all regions	Delivering	Youth and Sports
189	Establish three sports colleges in collaboration with the private sector	Delivering	Youth and Sports

MANIFESTO PROMISES “PENDING”

NO	PROMISE	STATUS	SECTOR/MANIFESTO CHAPTER
1	Facilitate access to farmlands by youth in cocoa producing areas as well provide other schemes to attract them	Pending	Agriculture and Rural Development
2	Enact and enforce laws requiring limiting cattle grazing to designated, fenced-in areas	Pending	Agriculture and Rural Development
3	Eliminate import duties on fishing equipment like nets and outboard motors	Pending	Agriculture and Rural Development
4	Promote local production of fishing nets and other inputs	Pending	Agriculture and Rural Development
5	Restore the Korle Lagoon, including reintroduction of its fish stocks	Pending	Agriculture and Rural Development
6	Ensure prompt and regular release of royalties and disbursements to Chiefs, Queen Mothers and Traditional Authorities	Pending	Chieftaincy, Religious Affairs & Civil Society
7	Achieve double-digit growth annually	Pending	Economy
8	Increase infrastructure expenditure as a percentage of GDP	Pending	Economy
9	Reduce Corporate Tax rate from 25% to 20%	Pending	Economy
10	Review withholding taxes imposed on various sectors	Pending	Economy
11	Provide tax incentives for the importation of quarry equipment	Pending	Economy
12	Reduce tariffs on the use of data for internet access	Pending	Economy
13	Establish a Consultative Council of Researchers to fund commercialisation of academic research	Pending	Education
14	Build 2 state-of-the-art technical and vocational institutions per region	Pending	Education
15	Explore possibility of geothermal and tidal wave energy	Pending	Energy and Petroleum
16	Ensure crude oil produced here is refined here	Pending	Energy and Petroleum
17	Collaborate with private sector to establish oil refinery in Sekondi-Takoradi	Pending	Energy and Petroleum
18	Restructure the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation to focus on its core mandate	Pending	Energy and Petroleum
19	Expand the Tema Oil Refinery (TOR)	Pending	Energy and Petroleum
20	Review Renewable Energy Law to regulate and incentivize investments in renewable technologies	Pending	Energy and Petroleum
21	Provide incentives to investors in order to build solar parks in the northern part of the	Pending	Energy and Petroleum

	country		
22	Establish a Renewable Energy Industrial Zone	Pending	Energy and Petroleum
23	Develop solar and wind mini-grids for irrigation and water supply through PPPs	Pending	Energy and Petroleum
24	Require the Attorney General to report to Parliament annually on the potential liability of the State arising out of claims against the State	Pending	Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability
25	Establish an automatic mechanism for transfer of statutory funds to designated agencies	Pending	Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability
26	Amend Criminal Offences Act, 1960 (Act 20), in particular sections 3, 151, & 239-257 to make corruption a felony	Pending	Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability
27	A commitment that the President shall, within 14 days, forward a list of appointments made in pursuant of Chapter 24 of the Constitution, to the Auditor General	Pending	Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability
28	Amend the Law to require the Auditor General to publish the list of Chapter 24 appointees in default of declaring their assets	Pending	Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability
29	Amend the Law to provide for sanctions, including forfeiture of appointment for defaulting Chapter 24 appointees in declaring their assets	Pending	Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability
30	Set time limits within which an appointing authority must fill a vacancy at a watchdog institution	Pending	Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability
31	Sponsor website for reporting corrupt practices in accordance with the Whistle Blower's Act	Pending	Governance, Corruption & Public Accountability
32	Work with the private sector to establish trauma centers within hospitals along the main highways	Pending	Health
33	Use policy and incentives to encourage private sector investments in the development of healthcare facilities	Pending	Health
34	Restore tax reliefs to healthcare workers to purchase vehicles abolished by the NDC	Pending	Health
35	Build an Accident and Emergency Centre in Takoradi	Pending	Health
36	Amend health laws to speed up decentralization	Pending	Health
37	Establish a national bioequivalence laboratory	Pending	Health
38	In collaboration with the private sector, develop an inland port at Buipe	Pending	Infrastructure
39	Increase the number of ferries on the Volta River in collaboration with the private sector	Pending	Infrastructure
40	Construct lay-bys and dedicated traffic lanes for high-occupancy buses	Pending	Infrastructure
41	Review baggage handling arrangements for domestic airlines	Pending	Infrastructure
42	Establish serviced land banks for PPP affordable housing units	Pending	Infrastructure
43	Implement policy requiring new PPP affordable housing units to install solar panels and water-harvesting technologies	Pending	Infrastructure

