PCD Pilot Statistical Annex Ghana

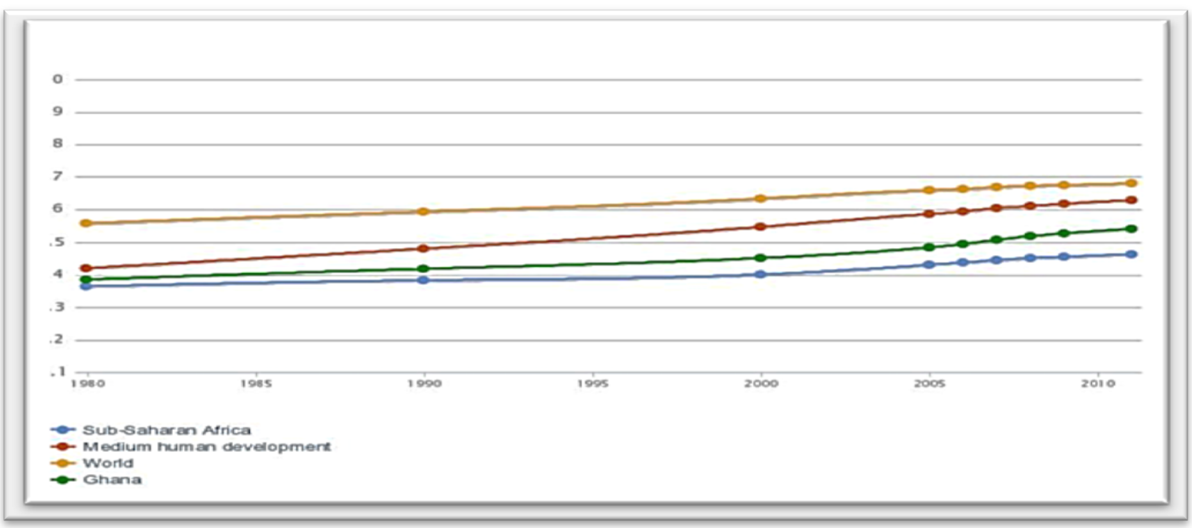
Table of Contents

1 Basic Development Indicators Ghana in 2011

Population in 2011 (million)	24.9 (16.7)	Human Development Index in 2011 (HDI)	0.541 (0.910)	GDP per capita in 2011(US$)	1.570 (50.087)
Population growth (%)	2.4	2011 HDI rank of 187	135 (3)	GDP per capita: compound growth rate, current $, 2000-2011	17.8% (17.7%)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	64.2 (80.7)	Adult literacy rate, both sexes (% aged 15 and above)	66.6% (n.a.)	Population [1]living below $1.25 PPP per day (%)	30.0%
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)	69	Combined gross enrolment in education (both sexes) (%)[2]	63.3% (98.7%)	Below $ 2.00 PPP per day (%)	53.6%
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths of women per100,000 live births)	350 (9)	Ecological footprint[3] consumption (global hectares per capita)	1.8 (6.2)	Income Gini coefficient[4]	42.8 (n.a.)
Public health expenditures as % of GDP (2010)	3.1 (9.4)	Carbon dioxide emissions[5] per capita (tonnes per carbon)	0.1 (2.9)	Palma[6] income distribution ratio in 2010	2.172
Urban population (% total)	52.2% (83.3%)	Net aid per capita in 2010 (US$)	69.4	Palma ratio in 1990	1.519

Source: UNDP, Human Development Report 2012, http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/GHA.html. Between brackets ( ) the comparable data for the Netherlands are listed, *http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/NLD.html.* Additional data about progress in achieving the MDGs can be found at UNDP, http://www.undp-gha.org/mainpages.php?page=MDG%20Progress.
Source Palma ratio: THE 'PALMA' AS A POLICY-RELEVANT MEASURE OF INEQUALITY, Alex Cobham and Andy Sumner, 15 March 2013, annex 1, http://www.kcl.ac.uk/aboutkings/worldwide/initiatives/global/intdev/people/Sumner/Cobham-Sumner-15March2013.pdf

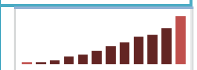
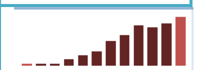
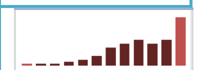
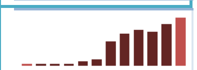
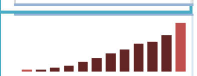
1.1 Human Development Index: Trends 1980 – present for Ghana



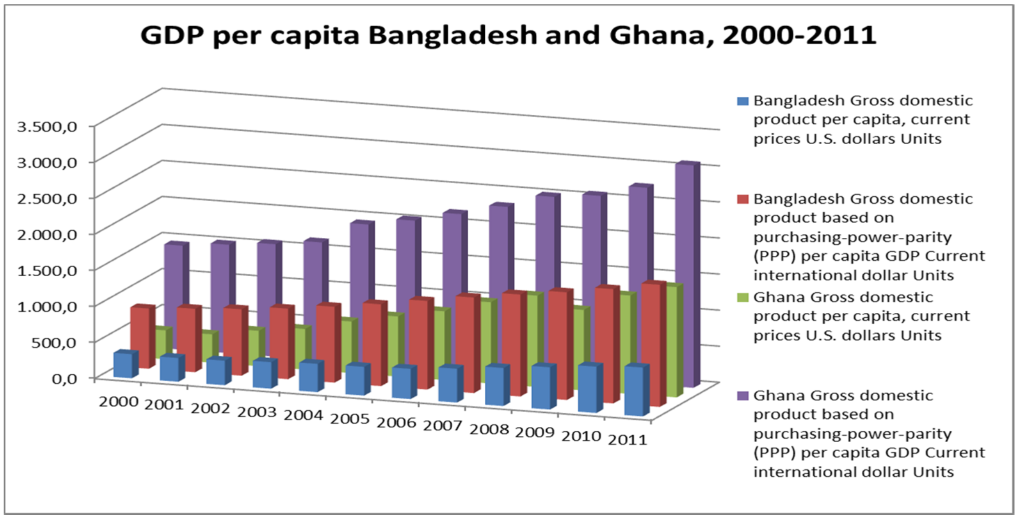
Source: UNDP, Human Development Report 2012, http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/GHA.html

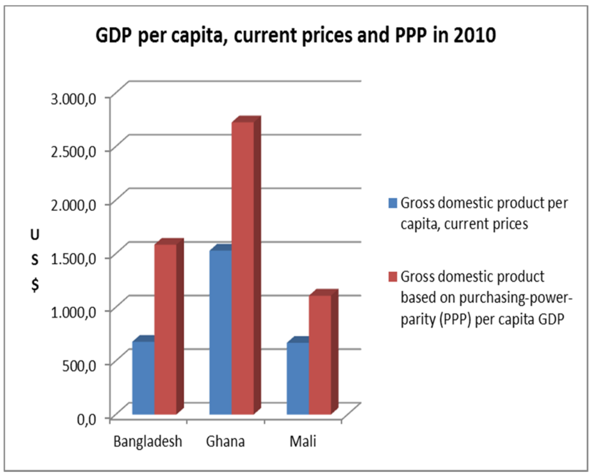
[1] Percentage of the population living below the international poverty line $1.25 (in purchasing power parity terms) a day.
[2] The number of students enrolled in primary, secondary and tertiary education, regardless of age, as a % of the population of theoretical school age for the three levels.
[3]Amount of biologically productive land and sea area that a country requires to produce the resources it consumes and to absorb the waste it generates.
[4] Measure of the deviation of the distribution of income (or consumption) among individuals or households within a country from a perfectly equal distribution. A value of 0 represents absolute equality, a value of 100 absolute inequality.
[5] Human-originated carbon dioxide emissions stemming from the burning of fossil fuels, gas flaring and the production of cement, divided by midyear population. Includes CO2 emitted by forest biomass through depletion of forest areas.
[6]The Palma ratio is the ratio of the top 10% of population's share of gross national income (GNI), divided by the poorest 40% of the population's share of GNI. It is a good indicator of the extent of inequality in a country and particularly relevant to a poverty reduction policy in view of the remarkable stability of the middle class capture across countries of the GNI.

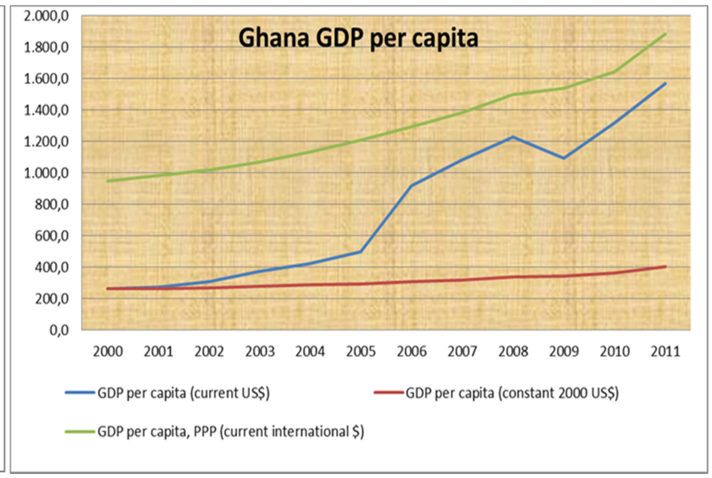
1.2 GDP Indicators for Ghana and Composition of its GDP

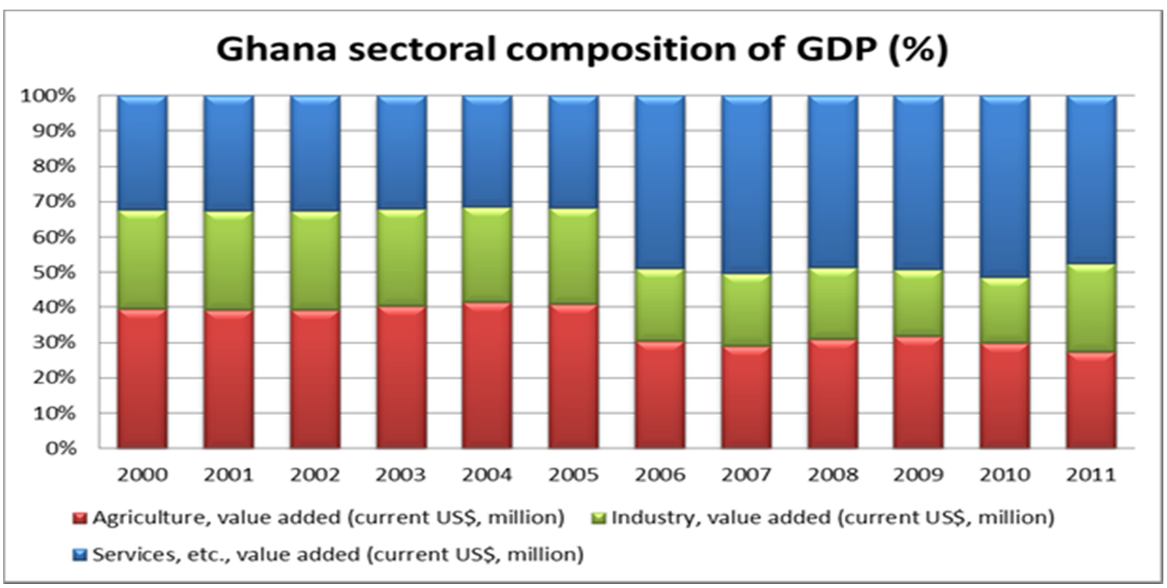
Ghana: basic indicators	Average 2000-2004	Average 2005-2008	Average 2006-2009	2010	2011	Growth rate 2000-11	Sparkline 2000-2011
GDP (current US$, million)	6.588,5	21.067,	24.881,6	32.174,6	39.199,7	20,6%	
GDP (constant 2000 US$, million)	5.452,8	7.040,2	7.481,3	8.779,4	10.042,8	6,6%	
Agriculture, value added (current US$, million)	2.389,0	6.257,5	7.266,5	9.021,2	9.878,6	17,0%	
Industry, value added (current US$, million)	1.655,0	4.266,7	4.795,7	5.619,0	9.164,9	19,7%	
Services, etc., value added (current US$, million)	1.908,4	9.340,7	11.679,2	15.502,9	17.185,0	25,3%	
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	39,9	32,8	30,6	29,9	27,3		
Industry, value added (% of GDP)	27,9	22,4	20,2	18,6	25,3		
Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)	32,1	44,8	49,2	51,4	47,4		
Agriculture, value added (annual % growth)		2,8	4,3	5,3	5,3		
Industry, value added (annual % growth)		10,6	8,5	5,6	42,6		
Services, etc., value added (annual % growth)		7,8	7,1	9,8	6,0		
GDP per capita (current US$)	325,3	931,4	1.080,2	1.319,1	1.570,1	17,8%	
GDP per capita growth constant US$ (annual %)	2,1	4,2	3,8	5,5	11,8	3,9	
GDP per capita (constant 2000 US$)	270,6	313,2	325,0	359,9	402,3	4,1%	
GDP per capita, PPP (current international $)	1.029,3	1.346,6	1.429,0	1.640,9	1.884,0	6,5%	

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook, http://elibrary-data.imf.org/









