Table 8: Bank of Ghana Prime Rates, Average Interbank Base Rates

Year/Month	BoG Prime Rate	Ave. interbank rates	Ave. DMB Base rates
Dec-2002	24.50	20.023	29.25
Dec-2003	21.50	17.67	29.00
Dec-2004	18.50	16.19	25.00
Dec-2005	15.50	10.23	21.45
Dec-2006	12.50	12.56	20.85
Dec-2007	13.50	11.98	18.77
Dec-2008	17.00	19.03	27.25
June-2009	18.50	22.47	30.52
Dec-2009	18.00	16.53	31.40
	2010		
January	18.00	16.07	31.29
February	16.00	16.11	30.92
March	16.00	15.11	29.90
April	15.00	14.74	29.25
May	15.00	14.06	28.71
June	15.00	13.36	28.63
July	13.50	13.06	28.50
August	13.50	12.64	27.10
September	13.50	12.32	26.46
October	13.50	12.07	26.17
November	13.50	11.69	26.03
December	13.50	11.65	25.79
	2011		
January	13.50	11.67	24.69
February	13.50	11.65	24.63
March	13.50	11.60	23.54
April	13.00	11.57	24.43
May	13.00	11.63	X
June	13.00	11.67	X

Source: Bank of Ghana Statistical Bulletins, 2009/2010
Note: **X**-Data not Available
Figures from September 2010 – June 2011 (Average Interbank Rates are authors calculation based on weekly rates from BoG website.)

Balance of Payments

The Balance of Payment (BOP) is a record of a country's transactions with the rest of the world in a specific time period, usually a year. It reflects all payments and liabilities to foreigners (debits) and all payments and obligations received from foreigners (credits). According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) "Balance of Payments" is a statistical statement that summarises transactions between residents and non-residents during a period. The BOP is determined by the country's exports and imports of goods, services, and financial capital, as well as financial transfers.

The BOP comprises the current account, the capital account, and the financial account. Together, these accounts balance in the sense that the sum of the entries is conceptually zero.

The Current Account

The current account is one of the two major components of the balance of payment, the other being the capital account. It is the sum of the balance of trade (export minus imports of goods and services), net factor income (such as interest and dividends) and net transfer payments (such as foreign aid).
Mathematically, the current account is expressed as follows:

Current Account = Balance of Trade
+ Net Factor Income from abroad
+ Net Unilateral Transfers from abroad

A current account surplus (or deficit) is the amount by which exports of goods and services plus inward transfers exceeds, or falls short of, imports of goods and services. A current account surplus increases a country's net foreign assets by the corresponding amount, and a current account deficit reduces the net foreign assets. It is called the current account because goods and services are generally consumed in the current period.

Capital Accounts

The capital account is a record of a country's inflows and outflows of payments and transfer of ownership of fixed assets (capital goods). The capital account records all transactions between a domestic and foreign resident that involves change of ownership of an asset. It is the net result of public and private international investment flowing in and out of a country. This includes foreign direct investment, portfolio investment (such as changes in holdings of stocks and bonds) and other investments (such as changes in holdings of loans, bank accounts, and currencies).

Overall Balance of Payment Account

This is the sum of the current account and the capital account. As stated above, the overall balance of payment is expected to balance out. In other words, the sum of the entries conceptually equals zero. Tables 9 and 10 give the summary of the annual balance of payment from 2008 to projected values for 2011 and the first quarter estimates for 2010 and 2011 respectively.

