



2020 Elections Manifesto

DELIVERING PROSPERITY TO ALL GHANAIS

PNC 2020 ELECTIONS MANIFESTO

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About the Party

Brief Political & Electoral History

The People's National Convention (PNC) is a Socialist Political Party that believes in the ideals of Osagyefo. Dr Kwame Nkrumah the first President of the Republic of Ghana – Nkrumaism, Pan Africanism. The tradition continued and evolved with Alhaji Imoro Egala leading other Nkrumaist in the 3rd Republic with the formation of People's National Party (PNP) which had Dr. Hilla Limann as its Presidential candidate and emerged as the 3rd elected President of the Republic of Ghana and was inaugurated on 24th September, 1979. The Limann PNP Administration was however overthrown by a military coup d'état lead by Flt Lt. Jerry John Rawlings with the PNDC on 31st December, 1982.

The People's National Convention (PNC) was formed at the inception of the 4th Republican Constitution of Ghana on 27th July 1992 by Dr Hilla Limann, The Party has since participated in the General Elections although boycotted the 1992 Parliamentary elections. It had the following Leaders as Presidential Candidates;

- 1992 – Dr. Hilla Limann (266,728 Votes)
- 1996 – Dr. Edward N. Mahama (211,136 Votes)
- 2000 – Dr. Edward N. Mahama (189,659 Votes)
- 2004 – Dr. Edward N. Mahama (165, 375 Votes)
- 2008 – Dr. Edward N. Mahama (73,494 Votes)
- 2012 – Mr. Hasan Ayariga (24,617 Votes)
- 2016 – Dr. Edward N. Mahama (22,214 Votes)
- 2020 – Hon. David A.A. Apasera ?????

The Party through this period has won 11 parliamentary elections and been represented in the legislature since 1996. Some of these include the current Leader and Flagbearer David Apasera, current National Chairman Hon. Moses Dani Baah, Hon. Alhassan Azong, etc.

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Flagbearer and Leader



Brief Message from Leader

Every Person deserves Prosperity. Ghanaians deserve Prosperity. Come 7th December, 2020 Ghanaians would have the opportunity to make a choice for a new future. It is with such passion that my party the People's National Convention (PNC), the leadership and my humble able self pledges **“Delivering Prosperity for All Ghanaians”**.

We need to build a healthy socio-economic ecosystem that offers not only hope but goodwill and happiness to our people; Free Healthcare for our Women and Children, Housing for All, Jobs and Employment for the Youth, Sustainable Development for Rural Ghana, Support for Industry and Enterprise Development, Improved Social Services and Welfare for the Vulnerable and Deprived in our Society.

In the coming years hopefully under my PNC government Traders, Entrepreneurs, Industrialists, Professionals, Farmers, Our Security Personnel, Drivers, Mechanics, Hairdressers, Teachers, Carpenters and several manner of careers would be proud and happy to work for Ghana. They will trust and work with our efficient and effective Public Services, Good working conditions and benefit packages. All these coming from good governance and a thriving economy.

Our Economy will be better because there will be a new foundation of production and productivity across all sectors. We will work with our hands, use our lands and grow every area of interest for our people by our people. We will reduce wastage and stop the leakage of national revenue basket and ensure prudent and efficient management of state resources. Harness all that we can human, material and natural resources to produce shared growth.

Our Prosperity will need to be a collective aspiration where citizens and the PNC Government would share a common belief and work together. You as a Ghanaian and African is invited to be part of this journey together.

David Apasera

November, 2020

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Economic and Social Sector Policies

PREAMBLE

It is the PNC's political vision to deliver inclusive and sustainable development; thereby bridging the class gap and ensuring equity, social justice and self-determination for Ghanaians. In the absence of PNC, Ghanaian society will lose a pragmatic and firm voice for the poor and marginalized, quality national policy proposals, equity and inclusiveness founded on our core values of honesty, integrity, social justice and accountability.

It is in our firm believe that this manifesto would not only serve electoral purpose but stipulates a comprehensive roadmap towards building our immediate, medium term and long term objectives for **“Delivering Prosperity for All Ghanaians”**.

HEALTH

A healthy Nation is a prosperous Nation.

During the period 1951-1966, a carefully planned National Health Service Scheme was set up. The number of doctors registered each year was raised from an average of 5 to 58. Well-equipped regional hospitals, many urban hospitals, polyclinics and a comprehensive network of rural health centers were established. A medical school and a number of nursing and paramedical training schools were also established. Ghanaians enjoyed free and reasonably satisfactory medical services.

i. Healthcare Delivery Policy

When it comes to health, the PNC firmly believes that the most important resource that a nation has, is the human population. The following policies will be implemented to offer better healthcare delivery in the country;

- Offer Free Healthcare for all Ghanaians
- Re-align our National Healthcare Policy to focus on Preventive Healthcare targeted towards increasing the life expectancy of the Ghanaian.
- Integrate traditional medicine into our Health Delivering System

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- Develop and Equip Special Mother and Child units at all Health facilities across the country offer timely services to reduce mother-child mortality rates
- Strengthen and Resource the Ghana Health Service on diseases surveillance and management of communicable diseases in the country.
- Ensure adequate and equitable distribution of medical and healthcare professionals across the country with incentives for those in rural facilities.
- Will provide insurance for all Medical and Healthcare Professionals

ii. Health Infrastructure and Investment

The PNC in government will increase public funding of healthcare delivery from the current 3.3% to 8.5% of GDP and progressively towards the 15% target of the 2001 Abuja declaration on health.

