

FUNDAMENTALS

GHANA MPC UPDATE: Cedi Strength, Hawkish Grip

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IN BRIEF

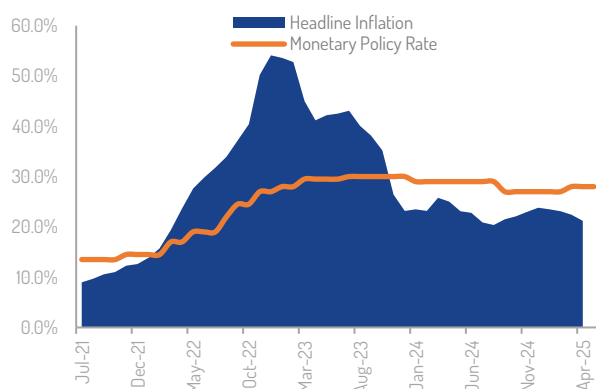
- As expected, the Bank of Ghana's MPC delivered a hawkish hold, unanimously retaining the policy rate at 28.0% despite improving disinflation prospects amidst a sharply appreciating Cedi. The MPC also amended the dynamic cash reserve ratio, allowing banks to hold reserves in the same currency as their deposits, effective 5 June 2025, while maintaining the linkage to loan-to-deposit ratios.
- The Committee's decision aligns with our expectation as we think a tighter-for-longer hawkish grip on Cedi liquidity is necessary to quicken the pace of disinflation. Despite three consecutive declines, food inflation (25.0% in April) remains exposed to supply-side shocks, especially as the planting season progresses. This underscores the risk of second-round price shocks if liquidity is eased. Moreover, the slower decline in core inflation relative to headline inflation in March and April signals persistent underlying price pressures, justifying continued tight stance to enable the pass-through effects of the Cedi's appreciation and support the disinflation path.
- Despite the sharp nominal appreciation of the Cedi since April 2025, the Bank of Ghana remains calm, anchored by a favourable Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER) and improved external balances. As of April, the REER Index stood at 136.4pts, reflecting a real depreciation in 4M2025 despite a 3.4% nominal gain against the USD. This was due to favourable currency movements compared to key trade partners, preserving trade competitiveness and justifying the authorities' confident stance. However, with the broad-based Cedi rally intensifying in May, we think the risks of REER appreciation has heightened. Nonetheless, expectations of faster domestic disinflation will likely align with the nominal exchange rate gains and support a generally favourable real exchange rate.
- Ghana's external balances have strengthened significantly, offering key support for the Cedi. As of April 2025, the trade surplus rose sharply to USD 4.1bn (4.7% of GDP), up from USD 0.8bn a year earlier, driven by surging gold and cocoa export revenue on the back of rising global prices. The current account surplus reached 2.4% of GDP in 1Q2025, with strong possibility to exceed our 7.9% forecast for FY2025 and reinforcing the Cedi through continued reserve accumulation.

Resurgent Cedi meets a hawkish hold

As expected, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Bank of Ghana delivered a hawkish hold on the policy rate despite the firming prospects of continued disinflation amidst the sharp Cedi appreciation. The MPC unanimously voted to retain the policy rate at 28.0% at its May 2025 meeting in addition to amending the dynamic cash reserve ratio (CRR), allowing banks to now keep cash reserve in the respective currency of their deposits. While the required CRR remains linked to banks' loan-to-deposit ratios, the tweak to allow currency-matched cash reserves will become effective on 5 June 2025 and could elevate banks' FX demand.

The Committee's decision to retain the policy rate at 28.0% aligns with our expectation as we think a tighter-for-longer hawkish grip on Cedi liquidity is necessary to quicken the pace of disinflation. Despite the three consecutive declines, we believe the elevated food inflation (25.0% in April) remains vulnerable to supply-side shocks and upside risk as the planting season shifts into full gear. This suggests lingering risk of a second-round effect to price shocks if liquidity conditions are loosened, potentially slowing the pace of disinflation. Additionally, we observed that while headline and core inflation witnessed a synchronized decline in the first 4-months of 2025, the pace of decline in core inflation weakened in March and April, relative to the decline in the headline rate. This suggests the risk of a likely re-emerging stickiness in underlying price pressures, supporting the need to maintain the tight grip on liquidity conditions to allow time for favourable pass-through of the Cedi's strong appreciation.