Table 9: Annual Balance of Payments (in millions of US Dollars)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
A. Current Account	-3,543.10	-1,598.50	-2,910.70	-2,341.40
Merchandise Exports	5,269.70	5,839.70	6,764.00	9,909.00
Cocoa	1,487.00	1,866.00	2,157.00	2,108.00
Gold	2,246.30	2,551.40	3,177.00	3,310.00
Timber	316.8	179.8	159.8	175.5
Petroleum				2,993.00
Others	1,219.70	1,242.50	1,270.20	1,322.50
Merchandise Imports	-10,268.50	-8,046.30	-10,485.00	-12,503.00
Non-oil	-7,911.80	-6,557.30	-8,398.00	-10,209.00
Oil	-2,356.80	-1,489.00	-2,087.00	-2,294.00
Trade Balance	-4,998.80	-2,206.60	-3,721.00	-2,594.00
Services (Net)	-497.2	-1,173.40	-905.7	-1,056.00
Income(Net)	-258.7	-296.5	-278.1	-1,238.00
Transfers(Net)	2,211.50	2,078.00	1,994.10	2,546.60
Capital & Financial Account	2,943.30	3,067.10	3,539.80	3,156.40
Direct Investment	1,211.60	1,677.80	1,978.70	1,983.00
Portfolio Investment	-49	-43.6	503.7	300
Other Investment	1,780.70	1,432.90	1,057.40	873.4
Net Errors and Omissions	-340.9	-309.8	-314.1	0
Overall Balance (BOP)	-940.8	1,158.80	315	815

Source: Bank of Ghana Monetary Policy Report Vol.4 No.4/2010 Pg 15

Table 10: First Quarter Balance of Payments (in millions of US Dollars)

	2010	2011
A. Current Account	220.2	565.8
Merchandise Exports	1,900	3,000
Cocoa	682.5	859.4
Gold	787	1.2
Timber	X	X
Petroleum	-	484.2
Merchandise Imports	2,500	3,300
Non-oil	2,000	2,700
Oil	493.5	614.4
Merchandise Trade Deficit	584.2	248.6
Capital & Financial Account	953.5	229.6
Overall Balance (BOP)	152	154.2

Source: Bank of Ghana Monetary Policy Committee Press Statement (May 2011)
Note: **X**-Data not Available

Government Spending or the Fiscal Balance

Governments generate revenue through taxation and grants. Governments also obtain some amount of revenue from non-tax sources such as fees and fines imposed at the courts. The revenues raised in a particular year are used in financing government expenditures programmed for the year. In other words, in implementing its budget, government is primarily involved in raising revenue and using the revenue to finance expenditures.

If in a particular year, the revenue raised is exactly the same as the expenditure incurred, we say the government budget is balanced. If on the other hand, government revenue exceeds its expenditure in a particular year, the budget is said to have recorded a surplus. A budget deficit occurs if government revenue is less than its expenditure. Either way there is fiscal imbalance. Fiscal surplus is when revenue exceeds expenditure. Fiscal deficit occurs when revenue is less than expenditure.

Table 11: Government Revenue & Expenditure for First Quarter 2010 & 2011
(in millions of GH¢)

	2010 Q1 Out turn	2011 Q1 Out turn	2011 Estimate
Tax Revenue	1,146.80	1,601.50	7,683.00
% of GDP	2.6	3	14.4
Non-Tax Revenue	21.5	46.3	537.5
Others	117.7	100	-
Grants	305.2	139.2	517.4
% of GDP	0.7	0.3	1
Total Domestic Revenue	1,286.00	1,747.80	8,220.60
% of GDP	2.9	3.3	15.4
Total Revenue & Grants	1,591.20	1,886.90	8,738.00
% of GDP	3.6	3.5	16.4
Total Expenditure	1,930.10	2,754.30	9,433.40
% of GDP	4.3	5.2	17.7
OVERALL BALANCE (commitment)	-338.8	-867.4	-695.4
% of GDP	-0.8	-1.6	-1.3
OVERALL BALANCE(Cash Incl. Divestiture)	-621.4	-828.1	-962.7
% of GDP	-1.4	-1.6	-1.8
Wages & Salaries, Pensions &SSP	702.9	869.6 4	4,472.80
% of GDP	1.6	1.6	8.4

Source: Bank of Ghana Monetary Policy Report (2011)
Note: Q1-1st Quarter

International Reserves

These are assets of the central bank held in different reserve currencies, mostly the Dollar and to a lesser extent the Euro, Pound and the Yen. In a flexible exchange rate system, official international reserve assets allow a central bank to purchase the domestic currency, which is considered a liability for the central bank (since it prints the money itself as IOUs). This action can stabilise the value of the domestic currency. In essence, buying and selling official international reserves in one way the central influences the exchange rate.