- Build 4 additional Psychiatric hospitals in addition to the existing 3 facilities in Accra and Ankaful. (These will be at Techiman, Tamale, Wa and Kumasi)
- Build 6 additional state-of-the-art Hospitals for the security agencies in the first two years of the PNC administration (CEPS Hospital in Kpetoe- V/R, Immigration Hospital in Assin Fosu- C/R, Military Hospital in Tamale- N/R, Police Hospital in Bolgatanga - UE/R, Fire Service Hospital in Sunyani- Bono/R, Prisons Service Hospital in Nsawam- E/R)
- Work relentlessly to massively eliminate management challenges in our hospitals nationwide. All hospitals will be re-equipped with ultra-modern facilities and needed drugs to face the current and future challenges in the health delivery system.
- Build 100 Polyclinics in district capitals outside the urban Centres to ensure equitable distribution of healthcare facilities
- Institute independent Health Services Maintenance and Monitoring Agency to monitor, maintain and review health systems.
- Set up Ghc500 million Pharmaceutical Industry Fund to provide capital support for research and development in pharmacology and the production of medicines

iii. Human Resource Development

Concentrate on the training of medical personnel, midwives, physician assistants, nurses and many more young doctors.

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- Train over 5,000 Preventive Healthcare Professionals within 2years and deploy them across the country.
- Train 500 Clinical Social Workers to assist mental patients who have undergone treatment and help them reintegrated into the society with assistance from the government in the form of housing and vocational training for their livelihood sustainability.
- Resource the University of Ghana Medical School to begin a new field of study in Medical Engineering with training and development of human resource for managing medical systems, machinery
- All public buildings, public transports and public places will be designed with appropriate facilities to meet the needs of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs).

EDUCATION

The PNC government would offer free education at all levels from kindergarten to tertiary increase funding and investment in the educational sector to 15% of GDP.

Although enrolment in schools has increased over the last decade through various government interventions including the free SHS policy, access to education still remains a challenge in Ghana. The PNC free education programme would ensure 100% enrolment for all Ghanaian children thus emphasizing the Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE) as enshrined in the constitution.

The World Bank Human Capital Index in 2019 scored Ghana 44 percent in terms of quality education. This implies that Ghana needs to reforms its educational sector to attain quality education alongside access. In this regard, the PNC shall do the following:

i. Basic Education

- Assembly and Unit committee members would ensure enrolment of all children in basic schools within their jurisdiction.
- Ensure even distribution of school infrastructure to address the needs of schools under trees in rural areas.
- Broaden and deepen innovation, creativity and problem solving skills in basic education.

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- Establish a National Science, Technology and Innovation Village (NSTIV) in the nature of the Silicon Valley of the USA to allow pupils or students access to these areas to equip their technical knowledge and problem solving skills.
- Train and post career guidance and counselors at the basic level to direct pupils or students and their career paths
- Review the management and administration of the Capitation Grants to ensure that schools in deprived districts receive more as compared to those in endowed municipalities and metropolises.
- Ensure that the capitation grant reaches all schools before the beginning of each term, as well as set up a system to evaluate the impact of the free education policy.
- Provide learning aids for research and extra curricula training.

ii. Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET)

- Establish 200 technical and vocational schools at various communities in every district across the country.
- Institutionalize the skilled based informal sector and encourage apprenticeship and industrial attachment among TVET students into these sectors.
- Institute free apprenticeship and artisanal training for unemployed youth to offer them employable skills. This will be done by resourcing and expanding the Integrated Community Centres for Employable Skills (ICCES).
- Award 20% government works and housing contracts to TVET institution to resource the institutions

iii. Tertiary Education

- Offer Free tertiary education for all qualified Ghanaians
- Re-align tertiary programs to industry requirement and human resource needs of the country
- Institute Compulsory industrial attachment of tertiary students to local industries
- Introduce Ghc100 million Students Innovation Funds to promote competitive innovations in enterprise solutions amongst tertiary students

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iv. Incentives for Teachers and Educational Workers

- Offer Car loans for all teachers in the public sector.
- Offer Duty free car importation facility for all Professional Teachers and Educational workers.
- Provide adequate accommodation facilities for Teachers posted to rural schools
- Introduce mortgage schemes for all Teachers and Educational workers for them to own their own houses upon retirement
- Introduce scholarship for management and administrative studies for Teachers interested in becoming School Managers and Head Teachers

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

Agriculture continues to play a critical role in the development of our country. The agricultural sector, given the right attention, has the fastest and highest potential of creating jobs, increasing incomes, reducing poverty, boosting foreign exchange earnings through exports and above all providing food security for our people.

i. Food Production

The PNC To produce food in abundance and make it affordable that food would be the least of the worries of the Ghanaian. In furtherance of this objective and in accordance with our rehabilitation and redirection policy, our administration shall;

Adopt the operation feed yourself-program of the Acheampong era, re-package it and make it the flag ship programme for solving the food security needs of the nation. The new operation feed yourself programme of the PNC shall be an integrated program comprising the government, farmers, financial institutions, agricultural mechanization companies, input suppliers and industry on a revolving basis. The methodology of the program shall be to group small scale farmers who produce the bulk of the nation's food and the youth into co-operatives and make them the main vehicle for achieving food sufficiency for the nation.

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ii. Food and Crop Production

- Government shall acquire agriculture lands across the country and allocate to interested persons who want to venture into agriculture. This shall be free to any interested farmer who sees land as a challenge to his or her production.
- Provision of 2 irrigation dams for each district with agricultural potential in the savannah ecological zone, thus restoring the area as the 'Bread-Basket' of the country.
- Assist farmers with interest-free loans through financial schemes with other financial institutions interested in the development of agriculture.
- Introduction of farm insurance scheme for farm produce as a cover for farmers against disasters.
- Support agriculture mechanization and extension services across the country
- Invest in large scale crop production schemes to increase the quantity available for both food and as feed stock to industries. Example includes cereals such as maize, beans, millet, guinea corn, rice etc.
- Harness innovative ideas and technology transfer from Research and Development (R&D) to modernize agriculture in the country.

iii. Livestock and Poultry

- Introduction of a regulated ranching enclave to promote commercial production of livestock in various parts of the country.
- Establish credit facilities for commercial poultry and livestock farmers.
- Re-introduce a resourceful and improved veterinary and husbandry services in the country.
- **BAN** the importation of all poultry and livestock products and support local farmers for import substitution.

iv. Fishing and Aquaculture

- Enforce all existing laws and measures to protect our maritime waters against pair-trawling and other illegal fishing activities.
- Tackle and solve the perennial problem of non-availability of pre-mix fuels and other fishing inputs.