44	Pass legislation for at least 20% of road contracts awarded to foreign contractors to be sub-contracted to local contractors	Pending	Infrastructure
45	Build new entry points in major cities like Accra, Takoradi, Kumasi, and Tamale	Pending	Infrastructure
46	Develop an integrated Light Rail Transit System for our major cities	Pending	Infrastructure
47	Collaborate with the private sector to expand the Takoradi Harbour to Sekondi, including the development of a logistics centre in Sekondi	Pending	Infrastructure
48	Upgrade Tamale campus of institute of Local Government Service (ILGS)	Pending	Local Government
49	Ensure the speedy enactment of the Municipal Finance Bill	Pending	Local Government
50	Improve allowances paid to Assembly Members	Pending	Local Government
51	Oversee direct election of MMDCEs/DCEs within 24 months, coinciding with the District Elections in 2019	Pending	Local Government
52	Re-survey and demarcate forests with permanent concrete pillars	Pending	Natural Resources(Lands, Forestry and Mining)
53	Launch apiculture forest conservation programme by making bee-hives available to forest fringe communities	Pending	Natural Resources(Lands, Forestry and Mining)
54	Reduce turnaround time of land registration to 30 days	Pending	Natural Resources(Lands, Forestry and Mining)
55	Enact a consolidated mineral revenue management law similar to the Petroleum Revenue Management Act, 2011 (Act 815)	Pending	Natural Resources(Lands, Forestry and Mining)
56	Turn the Lands Commission into a true digital organization to reduce the need for clerical and administration interventions	Pending	Natural Resources(Lands, Forestry and Mining)
57	Support the national policy of achieving 60:40 ratio for the Sciences compared to the Humanities by expanding STEM scholarship schemes	Pending	Science, Technology, Innovation, and Environment
58	Facilitate research and development in water desalination technologies	Pending	Science, Technology, Innovation, and Environment
59	Enact legislation to reform our prisons	Pending	Security
60	Complete Third Phase of 37 Military Hospital as well as upgrade its equipment	Pending	Security
61	Decongest prisons and separate remand prisoners from convicted prisoners	Pending	Security
62	Build two new police hospitals in Sunyani and Bolgatanga	Pending	Security
63	Construct new military hospital in Tamale	Pending	Security
64	Build two Prison Service hospitals: one in the southern sector and the other in the northern sector	Pending	Security
65	Build two new police training schools and rehabilitate police training institutions, including Command College in Winneba	Pending	Security
66	Reduce administrative cost and improve monitoring processes of the Ghana School	Pending	Social Development

	Feeding Programme		
67	Amend Disability Act to bring it in line with the UN convention on disability	Pending	Social Development
68	Pass appropriate Legislative Instrument for the implementation of the Disability Act	Pending	Social Development
69	Enforce Section 18 of the Disability Act which provides for free education for Persons Living With Disability (PLWD)	Pending	Social Development
70	Reintroduce and enforce 30% of poverty alleviation/credit funds of MMDAs to service womens' enterprises	Pending	Social Development
71	Provide the aged with a Freedom Pass for public transportation	Pending	Social Development
72	Establish proper framework for payment of appropriate royalties for creative works	Pending	Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts
73	Establish a Creative Arts Fund	Pending	Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts
74	Collaborate with the Chief Justice to create a division of the High Court that focuses on intellectual property violation within the creative arts industry	Pending	Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts
75	Set up additional copyright office in Tamale	Pending	Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts
76	Establish an Industrial Development Fund to finance critical private sector industrial initiatives	Pending	Trade and Industry
77	Provide incentives for the establishment of R&D labs by the private sector	Pending	Trade and Industry
78	Ensure strict compliance with existing legislation and regulations on retail trade	Pending	Trade and Industry
79	Facilitate the establishment of credit lines for the building and construction industry to acquire equipment	Pending	Trade and Industry
80	Facilitate the passage of the Consumer Protection Law	Pending	Trade and Industry
81	Pass legislation to require at least 70% of all Government of Ghana taxpayer-financed contracts and procurements be executed by local corporate entities	Pending	Trade and Industry
82	Introduce policy requiring that 30% of the required 70% of GoG financed projects executed by local corporate entities to be sourced from women, youth, PLWD- owned businesses etc	Pending	Trade and Industry
83	Institute a buy-local policy for government agencies with regards to ICT to ensure that applications and software are procured from local ICT firms	Pending	Youth and Sports
84	Set up a Youth Development Authority to harmonize all youth initiatives	Pending	Youth and Sports
85	Award scholarship to promising young athletes	Pending	Youth and Sports

61. In all, we made 388 promises in our manifesto. The most recent validation exercise at the end of January 2019 shows that we had delivered or are delivering on 303 (78% of the promises), up from the 72% reported earlier.

62. Ladies and Gentlemen, to conclude, the data shows that under Nana Akufo-Addo, our management of the economy has been rather solid with many remarkable achievements after only 3 years in office.

The data on the status can be found at:

www.delivery.gov.gh

64. Ladies and Gentlemen, what is undeniable is that there has been a remarkable turnaround in the Ghanaian economy over the last three years. The difference, is one of vision, dedication and competence. We have outperformed the NDC in virtually every sphere of the economy. We have appropriately combined sound economic theory (as taught in our textbooks) with the collective experience of the economic management team and Cabinet under the leadership of the President Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo in the management of our



economy. Can you imagine an engineer, doctor, lawyer or accountant who after qualifying decides not to use what they learnt at school?

65. Unfortunately if you don't take your time and read and understand your textbooks in a subject like economics, you will end up mismanaging the economy with Akonfem economic management techniques with disastrous results.

66. I have no doubt that the NDC will challenge what I have said here today but just ask them to bring their own data to contradict what I have said here today and I bet you they will start insulting or run away to Burkina Faso!

67. Ladies and gentlemen, in conclusion, I would like to say that even though we have made a solid start in our three years in office, we are not yet where we want Ghana to be. We still have more to do. This year has been designated by the president as the year of roads and the country you will soon see evidence of this. We



have many more schools and hospitals to construct, malaria to eradicate, jobs to create, the digitization agenda to complete, etc. We also need to consolidate the gains we have made so far.

68. We will be the first to admit that we have not attained perfection in everything we have done but we are modernizing and transforming this country in fundamental ways for the future. So please keep faith with us. The future is bright if we stay the course. That is why we are asking the good people of Ghana to give Nana Akufo-Addo and the NPP “four more to do more for you!

Thank you for your attention.

May God Bless you and

May God Bless our Homeland Ghana.