In Ghana, international reserves are mostly held in the US Dollar. The international reserves position of the country is often expressed in terms of months of import cover. That is, the number of months of imports reserves can cover.

As of the end of April 2011, the gross international reserves was US$4.9 billion which represents 3.8 months of import cover.

Conclusion

In this newsletter, we have explained in the simplest language possible some of the technical jargons often used to describe the economy and its performance. We have also provided data on inflation, the exchange rates, and the interest rates, the balance of payment, and government revenue and spending as well as the international reserve position of the country. We encourage users to provide feedback in case any issue is not so clear to them.

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Ghana ECONOMY Watch

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Ghana ECONOMY Watch

GHANA

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Introduction

The Economy Watch is designed to provide unions with user- and union-friendly information on the national economy. This is to help the unions in their collective bargaining negotiations. Information is provided on inflation, exchange rates, interest rates, the balance of payment, and government revenue and spending.

Analysis of inflation

Inflation is a measure of aggregate price movements in an economy. It measures changes in the prices/costs of a fixed basket of goods and services patronised by the typical or average Ghanaian household. It therefore, gives an indication of the cost of living in the country.

Consumer Price Index

Inflation is measured as a percentage change in the consumer price index (CPI). The CPI is the ratio of the total current expenditure on a fixed basket of goods and services to total expenditure on a similar basket of goods and services in a selected base period or year[1].

Price Index is a statistical indicator that expresses the percentage value change of prices for a particular bundle (basket) of goods and services in different periods. CPI measures the rate of change in the prices of goods and services bought by the average consumer. The CPI is one of several price indices calculated by national statistical agencies. The goods and services included within the scope of the index can be figuratively thought of as a 'shopping basket.' Since the quality and quantity of the goods and services in the 'shopping basket' do not change over the life of the basket it is also referred to as a 'fixed' basket of goods and services.

In Ghana, the consumption or shopping basket (CPI) consists of the following major commodity groups: food and non alcoholic beverages, alcohol and tobacco, clothing and footwear, fuel & light, housing and utilities, household goods, operations and services, medical care and health expenses, transport and communications, recreation, entertainment, education and cultural services, and miscellaneous goods and services. Every item in the basket is given a weight based on the proportion of income the average household spends on the items (consumption expenditure).

There are two broad measures of inflation. These are the inflation over twelve (12) months also referred to as the year-on-year inflation and the average annual inflation. These are explained below.

Inflation Over 12 Months

Inflation over 12 months also referred to as year-on-year inflation or point-to-point inflation, measures the percentage change in the CPI in the same months in consecutive years. For example, the percentage change in the CPI between May 2011 and May 2010 is a year-on-year inflation. As shown in Tables 2 and 3, the CPI for May 2011 is 369.41 and the CPI for May 2010 is 339.21. The rate of inflation over these 12 months (i.e. from May 2010 to May 2011) is calculated as follows:

[1] Base year 2002=100

Year -on- Year Inflation =

$$\frac{\text{CPI for May 2011} - \text{CPI for May 2010}}{\text{CPI for May 2010}} \text{ X } 100$$

$$= \frac{369.41 - 339.21}{339.21} \text{x}100$$

$$= \frac{30.2}{339.21} \text{ x}100$$

$$= \frac{3020}{339.21}$$

$$= \mathbf{8.90}$$

Therefore, the year-on-year inflation for May 2011 is 8.90% as shown in Table 3.

The year-on-year inflation[2] is also referred to as the Headline Inflation because it is placed in the public domain and is quoted in the media as the level of inflation for a particular period. That is why inflation over 12 months in May 2011 was quoted as 8.90% (Table 3).