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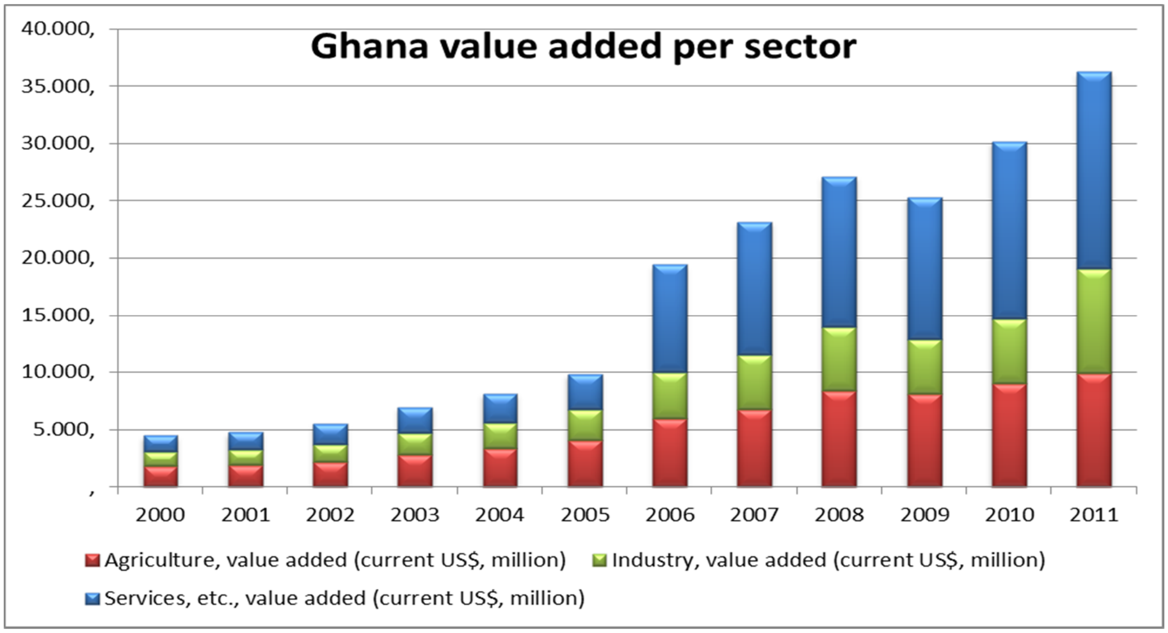


Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook, http://elibrary-data.imf.org/

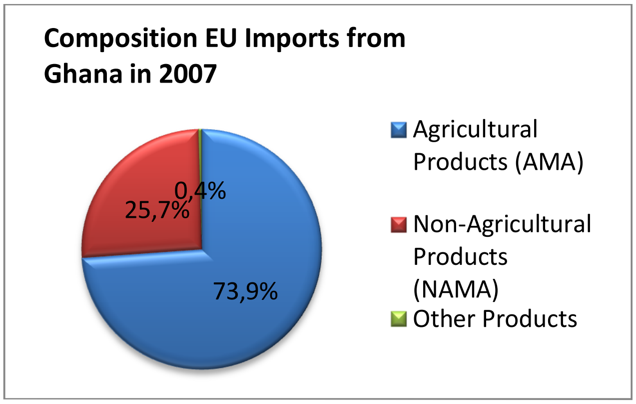
2 Result Chain Trade in Manufactures, Services and Financial Flows

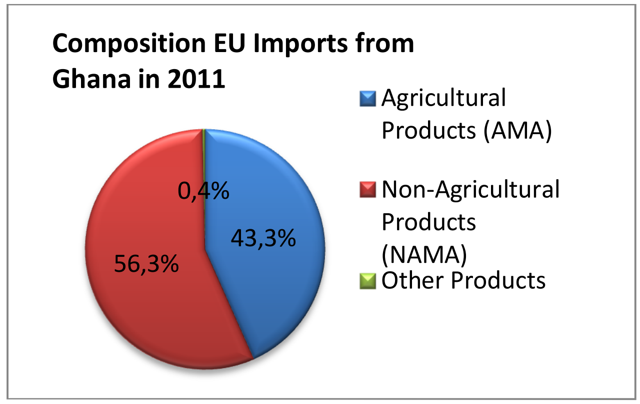
2.1 Trade: EU/Netherlands Trade Outcomes with Ghana

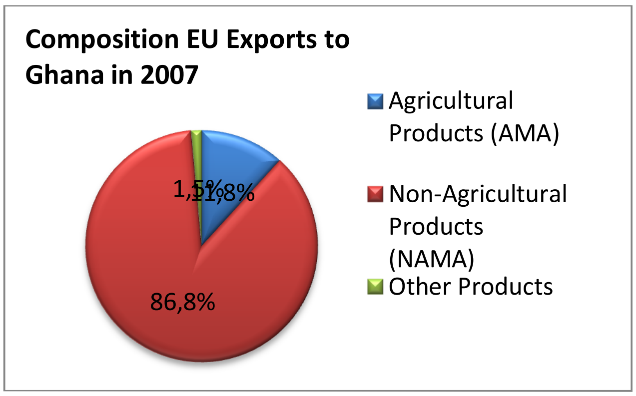
2.1.1 EU Imports from Ghana: Value and Product Composition

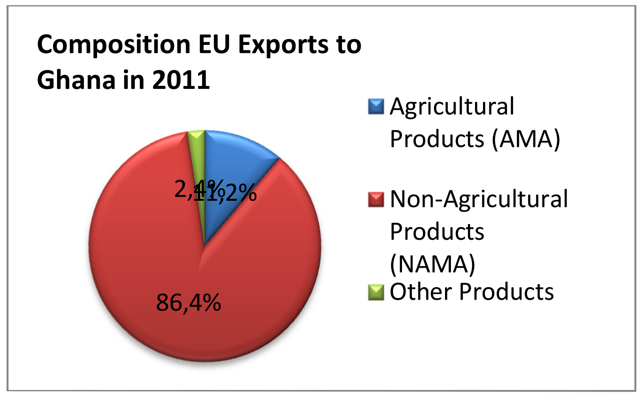
EU Imports from Ghana SITC Rev.3 (UN, WTO/ITS) & AMA/NAMA WTO product groups	2007		2009		2011		Average Growth Rate 2007-2011
	Mio euro	%	Mio euro	%	Mio euro	%	
Total	1.143,9	100,0%	1.097,0	100,0%	3.463,2	100,0%	31,9%
1000 - Primary products	1.041,8	91,1%	1.053,9	96,1%	3.380,5	97,6%	34,2%
1100 - Agricultural products (Food (incl. Fish) & Raw Materials)	1.003,3	87,7%	1.014,1	92,4%	1.651,8	47,7%	13,3%
1200 - Fuels and mining products	38,5	3,4%	39,8	3,6%	1.728,7	49,9%	158,9%
2000 - Manufactures	72,8	6,4%	33,6	3,1%	40,2	1,2%	-13,8%
o 2100 - Iron and steel	0,1	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,3	0,0%	38,3%
o 2200 - Chemicals	3,1	0,3%	0,3	0,0%	0,6	0,0%	-32,7%
o 2300 - Other semi-manufactures	48,3	4,2%	22,5	2,0%	24,2	0,7%	-15,8%
o 2400 - Machinery and transport equipment	15,0	1,3%	6,9	0,6%	11,1	0,3%	-7,4%
o 2410 - Office and telecommunication equipment	4,2	0,4%	1,8	0,2%	2,5	0,1%	-12,2%
o 2420 - Transport equipment	4,6	0,4%	0,6	0,1%	1,4	0,0%	-25,4%
o 2430 - Other machinery	6,3	0,5%	4,5	0,4%	7,2	0,2%	3,4%
o 2500 - Textiles	0,0	0,0%	0,5	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	-8,3%
o 2600 - Clothing	0,4	0,0%	0,1	0,0%	0,2	0,0%	-19,8%
o 2700 - Other manufactures	5,8	0,5%	3,5	0,3%	3,8	0,1%	-10,4%
3000 - Other products	27,9	2,4%	9,4	0,9%	34,9	1,0%	5,7%
Agricultural Products (AMA)	844,9	73,9%	863,6	78,7%	1.501,1	43,3%	15,5%
Non-Agricultural Products (NAMA)	294,3	25,7%	231,0	21,1%	1.950,0	56,3%	60,4%
Other Products	4,7	0,4%	2,4	0,2%	12,2	0,4%	27,1%

Sources: EUROSTAT (Comext, Statistical regime 4); World excluding Intra-EU trade and European Union: 27 members, IMF Direction of Trade Statistics and DG Trade European Commission, http://ec.europa.eu/trade/creating-opportunities/bilateral-relations/statistics/



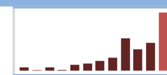
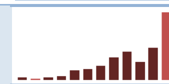
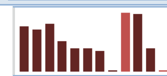
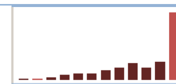
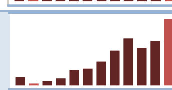




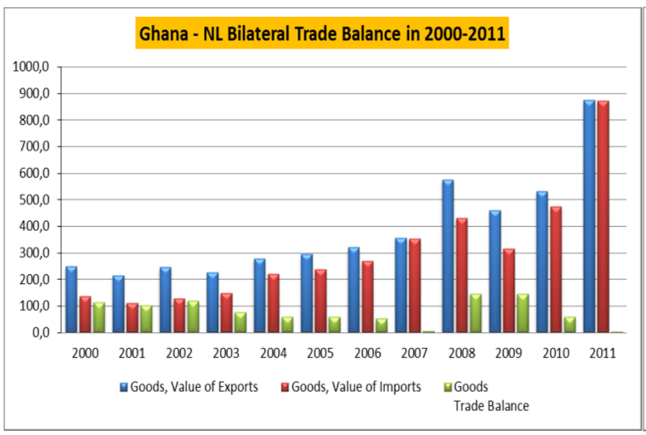


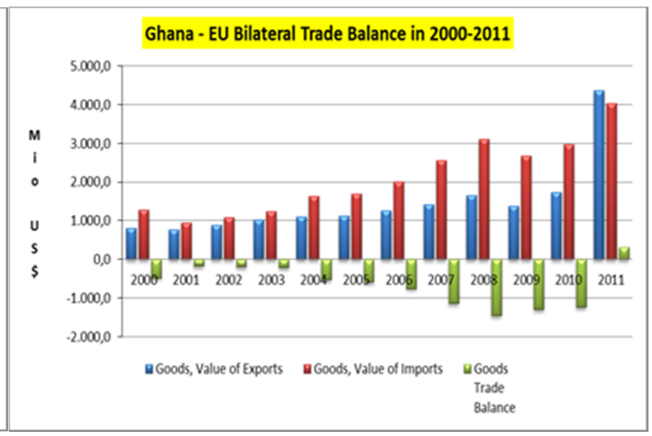
Sources: EUROSTAT (Comext, Statistical regime 4); World excluding Intra-EU trade and European Union: 27 members, IMF Direction of Trade Statistics and DG Trade, European Commission, http://ec.europa.eu/trade/creating-opportunities/bilateral-relations/statistics/

2.1.2 Bilateral Trade Balance between Ghana and EU/Netherlands

Trade Balance: Value of Exports from Ghana to EU/NL and Value of Imports by Ghana from EU/NL (millions US$)							
	Average 2000-04	Average 2005-08	Average 2006-09	2009	2010	2011	Sparkline 2000-2011
Goods exports to NL	243,1	387,5	428,2	458,7	532,3	873,9	
Goods imports from NL	148,7	321,8	341,1	314,3	473,0	871,1	
Goods Trade Balance with NL	94,5	65,7	87,1	144,3	59,3	2,8	
Goods exports to EU	928,2	1.370,1	1.435,0	1.385,2	1.745,9	4.375,1	
Goods imports from EU	1.244,3	2.350,2	2.594,1	2.683,9	2.980,9	4.044,6	
Goods Trade Balance with EU	-316,1	-980,2	-1.159,1	-1.298,7	-1.235,1	330,5	

Source: IMF, Direction of Trade Statistics, http://elibrary-data.imf.org/





Source: IMF, Direction of Trade Statistics, http://elibrary-data.imf.org/

2.1.3 10 Major Exports Products of Ghana to the Netherlands

10 Major Exports Products of Ghana to Netherlands in 2010: Volume and Applied Tariff Rates						
HS12 chapter	**Product description**	**Millions US$**	**% bilateral exports**	**Interim EPA tariff**	**GSP tariff**	**MFN applied**
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	494,9	93,0	0%	1.3%	2.4%
180100	*Cocoa beans whole or broken, raw or roasted*	*284,2*	*53,4*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*
180310	*Cocoa paste not defatted*	*60,6*	*11,4*	*0%*	*6.1%*	*9.6%*
180320	*Cocoa paste, wholly or partly defatted*	*0,7*	*0,1*	*0%*	*6.1%*	*9.6%*
180400	*Cocoa butter, fat and oil*	*112,6*	*21,2*	*0%*	*4.2%*	*7.7%*
180500	*Cocoa powder, not containing sugar or other sweetening*	*33,1*	*6,2*	*0%*	*2.8%*	*8%*
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; etc.	16,0	3,0	0%	5.9%	9.5%
08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruits or melons	5,9	1,1	0%	8.3%	10.4%
07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	3,5	0,7	0%	14.5%	16.6%
06	Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage	2,0	0,4	0%	3.8%	7%
84	Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	1,9	0,4	0%	0%	1.3%
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	1,4	0,3	0%	16.5%	20.2%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof;	1,2	0,2	0%	0.6%	1.8%
40	Rubber and articles thereof	1,1	0,2	0%	0.1%	2.5%
16	Preparations of meat, fish or crustaceans, molluscs or aquatic invertebrates	1,0	0,2	0%	15.2%	18.7%
44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	0,9	0,2	0%	1%	18.7%
	Total goods exports to the Netherlands	532,3				

Source: ITC, Macmap Trade Ghana – Netherlands 2010, www.macmap.org

2.1.4 Major Trade Partners of Ghana in 2011

The Major Export Partners of Ghana (Value of Goods, millions US$)					The Major Import Partners of Ghana (Value of Goods, millions US$)				
Rank	Country	2010	2011	Export share 2011	Rank	Country	2010	2011	Import share 2011
1	EU	1.745,9	4.375,1	51,2	1	EU	2.980,9	4.044,6	23,9
2	France	260,9	1.621,2	19,0	2	China, P.R.: Mainland	2.126,0	3.423,5	20,3
3	Netherlands	532,3	873,9	10,2	3	Africa	3.335,0	3.277,1	19,4
4	USA	257,2	728,5	8,5	4	Sub-Saharan Africa	3.241,3	3.149,7	18,6
5	Italy	78,2	687,1	8,0	5	Nigeria	1.636,6	2.078,5	12,3
6	Africa	462,0	552,1	6,5	6	United States	1.081,0	1.311,9	7,8
7	SSA Africa	455,2	513,2	6,0	7	India	563,4	950,3	5,6
8	UK	321,1	402,1	4,7	8	Netherlands	473,0	871,1	5,2
9	India	142,4	354,4	4,2	9	UK	573,6	702,9	4,2
10	China, P.R.: Mainland	112,0	329,9	3,9	10	South Africa	470,0	463,3	2,7
	World	**4.485,6**	**8.537,2**	**100%**		**World**	**12.868,6**	**16.889,4**	**100%**

Source: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics, http://elibrary-data.imf.org/

2.2 Ghana: Trade Policy and Trade Outcomes

2.2.1 Basic Trade Indicators

Ghana

BASIC INDICATORS						
Population (thousands, 2011)	24 966	**Rank in world trade**, 2011			Exports	Imports
GDP (million current US$, 2011)	39 200	Merchandise			83	84
GDP (million current PPP US$, 2011)	47 035	excluding intra-EU trade			59	60
Current account balance (million US$, 2010)	- 2 701	Commercial services			102	87
Trade per capita (US$, 2009-2011)	1 008	excluding intra-EU trade			76	63
Trade to GDP ratio (2009-2011)	75,8					
		Annual percentage change				
	2011	2005-2011	2010			2011
Real GDP (2005=100)	158	8	8			14
Exports of goods and services (volume, 2005=100)	...	...	...			...
Imports of goods and services (volume, 2005=100)	...	...	...			...

