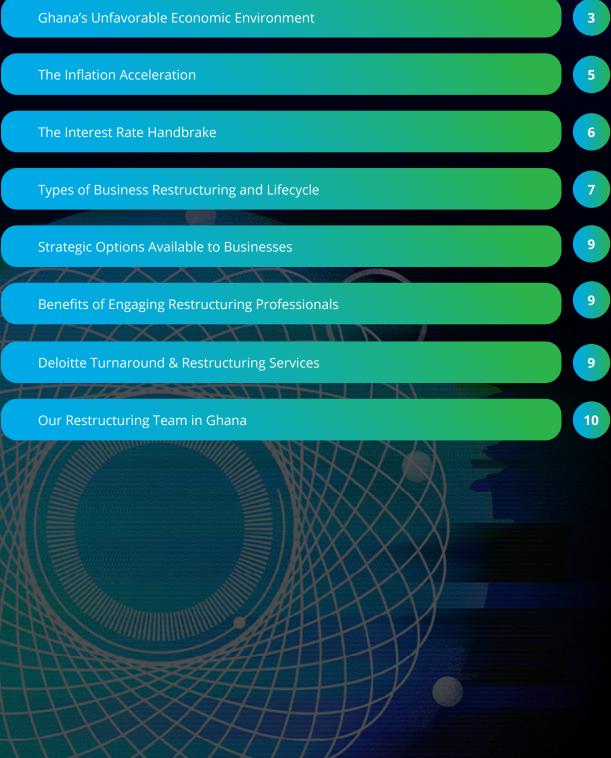
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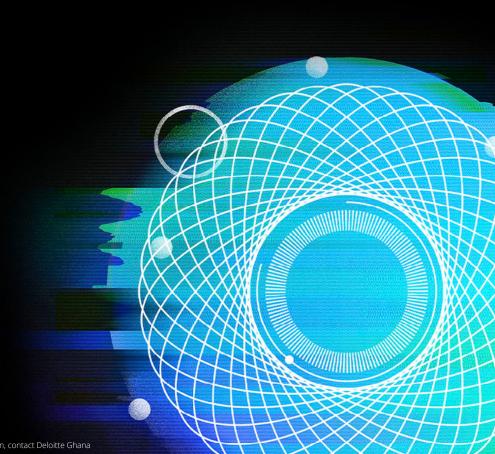
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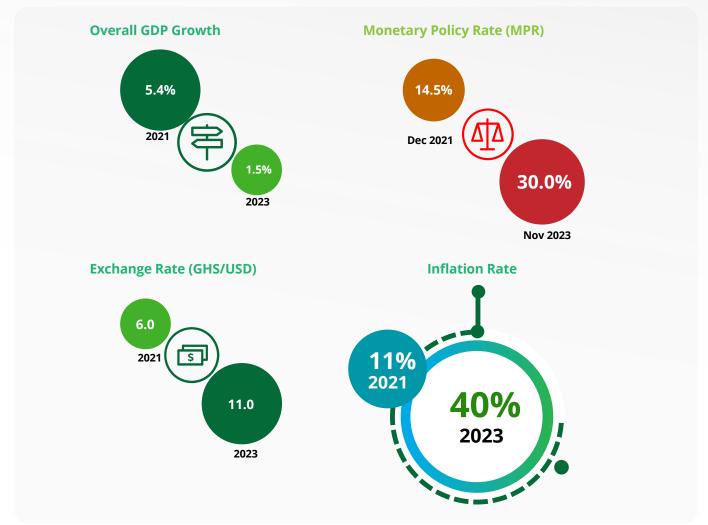
Ghana's unfavourable economic environment

The economic/business environment in Ghana has deteriorated over the last three years. The unfavourable economic climate has reflected mainly in the form of declining growth (GDP), rising inflation, high interest rates, and depreciation of the local currency. The combination of these has translated into increased cost of debt, input price hikes, growing overhead costs, and reduction in purchasing power/demand. These have resulted in a squeeze in profit margins for businesses, as well as severe cashflow and liquidity challenges in some instances. In these difficult times, the models and strategies of businesses operating in Ghana are being tested for effectiveness and ability to outlast the deteriorated economic environment. In response, businesses must assess the strategic options available to them and make the necessary adjustments.

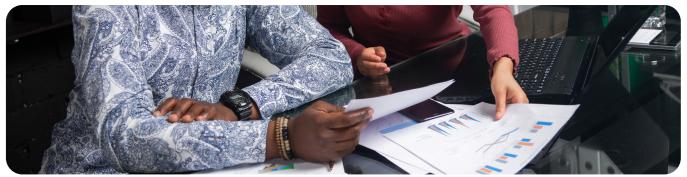


Ghana's unfavourable economic environment

The infographics below show a significant deterioration in the key macroeconomic indicators over the last three years and point to the challenging business environment in Ghana.