Average Annual Inflation

Average annual inflation is the percentage change of the average CPI (ACPI) of two consecutive years. It is the difference between the average CPI of the 12 months of the previous year and the average CPI of the 12 months of the current year, expressed as a percentage. For example, the average CPI for January 2011 is calculated as the sum of the CPI from February 2010 to January 2011 divided by 12. Similarly, the average CPI for the whole of 2010 is the sum of the CPI from January to December 2010 divided by 12. The average annual inflation is therefore calculated as follows:

Average Annual Inflation =

$$\frac{\text{ACPI (May 2010 to April 2011)} - \text{ACPI (May 2009 to April 2010)}}{\text{ACPI (May 2009 to April 2010)}} \text{ X } 100$$

$$= \frac{348.8933 - 320.0282}{320.0282} \text{ x}100$$

$$= \frac{28.86515}{320.0282} \text{ x}100$$

$$= \frac{2886.515}{320.0282}$$

$$= \mathbf{9.02}$$

Therefore, the average annual inflation for May 2011 is 9.02 as shown Table 3.

Monthly Inflation/Change

Monthly inflation measures the percentage change in the CPI from one month to another in the same year. In other words, it is the percentage difference between the CPI for one month and the CPI for another month. For example, the CPI for April 2011 is 363.02 and the CPI for May 2011 is 369.41. The percentage change between these 2 months is calculated as follows;

[2] In addition to the Headline Inflation is the Core Inflation. The Core Inflation is obtained by stripping out price changes of energy and utility items from the consumer basket (i.e. excluding energy & utility items) because of their volatility.

Monthly Change =

$$\frac{\text{CPI for May 2011} - \text{CPI for April 2011}}{\text{CPI for April 2011}} \text{ X } 100$$

$$= \frac{369.41 - 363.02}{363.02} \text{ x}100$$

$$= \frac{6.39}{363.02} \text{ x}100$$

$$= \frac{639}{363.02}$$

$$= \mathbf{1.76}$$

Therefore, the monthly change in the CPI from April 2011 to Mar 2011 is 1.76 as shown in Table 3

Table 1: Inflation Rates from Jan. 2009- Dec. 2009
(Average Prices of 2002=100 i.e. Base Year)

MONTH	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	MONTHLY CHANGE (%)	INFLATION OVER 12 MONTHS (%)	AVERAGE ANNUAL INFLATION (%)
January	278.64	2.64	19.86	17.36
February	284.20	2.00	20.34	17.69
March	289.76	1.95	20.53	18.25
April	298.22	2.92	20.56	18.69
May	306.48	2.77	20.06	18.96
June	314.57	2.64	20.74	19.16
July	317.33	0.88	20.50	19.35
August	315.13	-0.69	19.65	19.48
September	310.52	-1.46	18.37	19.50
October	307.57	-0.95	18.04	19.53
November	309.89	0.75	16.92	19.46
December	314.83	1.59	15.97	19.25

Source: Ghana Statistical Service

Table 2: Inflation Rates from Jan. 2010-June 2010
(Average Prices of 2002=100 i.e. Base Year)

MONTH	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	MONTHLY CHANGE (%)	INFLATION OVER 12 MONTHS (%)Y-O-Y	AVERAGE ANNUAL INFLATION (%)
January	319.83	1.59	14.78	18.80
February	324.66	1.51	14.23	18.28
March	328.35	1.14	13.32	17.66
April	332.99	1.41	11.66	16.89
May	339.21	1.87	10.68	16.07
June	344.52	1.57	9.52	15.09
July	347.35	0.82	9.46	14.90
August	344.87	-0.71	9.44	14.64
September	339.66	-1.51	9.38	13.47
October	336.43	0.96	9.38	12.46
November	338.01	0.47	9.08	11.29
December	341.83	1.13	8.58	10.5***

Source: Ghana Statistical Service & BOG, *** Projection in Budget 2011

Table 3: Inflation Rates from Jan. 2011- June 2011
(Average Prices of 2002=100 i.e. Base Year)

MONTH	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	MONTHLY CHANGE (%)	INFLATION OVER 12 MONTHS (%)Y-O-Y	AVERAGE[3] ANNUAL INFLATION (%)
January	348.87	2.06	9.08	10.26
February	354.41	1.59	9.16	9.86
March	358.34	1.11	9.13	9.53
April	363.02	1.31	9.02	9.32
May	369.41	1.76	8.90	9.02
June	374.13	1.28	8.59	9.09