Tariffs and duty free imports		
Tariff binding coverage (%)		14,4
MFN tariffs	Final bound	Applied 2010
Simple average of import duties		
All goods	92,5	13,0
Agricultural goods (AOA)	97,2	17,5
Non-agricultural goods	39,2	12,3
Non *ad-valorem* duties (% total tariff	0,0	0,1
MFN duty free imports (%, 2010)		
in agricultural goods (AOA)		2,1
in non-agricultural goods		25,6
Services sectors with GATS commitments		30

Import duties collected (%, 2008-2010)	
in total tax revenue	24,4
to total imports	7,8

Source: WTO, trade profile Ghana, http://stat.wto.org/CountryProfile/WSDBCountryPFHome.aspx?Language=E

2.2.2 Ghana: Merchandise Trade Outcomes: Size and Composition

GHANA MERCHANDISE TRADE	*Value*	*Annual percentage change*		
	2011	2005-2011	2010	2011
Merchandise *exports*, f.o.b. (million US$)	12 785	29	36	61
Merchandise *imports*, c.i.f. (million US$)	15 968	20	36	46

	2011		2011
Share in world total exports	0,07	**Share in world total imports**	0,09
Breakdown in economy's total exports		**Breakdown in economy's total imports**	
By main commodity group (ITS)		By main commodity group (ITS)	
Agricultural products	27,8	Agricultural products	12,9
Fuels and mining products	59,3	Fuels and mining products	1,7
Manufactures	12,9	Manufactures	70,2
By main destination		By main origin	
1. European Union (27)	25,7	1. European Union (27)	38,5
2. Togo	25,0	2. China	15,2
3. South Africa	17,1	3. United States	9,6
4. United Arab Emirates	5,4	4. India	4,3
5. Switzerland	4,7	5. South Africa	2,9

Source: WTO, trade profile Ghana, http://stat.wto.org/CountryProfile/WSDBCountryPFHome.aspx?Language=E

2.2.3 Ghana: Trade Integration Indicators as shares of GDP

Trade Integration Indicators (% of GDP)	Ghana			SSA Africa	Nether-lands
	2000-04	2005-08	2006-09	2006-09	2006-09
Trade integration (exports+imports)	103.9	109.5	141.7	95.28	127.2
• **Goods trade integration**	*83.43*	*84.96*	*109.63*	*67.42*	*103.9*
• **Services trade integration**	*20.46*	*24.29*	*32.01*	*27.88*	*23.22*
Export integration (goods+services)	43.24	41.14	57.42	38.74	67.85
Goods exports	34.18	29.48	41.57	28.43	55.51
o **Agricultural exports**	17	12.12	9.97	7.45	9.82
o Food exports	*14.85*	*10.93*	*8.73*	*5.72*	*8.23*
o **Non-agricultural exports**	17.54	14.96	15.05	20.94	53.62
o Manufactured exports	*3.48*	*4.46*	*2.56*	*8.32*	*34.99*
o Fuel exports	*1.35*	*0.32*	*0.33*	*5.39*	*6.79*
o Ores and metals exports	*2.46*	*0.78*	*0.88*	*5.39*	*1.49*
Services exports	9.07	11.49	15.13	10.24	12.33
Import integration (goods+services)	60.65	68.32	84.31	56.53	59.32
Goods imports	49.26	55.44	67.57	38.92	48.48
o **Agricultural imports**	9.51	8.14	8.88	7.43	6.49
o Food imports	*8.60*	*7.55*	*8.29*	*6.93*	*5.69*
o **Non-agricultural imports**	39.75	45.11	47.30	33.23	51.04
o Manufactured imports	*30.92*	*38.49*	*38.73*	*23.99*	*32.87*
o Fuels imports	*7.41*	*5.69*	*7.77*	*7.99*	*8.97*
o Ores and metals imports	*1.30*	*0.84*	*0.76*	*0.65*	*1.60*
Services imports	11.39	12.79	16.87	17.64	10.94

Source: World Bank, World Trade Indicators, http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/TRADE

2.2.4 Overall Trade Restrictiveness of the Market of Ghana

Trade Restrictiveness and Market Access	Ghana		
Time Period	**2000-2004**	**2005-2008**	**2006-09**
Trade Restrictiveness Indices (TRIs) for imports into Ghana			
TTRI (MFN applied tariff) - All Goods	17.12	9.18	8.99
• *TTRI (MFN applied tariff) - Agricultural (AoA) Goods*	18.49	11.51	14.76
• *TTRI (MFN applied tariff) - Non-Agricultural Goods*	16.90	9	8.10
OTRI (MFN applied tariff+NTMs) All Goods	19.87	11.44	10.78
• *OTRI (MFN applied tariff+NTMs) - Agricultural (AoA) Goods*	34.87	19.68	25.41
• *OTRI (MFN applied tariff+NTMs) - Non-Agricultural Goods*	17.48	9.88	8.53
TTRI (applied tariff, incl. prefs) - All Goods	..	9.14	8.87
• *TTRI (applied tariff, incl. prefs) - Agricultural (AoA) Goods*	..	11.31	14.31
• *TTRI (applied tariff, incl. prefs) - Non-Agricultural Goods*	..	8.97	8.03
OTRI (applied tariff, incl. prefs+NTMs) - All Goods	..	11.39	10.67
• *OTRI (applied tariff, incl. prefs+NTMs) - Agricultural (AoA) Goods*	..	19.46	25.02
• *OTRI (applied tariff, incl. prefs+NTMs) - Non-Agricultural Goods*	..	9.83	8.46

Source: World Bank, World Trade Indicators, http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/TRADE

Definitions:

- **Overall Trade Restrictiveness Index or OTRI** captures the trade policy distortions that each country imposes on its import bundle. It measures the uniform tariff equivalent of the country tariff and non-tariff barriers (NTB) that would generate the same level of import value for the country in a given year. Tariffs can be based on the MFN tariffs which applied to all trading partners, or the applied tariffs, which takes into account the bilateral trade preferences.
- **Tariff-only Overall Trade Restrictiveness Index (OTRI_T**): The OTRI_T is the OTRI that only focuses on tariffs of each country. No NTBs are considered in the calculation of OTRI_T. Similar to OTRI, tariffs can be based on both MFN and applied (preferential) tariffs.
- **Market Access Overall Trade Restrictiveness Index (MAOTRI**): The MAOTRI captures the trade policy distortions imposed by the trading partners of each country on its export bundle. It measures the uniform tariff equivalent of the partner country tariff and non-tariff barriers (NTB)that would generate the same level of export value for the country in a given year. Tariffs can be based on the MFN tariffs which applied to all trading partners, or the Applied tariffs, which takes into account the bilateral trade preferences.
- **Tariff-only Market Access Overall Trade Restrictiveness Index (MAOTRI_T)**: The MAOTRI_T is the MAOTRI that only focuses on the tariffs of the trading partners of each country. No NTBs are considered in the calculation of MAOTRI_T. Similar to MAOTRI, tariffs can be based on both MFN and applied tariffs.

2.2.5 Ghana's Export: Product and Market Diversification

Product and Market Diversification of Ghana	Ghana			Nether-lands	EU 27
Time Period	2000-04	2005-08	2006-09	2006-09	2006-09
No. of products exported	121.8	191	228	258	252
Share of top 5 exports products of total goods exports	..	77.96	75.19	30.35	31.07
Export product concentration index	46.48	33.89	44.15	12.10	12.89
Share top 5 export markets of total goods exports	..	39.94	39.94	61.77	50.90
Export market destination concentration index	30.07	29.64	15.61	27.69	22.09

Source: World Bank, World Trade Indicators, http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/TRADE

Notes:

- **Number of products** is calculated at the 3-digit SITC, Revision 3 level, and includes only those products whose value exceeds $ 100,000 or 0.3 percent of the country's total exports, whichever one is smaller.
- **Share of Top 5 Exports Products of Total Goods Exports/ Imports** measures the total value of the largest (by value) five major export products of a country divided by the value of total goods exports at SITC 3-digit level, Revision 3.
- **Export Product Concentration Index (0-100, most concentrated)** represents the Herfindahl-Hirschmann index measure of the degree of export product concentration within a country. Calculated at the SITC 3 digit level, Revision 3.
- **Export Market Concentration Index (0-100, most concentrated)** represents the Herfindahl-Hirschmann index measure of the degree of concentration of exports markets of a country. Calculation of the concentration indices is based on SITC revision 3, at the 3 digit level and includes products whose national export or import value is higher than 100.000 or represents more than 0.3% of total national exports.

2.2.6 Ghana's Exports: Composition by Extent of Processing

Ghana	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw materials	34,0	38,2	33,6	35,8	25,0	20,4
Intermediate products	55,8	52,1	57,0	56,5	67,8	74,8
Consumer products	7,4	9,2	7,5	5,2	5,8	3,4
Capital goods	2,7	0,4	1,7	2,5	1,3	1,4

Source: Computations based on UN COMTRADE Statistics. The classification of product categories are based on HS 1996 from COMESA/WTO through WITS.

2.2.7 Ghana's Trade Policy: Tariffs on Imports

Part A.1 — Ghana Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

Summary		Total	Ag	Non-Ag			
Simple average final bound		92,5	97,2	36,1	WTO member since		1995
Simple average MFN applied	2010	13,0	17,5	12,3	Binding coverage:	Total	14.4
						Non-Ag	1.3
Trade weighted average	2009	10,1	16,5	8,5	Ag: Tariff quotas (in %)		0
Imports in billion US$	2009	7,5	1,6	5,9	Ag: Special safeguards (in %)		0

Frequency distribution		Duty-free	0 <= 5	5 <= 10	10 <= 15	15 <= 25	25 <= 50	50 <= 100	> 100	NAV
		Tariff lines and import values (in %)								in %
Agricultural products										
Final bound		0	0	0	0	0	3.2	96.7	0	0
MFN applied	2010	2.9	0.1	18.7	0	78.3	0	0	0	0
Imports	2009	1.1	1.1	30.6	0	67.2	0	0	0	0
Non-agricultural products										
Final bound		0	0	0	0	0	1.3	0.0	0	0
MFN applied	2010	13.4	3.0	45.4	0	38.1	0	0	0	0
Imports	2009	25.0	14.4	43.0	0	17.6	0	0	0	0

Source: WTO tariff profile Ghana, http://stat.wto.org/TariffProfile/WSDBTariffPFReporter.aspx?Language=E

2.2.8 Ghana's Tariffs and Imports by Product Group

Part A.2	Ghana Tariffs and imports by product groups								
Product groups	Final bound duties				MFN applied duties			Imports	
	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Binding in %	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Share in %	Duty-free in %
Animal products	97,7	0	99	100	19,3	3.3	20	1.5	1.2
Dairy products	75,4	0	99	100	20,0	0	20	0.6	0
Fruit, vegetables, plants	99,0	0	99	100	19,1	0.5	20	0.9	0
Coffee, tea	90,8	0	99	100	20,0	0	20	0.1	0
Cereals & preparations	96,0	0	99	100	17,8	3.8	20	12.1	0.6
Oilseeds, fats & oils	96,7	0	99	98.7	14,9	0	20	1.5	0
Sugars and confectionery	99,0	0	99	100	11,3	0	20	2.3	0
Beverages & tobacco	99,0	0	99	100	19,8	0	20	1.4	0
Cotton	99,0	0	99	100	10,0	0	10	0.0	0
Other agricultural products	98,6	0	99	100	14,8	9.4	20	0.3	38.1
Fish & fish products	-	-	-	0	10,2	0	20	1.7	0
Minerals & metals	31,8	0	40	2.4	12,5	4.1	20	14.7	12.3
Petroleum	-	-	-	0	6,6	33.7	10	1.5	50.2
Chemicals	99,0	0	99	0.1	11,9	0.8	20	11.7	14.8
Wood, paper, etc.	40,7	0	50	5.5	16,8	8.1	20	5.4	61.7
Textiles	45,0	0	45	0.6	16,8	1.0	20	2.8	12.0
Clothing	-	-	-	0	20,0	0	20	0.3	0
Leather, footwear, etc.	-	-	-	0	14,0	0.6	20	2.1	0.5
Non-electrical machinery	30,0	0	30	1.7	2,8	76.0	20	10.0	70.5
Electrical machinery	-	-	-	0	10,3	13.3	20	8.9	28.5
Transport equipment	32,1	0	35	5.7	6,1	47.4	20	17.0	11.9
Manufactures, n.e.s.	50,0	0	50	0.2	14,8	7.3	20	2.9	3.4

Source: WTO tariff profile Ghana, http://stat.wto.org/TariffProfile/WSDBTariffPFReporter.aspx?Language=E

2.2.9 Ghana's Exports to Major Trading Partners and Duties Faced.

Part B	Ghana Exports to major trading partners and duties faced								
Major markets	Bilateral imports		Diversification 95% trade in no. of		MFN AVG of traded TL		Pref. margin	Duty-free imports	
		in million US$	HS 2-digit	HS 6-digit	Simple	Weighted	Weighted	TL in %	Value in %
Agricultural products									
1. EU	2009	1.198	4	9	10.9	2.8	2.8	98,0	100,0
2. Japan	2009	121	1	1	5.3	0.1	0.0	50,0	97,2
3. USA	2009	96	2	6	3.0	0.5	0.5	98,1	100,0
4. Malaysia	2009	89	3	3	15.3	0.4	0.0	85,7	99,1
5. Russia	2009	88	1	3	6.6	2.5	0.0	9,4	51,0
Non-agricultural products									
1. EU	2009	318	16	49	4.1	11.2	11.2	99,9	100,0
2. Ukraine	2009	215	1	1	2.4	2.0	0.0	51,2	0,2
3. India	2009	72	5	7	7.2	5.0	0.0	2,3	2,5
4. UAE	2008	63	4	7	4.6	2.3	0.0	7,0	53,1
5. Mali	2008	53	19	42	14.0	10.3	0.0	1,5	4,0