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- Explore ways of assembling outboard motors to reduce cost of importation and prices to fishermen ensuring availability.
- Facilitate the development of a National Aquaculture Programme (NAP) to encourage fish farming, enhance fish production and reduce the massive importation of fish into the country. This may include sea foods (Shrimps and others).

v. Cash Crops

- The PNC administration will aim at increasing cocoa production from the present below 1million metric tons to about 1.5million metric tons within the first four years of our stay in office. We shall achieve this by replanting all fallow cocoa farms, mass distribution of fertilizers, ensuring accessibility of chemicals by farmers, and effective measures to stop smuggling of cocoa, including moving cocoa depots away from borders to curtail smuggling.
- Promote commercial plan of wild cash crops in the savannah areas to eliminate dependency on wild trees. Example shea, dawadawa, baobab etc.
- Establish a Sheanut Development Board to oversee the production, processing and marketing of sheanut in the Northern sector. This is to create more jobs for youth and women in the northern parts of Ghana, and initiate policy to make it a viable source of income.

vi. Food Storage

- A PNC administration will rehabilitate abandoned silos and build new ones across the country. This will help in improving the food storage system in the country to reduce post-harvest losses. The intention is to ensure food security and availability all year round as buffer stock during challenging seasons that may be due to bad weather conditions, fire outbreaks, and intense national flooding resulting in food shortage.

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ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL RESOURCE GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The PNC's perspective in the pursuit of sustainable development will involve ensuring prudent and sustainable management of our environment and natural resources for the benefit of Ghanaians in our socio-economic development.

Natural Resource Governance is therefore a very strong pillar of sustainable development. Many people depend on the environment for their sustainable livelihood and socio-economic prosperity.

i. Land Ownership and Utilization Policy

Ghana's population is rapidly growing and the need to address housing and settlements for families and households have heightened. Poor planning and a complex land ownership system, coupled with institutional challenges have led to a poor management of our lands. The PNC Policy proposition will include;

- Streamline the current land administration and registration process into a long term Land Utilization Programme across the entire geographic land space of the country. This may include demarcation and designation of agricultural lands, commercial lands, residential and recreational lands, industrial lands and land banks. 30% of our total land space shall be used for domestic and housing infrastructure, 20% for industrial development and the remaining for agricultural and land conservation.
- Introduce a National Urbanization, Spatial Planning and Modernization Programme to enhance housing infrastructure, utility distribution and expansion in the economic shift in our major towns and communities.
- Regulate urban housing to promote apartment projects and high rise buildings for accommodation, reducing the development of detached estate housing projects.
- Redevelop all regional capitals and other major towns into modernized commercial urban cities that will offer distribution socio-economic prosperity across the country. Example is the Tema and Akosombo Township Development Plan under the Nkrumah regime. This will address the challenge of mass migration to the Accra and Kumasi contributing to the population density and pressure on land utilization.

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ii. Forestry and Natural Resource

Ghana is endowed with enormous natural resources including our forest cover and forest products, mineral resources such as gold, bauxite, diamond, quarries, etc. These resources have been exploited by successive governments and foreign business entities but giving little dividends to the Ghanaian people.

A PNC government shall undertake the following policy initiatives:

- Review all existing commercial agreements, concessions and mining license of large scale foreign mining companies and timber firms to ensure value for money.
- Cancel all existing tax benefits giving to foreign mining companies including waivers on import duties for mining machinery
- Introduce a new legislation on Reclamation and Restoration of Mining Lands to address deforestation and land degradation in the mining sector.
- Implement a new Nation Afforestation and Forest Investment Programme
- Introduce a new Programme on Artisanal Mining to build the capacity of Ghanaians on small scale mining and ensure 30% stake in our Mining Development Programme.
- The Mining Development Programme will address the challenges of host communities where mining concessions are awarded. 15% of payments on concession will be invested such host communities for development and sustainable livelihood support for the Youth and Women.
- Vigorous promotion of bamboo plantations throughout the nation for multipurpose use that include their function in measures against soil erosion and the speediest strategy for abundant sources of; building and roofing materials (for scaffolding, props for concrete works, rafters, purling, etc); substitution for timber boards, ceiling, partitions and related products in construction; the manufacture of furniture and several household items for both local consumption and for exports. The private sector shall be incentivized to lead this drive.

iii. Waste Management

The PNC government shall develop a comprehensive waste management programme that will focus on harnessing and recycling material waste into energy and generate economic value from

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waste to promote economic development. We will adopt the following measures to tackle waste in the country:

- Introduce a National Material Resource and Recycling Programme to address the management of waste.
- BAN all plastics, polyethylene and non-biodegradable materials from being used in Ghana.
- Implement all international protocols on industrial waste, climate change and pollution
- Put in remedial measures to restore land that have been degraded and polluted through the current indiscriminate waste dumping.
- Intensify and sustain a well-developed public awareness programme to inform and educate the general public on the dangers of improper waste disposal and provide waste bins on every street and bus station and all other public places in the country to discourage people from throwing away solid waste.
- Resource the local government authorities to enforce waste management by-laws in local communities.
- Give focus to improving resilience and reducing vulnerability of communities against natural hazards like the torrential rains.
- Develop a special package for households without toilet facilities where modern toilet technologies like bio-digesters and biogas plants will be constructed for them at a very subsidized cost with a flexible payment arrangement.

iv. Water Resources and Marine Environments

Though there is abundance of water resources in Ghana, anthropogenic activities and global climate change are threatening the continuous existence and abundance of these resources. The disposal of waste, agrochemicals and industrial effluents into the water bodies most particularly threaten their natural state and their ability to support aquatic life.