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2011
Note: X-Data not Available

[3] Author's Calculation

Exchange Rates

The term exchange rate refers to the monetary value of one currency in terms of another currency. In other words, the exchange rate, also referred to as the foreign exchange rate, between two currencies describes how one currency is worth in terms of the other. For example, an exchange rate of GH¢1.5 to the United States Dollar (US$) means that GH¢1.5 is worth the same as US$1. The medium or avenue where currency trading takes place is called the foreign exchange (forex) market. Any currency that can easily be traded or exchanged for other currencies, without special authorisation from the appropriate central bank, is referred to as a convertible currency. Transactions typically involve banks, corporations, governments, currency speculators (retail brokers), and other institutions. However, individuals can also deal in currencies.

In the past, the exchange rates of the Cedi to other currencies such as the Dollar were fixed by law. For example in 1973, the exchange rate between the Cedi and the Dollar was fixed at 1.15. This means that to buy US$1, one needed to pay ¢1.15. In that sense, the exchange rate is said to be fixed. In a fixed exchange rate system or regime, the currency such as the Cedi is tied to another currency, mostly a more widely used currency such as the United States Dollar.

However, since about 1983 Ghana adopted what is called the floating exchange rates system. By this system the exchange rates of the Cedi to the other currencies is allowed to vary and is determined by the market forces of demand and supply. In a floating system, the exchange rate of a currency is likely to change almost constantly. Floating rates are the most common exchange rate regime in most parts of the world today. However, since central banks frequently intervene to avoid excessive appreciation/depreciation of the currency, the floating system is often called managed float or a dirty float. The change over from the fixed or pegged exchange system to the free-floating system saw the introduction of forex bureaus in Ghana.

As indicated earlier, even though in the end currency prices are a result of demand and supply forces, they are nonetheless affected by economic conditions (government economic policy, budget deficits or surpluses, trade deficits or surpluses, interest rates etc); political factors (internal, regional, and international events-stability or instability) and market psychology (traders perceptions). Table 4 gives a summary data on exchange rates of the Cedi for three major currencies on the local foreign exchange market.

In 2011, the first quarter estimates by the Bank of Ghana shows that the Cedi had depreciated by 5.4 percent, 12.9 percent and 15.6 percent against the US Dollar, Pound Sterling and the Euro respectively in year-on-year terms. This was against similar depreciation of 0.8 percent, 4.8 percent and 1.4 percent to the Dollar, Pound and Euro respectively in the corresponding period in the 2010. Table 5 gives the year-on-year depreciation of the Cedi for the first quarter of 2011.

Table 4: Interbank Foreign Exchange Rates for 3 most convertible currencies from 2000-2010

	GH¢ per currency); end period, mid-rates		
	US Dollar ($)	Pound Sterling (£)	EURO (€)
Dec -2000	0.7048	1.0190	0.6343
Dec -2001	0.7322	1.0597	0.6500
Dec -2002	0.8439	1.3305	0.8512
Dec -2003	0.8852	1.5296	1.0986
Dec -2004	0.9051	1.7412	1.2309
Dec -2005	0.9131	1.5673	1.0815
Dec -2006	0.9236	1.8103	1.2145
Dec -2007	0.9376	1.8872	1.2944
Dec -2008	1.2000	1.8100	1.6900
Dec -2009	1.4340	2.3115	2.0687
2010			
January	1.4245	2.3063	2.0385
February	1.4264	2.2440	1.9577
March	1.4190	2.1427	1.9311
April	1.4173	2.1678	1.8998
May	1.4186	2.1342	1.8293
June	1.4233	2.0572	1.7214
July	1.4355	2.2442	1.8719
August	1.4332	2.2458	1.8143
September	1.4326	2.2719	1.9146
October	1.4335	2.2699	1.9911
November	1.4421	2.2574	1.9151
December	1.4833	2.2687	1.9453
2011			
January	1.5024	2.3473	2.0485
February	1.4975	2.4048	2.0631
March	1.5031	2.4419	2.1643
April	1.4971	2.4771	2.2213
May	X	X	X
June	X	X	X

