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# US imposes sanctions on Palestinian NGO and five charities over alleged terrorism funding



The United States Treasury Department yesterday, Tuesday imposed sanctions on a major Palestinian NGO and on five individuals and five other charity groups across the Middle East, Africa and Europe.

The US has accused these entities of supporting terrorism, including Hamas’ military wing, under the pretense of humanitarian work.

Those sanctioned include Addameer, an NGO founded in 1991 and based in the West Bank. Addameer provides free legal services to Palestinian political prisoners.

The US federal government alleges the group is affiliated with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), a secular, left-wing movement with a political party and an armed wing that has carried out deadly attacks against Israelis.

Israel and the US have labelled the PFLP a terrorist organization.

Quite an interesting twist because the United Nations had previously said it could not support the claim that Addameer funds terrorism.

By sanctioning Addameer, the US Treasury gives in to the demands of Zachor Legal Institute, an Israeli-American advocacy group that requested sanctions against Addameer in February.

“Today’s action underscores the importance of safeguarding the charitable sector from abuse by terrorists like Hamas and the PFLP, who continue to leverage sham charities as fronts for funding their terrorist and military operations”, said Deputy Secretary of the US Treasury Michael Faulkender.

Other targets of US sanctions include Turkish charity Filistin Vakfi, and Algeria-based El Baraka Association, as well as their leaders. All the organizations targeted provide humanitarian relief to Gaza.

Human rights lawyer and former UN official Craig Mokhiber says the US is “criminalizing humanitarian & human rights work.”

The US Treasury said it will continue to seek disruptions to the financial capabilities of Hamas.

*Additional Sources: Africa News, BBC News*



# The Recent Decline in Ghana’s Inflation – What are the key drivers?

By Anthony Kwesi Ashun MBA Finance:  
Finance and Banking Professional, Passionate about Macroeconomic Justice and Financial Education.

As inflation continues to pose significant challenges for economies around the world, a few countries including Ghana are beginning to show signs of resilience. Ghana’s recent inflation figures have sparked widespread concern and debate. Weighing in on the matter, Anthony Kwesi Ashun, a U.S.-based expert with extensive experience in finance and banking, has shared his insights on this pressing issue.

Anthony notes that Ghana’s inflation stood at 23.8% in December 2024 and has since declined in the first four consecutive months in 2025. Data from the Ghana Statistical Service indicates that, the inflation rate for May 2025 is 18.4%. This downward trend signals growing macroeconomic stability and renewed hope for economic recovery. He goes on to explores some key indicators shaping Ghana’s improving inflation outlook – ranging from monetary tightening to currency appreciation and fiscal reforms. He also highlights the Bank of Ghana’s recent monetary policies as the key driver to the decline. To combat the persistent inflation, the Bank of Ghana in March 2025 increased the interest rate to 28%. This move was very clear and is intended to reduce liquidity and



control inflationary pressures. He added, a high interest rate makes borrowing more expensive, savings become more attractive which reduces spending and investment in the economy. As spending in the economy declines, demand for goods and services reduces. This reduces pressure on prices and lower demand which eventually brings inflation down. Anthony emphasized that a higher interest rate makes the Ghanaian cedi stronger. Thus, imported goods become cheaper and cost of living become very affordable, leading to decrease in inflation.

Again, indications that the decline in inflation is tied to the cedi appreciation are also highlighted.

The cedi has appreciated nearly 33% between January to June 2025. The impact of the currency’s strength has brought stability in the prices of goods and services. Unlike the rapid price increment experienced over the past 2 years, we are now seeing prices of goods and services either decreasing or remaining stable for a longer period. Anthony highlights that, the strength of the Ghanaian cedi has made the cost of import cheaper. These lower businesses input costs and reduce the prices of goods and services. This increases the real purchasing power of consumers, supports price stability in the economy and increases competition from cheaper imports. In a bid to curb inflation and restore fiscal discipline, the Ghanaian government, under its IMF support program, has adopted a strategy of expenditure reduction. To help curb inflation and reduce spending, the government has cut expenses like non-essential international travels, reduction in the number of ministries,

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discontinuing of overlapping programs and budget cut to the office of the president. “These measures have effectively limited money supply in the economy, discouraged excess spending, and created a more stable investment climate,” Anthony observes.

Explaining further, he said these fiscal consolidations have made the currency stable, boosted investors’ confidence and contributed significantly to the country’s economic recovery.