In this regard, the PNC shall:

- Intensify public education and awareness about the forms and dangers of water pollution to reduce the human activities that endanger the water bodies. Aside the awareness creation, the PNC shall within three (3) months of assuming office, register and train all

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small scale miners in the country on safe mining practices to protect their lives and the water bodies they mine close to.

- Undertake a river dredging process to rid the river channels of silt and sediment and free the capacity of these river bodies to retain water to their maximum level. Tree planting shall also be employed along river banks to hold the soil together and mitigate erosion.
- Provide adequate resource and support for the Water Resource Commission to monitor, protect and preserve our rivers and water bodies and regularly furnishing the sector ministry with data on river depth, water quality and possible remedial actions. The government shall speedily act on any dangers emanating from such reports.
- Construction of water dams and irrigation schemes along the black and white Volta to serve the savannah areas.

INDUSTRIALIZATION, JOB CREATION AND EMPLOYMENT

The fulcrum of our Economic Prosperity and Development Program shall be our industrial policy that will address production, growth, and job creation.

Unemployment has become a major socio-economic outcry due to the unavailability of industry to create the needed opportunity for employment and job creation. The situation is getting alarming with majoring of the youth being victims.

There is increasing population dynamics that is unfavourable to the youth seek for economic prosperity. On the average, about 580,000 pupils (JHS) come out of basic schools annually with just about 40% of them getting into senior high schools. Out of the number that gets into high school, only about 20% progress to the tertiary level. Statistics show that around 85,000 graduates are churned out from tertiary institutions annually with only a about 6,000 of them getting jobs in the public sector. It is estimated that the annual labour force grows at an average of 300,000 while only 17,000 jobs are created. There is so much deficit in our job creation and employment agenda.

Reviving and revamping our industrial sector is our sure way for ensuring job creation and employment, productivity and import substitution for our domestic market. The Volta Aluminium Company, Bonsa Tyre factory, Kade Match factory and the Aboso Glass factory are all outlined projects to set our industrial programme in motion.

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i. Industrial policy

The PNC government would engage the National Board for Small Scale Industry (NBSSI) and the Institute for Industrial Research (IIR) of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) to develop an industrial development programme that would target the creation of cottage industries across the country.

Every district in the country seems to have the potential for manufacturing.

1. The government shall promote investment in the cultivation of industrial crops as feed stock and industrial raw materials. These may include: cotton, sugar cane, bamboo and rattan, jute, cassava, oil palm, coconut, rubber.
2. Facilitate the setting up of industries for the processing of these crops as industrial raw materials and manufacturing of products needed by the consuming public.
3. The government shall provide investment to develop other manufacturing sectors which may include;
 - Assembling and production of electrical and electronic products.
 - Assembling and production of agriculture and farming implements, tools and equipment.
 - Clothing, textiles and garments (school bags, shoes, belts, socks, etc)
4. Government will facilitate the promotion and consumption of locally produced goods.

ii. Job Creation

Our Educational and Industrial Policies would be the driving force for job creation in the formal and informal sectors. The PNC within two years of its roll out programme would create the opportunity for over 3 million Jobs across varied sectors of the economy. Among this, the public service will increase its human capital to about 1million to ensure efficiency in public administration and improvement in public service delivery.

- Private sector development and public sector reform to generate the required jobs needed to get everyone able and willing to have the opportunity to have a decent paying job in the country.
- Re-align our educational and skills development needs for curricula reforms in our education and training.

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- Put in place a proper institutional framework within the labour and employment sector with emphasis on coordination to sustain high rates of job creation.
- Utilize the periodic labour survey and research unemployment crisis for a realistic National Employment Policy formulation.
- Establish Growth Poles around which major cottage industries will evolve. These Poles are systematically selected based on the resource endowment and commercial potentials of locations around the country.

iii. Labour and Employment Policy

The PNC government shall review the Labor and Employment policy to strengthen the Labor Department. This shall include;

1. Establish a National Labour Data and Employees Information Centre to account for or all Employers and the Employees in the country. The Centre will modernize and streamline employment and labour management
2. Re-introduction of the registration of all labor (skilled and unskilled) and liaise with employers for placement. This would include the issuance of labor card.
3. Empower Labor Unions across every sector of the employment and labour spectrum
4. Ensure decent work and better working conditions for all Ghanaian workers whether in the public or private sector.

ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT & FISCAL REGIME

General Economic Outlook

The national economy hasn't experienced the growth and stability worthy of its potential over the past two or so decades. The economy is generally still tied to the apron strings of international donors, as well as the World Bank and IMF notwithstanding the huge amount of natural resources available to us. Indeed, the austerity measures currently being endured by the ordinary Ghanaian as a result of the IMF conditionality lends credence to the reckless manner in which the economy has been managed, and the PNC says "*enough is enough*".