Source: Bank of Ghana Statistical Bulletins, 2009, 2010/ Bank of Ghana Monetary Policy Report Volume 4-No 2. (2011)
Note: Figures for September-December are end of month rates from BoG Website
Note: **X**-Data not Available

Table 5: Year-on-year changes (%) (Depreciation rate) of the Cedis

	2011		
	US Dollar ($)	Pound Sterling (£)	EURO (€)
January	-5.0	-1.6	-2.2
February	-4.7	-9.2	-6.3
March	-5.7	-12.8	-11.4
April	-5.4	-12.9	-15.6
May	X	X	X
June	X	X	X

Source: Bank of Ghana Monetary Policy Report Volume 4-No 2. (2011)
Note: **X**-Data not Available

Interest Rates

Interest is a fee paid on borrowed money or capital. Interest is the yearly price charged by a lender to a borrower in order for the borrower to obtain a loan. It is the price a borrower pays or has to pay to enjoy the use of money or cash he does not own, and the return or reward a lender enjoys for differing or postponing his consumption or parting with money.

The amount lent, or the value of the assets lent, is called the principal. This principal value is held by the borrower on credit. The percentage of the principal that is paid as a fee (the interest), over a certain period of time, is called the interest rate. This is usually expressed as a percentage of the total amount loaned – the principal.

Interest rate can be calculated as simple interest rate or compound interest rate. Simple interest rate is calculated only on the principal or on the portion of the principal that remains unpaid. In compound interest rate unpaid interest is added to the balance due. It is the concept of adding accumulated interest back to the principal, so that interest is earned on interest from that moment on. The borrower is charged interest on previous interest charges. The act of declaring interest to be principal is called compounding. A loan, for example, may have its interest compounded every month: in this case, a loan with GH¢1000 principal and 1% interest per month would have a balance of GH¢1010 at the end of the first month.

Interest rate on a loan can be fixed or floating. In a fixed rate regime, interest rate on a loan does not change over the entire life of the loan. In a floating rate, however, the interest rate on a loan changes over the life of the loan. An example would be a loan that uses specific periods of time to dictate specific changes in the rate, such as a rate of 5% in the first year, 6% in the second, and 7% in the third.

Like the exchange rates, the interest rates in Ghana used to be fixed[4] by the Bank of Ghana (BoG). The BoG fixed low interest rates as a way of inducing investment, which was expected to increase output and employment, and ultimately lead to higher saving. The practice was for the BoG to set minimum rates for deposits and to place ceilings on lending rates.

Today, the interest rates have been liberalised. It is determined by demand for money by those who do not have it, and supply from those who do have it and are willing to surrender it for a price or a fee. The interest rate is expected to be high if demand for money exceeds supply. The reverse is true.

The major interest rates are deposit rates, lending rates and the Bank of Ghana prime rates. Lending rates refer to the interest rates banks and non-bank financial institutions charge the public on loans and advances. It reflects the cost of borrowings and includes the charges and commissions levied by banks. The deposit rate is the interest paid by banks on deposits. The Bank of Ghana prime rate is the interest rate charged by the Bank of Ghana for credit or loans to the commercial banks. Other forms of interest rate are the 91-day treasury bill rate (i.e. the rate at which government borrows from the commercial banks) and the interbank interest rates (i.e. the rate at which the banks lend to one another).

[4] Interest rate fixation is one of the tools used by the Bank of Ghana in its attempt to shape the economic landscape. Whether it is effective or not, so far as it reflects the cost of capital, it conveys important information to investors & dealers on the financial market.