INFLATION AND POLICY RATE PATH SINCE 2021



SOURCE: BANK OF GHANA, GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, IC INSIGHTS

Favourable Real Effective Exchange Rate keeps the Bank of Ghana calm despite the sharp appreciation of the nominal exchange rate. Following the sharp appreciation of the Ghanaian Cedi which commenced in April and intensified in May 2025, market sentiment appears to have shifted from positive to being cautious about sustainability at the current levels. However, the authorities appear relaxed about the Cedi's strong rally with the rapid improvement in external account balances and a seemingly favourable real effective exchange rate (REER) as the confidence anchor.

Our analysis of Ghana's REER dynamics seems to support the authorities' relaxed posture about the appreciation of the nominal exchange rate. As of April 2025, the REER Index stood at 136.4pts (vs 134.9pts at FY2024), indicating a YTD depreciation of the real exchange rate during 4M2025 (despite the 3.4% YTD nominal rally against the USD in the same period). This reflects favourable inflation and currency movements relative to Ghana's heavily-weighted trade partners, offsetting the nominal appreciation of the USDGHS rate and maintaining its trade competitiveness.

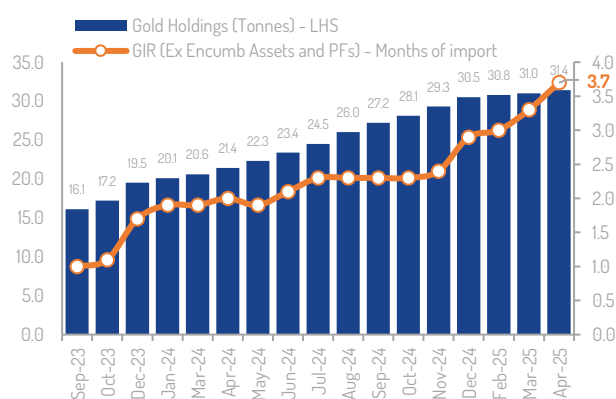
Notwithstanding the favourable real exchange rate dynamics in 4M2025, we observed a slight month-on-month real appreciation in April as the REER Index of 136.4pts represents a 0.9% m/m fall. We note that this coincided with the start of the recent Cedi rally, which intensified and broadened against currencies of trading partners in May 2025, albeit with varying intensity.

We think the strong and broad-based appreciation of the nominal exchange rate in May, poses a risk of further m/m appreciation in the real exchange rate. However, we believe the authorities found solace in the anticipated sharp decline in Ghana's inflation for May 2025 (and the months ahead). A faster disinflation in the months ahead, relative to those of Ghana's trading partners, will align with the sharp appreciation of the nominal exchange rate and support a favourable real effective exchange rate.

The rapid improvements in external account balances and favourable terms of trade provide extra layer of defence for the Cedi. Ghana's trade surplus surged to USD 4.1bn (4.7% of GDP) as of April 2025, from USD 0.8bn (or 0.9%) in the same period of 2024. This was mainly driven by a 76.4% and 217.2% y/y jump in export revenue from gold (USD 5.2bn) and cocoa (USD 1.8bn) as the realised prices of these commodities rose by 29.2% and 66.0% y/y, respectively. As the prices of Ghana's key imports witnessed declines on the world market and from import origin, we believe the country currently enjoys favourable terms of trade which will further anchor the Cedi's strong position.

The current account surplus appears to be ahead of our estimate, reaching 2.4% of GDP in 1Q2025 with a strong possibility to outperform our FY2025 forecast of 7.9%. This will sustain the build-up in forex reserves with near-term support for the Cedi.

GOLD HOLDINGS IN GHANA'S FOREX RESERVE



SOURCE: BANK OF GHANA, IC INSIGHTS



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