Any objective list of suffering by Ghanaians in our recent political-economy history must include:

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- Average prices of the most important consumer goods (e.g., food items) and services (e.g. rent, healthcare) have increased by not less than 100% in the past 8 years, some even higher and those of utilities (including fuel and electricity) increasing by close to 800% over the same period. This very brief eight (8) year period has been a long nightmare for majority of Ghanaians as the rate of increase in the cost of goods and services, far outstrips the rate of increase in net income.
- Unaffordable school fees persist at both secondary and tertiary level. In 2009, a student at the University of Ghana paid averagely GHC550.00 for both Academic Facility User Fee (AFUF) and Residential Facility User Fee (RFUF), today, the same student will need to pay not less than GHC2,200.00 for the same services. That is a jump close to 400%.
- Poverty is widening and deepening, with unemployment and underemployment of especially the youth, rising close to 70%.
- Diminishing quality of healthcare has turned hospitals into expensive transit points to the grave. The health insurance, which is supposed to offer financing to healthcare in the country is highly mismanaged, with resources meant for the scheme diverted onto other government expenditure – a defilement of the very soul of the law by government itself.

The objectives of the PNC economic policies include creating and sustaining:

- Confidence in our monetary and financial sector
- Inclusive economic growth and development
- Relatively low, but stable commodity and service prices
- Drastic reduction in poverty and generating enough government savings, so as to:
 1. Reduce the level of both our domestic and external debts;
 2. Increase the level of our national self-reliance and hence our ability at self-financing our investments in all economic sectors;
 3. Improve the effectiveness of law and order, as well as the services of the various security agencies;
 4. Create positive economic and related environments that boost private investment, not forgetting that majority of our populace operates in the private sector, making a living through land based economic activities in farming, fishing and related activities.

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Fiscal Regime

The PNC diagnoses the current poor fiscal situation of Ghana from the perspective of inadequate legal and policy control measures as well as the weak enforcement of existing ones, coupled with the absence of a human-centered approach to policy implementation.

The following problems are causes of the poor fiscal health of the national economy:

- Poor prioritization of challenges facing the country
- Lack of discipline with respect to expenditures and fiscal balance
- Massive corruption and an established culture of impunity
- Lack of innovation regarding resource mobilization and its spending
- A very narrow tax base, without innovative tax mobilization approaches
- Current tax exemption policy for foreign firms (major disincentive for local firms and indigenous entrepreneurship)

Remedy for Fiscal Balance

PNC would increase our public revenue from our current ₵64 Billion to ₵120 Billion in 2 years.

This would be achieved through the following measures:

- Increase efficiency in tax administration, expanding the tax net to the informal sector.
- Reduce leakages from our ports and other revenue sources.
- Expand and diversify the economy by growing the agricultural and manufacturing sector thereby increasing production.
- Adding value to our conventional export commodities. E.g. Gold Refinery, Cocoa Processing, Oil Refinery, Finished Timber products.
- Reducing wastage and also re-align in our public expenditure
- A comprehensive review of all tax waivers to ensure value for money.

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ENERGY & PETROLEUM

Current data and information indicates that Ghana exceeds our production capacity particularly in the generation and distribution of electricity. Our new direction will be focused on efficiency and prudent management of the sector.

Having excess energy is a booster for industrialization and productive utilization. public consumption, a PNC led administration will adopt a mixed approach and strategy to generate demand ensure cost control and reduce wastage.

The energy sector is one such essential area that determines the general well-being of the economy and sustainability. Efficient management of the sector includes dealing with issues on demand, production, pricing, contract and legal regimes which have always been major challenges. The economic survival of most Ghanaians depends on the positive outlook of the sector.

A PNC government in delivering prosperity to the people will seek to review all instances misappropriation and prudent management of the energy sector to offer value for money. Energy needs to be available for consumption at affordable rates to transform the livelihood of the people and productivity of the economy.

The PNC recognizes that no country can seriously develop without regular and dependable sources of energy. Meanwhile, reserves of our non-renewable energy resources such as oil may take some time to be exploited, much as a PNC administration would be expeditious in this matter in a manner that is mutually satisfactory to both investors and the Ghanaian population.

i. Electricity Power

The generation, distribution and supply of electricity for the past 2 decades has generally been problematic from erratic supply, astronomical increase in tariffs and pricing, and government deregulation. A PNC government will implement the following interventions;

- Review and streamline our power generation options with emphasis on cost and sustainability. Consideration will be given to hydroelectric, natural gas and explore wind power
- Review all existing contracts and agreement with Independent Power Producers (IPP) to ensure value for money and reduce the dependency on crude for power generation which is relatively costly. With particular interest in the Ameri and Karpower agreements
- Review the operations of the Volta River Authority (VRA), GRIDCO and the Electricity Company and recapitalize their operations to ensure efficiency in the supply chain and sustainability

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- Review the tax component of electricity tariff in the pricing regime. Offer 50% cut on industrial and commercial use and 25% on domestic use.
- Increase public education and take appropriate measures on utilization and consumption for the efficient and cost effective use of electric power by the consumer public
- A PNC administration shall continue the rural electrification program and where practical economics dictates, solar energy shall be used for isolated or target spots and localities that are distant from power lines.

ii. Downstream Petroleum Sector

The downstream petroleum sector includes the marketing and distribution of petroleum consumables such as vehicular fuel and lubricants, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG).

- The formula for the petroleum price tariff will be reviewed with the tax components reduced by 80%
- The EPA and NPA will develop a new framework and infrastructure for the distribution of LPG for domestic and commercial usage to ensure safety
- Government will review the business operation of BDCs and OMC to ensure price competitiveness and eliminate any form of price hikes and cartel malfeasance
- A new Petroleum Marketing and Standardization Board will be set up to regulate the operations of the BDCs and the OMCs to ensure strict compliance. This is an activity currently being managed by the Ghana Standard Authority (GSA).

iii. Midstream Petroleum Sector

The mid-stream petroleum sector focuses on value addition and the supply chain. In this regard, A PNC government will ensure and undertake the following measures;

- Review agreement with our partners from our oil fields to refine at least 40% of the oil produced in this country so as to generate some value addition, create jobs and give us better market value
- Develop a new strategy management model for the Tema Oil Refinery with some capital injection to resuscitate its operations in full capacity to refine crude for consumption by the local market
- Construct an additional oil refinery in the western corridors to provide increased capacity for our value addition and productivity and production in the sector
- The Bulk Oil Storage and Transport (BOST) will review its operations to ensure safety and profitability. Beside the current routine truck transportation between tank farms and depots, BOST shall invest in highly secured distribution pipelines with state-of-the-art operational systems.