Table 6: Summary of Annual Percentage Rates (APR) & Average Interest Rates (AIR) Paid by Enterprises, 31st January 2011

	ENTERPRISES					
	Deposits	Base Rate	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Commerce	Construction
BANKS	AIR	%	APR	APR	APR	APR
Access Bank	8.55	23.5	28.5	28.41	28.5	28.5
ADB	8.12	21.95	25.15	28.22	28.22	28.88
Amalgamated Bank	10.16	25.95	34.63	34.63	34.63	34.63
Bank of Baroda	10.38	23	26	26	28	27.5
Barclays Bank	4.96	22	27.05	27.05	27.05	27.05
Cal Bank	7.57	26	32.79	32.79	32.79	32.79
ECOBANK	6.46	24.25	24.52	24.52	26.8	24.52
First Atlantic Merchant B	8.3	25.95	29	29	29	29
Fidelity Bank	8.43	25.9	29.54	29.54	29.54	29.54
GCB	9.32	21.5	28.36	28.36	28.36	28.36
Guaranty Trust Bank	9.81	25.5	27.5	26.8	25.8	26.67
HFC Bank	5.36	25.75	32.16	31.66	31.66	32.65
Intercontinental Bank	6.64	24.5	27.65	27.24	29.82	27.89
ICB	9.14	25.25	34.52	34.52	34.52	34.52
Merchant Bank	8.36	25.5	27.38	27.38	27.38	27.38
NIB	11.97	24	35	35	35	35
Prudential Bank	7.68	26	28.65	29.15	29.15	29.15
Sahel-Sahara B. (BSIC)	7.99	26	33.18	33.18	33.18	33.18
Standard Chartered B	6.22	22	25	25	25	25
SG-SSB	8.06	24.5	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.1
Stanbic Bank	7.87	23.95	30.22	30.22	30.22	30.22
The Trust Bank	8.37	25	28.07	28.57	28.57	29.43
UniBANK	8.41	24.95	25.25	32.95	32.95	33
UBA (Ghana) Ltd	8.39	23	29.5	27.02	29.12	28.3
UT Bank	9.48	26.9	34.96	38.01	35.98	38.01
Zenith Bank	8.06	23.95	29.06	29.06	29.06	29.06

Source: Bank of Ghana website at www.bog.gov.gh

Table 7: Summary of Annual Percentage Rates (APR) & Average Interest Rates (AIR) Paid by Households, 31st January 2011

	Households				
	Deposits	Base Rate	Vehicle Loans	Mortgage Loans	Other Commercial Credit
BANKS	AIR	%	APR	APR	APR
Access Bank	8.55	23.5	25.55	28.5	28.5
ADB	8.12	21.95	31.76	30.22	28.22
Amalgamated Bank	10.16	25.95	32.02	32.02	32.02
Bank of Baroda	10.38	23	27.5	27.5	27.5
Barclays Bank	4.96	22	29.65	29.65	29.65
Cal Bank	7.57	26	32.79	32.79	32.79
ECOBANK	6.46	24.25	32.17	32.17	32.17
First Atlantic Merchant B	8.3	25.95	32.83	32.83	32.83
Fidelity Bank	8.43	25.9	29.54	29.54	29.54
GCB	9.32	21.5	28.36	28.36	28.36
Guaranty Trust Bank	9.81	25.5	26.2	26.2	26
HFC Bank	5.36	25.75	34.5	34.08	34.25
Intercontinental Bank	6.64	24.5	28.95	27.07	28.62
ICB	9.14	25.25	31.05	31.05	31.05
Merchant Bank	8.36	25.5	27.38	27.38	27.38
NIB	11.97	24	35	35	35
Prudential Bank	7.68	26	29.15	29.15	28.65
Sahel-Sahara B (BSIC)	7.99	26	33.18	33.18	33.18
Standard Chartered B	6.22	22	26.22	26.22	26.22
SG-SSB	8.06	24.5	28.28	28.28	28.28
Stanbic Bank	7.87	23.95	30.22	30.22	30.22
The Trust Bank	8.37	25	35.04	35.04	35.04
UniBANK	8.41	24.95	30.2	33	34.25
UBA (Ghana) Ltd	8.39	23	28.63	24.63	27.63
UT Bank	9.48	26.9	37.11	37.11	37.11
Zenith Bank	8.06	23.95	29.06	29.06	29.06

Source: Bank of Ghana website at www.bog.gov.gh