Source: WTO tariff profile Ghana, http://stat.wto.org/TariffProfile/WSDBTariffPFReporter.aspx?Language=E

2.2.10 Ghana's Major Export Products: Value, Top 3 Importers and Duties Faced

Ghana Top 10 Exported Products to the World in 2010 (at HS-6 level, US$ thousand)				Top 3 Leading Importing Partners											
Product code	Description	Total Value	% total exports	Country 1	Value	% exports	Tariff Rate	Country 2	Value	% Exports	Tariff Rate	Country 3	Value	% exports	Tariff rate
18	Cocoa and preparations	2.559 254	30,0%												
180100	Cocoa beans whole broken/raw/roasted	1.905.382	22,3%	NL	284.244	14,9%	0,0% (0.0%)*	France	188.305	9,9%	0,0%	UK	166.887	8,8%	0,0%
180310	Cocoa paste not defatted	289.609	3,4%	NL	60.621	20,9%	0,0% (6.1%)	Germany	52.051	18,0%	0,0%	USA	41.888	14,5%	0,0%
180320	Cocoa paste, wholly or partly defatted	58.945	0,7%	Spain	36.737	62,3%	0,0% (6.1%)	Germany	3.871	6,6%	0,0%	Bulgaria	3.726	6,3%	0,0%
180400	Cocoa butter, fat and oil	204.644	2,4%	NL	112.649	55,0%	0,0% (4.2%)	UK	23.443	11,5%	0,0%	Russia	22.371	10,9%	5,0%
180500	Cocoa powder, not cont. sugar or sweetening	100.674	1,2%	USA	34.439	34,2%	0,0%	NL	33.136	32,9%	0,0% (2.8%)	Ukraine	13.595	13,5%	0,0%
710812	Gold, incl. gold plated	418.308	4,9%	UAE	344.994	82,5%	0,0%	Turkey	58.636	14,0%	..	USA	10.993	2,6%	0,0%
260200	Manganese ores and concentrates	229.480	2,7%	Ukraine	180.016	78,4%	2,0%	China	25.279	11,0%	0,0%	Norway	9.942	4,3%	0,0%
271000	Petroleum oils &oils	124.481	1,5%	Mali	50.293	40,4%	10,0%	USA	24.860	20,0%	0,0%	UK	23.424	18,8%	0,0%
160414	Tunas, skipjacks &atl. Bonito,prep./whole/p	116.385	1,4%	UK	63.048	54,2%	0,0% (20.5%)	France	49.517	42,5%	0,0%	Germany	1.077	0,9%	0,0%
080300	Bananas, incl. plantains, fresh or dried	68.748	0,8%	Belgium	31.618	46,0%	0,0% (9.6%)	France	22.352	32,5%	0,0%	Czech rep	4.105	6,0%	0,0%
080430	Pineapples, fresh/dried	54.456	0,6%	UK	13.039	23,9%	0,0% (2.3%)	France	11.316	20,8%	0,0%	Belgium	10.047	18,4%	0,0%
080130	Cashew nuts, fresh/dried	47.758	0,6%	India	44.219	92,6%	0,0%	Vietnam	1.155	2,4%	..	NL	837	1,8%	0,0% (0.0%)
400122	Natural rubber	38.383	0,4%	Spain	9.026	23,5%	0,0%	Germany	5.180	13,5%	0,0%	France	4.309	11,2%	0,0%
440799	Lumber non-coniferous	37.841	0,4%	USA	5.219	13,8%	0,0%	China	4.501	11,9%	0,0%	Germany	4.232	11,2%	0,0%
	Subtotal Top 10	3.695.094	43,3%												
	Total exports to world	8.537.200	100%												

Source: ITC, Macmap trade Ghana – Top 200 exported products 2010, www.macmap.org. * Between ( ) is the EU GSP tariff rate for developing countries without a special preference regime.

2.2.11 Indicators of the Preferential Trade Status of Ghana

Trade Preferences Results for Ghana, %	2000-2004	2005-2008	2006-09
Rest-of-the-World Applied Tariffs (including preferences)	Applied by the Rest-of-the World (including preferences) to exports of Ghana		
ROW Applied Tariff (incl. prefs) - Simple Average - All Goods	9.74	10.33	10.04
ROW Applied Tariff (incl. prefs) - Simple Average - Agricultural (AoA) Goods	11.26	12.69	15.58
ROW Applied Tariff (incl. prefs) - Simple Average - Non-Agricultural Goods	9.34	10	9.20
ROW Applied Tariff (incl. prefs) - Trade Weighted Average - All Goods	1.89	2.71	0.54
ROW Applied Tariff (incl. prefs) - Trade Weighted Average - Agricultural (AoA) Goods	1.34	1.18	0.62
ROW Applied Tariff (incl. prefs) - Trade Weighted Average - Non-Agricultural Goods	2.29	4.07	0.37
MFN-0 Export Value			
MFN-0 export value (% total exports) - All Goods[7]	52.92	62.43	58.20
MFN-0 Export Value (% total exports) - Agricultural (AoA) Goods	74.09	74.49	72.54
MFN-0 Export Value (% total exports) - Non-Agricultural Goods	35.60	41.08	33.36
Preferential Trade			
No. of FTAs / CUs - Goods and Services	..	2	2
No. of FTAs / CUs - Goods	..	2	2
Preferential exports (EU-only) take-up rate[8]	..	85.38	92.08
Preferential exports (US-only) take-up rate	..	73.59	65.87
Preferences (EU-only) utilization rate (%, actual/potential value)[9]	..	92.74	95.99
Preferences (US-only) utilization rate (%, actual/potential value)	..	95.70	97.21
Preferences (EU-only) actual value (% of beneficiary country exports to EU)[10]	..	*3.73*	*4.24*
Preferences (US-only) actual value (% of beneficiary country exports to US)	..	0.92	1.00
Share of trade with FTA/CU partners - Exports	0.0	2.47	7.40
Share of trade with FTA/CU partners - Imports	0.0	9.87	19.63

Source: World Bank, World Trade Indicators, http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/TRADE

[7] Value of goods under MFN tariffs with zero rates as % of total exports and hence an indication of dependence of preferential trade arrangements.

[8] Use of preferences in bilateral trade with EU and US calculated as ratio of value of exports that claimed preferences and value of exports potentially eligible for preferential duties at HS-8 level.

[9] Use of preferences in bilateral trade with EU and US calculated as the ratio of actual value of all preferences and potential value of all preferences at HS-8 level.

[10] Value of realized tariff savings from actually utilized US and EU preferences expressed as share of value of country's exports to the EU and US.

2.3 EU 27: Trade Policy and Trade Outcomes

2.3.1 EU's Basic Trade Indicators

European Union (27)

BASIC INDICATORS					
Population (thousands, 2011)	503 680	**Rank in world trade**, 2011		Exports	Imports
GDP (million current US$, 2011)	17 584 434	Merchandise		-	-
GDP (million current PPP US$, 2011)	16 485 289	excluding intra-EU trade		1	1
Current account balance (million US$, 2010)	- 108 913	Commercial services		-	-
Trade per capita (US$, 2008-2010)	10 097	excluding intra-EU trade		1	1
Trade to GDP ratio (2008-2010)	29,8				
		Annual percentage change			
	2011	2005-2011	2010		2011
Real GDP (2005=100)	106	1	2		2
Exports of goods and services (volume, 2005=100)	122	3	11		6
Imports of goods and services (volume, 2005=100)	118	3	10		4

Tariffs and duty free imports				
Tariff binding coverage (%)		100	**Number of notifications to WTO and measures in force**	
MFN tariffs	Final bound	Applied 2011	Outstanding notifications in WTO Central Registry	23
Simple average of import duties			Goods RTAs - services EIAs notified to WTO	32 - 9
All goods	5,2	5,3	Anti-dumping (30 June 2011)	140
Agricultural goods (AOA)	13,8	13,9	Countervailing duties (30 June 2011)	11
Non-agricultural goods	3,9	4,0	Safeguards (26 October 2011)	0
Non *ad-valorem* duties (% total tariff lines)	4,8	4,7	**Number of disputes** (complainant - defendant)	
MFN duty free imports (%, 2010)			Requests for consultation	87 - 72
in agricultural goods (AOA)		42,9	Original panel / Appellate Body (AB) reports	36 - 30
in non-agricultural goods		58,8	Compliance panel / AB reports (Article 21.5 DSU)	4 - 4
Services sectors with GATS commitments		115	Arbitration awards (Article 22.6 DSU)	4 - 3

Source: WTO, EU trade profile, http://stat.wto.org/CountryProfile/WSDBCountryPFHome.aspx?Language=E

2.3.2 EU 27's Merchandise Trade Outcomes: Size and Composition

MERCHANDISE TRADE	*Value*	*Annual percentage change*		
	2011	2005-2011	2010	2011
Merchandise *exports*, f.o.b. (million US$)	2 132 888	8	17	19
Merchandise *imports*, c.i.f. (million US$)	2 349 849	8	19	17

	2011		2011
Share in world total exports	14,86	**Share in world total imports**	16,17
Breakdown in economy's total exports		**Breakdown in economy's total imports**	
By main commodity group (ITS)		By main commodity group (ITS)	
Agricultural products	7,4	Agricultural products	7,9
Fuels and mining products	9,4	Fuels and mining products	34,0
Manufactures	80,0	Manufactures	56,1
By main destination		By main origin	
1. United States	17,0	1. China	17,3
2. China	8,9	2. Russian Federation	11,8
3. Switzerland	8,0	3. United States	10,9
4. Russian Federation	7,1	4. Norway	5,5
5. Turkey	4,7	5. Switzerland	5,5

2.3.3 EU 27: Tariffs on Imports

Part A.1		EU 27 Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges								
Summary			Total	Ag	Non-Ag	WTO member since				1995
Simple average final bound			5,0	12,3	3,9	Binding coverage:			Total	100
Simple average MFN applied		2010	5,1	12,8	4,0				Non-Ag	100
Trade weighted average		2009	3,2	10,1	2,7	Ag: Tariff quotas (in %)				11.3
Imports in billion US$		2009	1.516,5	102,8	1.413,7	Ag: Special safeguards (in %)				23.8

Frequency distribution			Duty-free	0 <= 5	5 <= 10	10 <= 15	15 <= 25	25 <= 50	50 <= 100	> 100	NAV
			Tariff lines and import values (in %)								in %
Agricultural products											
	Final bound		32.5	10.5	16.8	13.6	10.8	8.9	4.1	0.8	32.0
	MFN applied	2010	30.0	11.2	16.4	14.7	12.0	7.7	4.0	1.0	31.7
	Imports	2009	41.1	13.7	14.5	11.2	9.8	5.4	4.2	0.2	30.1
Non-agricultural products											
	Final bound		28.4	37.2	26.6	6.9	0.9	0.0	0	0	0.6
	MFN applied	2010	26.7	38.6	27.1	6.7	0.9	0.0	0	0	0.6
	Imports	2009	51.4	29.2	11.4	7.0	1.0	0.0	0	0	0.4

Source: WTO tariff profile EU 27, http://stat.wto.org/TariffProfile/WSDBTariffPFReporter.aspx?Language=E

2.3.4 EU: Tariffs by Product Groups

Part A.2 — EU 27 Tariffs and imports by product groups	Final bound duties				MFN applied duties			Imports	
Product groups	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Binding in %	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Share in %	Duty-free in %
Animal products	22,9	20.6	*191*	100	22,2	23.7	*191*	0.5	9.0
Dairy products	50,5	0	*172*	100	48,3	0	*156*	0.0	0
Fruit, vegetables, plants	10,0	22.8	*119*	100	11,1	18.8	*119*	1.8	11.7
Coffee, tea	6,5	27.1	*40*	100	6,5	27.1	*40*	1.0	77.6
Cereals & preparations	16,5	6.3	*118*	100	14,3	9.1	*118*	0.5	3.8
Oilseeds, fats & oils	5,4	48.2	*92*	100	5,7	43.5	*92*	1.6	74.5
Sugars and confectionery	21,0	0	*106*	100	21,6	0	*106*	0.2	0
Beverages & tobacco	20,1	23.4	*174*	100	20,0	19.8	*147*	0.7	14.9
Cotton	0,0	100.0	0	100	0,0	100.0	0	0.0	100.0
Other agricultural products	3,8	66.4	*99*	100	4,1	65.6	*99*	0.4	64.0
Fish & fish products	11,2	10.7	26	100	10,5	15.1	26	1.4	5.4
Minerals & metals	2,0	49.5	12	100	2,0	49.9	12	15.4	48.0
Petroleum	2,0	50.0	5	100	2,0	49.7	5	18.4	81.9
Chemicals	4,6	20.0	7	100	4,6	21.6	13	10.0	49.5
Wood, paper, etc.	0,9	84.1	10	100	0,9	81.2	10	3.0	86.2
Textiles	6,5	3.4	12	100	6,6	2.1	12	2.3	2.4
Clothing	11,5	0	12	100	11,5	0	12	5.1	0
Leather, footwear, etc.	4,2	27.8	17	100	4,2	22.7	17	2.3	11.9
Non-electrical machinery	1,7	26.5	10	100	1,9	21.4	10	10.9	53.5
Electrical machinery	2,4	31.5	14	100	2,8	20.3	14	11.4	56.4
Transport equipment	4,1	15.7	22	100	4,3	12.5	22	5.8	21.5
Manufactures, n.e.s.	2,5	25.7	14	100	2,7	20.5	14	7.2	55.6

Source: WTO tariff profile EU 27, http://stat.wto.org/TariffProfile/WSDBTariffPFReporter.aspx?Language=E