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- Petroleum Tankers will be restricted to distribution of petroleum products for the downstream market with strict regulations on safety
- The operations of Ghana Gas will be reviewed with increased capacity to harness high volumes of natural gas from our oil fields and increased distribution and utilization for our energy mix and particularly for the power generation and production of LPGs for domestic consumption

iv. Upstream Petroleum Sector

Oil and gas exploration shall vigorously be pursued under such terms as would ensure maximum benefit for our people. Now that more oil and gas reserves have been discovered in the country a great deal more attention shall be put on the relatively unexplored inland basin, where the cost of exploration would not be as capital-intensive as offshore types.

The Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC) is the state agency responsible for the sector together with the Petroleum Commission. Over the years there has been many issues that stems from achieving profitability of the field.

- Lack of transparency in the award of concession agreements and other contractual agreements
- Lack of adequate investment to develop local capacity for exploration and production. The local content law does not necessarily build on local capacity for participation
- Like many of our extractive sector, there is so much foreign participation in terms of capital injection and human resource capacity and expertise.
- Lack of proper investment to diversify and develop the value chain
- Lack of proper utilization of revenue from the sector even with the passage of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act (PRMA)

The PNC Government will within 100 Days of assuming office engage all major stakeholders in the Extractive Industry Sector particularly the Petroleum (oil and gas) subsector, Mining and Forestry. The objective is to help us to identify opportunities for increased asset profitability, review the status quo and ensure proper audit of the sector, and develop a comprehensive extractive sector management policy that will emphasis on value for money and offer maximum benefit to support our socio-economic development agenda.

v. New Developments & Renewable Energy Source

As medium and long-term policies, we shall actively explore the use of non-conventional sources of renewable energy such as those of solar, nuclear and thermal sources. Solar energy is now contributing immensely to rural life in many parts of Eastern and Southern Africa. In cooperation

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with the private sector, a PNC administration shall encourage large-scale developments of other renewable natural fuels such as:

1. The production of diesel from the physic nut (Jatropha) that a highly enterprising Ghanaian scientist has been able to develop-for all practical purposes this product has a limitless market at home and abroad.
2. Tree planting for providing firewood and charcoal-these elements shall play a vital role in our projected iron and steel industry.
3. The manufacture of charcoal briquettes from saw dust and wood waste.
4. The production of biogas from animal droppings and sewage for household fuel.
5. As part of a revival of our sugar industry at Asutsuare, Komenda and new sites such as Fumbisi (UER), Katanga (between Kpembai and Kpandai) and other suitable locations in the nation, the use of the byproduct, sugarcane biogases, for generating electricity.

SPORTS, FITNESS AND RECREATION

Sports and fitness are very important in building healthy citizens, providing entertainment and giving employment to many citizens. It is therefore critical that attention is given the area to unearth talents and put the country on the world map through international sporting competitions and events. This has the propensity of attracting foreign direct investment and tourists by projecting the nation in a positive light. Aside this, sports and fitness, together with healthy food and lifestyles, help to keep the population healthy, reducing diseases and sicknesses while increasing productivity. Indeed, there is a direct link between these factors and the incidence of obesity, hypertension, diabetes and other lifestyle diseases within the population.

- The policy of the PNC administration will be to ensure that keep-fit and sports shall be part of the curricula at all levels of our national education;
- Building and expanding on the existing physical education at the high school and basic school levels.
- Competitive avenues with encouraging rewards shall be instituted to enable students test their talents and encourage steady development.
- Persuade to give a quota of their admissions to sportsmen and women and credit given them for the time they spend away from the classroom.
- Regional sports training facilities shall be designed and progressively constructed and equipped to provide space for sports, cultural festivals and other activities.

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- Football clubs and others would then have suitable facilities for use in training. Suitable open fields, parks, walk ways, bicycle tracts shall be provided to be used for related recreational, games, fitness activities and many more.
- The provision of these facilities shall be accompanied by educational campaigns to reduce the current trend of sedentary lifestyles and their effects on the average national life expectancy.
- Spread the national interest towards the so-called lesser sports and develop skills and talent in such sports. This means, the undue emphasis in terms of resources and efforts on football and other major sports events will fair be fairly shared among potentially competitive sports.

GOOD GOVERNANCE, TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The quality of governance and transparency leads to overall growth and shared prosperity as well as combating poverty among Ghanaians. Although Ghana has been excellent in other areas of good governance such as media freedom, political participation and increased civil society space, it is still challenged with persistent corruption and bureaucracy, lack of transparency, poor accountability systems and weak management of public resources and finances which negate Ghana's efforts in achieving Good Governance. To overcome these challenges, PNC outlines the following solutions:

1. REDUCE the size of ministerial appointment to only 57 ministers in charge key sectors of the economy.
2. The PNC shall demystify governance by practicing an open system of governance. In this connection the president, the vice president and all ministers shall devote some of their time to interact with Ghanaians, irrespective of their political affiliation, who may wish to see them and share ideas about our shared governance challenges.
3. A PNC government shall be a true government of the people, by the people, and for the people; a government that shall uphold the national constitution, even as it works to improve it, and ensure equal opportunity and justice for all.