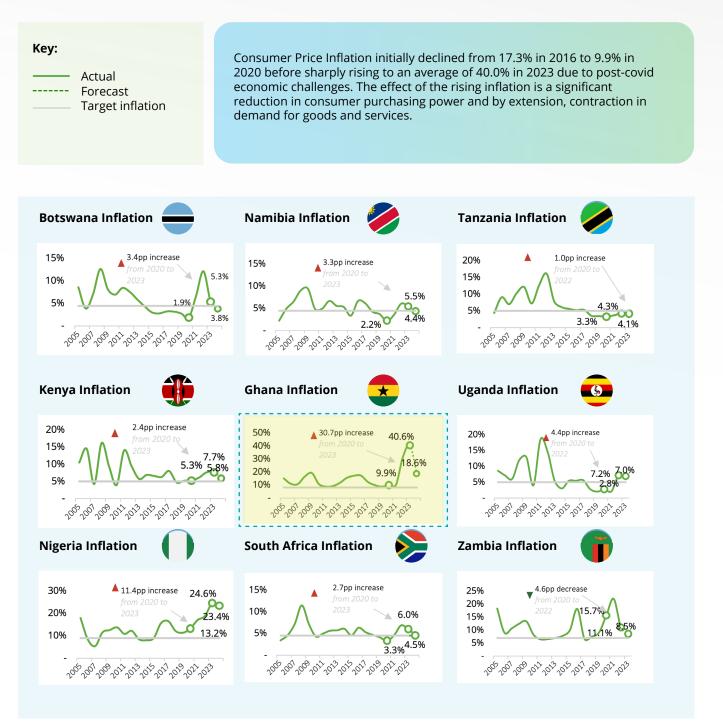


Source: BOG Summary of Economic Data, Ghana Statistical Service & 2024 Ghana Budget Statement



The inflation acceleration

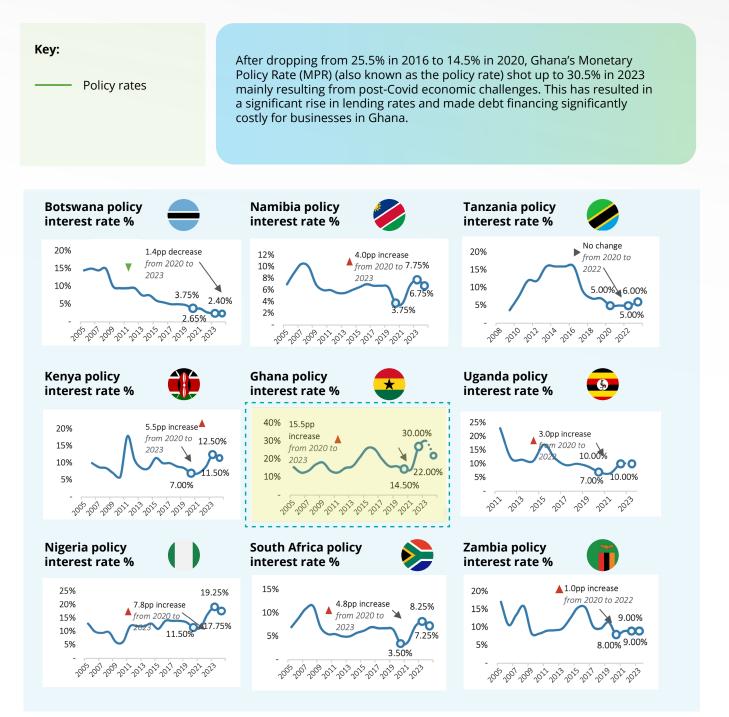
Inflation in Ghana has reached levels not seen since before the global financial crisis of 2008.



Source: Fitch, World Bank & Central Banks across the selected countries

The interest rate handbrake

Bank of Ghana has responded with a sharp tightening of monetary policy



Source: Fitch, World Bank & Central Banks across the selected countries

Types of business restructuring and lifecycle

Businesses in Ghana, over the period 2020 to 2023 have faced contracting demand and are having to consider their strategic options for adjusting to the difficult economic and business environment. Also, those hard hit by the rising lending rates may have to reconfigure their financial and operational strategies to manage the overall cost impact on the business, hence the importance of business restructuring as a strategic option for navigating the current difficult business environment.

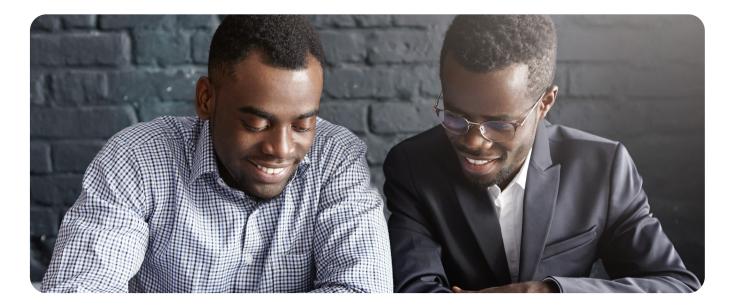
There are two main types of business restructuring- Financial Restructuring and Operational Restructuring. The main features and the typical lifecycle of each of these types of restructuring are summarised as follows:

Financial restructuring

- Where management sets out to modify the capital structure and debt obligations of the business by renegotiat ing, refinancing, or restructuring loans, bonds, or equity.
- Usually includes one or a combination of the following: extending maturities, lowering interest rates, converting debt to equity, issuing new securities, or selling assets.
- The objective is usually to improve the liquidity, solvency, and cash flow of the business and reduce the risk of default or bankruptcy.