2.3.5 Overall Trade Restrictiveness of the EU Market

Trade Restrictiveness and Market Access	EU27		
Time Period	2000-2004	2005-2008	2006-09
Trade Restrictiveness Indices (TRIs) for imports into the EU			
TTRI (MFN applied tariff) - All Goods	4.67	4.37	4.09
• *TTRI (MFN applied tariff) - Agricultural (AoA) Goods*	17.19	18.19	14.01
• *TTRI (MFN applied tariff) - Non-Agricultural Goods*	3.54	3.18	3.05
OTRI (MFN applied tariff+NTMs) All Goods	10.41	9.60	10.12
• *OTRI (MFN applied tariff+NTMs) - Agricultural (AoA) Goods*	51.72	57.25	58.48
• *OTRI (MFN applied tariff+NTMs) - Non-Agricultural Goods*	6.66	5.13	5.03
TTRI (applied tariff, incl. prefs) - All Goods	..	2.05	1.95
• *TTRI (applied tariff, incl. prefs) - Agricultural (AoA) Goods*	..	6.82	5.68
• *TTRI (applied tariff, incl. prefs) - Non-Agricultural Goods*	..	1.68	1,63
OTRI (applied tariff, incl. prefs+NTMs) - All Goods	..	6.72	6.38
• *OTRI (applied tariff, incl. prefs+NTMs) - Agricultural (AoA) Goods*	..	44.24	39.89
• *OTRI (applied tariff, incl. prefs+NTMs) - Non-Agricultural Goods*	..	3.64	3.83

Source: World Bank, World Trade Indicators, http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/TRADE

Definitions:

- **Overall Trade Restrictiveness Index or OTRI** captures the trade policy distortions that each country imposes on its import bundle. It measures the uniform tariff equivalent of the country tariff and non-tariff barriers (NTB) that would generate the same level of import value for the country in a given year. Tariffs can be based on the MFN tariffs which applied to all trading partners, or the applied tariffs, which takes into account the bilateral trade preferences.
- **Tariff-only Overall Trade Restrictiveness Index (OTRI_T)**: The OTRI_T is the OTRI that only focuses on tariffs of each country. No NTBs are considered in the calculation of OTRI_T. Similar to OTRI, tariffs can be based on both MFN and applied (preferential) tariffs.
- **Market Access Overall Trade Restrictiveness Index (MAOTRI)**: The MAOTRI captures the trade policy distortions imposed by the trading partners of each country on its export bundle. It measures the uniform tariff equivalent of the partner country tariff and non-tariff barriers (NTB)that would generate the same level of export value for the country in a given year. Tariffs can be based on the MFN tariffs which applied to all trading partners, or the Applied tariffs, which takes into account the bilateral trade preferences.
- **Tariff-only Market Access Overall Trade Restrictiveness Index (MAOTRI_T)**: The MAOTRI_T is the MAOTRI that only focuses on the tariffs of the trading partners of each country. No NTBs are considered in the calculation of MAOTRI_T. Similar to MAOTRI, tariffs can be based on both MFN and applied tariffs.

2.4 Technology Transfer and Protection of Intellectual Property Rights

2.4.1 Payments and Receipts of Royalties[11] of the Netherlands and EU-27

Payments and Receipts of Royalties (million US$)		2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
NL	Payments of royalties, etc.	2.171	10.052	14.311	18.221	20.038	20.696
NL	Receipts of royalties, etc	2.505	13.726	19.636	20.790	24.593	29.572
	Balance	334	3.674	5.325	2.569	4.555	8.876
EU-27	Payments of royalties, etc.		78.322	107.028	106.837	108.996	116.980
EU-27	Receipts of royalties, etc		61.923	75.878	81.437	85.472	93.832
	Balance		-16.399	-31.150	-25.400	-23.524	-23.148

Source: WTO, Time Series, Trade in Commercial Services, http://stat.wto.org/StatisticalProgram/WSDBStatProgramSeries.aspx?Language=E

N.B. Similar data for Ghana are not available from the WTO data source

2.4.2 Technology Transfer Indicators for the Netherlands

See Commitment to Development Index of the Centre for Global Development, www.cgdev.org

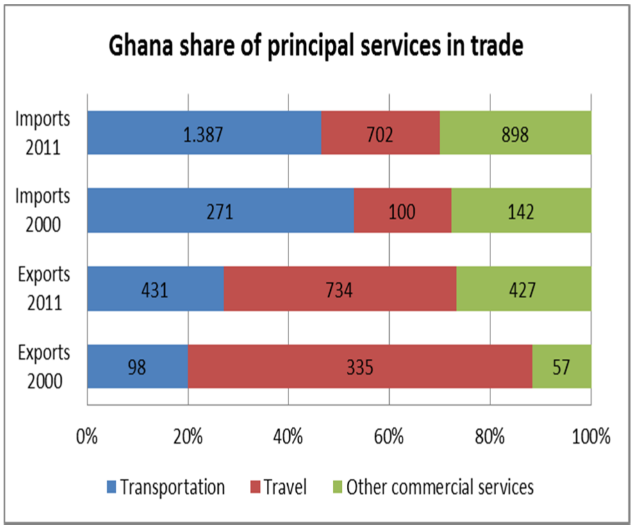
[11] Royalties and licence fees, covering payments (imports) and receipts (exports) for the use of intangible non-financial assets and proprietary rights, such as patents, copyrights, trademarks, industrial processes, and franchises, etc.

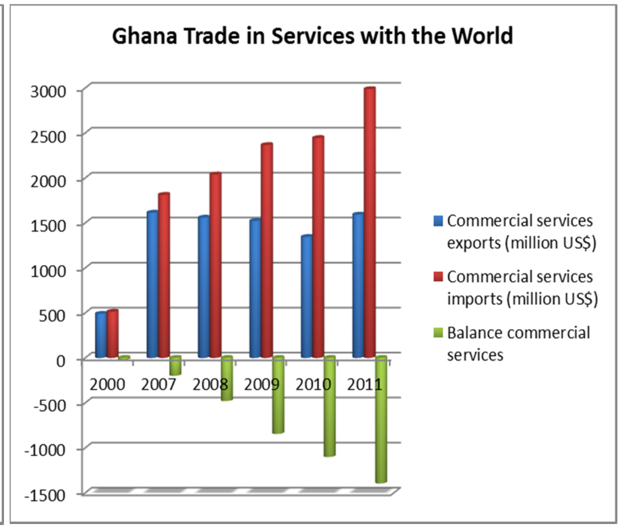
2.5 Trade in Services

2.5.1 Ghana: Basic Indicators for the Trade in Services

COMMERCIAL SERVICES TRADE	*Value*	*Annual percentage change*		
	2011	2005-2011	2010	2011
Commercial services *exports* (million US$)	1 592	7	-12	19
Commercial services *imports* (million US$)	2 987	17	3	22

	2011 a		2011 a
Share in world total exports	0,04	**Share in world total imports**	0,08
Breakdown in economy's total exports		**Breakdown in economy's total imports**	
By principal services item		By principal services item	
Transportation	27,1	Transportation	46,4
Travel	46,1	Travel	23,5
Other commercial services	26,8	Other commercial services	30,0





Ghana Trade in Services (million US$)	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Commercial services exports	490	1.614	1.559	1.522	1.344	1.592
Transportation	98	313	240	323	364	431
Travel	335	908	919	768	620	734
Other commercial services	57	393	401	431	360	427
Commercial services imports	513	1.812	2.038	2.366	2.444	2.987
Transportation	271	855	1.105	894	1.135	1.387
Travel	100	558	542	684	574	702
Other commercial services	142	399	391	788	734	898
Balance commercial services	-23	-198	-479	-844	-1.100	-1.395
Transportation	-173	-542	-865	-571	-771	-956
Travel	235	350	377	84	46	32
Other commercial services	-85	-6	10	-357	-374	-471

Source: WTO, trade profile Ghana, http://stat.wto.org/CountryProfile/WSDBCountryPFHome.aspx?Language=E, WTO, Time Series, Trade in Commercial Services, http://stat.wto.org/StatisticalProgram/WsdbExport.aspx?Language=E

2.6 Ghana's Ranking on Ease of Doing Business

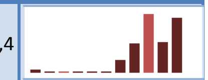
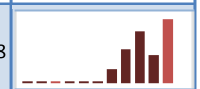
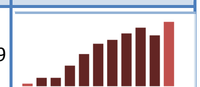
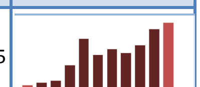
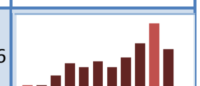
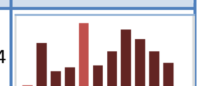
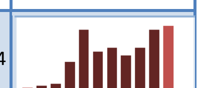
Ease of Doing Business in Ghana	**2013 Rank**	**2012 Rank**	**Change**	**2008 Rank**
	64	63	-1	87
Topic Rankings				
Starting a Business	112	104		138
Dealing with Construction Permits	162	160	-2	140
Getting Electricity	63	66	3	..
Registering Property	45	37	-8	26
Getting Credit	23	38	15	115
Protecting Investors	49	46	-3	33
Paying Taxes	89	80	-9	75
Trading Across Borders	99	98	-1	61
Enforcing Contracts	48	47	-1	51
Resolving Insolvency	114	115	1	96

Source: World Bank, Doing Business Report 2013, http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreeconomies/ghana/#paying-taxes

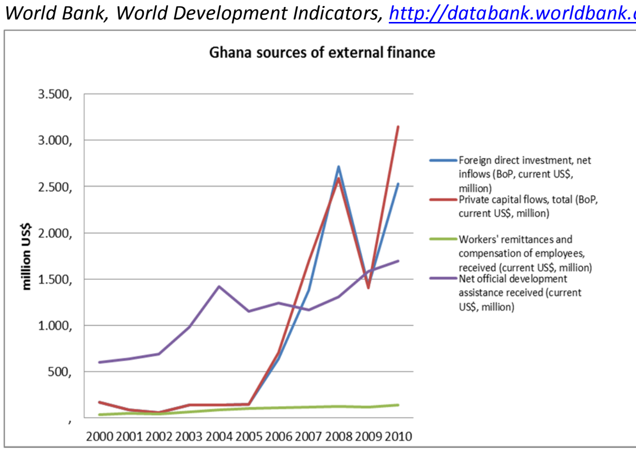
2.7 Effective Aid for Trade

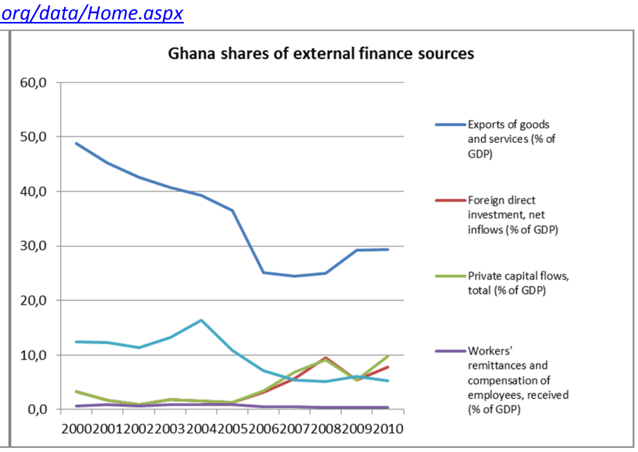
2.8 Stable Financial Flows for Development

2.8.1 Ghana's Sources of External Finance: Sizes and Shares

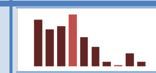
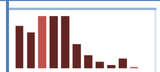
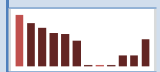
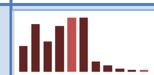
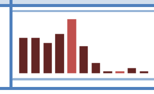
Ghana Sources of External Finance (millions US$)	2000-4	2005-8	2006-9	2010	Sparkline 2000-2010
Foreign direct investment, net (BoP, current US$, million)	118,0	1.219,8	1.539,5	2.527,4	
Profit remittances on FDI (current US$, million)	50,8	123,4	160,0	395,6	
Private capital flows, total (BoP, current US$, million)	118,0	1.282,5	1.597,4	3.147,8	
Royalty and license fees, payments (BoP, current US$, million)	n.a.				
Royalty and license fees, receipts (BoP, current US$, million)					
Workers' remittances and compensation of employees, received (current US$, million)	53,9	112,0	115,8	135,9	
Workers' remittances and compensation of employees, paid (current US$, million)	6,3				
Net official development assistance and official aid received (current US$, million)	865,4	1.216,5	1.324,3	1.692,5	
Net bilateral aid flows from European Union institutions (current US$, million)	42,3	85,8	108,1	105,6	
Net bilateral aid flows from Netherlands (current US$, million)	42,6	54,2	57,5	69,4	
Net ODA received per capita (current US$)	42,6	54,2	57,5	69,4	

Sources: IMF, Balance of Payments statistics, http://elibrary-data.imf.org/QueryBuilder.aspx?key=1445290&s=322.
World Bank, World Development Indicators, http://databank.worldbank.org/data/Home.aspx



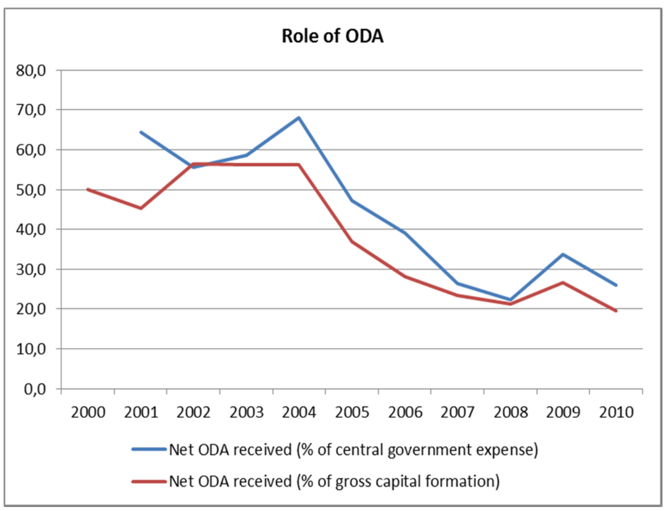


Source: IMF, Balance of Payments statistics, http://elibrary-data.imf.org/QueryBuilder.aspx?key=1445290&s=322