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Corruption

Ghana loses about 30% of its GDP to corruption every year (GII, GAAC, SEND-Ghana, 2018). This means that Ghana loses about Ghc 25.5 billion through corruption and leakage of public funds which could be used to provide roads, hospitals and other social amenities to corruption. In this regard, PNC sees corruption as a canker that must be dealt with to improve living standard of the Ghanaian. To this end, our government shall institute proactive measures to include:

1. The establishment of a special unit to use innovative mechanisms to keep an eye on the activities of public officials, private companies and foreign investors to nip this practice in the bud.
2. Persons found guilty of high level of corruption shall be sentenced to death
3. The provision of adequate resources from a dedicated fund to the Economic and Organized Crime Office (EOCO) and the Commission of Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) so that they are able to deal swiftly and effectively with cases of corruption.
4. The effective application of penalties against persons who are found to be corrupt.
5. Amend the Public Procurement Act to seal the loopholes and ensure strict compliance by taking away the power of the Executive to appoint the members of the Board as well as other key positions within the Authority
6. Avoiding and stopping possible interference with the prosecution of corrupt officials and strengthening the capacity of the institutions to independently investigate and prosecute offenders.
7. The Attorney General's office shall be separated from the Ministry of Justice; a Commission of Justice and Prosecution setup to ensure independence and zero interference for corruption and economic or resource waste.
8. Institute and enforce the periodic declaration of assets of public officials to ensure transparency and accountability.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Ever since 1979, our PNC Manifestos for elections have remained clearly committed to re-organizing the local government system. We originated concepts such as “participatory democracy,” “participatory government,” “grassroots democracy” and “probity and accountability.” The present Manifesto is dedicated to the principle that local government is

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meaningful only when people fully participate in making decisions that are relevant to their own development aspirations and, above all, can also monitor the effectiveness of projects funded by the taxes that they pay. Accordingly, a PNC administration shall, among other mechanisms discussed in this Manifesto, provide matching resources for encouraging community self-help projects.

Local government is the arm of central government that allows the grassroots to participate in governance. This is made possible through metropolitan, municipal and district assemblies and sub structures such as area, town councils and unit committees. A PNC administration will restructure the operations of the assemblies and all the structures under them, to make them more responsive to the needs of the people.

These specific measures will include:

- The District Assembly Common Fund will be increased progressively until it reaches fifty percent of national revenue and the funds will be made readily available and devoid of all the disbursement delays that stifle local level initiative.
- The people will elect their own District Chief Executives.
- Assembly members and Unit Committee members shall be paid monthly allowances instead of sitting allowances so that they are motivated to give off their best in the discharge of their duties.

ART, CULTURE & TOURISM

Tourism is an economic tool which when planted in a community expresses its positive presence through the jobs that springs from it. It then also contributes to the particular place's exposure to the external world. It leads to the establishment of the logistics to address the needs of the visitors while they are there: food, drinks, transportation, communication, friendship, souvenirs.

Most tourist attractions are in the rural areas and so can act as a tool for poverty alleviation. It also makes people aware of their environmental cleanliness; and it helps to address social and cultural issues in a very positive way.

A PNC administration shall endeavor to develop and make all tourist sites that have potential to become tourist attractions to become world-class tourist destinations. Our government will use innovative ways to make it attractive to Ghanaians dwelling in urban centers to visit these sites. The PNC is aware of the importance of internal tourism and will work to develop and sustain it.

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The Ghana Tourist Board under a PNC government will use global media houses to advertise and promote Ghana as a desirable tourist destination. We will upgrade facilities in existing national sites to make them world class and provide support for private tourist destinations. The Ghana Tourist Board desk at the airport will be given more prominence.

As regards our touristic potential, Ghana sits literally on a gold mine. In this regard, there are the following two aspects to a program under a PNC administration:

i. Domestic or Internal Tourism

It is mainly through the print and electronic media that most of our citizens gain only superficial familiarity with the social and other conditions within our country. Our Diaspora citizens and many at home have more intimate knowledge of various countries abroad than of their own. In the spirit of charity beginning at home, a PNC administration would implement the following strategies for the promotion of internal tourism:

1. Parliamentarians will be assisted to have more intimate familiarity with various aspects of national conditions through periodic visits by all of them to all regions.
2. Programmes for Diaspora Ghanaians each year to visit home with their families for vacation during a suitable period yet to be determined in consultation with their representatives. During this period, they will be encouraged to participate in a national forum selected for the year on a specific topic of vital national interest, tour the regions and interact with other citizens to help update them or fill gaps in familiarity about their country.
3. Improve national reconciliation through encouraging our citizens to do more internal tourism for various benefits that include:
 - a. Ghanaians, particularly their siblings born in the Diaspora, getting to know their country and our heritage in a more intimate manner than only through the print and electronic media.
 - b. Making geography, social studies and civic education more practical for students and teachers at all levels of our educational system.
 - c. Exposing potential businesspersons to various opportunities that are best experienced in person than through other channels.

ii. Boosting Tourism from Abroad

The following measures shall be taken to help boost international tourism:

- Using joint-venture business deals, tax rebates and needed incentives for boosting the construction of hotels and related guest facilities at all regional levels and similar incentives for promoting local dishes at these facilities.

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- Rehabilitation of beaches along our shores, portions along the Volta Lake and others within the country, to make them as attractive and visitor-friendly as is possible to serve an increased number of sun seekers coming as our guests from Europe and elsewhere.
- Rehabilitation of our castles into what they were centuries ago and, if practicable, begin a programme of resurrecting them (i.e., to rise from ruin into their former respective shapes). Several of these are reported to be adequately presented in records available in the archives of Portugal, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.
- Retracing and developing the slave camps and routes right from Nania near Paga in the Upper East Region, through Salaga in the Northern Region, to Gwollu in the Upper West Region, all the way down through Assin Manson in the Central Region to the Castles on the Coast.
- The establishment of craft villages where, through shops at these sites, rational strategies shall be employed to encourage the output and presentation of local crafts (kente weaving, smock production, carving, blacksmithing, pottery, leather craft, basket weaving, rattan furniture).