Operational restructuring

- This involves changes to a company's core activities, processes, systems, and structure for purposes of improving the efficiency, productivity, and profitability of the business.
- Typically includes cost reduction, streamlining operations, optimizing resources, enhancing quality, diversifying products or services, or repositioning the brand.
- The main objective is to create a sustainable competitive advantage and increase the value of the business for its owners and customers.
- Also involves executing strategic reviews, performing operational due diligences and highlighting growth drivers across the value chain.





Restructuring Lifecycle

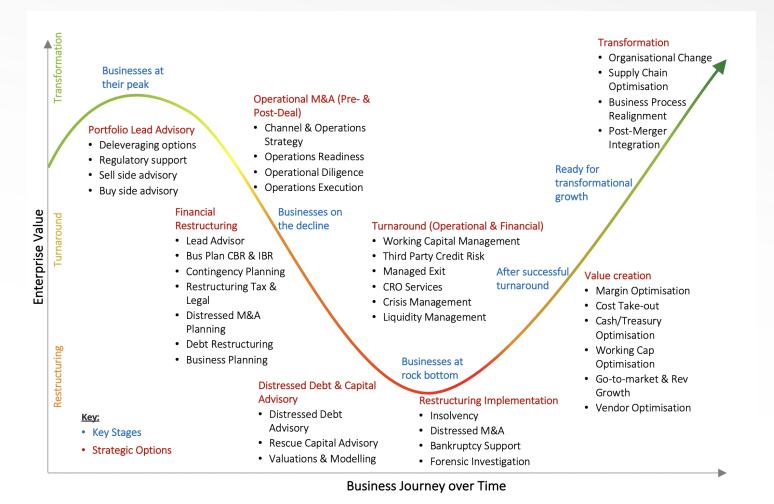
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The key steps and timeframes for a typical restructuring are as follows:

			Steps	Objectives
Stakeholder engagement and management	Typically 4 weeks		Stabilise the business	 Achieve a standstill Liquidity forecasting and management Stakeholder buy-in to the process
		E	Agree a turnaround framework	 Understand stakeholder positions and objec tives Agree the objectives and principles for the process Determine the workstreams required Set out the process timetable
	Typically 4 - 5 months		Business review & options	 Establish the root causes of distress Review and stress test the business plan and forecasts Valuations and funding requirement Identify and assess the restructuring options
			Develop a turnaround plan	 Strategic, governance and operational levers Identify debt reduction options Sustainable capital structure (with reference t debt carrying capacity) Estimate creditor returns under Plan B
	Timeline varies		Negotiations	 Determine must-haves vs nice-to-haves Find areas of consensus Lead the discussions
		3	Implement the turnaround	Provide momentum to the processMonitor implementationIncentivise outperformance



Strategic options available to businesses at key stages of their maturity curve



Benefits of engaging Restructuring Professionals

Credibility

Restructuring professionals are known for their expertise and experience in handling similar situations across multiple scenarios and this brings credibility to the process.

Flexibility

Opportunity to benefit from a tailored approach designed to address your specific needs, as well as provide you with flexibility around cost management.

Time

Frees up much needed time to allow management to focus on resolving day-to-day challenges and makes for efficient restructuring process execution

Stakeholder Management

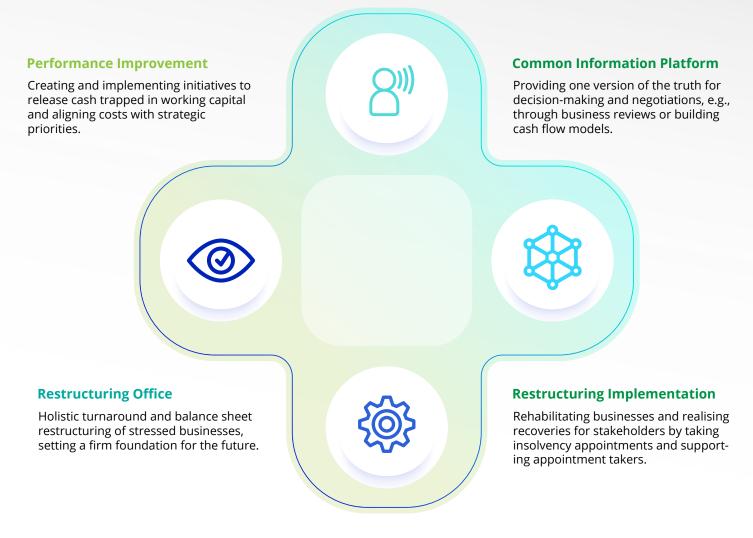
Leverage network and experience of professionals for effective stakeholder management. chance of success.

Expertise

Opportunity to leverage the deep knowledge, skills and experience of professionals to improve chance of success.

Deloitte Turnaround & Restructuring Services

Stakeholder engagement and management are at the heart of our approach and are key to the successful outcomes we deliver



Our Restructuring Team in Ghana

Our team is focused on creating value in stressed or distressed mandates in Ghana



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