Ghana Sources of External Finance	2000-4	2005-8	2006-9	2010	Sparkline 2000-2010
Net ODA received (% of central government expense)	61,7	33,8	30,4	26,1	
Net ODA received (% of gross capital formation)	52,9	27,5	24,9	19,6	
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	43,3	27,8	26,0	29,4	
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	1,9	4,9	5,9	7,9	
Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP)					
Private capital flows, total (% of GDP)	1,9	5,2	6,2	9,8	
Workers' remittances received (% of GDP)	0,8	0,6	0,5	0,4	
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	13,1	7,2	6,0	5,3	

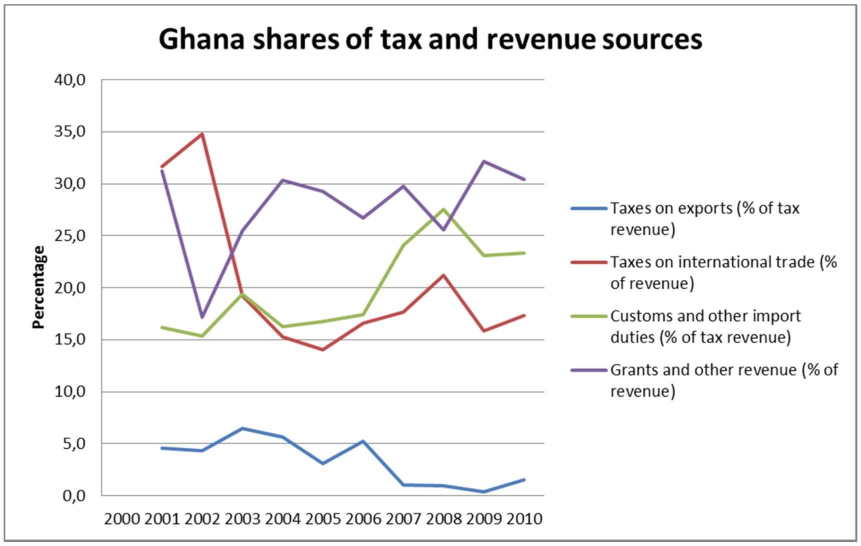
Sources: IMF, Balance of Payments Statistics, http://elibrary-data.imf.org/.
World Bank, World Development Indicators, http://databank.worldbank.org/data/Home.aspx

2.8.2 Role of ODA in Ghana



Source: IMF, Balance of Payments Statistics, http://elibrary-data.imf.org/

2.8.3 Ghana's Sources of Total Government and Tax Revenues by Shares



Source: World Bank, *http://databank.worldbank.org/data/views/reports/tableview.aspx*

2.8.4 Ghana's Total Inward FDI Stock (end of year, millions of Euro)

Year	Inward FDI Stock (€ billions) UNCTAD WIR		Inward FDI stock (€ billions) IMF CDIS		US$ per € end of year exchange ates
	Bangladesh	Ghana	Bangladesh	Ghana	
2010	4.54	6.81	4.64	4.48	1.3362
2009	3.66	4.56	3.69	3.25	1.4406
2008	3.46	3.51	n/a	n/a	1.3917
2007	2.99	2.47	n/a	n/a	1.4721
2006	2.99	2.11	n/a	n/a	1.3170
2005	2.95	1.84	n/a	n/a	1.1797

Sources: UNCTAD, World Investment Report, http://www.unctad-docs.org/files/UNCTAD-WIR2012-Annexes-Tables-en.pdf. *IMF, Coordinated Direct Investment Survey (CDIS),* *http://elibrary-data.imf.org/DataReport.aspx?c=11666795&d=33120&e=169311.* De Nederlandse Bank, http://www.statistics.dnb.nl/index.jsp?lang=nl&todo=Koersen&service=show&data=21&type=yu&cur=e&s=1&begin1=1999&end1=2012

2.8.5 Ghana's Inward FDI Positions from Top 10 Counterpart Economies

Inward FDI Positions end-2010, US$, Millions from:	Inward FDI Positions	Inward Equity Positions (Net)	Inward Debt Instruments Positions				
				Net Debt		Gross Debt Instruments	
			_(Net)	Inward Debt: Resident Financial Intermediaries (Net)	Inward Debt: Resident Enterprises that are not Financial Intermediaries (Net)	Inward Debt Instruments Liabilities of DIE to DI (Gross)	Inward Debt Instruments Assets of DIE in DI (Gross) (Reverse Investment)
Total Investment	5,962	4,825	1,137	0	1,137	1,137	0
South Africa	1,243	1,243	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands, British	1,089	1,089	0	0	0	0	0
France	993	988	5	0	5	5	0
Cayman Islands	798	-163	961	0	961	961	0
Nigeria	406	406	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	390	373	16	0	16	16	0
United Arab Emirates	244	244	0	0	0	0	0
Togo	228	228	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	157	141	17	0	17	17	0
Switzerland	134	134	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	181	164	16	0	16	16	0
Norway	226	226	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	134	134	0	0	0	0	0

Source: IMF, Coordinated Direct Investment Survey (CDIS), http://elibrary-data.imf.org/DataReport.aspx?c=11666795&d=33120&e=169311

2.8.6 Ghana's Policies on FDI, Taxes and Transfer Pricing

Summary of the World Bank Report "Investing Across Borders"

Ghana is one of the more open economies to foreign equity ownership in the Sub-Saharan Africa region. The World Bank's Investing Across Sectors indicators measure overt statutory restrictions on foreign ownership of equity in new investment projects (greenfield FDI) and on the acquisition of shares in existing companies (mergers and acquisitions, M&As).

Sector Group Ghana	Greenfield	M&A	Country score	IAB regional average
Mining, oil & gas	90	90	90.0	95.2
Agriculture & forestry	100	100	100.0	97.6
Light manufacturing	100	100	100.0	98.6
Telecom	100	100	100.0	84.1
Electricity	100	100	100.0	90.5
Banking	100	100	100.0	84.7
Insurance	100	100	100.0	87.3
Transport	100	100	100.0	86.6
Media	100	100	100.0	69.9
Construction, tourism & retail	100	100	100.0	97.6
Health care & waste management	100	100	100.0	100.0

http://iab.worldbank.org/Data/Explore%20Economies/Ghana

The above mentioned indexes take values from 0 to 100, where 100 denotes the absence of statutory ownership restrictions to FDI, and 0 means that foreign companies are not allowed to own equity in a sector or sector group. All of its major sectors covered by the Investing Across Sectors indicators, with the exception of the primary sectors, are fully open to foreign capital participation. The equity restrictions in the primary sectors (mining and oil and gas) are stipulated in the Minerals and Mining Act (2006, Act 703), and the Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Law (1994, Act 84). Both acts mandate a compulsory local participation in investment projects; the government automatically acquires a minimum equity share of 10% in ventures at no cost. In addition to these overt legal restrictions on foreign equity ownership, the electricity transmission and distribution sectors are dominated by publicly owned companies, representing a further potential obstacle to foreign investors. Furthermore, Ghanaian laws specify a minimum investment amount for foreign companies, which is currently set at $50,000 or the equivalent in goods. Portfolio investments and businesses set up solely for export are exempted from this regulation.

Ghana: Transfer Pricing Regulations

Below are excerpts from the country case study done for the European Commission by Price Waterhouse Cooper in July 2011 (see http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/economic-support/taxation/documents/appendix_c_country_study-ghana.pdf).

MNEs in Ghana trade in tangible goods with related entities in other tax jurisdictions. They also provide or receive intangibles in the form of management and technical services, know-how, patents and other property rights. The related entities of some MNEs in Ghana provide loans on which interest is paid. While most of the related-party transactions are undertaken with ultimate parent companies, a limited number occur with intermediate parents (SPV's) and amongst subsidiaries of a common parent. MNEs contribute significantly to the tax revenue of Ghana in the form of corporate income tax, VAT, personal income taxes and withholding taxes.

Transfer Pricing (TP) occurs when two related parties engage in transactions which span across various tax jurisdictions. Due to the ability of these parties to determine the prices at which they transact business, it is possible for them to move profits around their group from high tax jurisdictions to low tax jurisdictions. TP-regulations govern the way in which these prices are set and also examine the basis of their determination. Where the tax authorities are not in agreement with the bases of these prices, they have the ability to make a TP adjustment which results in a higher profit and thus higher tax for the particular tax jurisdiction.

Ghana currently does not have clear and specific TP regulations. It is therefore possible that a significant number of transactions being conducted between related MNEs are not being taxed. The risk in terms of TP applies to all industries. However, Ghana's tax laws provide additional concessions for entities in the mining and petroleum industries, which may increase the risk of TP malpractices being more likely to occur in those industries. Because an MNE in the mining and petroleum industries can import equipment from related entities into Ghana at values above market price, it can claim capital allowances, reducing its chargeable income or increase its tax losses, which can be used to reduce profits and corporate taxes in subsequent years. MNEs in these industries can also reduce their profits by paying above market values for management and technical services and other intra-company transactions.

The Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA) does not currently carry out specialised TP audits of MNEs in Ghana. This is because it lacks the capacity and information on comparable prices to carry out these audits. There is also a lack of transparency on the part of some MNEs which disclose only the minimum amount of information required by accounting standards and the tax authorities.

Current Transfer Pricing (TP) provisions in the Internal Revenue Act, 2000 (Act 592) as amended ("IRA") are of a general anti-avoidance nature. These provisons allow the GRA to re-characterise transactions between associates to reflect an arms' length transaction. GRA has also applied the provisions of its Technology Transfer Regulations (TTR), 1992 LI 1547, as a TP-mechanism since they may limit the amounts of royalties, management and technical service fees and know-how which can be paid by MNEs to their related parties outside Ghana. However, the GRA is unable to quantify the changes due to enforcement of the general anti-avoidance rules and the TTR. These general provisions are insufficient for TP purposes. The GRA does not currently have the capacity or sufficient expertise to conduct TP audits in order to detect any tax leakages occurring. In addition to this, there is no access to benchmarking data or TP databases which would provide guidance in the determination of a fair transfer price. Although the GRA may have reason to believe that prices paid for goods and services between related parties are not fair, it can only begin to audit these prices once the TP-regulations are in place.

The GRA has developed and put in place TP-regulations in Ghana with its approval by Parliament in September 2012. The main challenge is the lack of expertise within its operations for the effective implementation and application of the required regulations. GRA therefore plans to invest, with the support of the donor community and private sector where possible, in developing adequate technical expertise, and obtaining databases on comparable prices. Introduction of disclosure requirements by OECD countries for MNEs in their tax returns will also be helpful as this will provide some of the information required for TP purposes; Ghana is currently signed up to the EITI. Its involvement with more such similar initiatives requiring MNEs to report on their activities on a country-by-country basis will also contribute to providing the information required for TP analysis. The adoption of TP regulations in Ghana is expected to result in a significant amount of revenue for Ghana.

Information sharing with other tax jurisdictions has been very limited even where Ghana has Double Tax Agreements ("DTAs") with those countries because of the cost of gathering and exchanging such information. These DTAs are enforceable in reducing the withholding tax rates on payments made by residents of Ghana to residents of DTA countries or vice versa. They also completely exempt some incomes from tax in Ghana if certain conditions are met. The DTAs provide for the sharing for information between the tax authorities of the signatories to help prevent tax evasion. Under the DTAs, Ghana is hopeful that there will be increased collaboration and free exchange of tax information with other tax authorities in order to encourage transparency once the TP-regulations are in place. Ghana intends to join the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters.

2.8.7 Total Stocks of FDI of the Netherlands in Ghana

Total Stocks of Foreign Direct Investment of the Netherlands in Ghana, millions of €, end of year			
Year	FDI excluding SPVs(1)	FDI through SPVs* (2)	Total (3=1+2)
2007	36,0	n.a.	n.a.
2008	21,0	n.a.	n.a.
2009	35,0	40,0	75,0
2010	64,0	2.397,0	2.461,0
2011	36,0	2.017,0	2.053,0

Source: Dutch Central Bank, tables 12.6 and 12.6.4, http://www.statistics.dnb.nl/betalingsbalans-en-extern-vermogen/index.jsp

**SPVs are Special Purpose Vehicles (Bijzondere Financiële Instrumenten; BFI's) are daughter companies of foreign mother companies that are incorporated in the Netherlands and that function as a financial intermediary between the various parts of the multinational enterprise to which they belong. SPVs are all legal entities that have little or no employment, or operations, or physical presence in the jurisdiction in which they are created by their parent enterprises which are typically located in other jurisdictions. They are often used as devices to raise capital or to hold assets and liabilities and usually do not undertake significant production.*

2.8.8 Bilateral Tax and Investment Treaties between the Netherlands and Ghana

On 31 March 1989 a treaty on protection of foreign direct investments was signed which entered into force on 1 June 1991. On 10 March 2008, The Netherlands and Ghana signed a treaty avoiding double taxation (DTA) which entered into force on 12 November 2008. The table below shows the level of withholding taxes agreed in the bilateral DTA for various categories of financial flows (on dividend payments, interest and royalties) and compares these with the national tax rates.

National Tax Rates and Withholding Tax Rates in the Bilateral Double Taxation Agreement (DTA) with the Netherlands								
Treaty partner	Dividend Payments (general)		Dividend Payments to eligible recipients		Interest Payments		Royalty Payments	
Ghana	DTA	National	DTA	National	DTA	National	DTA	National
	10	8	5	0	0/8	8	8	8

Source: Ministry of Finance, www.rijksoverheid.nl/.../kamerbrief...uitvoering...motie-braakhuis...g...