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE

The transport sector is a major component of our infrastructure architecture as a country. With the increasing growth in our population and urbanization, it is imperative a have a comprehensive strategy to build a robust modern transportation system to incorporate and utilize the various forms to serve mobility and logistical needs.

i. Aviation & Maritime

Our Aviation and Maritime transport sector is growing in terms of volume and capacity. With the integration of global trading and commerce, our economy will be better positioned in improving the infrastructure of these two means.

- Ensure the completion of the development of the Tamale and Kumasi Airports as major international Airports
- Improve the domestic industry with development of all airstrips into commercial aviation facilities in Sunyani, Wa, Ho,
- Set up an Emergency Air Service for the security, logistical and health delivery services within the country - **“The Oman Emergency Air Services”**
- Improve on the domestic water transport services for both recreation, tourism and mobility services for communities and areas with the potential water systems (rivers, lakes, lagoons etc.)
- Build mini harbour in selected communities including Keta in the Volta region, Immuna in the Ekumfi district of the Central region, Buipe in the Savannah region, etc

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iii. Roads & Railways

It is important to acknowledge and commend the immediate past and the current governments for their investment and development of the railway sector as outlined in the new railway development masterplan.

- Whilst at this, the PNC would caution for stringent and prudent financing of these projects to ensure value for money.
- Again in the event as the party is preparing to take the reins of power, the PNC Government will be committed to continue and complete all on-going and prospective ones especially the Ghana-Burkina railway development plan through the Boakra inland port, the eastern corridor Mpakadan railway line and the western corridor lines.
- The PNC will review the Road Fund and develop a new financing vehicle for the road infrastructure and construction to support local contractors and consortiums to develop and undertake such projects

TELECOMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The Telecommunication industry is part of the global development infrastructure for knowledge development, sharing and utilization in information systems, security, commerce and education. The PNC in government would have 3 dimensional policies in managing and developing the sector;

Telecom Infrastructure

Telecom infrastructure facilitates distribution and connectivity of communication signals and electromagnetic waves in a system across a spectrum. Through the Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communication (GIFEC), the PNC government

- Will invest in the floatation of modern space satellite to enhance our communication infrastructure beside our current terrestrial satellites
- Extend telecommunication infrastructure (Mast) across the country to expand connectivity to every district and rural communities.
- Establish a Telecom Engineering & Assembling Plant in Ghana for technology transfer, build local capacity and create value and supply chain for the industry.

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Improving Service Delivery

The National Communication Authority (NCA) will be further resourced to develop local capacity for the industry to help upgrade the quality assurance and improved service delivery.

The Digital Technology Agenda

The PNC Government will invest in setting up a new state telecom network to serve our Digital Public Service Improvement Infrastructure for Schools, Public Health facilities, Local Government, Academia, and all other institutions within the public sector. This will improve services such as;

- E-Learning
- E-Health
- E-Service
- Etc.

SCIENCE, RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION

Science Acculturation is the orientation of the society to appreciate and apply the knowledge of science in their daily lives. Like many advanced economies in the world, the PNC Government will introduce the National Science Acculturation Programme (NSAP). Under the programme the following interventions will be undertaken;

Science Resource and Innovation Centres

The concept of Science Resource and Innovations Centres will be introduced in our educational system from the Kindergarten to Secondary School level to inculcate science education and knowledge from the tender age. The Centres will teach and train on;

- Basic Electronics
- Basic material science creativity
- Robotics
- Artificial Intelligence
- Basic Laboratory education

Council for Scientific and Industrial Research

The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) was set up in the first republic to research and develop scientific ideas and knowledge transfer to industry to improve the product development and commercialization. Currently Ghana invest 0.3% of GDP into Research and

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Development (R&D). The PNC government will increase investment and funding in R&D to 7% within 2years. This will be part of our commitment in improving productivity and production in the industry, food processing, entrepreneurship and agro-processing among others.

We will build a knowledge based economy and ensure sustainable growth

SOCIAL SERVICES & SOCIAL WELFARE

i. Social Services

The PNC government will continue to provide improved and essential social support services to the larger population and ensure the distribution of social equity and prosperity for all. This shall include;

- The provision of free healthcare delivery
- Free Educational system including uniforms, school bags and meals for pupils and students whilst at school
- Provision and subsidization of water, toilet and other utility to rural communities
- Provision of social amenities including health centres, markets, recreational parks and Communities
- Strengthen and Support to vulnerable families through the Department of Social Welfare

The government shall ensure that these essential support are prioritized and delivered with the needed attention.

ii. Kayaye & Vulnerable Women

The phenomenon of rural-urban migration has been quite rampant in the past two decades, particularly with young women. Most of these young women migrate from the northern sector towards the urban south in search for greener pastures and livelihood support for their families especially in the off farming seasons. In the urban areas they are often found in occupations such as head Porters at the markets and House Helps popularly called “Kayaye”.

The PNC has a predominant number of its followers from the northern areas and owes a deep sense of humanitarian towards them. The following interventions would be undertaken to address the menace.

- Introduce the Northern-Savannah Women Empowerment Fund
- Build 2 Vocational Training Centres in every District in the 5 Northern-Savannah regions to provide free employable skills to young women from the ages of 15years and above
- Set Up Rural Women Enterprise Support Programme to provide direct employment for them
- Provide Poverty Alleviation Funding for Families from the Northern-Savannah Area

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iii. People With Disabilities

CONCLUSION

The PNC believes Prosperity is both humanitarian and human right than economic aspiration. Every government owes it to its citizenry to ensure sustainable livelihood to all persons, families and groups without any discrimination or prejudice.

This manifesto and prepositions may not be the ultimate prognosis but certainly sets the agenda towards a meaningful socio-economic growth that will indeed deliver Posterity for All Ghanaians.