2.8.9 The Netherlands Total Outward FDI Flows and Positions

Outward FDI Flows of the Netherlands (millions of US$)											
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Partner country											
Ghana	-2	18	7	-6	5	0	-1	14	-1	13	-9
Bangladesh	32	-6	-30	-29	-42	-39	-3	-166	..	..	..
TOTAL WORLD	82.094	56.537	34.022	39.016	23.488	105.996	51.841	40.629	46.650	19.306	41.691
TOTAL WORLD (Excluding OECD countries)	4.696	4.625	7.967	8.777	7.982	11.587	12.193	1.562	7.463	12.652	17.444

data extracted on 06 Dec 2012 11:15 UTC (GMT) from OECD.Stat

Outward FDI Positions (end of year) of the Netherlands (millions of US$)											
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Partner country											
Ghana	50	75	62	30	15	19	20	36	21	34	62
Bangladesh	265	319	251	87	90	52	56	54	..	..	..
TOTAL WORLD	328.276	376.892	378.116	414.257	431.137	521.935	607.793	639.960	639.425	663.911	719.606
TOTAL WORLD (Excluding OECD)	37.903	42.440	44.187	42.970	45.981	60.492	78.787	78.217	76.136	90.547	105.930

data extracted on 06 Dec 2012 11:27 UTC (GMT) from OECD.Stat.
Source: OECD Statistics, data by theme, globalisation, FDI flows and positions per partner country, *http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?r=534261#*

2.8.10 The Netherlands and EU-27: FDI Outflows and Inflows

Inflows FDI (million US$)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Netherlands	63.866	51.937	25.060	28.424	12.459	39.023	13.984	119.406	4.540	38.612	-9.924	13.580
EU	808.633	359.551	285.329	258.009	213.715	486.547	561.507	856.964	538.692	362.017	354.258	435.694
Outflows FDI (millions US$)												
Netherlands	75.649	50.601	32.048	51.437	37.039	122.998	71.214	55.618	68.202	34.473	54.708	34.814
EU	944.603	436.626	266.471	293.125	379.854	604.227	685.942	1.252.669	977.776	392.574	482.129	552.813
Inflows FDI (% GDP)												
Netherlands	16,6	13,0	5,7	5,3	2,0	6,1	2,1	15,3	0,5	4,9	..	1,6
EU	10,0	4,4	3,2	2,4	1,6	3,6	3,9	5,1	3,0	2,2	2,2	2,5
Outflows FDI (% GDP)												
Netherlands	19,6	12,6	7,3	9,6	6,1	19,3	10,5	7,1	7,8	4,3	7,0	4,2
EU	11,7	5,4	3,0	2,7	2,9	4,4	4,7	7,4	5,4	2,4	3,0	3,1

Source: OECD, *http://stats.oecd.org/BrandedView.aspx?oecd_bv_id=idi-data-en&doi=data-00338-en#*

3 Result Chain for Food Security and Agricultural Development

3.1 Market Access in Netherlands/EU

3.2 Trade Restrictiveness of EU

3.3 Agricultural Subsidies and Trade-distorting Food Aid

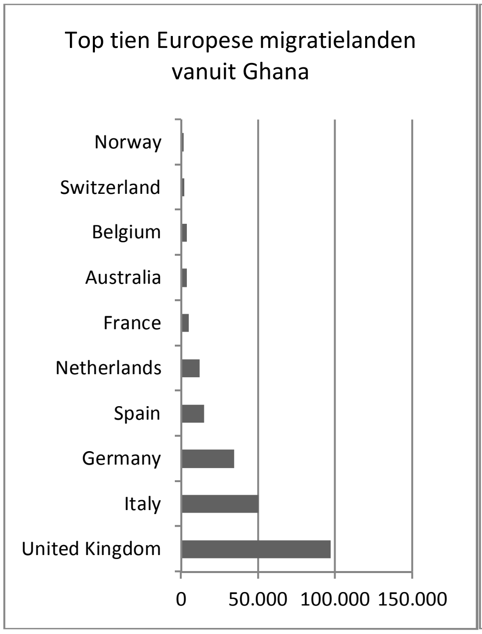
3.4 Technology Transfer for Food Production and Food Processing

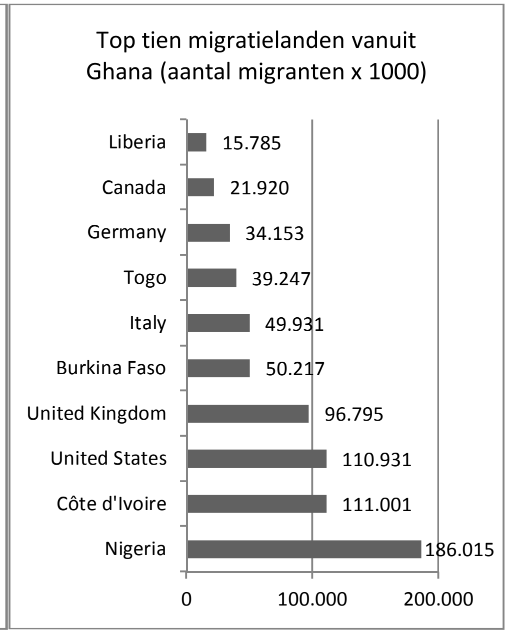
3.5 Food Security Related Development Aid

3.6 Sustainable Fisheries

4 Result Chain Trade for Migration and Development

4.1 Openess to Labour Migration





4.2 Promotion of High-Skilled Labour

4.3 Legal Circular Migration

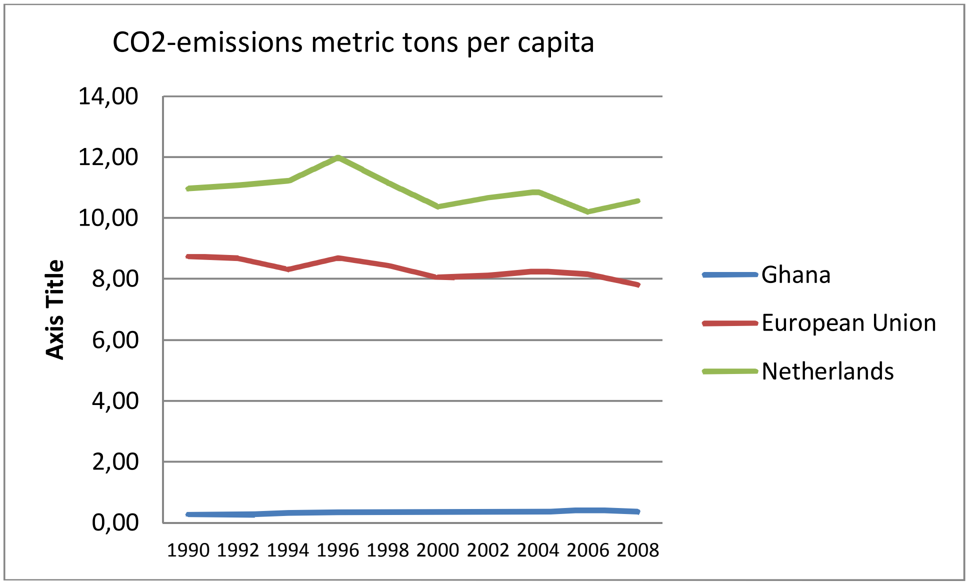
4.4 Recruitment in Vulnerable Sectors

4.5 Promoting Remittances

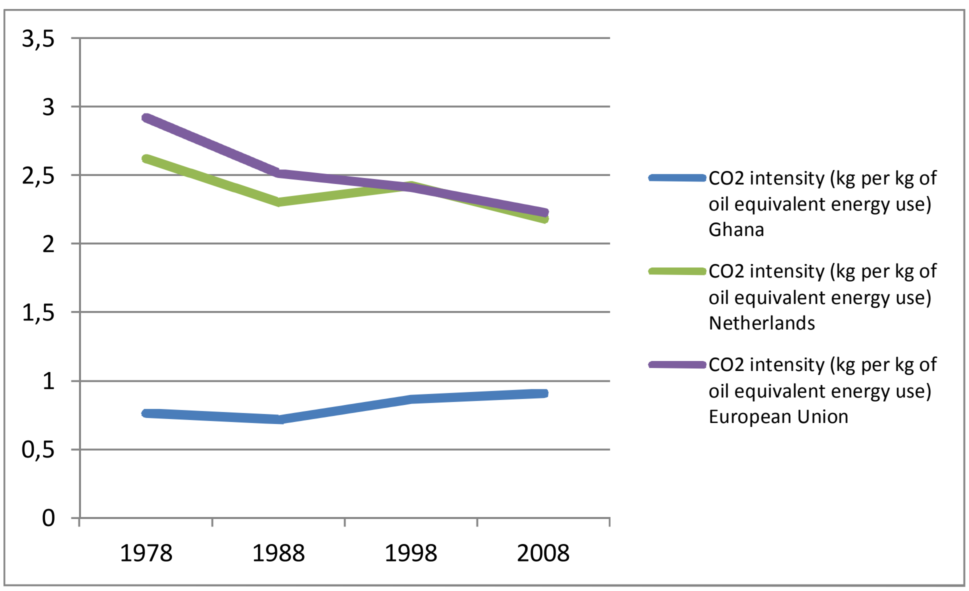
4.6 Knowledge Transfer and Engaging Diasporas

5 Result Chain for Climate Change and Energy

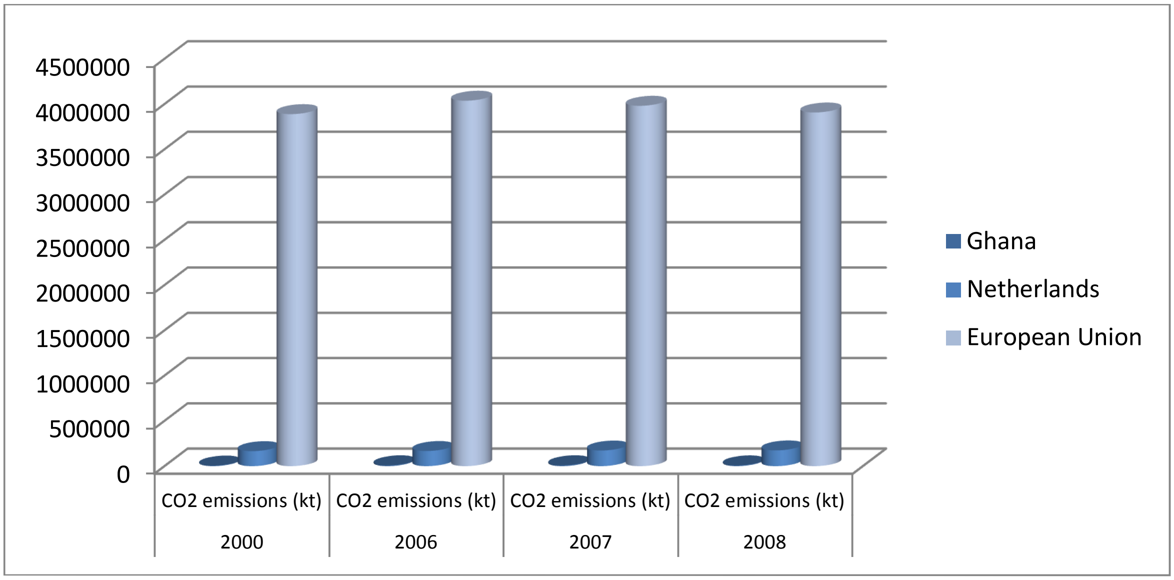
5.1 Mitigation of Adverse Impact of Climate Change on Development



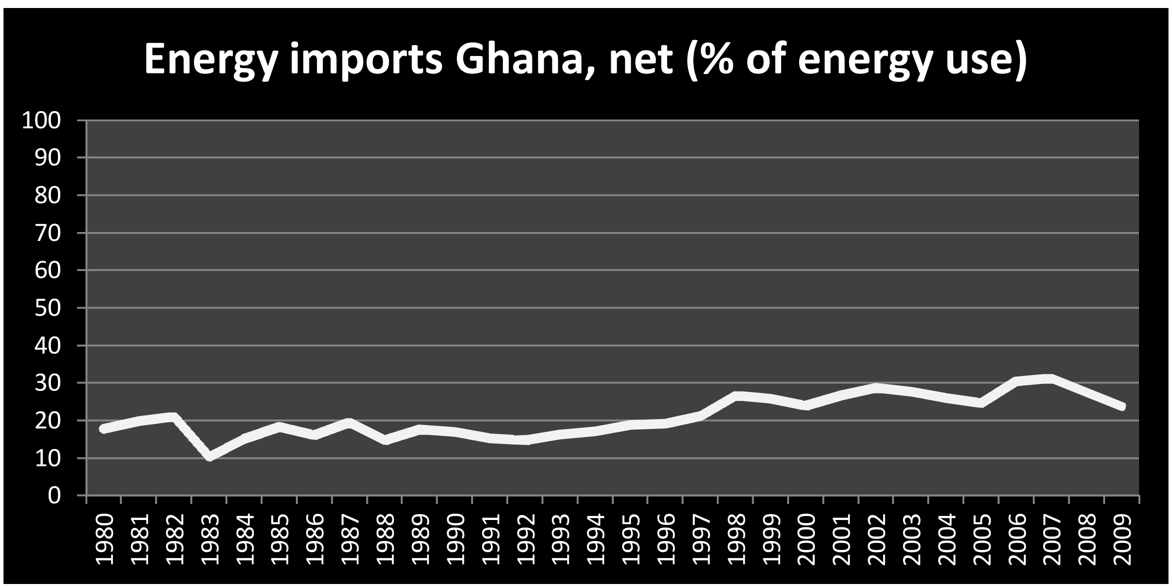
1. GHG-emission reductions by the EU, the Netherlands and Pilot Country Source Worldbank data.



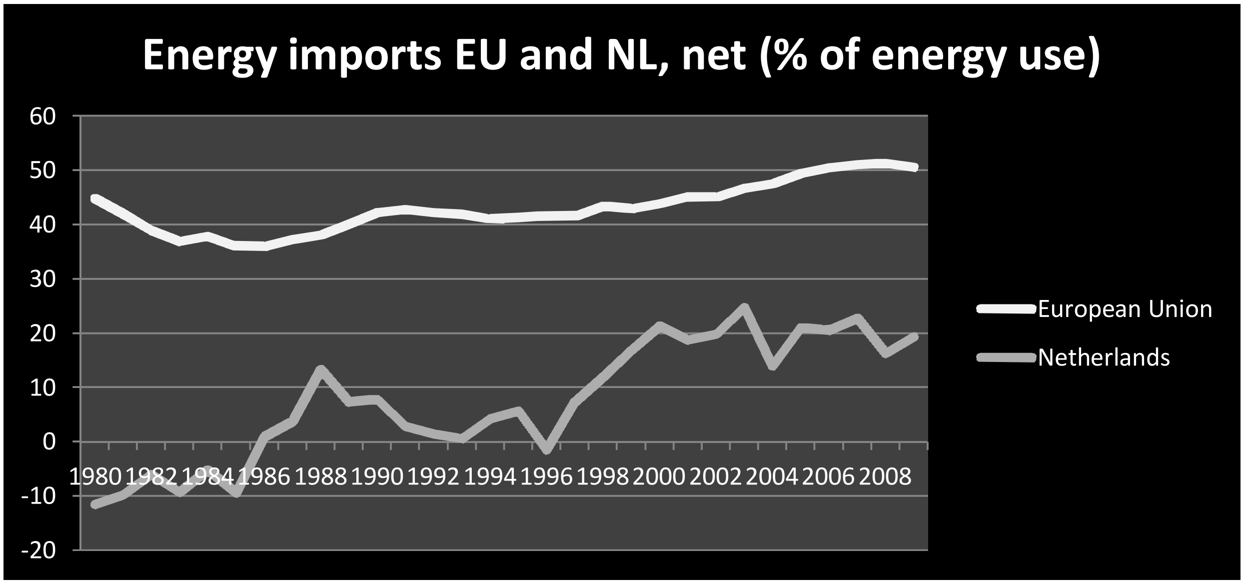
2. CO_2 intensity of EU, NL and pilot country. (Source: World Bank data)



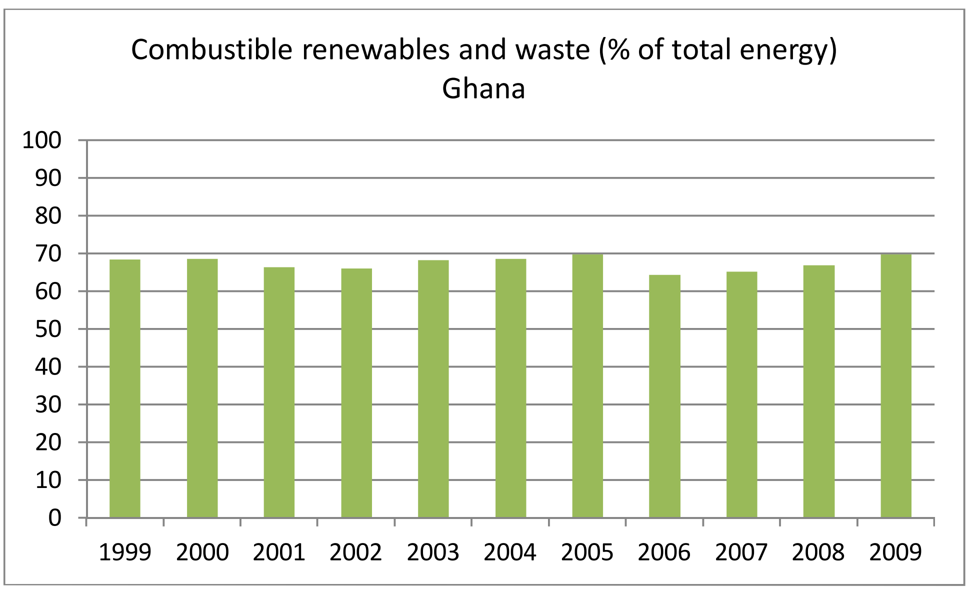
3. CO_2-emissions by the Netherlands, EU and Pilot Country in kilotons
Source Worldbank data.



4. Energy imports of Ghana (Source Worldbank data)



5. Energy imports of EU and Netherlands (Source Worldbank data)



6. Ratio renewable and fossil energy Ghana (biomass only)
Source Worldbank data.

Country	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Target renewable energy	Column7
Euro Area	8,1	8,5	9	9,9	10,5	11,7	12,5	20%	
Belgium	1,9	2,3	2,6	2,9	3,3	4,5	5,1	13%	
Bulgaria	9,6	9,5	9,6	9,3	9,8	11,9	13,8	16%	
Czech Republic	6,1	6,1	6,5	7,4	7,6	8,5	9,2	13%	
Denmark	15,1	16,2	16,5	18	18,8	20,2	22,2	30%	
Germany	5,1	5,9	6,9	9	9,1	9,5	11	18%	
Estonia	18,4	17,5	16,1	17,1	18,9	23	24,3	25%	
Ireland	2,2	2,7	2,9	3,3	3,9	5,1	5,5	16%	
Greece	6,9	7	7	8,1	8	8,1	9,2	18%	
Spain	8,2	8,3	9	9,5	10,6	12,8	13,8	20%	
France	9,3	9,5	9,6	10,2	11,3	12,3	12,9	23%	
Italy	5,3	5,3	5,8	5,7	7,1	8,9	10,1	17%	
Cyprus	2,4	2,4	2,5	3,1	4,1	4,6	4,8	13%	
Latvia	32,8	32,3	31,1	29,6	29,8	34,3	32,6	40%	
Lithuania	17,1	16,9	16,9	16,6	17,9	20	19,7	23%	
Luxembourg	0,9	1,4	1,4	2,7	2,8	2,8	2,8	11%	
Hungary	4,4	4,5	5,1	5,9	6,6	8,1	8,7	13%	
Malta	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,4	10%	
Netherlands	1,9	2,3	2,7	3,1	3,4	4,1	3,8	14/16%	
Austria	22,9	25	26,6	28,9	29,2	31	30,1	34%	
Poland	7	7	7	7	7,9	8,9	9,4	15%	
Portugal	19,2	19,6	20,8	22	23	24,6	24,6	31%	
Romania	16,8	17,6	17,1	18,3	20,3	22,4	23,4	24%	
Slovenia	16,2	16	15,5	15,6	15,1	18,9	19,8	25%	
Slovakia	6,1	6,2	6,6	8,2	8,4	10,4	9,8	14%	
Finland	29,1	28,7	29,9	29,5	31,1	31,1	32,2	38%	
Sweden	38,7	40,6	42,7	44,2	45,2	48,1	47,9	49%	
United Kingdom	1,1	1,3	1,5	1,8	2,3	2,9	3,2	15%	
Norway	58,4	60,1	60,6	60,5	62	65,1	61,1	67,50%	
Croatia	15,2	14,1	13,8	12,4	12,2	13,2	14,6	20%	

7. Ratio of renewable/ fossil energy use in EU-countries
Source of Data Eurostat: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/Annexes/nrg_indic_esms_an14.pdf

5.2 Strengthening a Comprehensive Approach to Climate Change

Indicator: Within the annual EU work program on research, the number of climate change topics specifically targeting Ghana.

Results: not found.

Indicator: Amount of EU funding available to Ghana for adaptation and mitigation measures in 2010: EU reporting on fast-track funding

Results: not found. Environmental sustainability is a mainstreaming subject for some EU donors but climate change not specified.

Indicator: Access to climate change funding through other channels (GEF, WB, private sector etc.) 2009 and 2012?

1. *Does the EU CSP or Dutch MJSP for country X include climate change between 2010 and 2012?*
2. *CDM finances in 2010.*

5.3 Trade Liberalization in Environmental Goods and Services

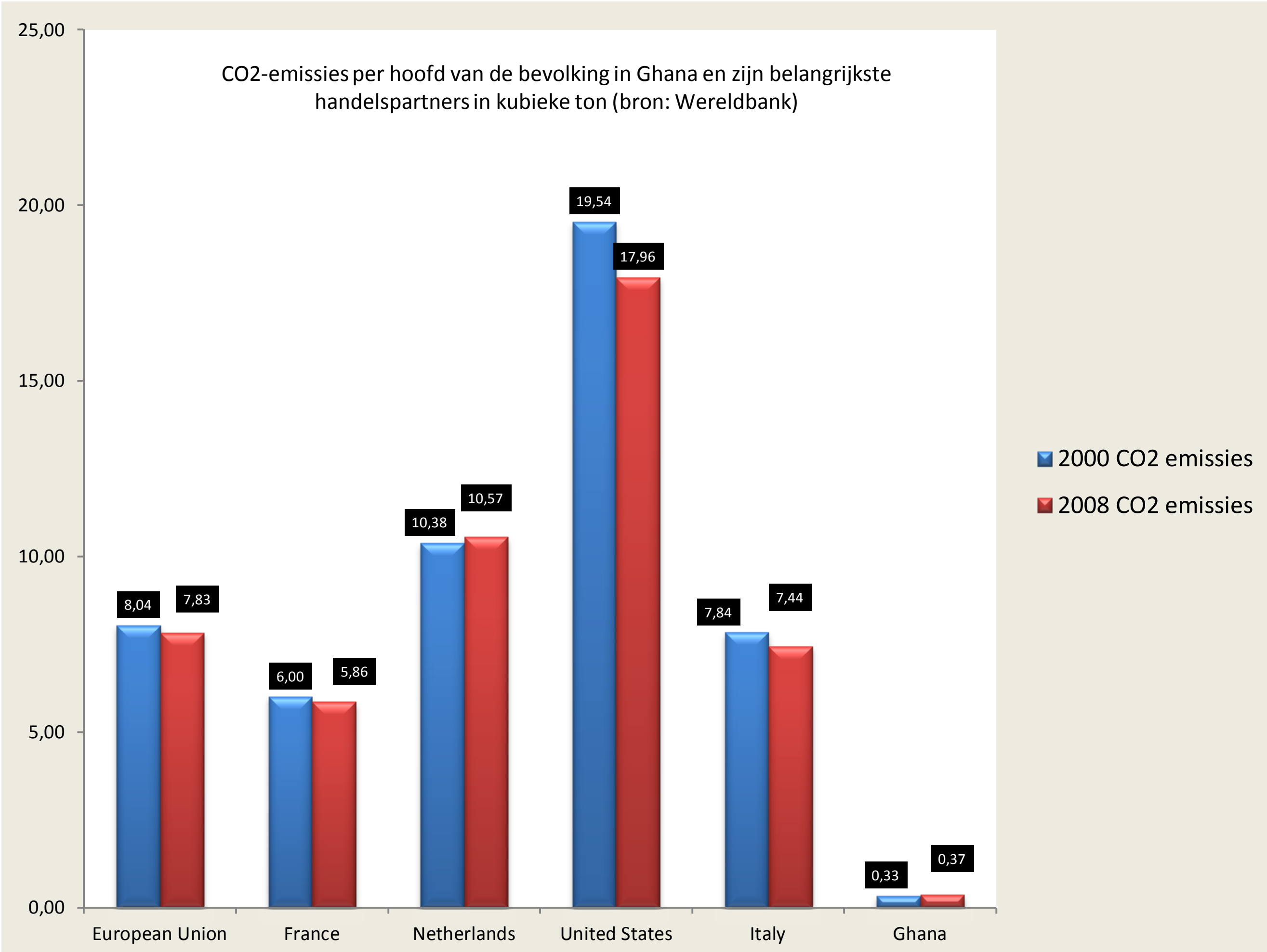
3. *Fossil fuel subsidies (% of total energy subsidies);*

Indicators EU and Netherlands	reference	Indicators Ghana	reference
Fossil fuel subsidies as % of total energy subsidies; *Netherlands fossil fuel subsidies* 352 million € a year[i]; *Fossil fuel and nuclear energy subsidies amount € 5,6 billion through 53 energy interventions mostly on the consumption side.* *RES subsidies (% total energy subsidies); amount € 1,5 billion mostly on the production side*[ii];	1. Fossil fuel subsidies and government support in 24 OECD countries Summary for decision-makers http://www.iisd.org/gsi/news/report-highlights-fossil-fuel-subsidies-24-oecd-countries 2. Overheidsingrepen in de energiemarkt. Erika de Visser, Thomas Winkel, David de Jager, Rolf de Vos (Ecofys),Martijn Blom, Maarten Afman (CE Delft), juni 2011 (Update Oktober 2011) PSTRNL101883 / © Ecofys 2011 3. Tackling Perverse Subsidies in Agriculture, Fisheries and Energy. http://ictsd.org/i/publications/135518/ 4. The Global Subsidies Initiative. Untold billions: Strategies for Reforming Fossil-Fuel Subsidies http://www.iisd.org/gsi/sites/default/files/effects_ffs.pdf 5. Reforming Energy Subsidies. Opportunities to Contribute to the Climate Change Agenda http://www.unep.org/pdf/pressreleases/reforming_energy_subsidies.pdf 6. Inventory of Estimated Budgetary Support and Tax Expen-ditures Relating to Fossil Fuels http://www.oecd.org/document/14/0,3746,en_21571361_44315115_48811278_1_1_1_1,00.html 7. Analysis of the scope of energy subsidies and suggestions for the G20 initiative. IEA, OPEC, OECD, World Bank joint report, 16 june 2010. http://ictsd.org/i/publications/135518/	TPES Ghana: 9.24 Mtoe	The Global Subsidies Initiative. Untold billions: Strategies for Reforming Fossil-Fuel Subsidies: Practical lessons from Ghana, France and Senegal. http://www.iisd.org/gsi/sites/default/files/strategies_ffs.pdf

4. *RES subsidies (% total energy subsidies);*

RENEWABLE ENERGY INSTALLED CAPACITY			
Technology	Value	Year	Reference
unspecified	2,011.0 MW	2010	Reeep. "Policy DB Details: Ghana (2012)"
RENEWABLE ENERGY SHARES			
unspecified	70%	2009	World Bank data
RENEWABLE ENERGY ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION			
hydropower	98.0-99.0 %	2010	Global Status Report (GSR) 2011. Country Profile Ghana.
RENEWABLE ENERGY TARGETS			
unspecified	10.0 % *Targeted share of renewables to national energy mix.*	2020	Global Status Report (GSR) 2011. Country Profile Ghana.
solid Biomass	50.0 % *Reduce the demand on woodfuels from 72% to 50% by 2020*	2020	Ministry of Energy. "Renewable Energy Directorate - Policy"
RENEWABLE ENERGY INCENTIVES			
• capital subsidy, grant, or rebate; • tax incentives			

8. Renewable energy policies in Ghana (derived from REN21 Renewables Interactive Map - Country Profile: Ghana 1 http://www.map.ren21.net/Ghana_Renewables_Profile Generated on: 11/22/2012



5. *Level of tariff protection for environmental goods and services; existing ntc's*
6. *Exports of environmental goods and services*
7. *Value of trade in environmental goods and services*

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[i] http://www.iisd.org/gsi/news/report-highlights-fossil-fuel-subsidies-24-oecd-countries

[ii] Overheidsingrepen in de energiemarkt, Erika de Visser, Thomas Winkel, David de Jager, Rolf de Vos (Ecofys) Martijn Blom, Maarten Afman (CE Delft), juni 2011 (Update Oktober 2011) PSTRNL101883 / © Ecofys 2011