He concludes by stating, the continuous dip in Ghana’s inflation highlights a combination of disciplined fiscal management, strategic currency stabilization measures and effective monetary policies. The convergence of cedi appreciation, Bank of Ghana’s tight monetary policies and reduced government spending have all been essential in reducing the pressure on inflation. These are deliberate and strategic economic management measures. With these policy actions and sustained reform implementation, Ghana’s economy is on a perfect path toward a long-term price stability and economic resilient.

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# Police Brutality in Kenya: Controversies arise over cause of death of Kenyan blogger, Albert Ojwang

There is public outrage in Kenya as autopsy has revealed that a blogger was strangled in police custody.

Protests erupted in Nairobi on Monday and Tuesday over the death of Kenyan blogger Albert Ojwang, who was found dead after being in custody at the location on Sunday.



Ojwang was arrested on Friday in Homa Bay, Western Kenya and driven 400 kilometres to the capital, Nairobi, said fellow activists during a news conference outside the Nairobi Funeral Home, where they came to pay their respects to the family. The group says his post about the deputy police chief Eliud Lagat on X (Twitter) was the reason for his arrest.

Mr. Ojwang, a digital creator who microblogs on X and Facebook on topical political and social issues, was arrested in Homa Bay, a town in western Kenya, last Friday.

The 31-year-old, who is also said to be a teacher, was detained over a post on X that was allegedly critical of Deputy Inspector General of Police Eliud Lagat.

According to the police, he injured himself by banging his head against the wall in his cell. However, an autopsy conducted yesterday Tuesday indicated that Ojwang was strangled in police custody.

However, according to government pathologist Dr. Bernard Midia, Ojwang sustained multiple injuries consistent with assault, not self-harm.

“When we examined the pattern of the injury, especially on the trauma, I found it on the head. Hitting against a blunt substance like a wall would have a pattern,” Dr. Midia said during a press briefing.

## How it all happened:

On Saturday, 7th June 2025 Albert was picked up by DCI officers on motorbikes while having lunch at his father’s home. He was taken to Mawego Police Station, briefly held there, then placed into a vehicle and driven to Nairobi. While on the way, he managed to call friends and inform them that he had been arrested. Back home, his father immediately boarded a PSV to Nairobi, carrying a title deed he planned to use as surety for bail.

Later that night, around 9pm, Albert called again. He said he had arrived in Nairobi and was being taken to Central Police Station. After that call, his phone went silent. Friends who rushed to Central Police Station arrived at 9:40pm. They were told Albert was at the station, but no one was allowed to see him.

On Sunday Morning, 8th June 2025 when friends and family returned to the station the next morning, they were informed that Albert was dead. From that moment, police began giving contradictory statements about the time he was booked, how he died, and even where his body was.

## New Evidence

Albert told friends he was at Central Police Station at 9:30pm. So why was he only booked in at 2:35am? Where was he for those five hours? Was he taken elsewhere, beaten, and brought back half-dead or worse? If the OB records say he was already dead by 3:45am, why are police still insisting he died later at Mbagathi Hospital in Nairobi? And if the body was at City Mortuary all along, why did police lie the entire day, claiming it was at Mbagathi? The timeline is broken. The police version of events keeps shifting. Everything about this feels like a cover-up one that’s falling apart by the hour.

Activist Ndungi Githuku said “What the members of the (Ojwang) family are saying is that, they have seen the body, the lawyer has also said he has seen the body, and there is more than one injury on his face on his hands and the body so how could he have hurt himself like that?”

Kenya Police said that the Independent Policing Oversight Authority (IPOA) had launched an investigation into the incident. Police Inspector-General Douglas Kanja said that officers who were on duty when Ojwang died in custody would also not be returning to work while they await the outcome of the investigations.

Amnesty Kenya has also said in a statement that Ojwang’s arrest raises serious questions, and that the results of the IPOA report must be made public and any officers found responsible must be held fully accountable.

Albert Ojwang’s death continues to spark outrage online and has renewed calls for protests to demand accountability from the government. This incident comes almost one year after several activists and protestors were killed and abducted by the Kenya Police during the finance bill protests in 2024.

And Economic frustration remains high, despite the proposed taxes being scrapped last year.

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## Reclaiming Your Roots: Why Every Person of African Descent Should Take an Ancestry Test

By Gustav Addo

An ancestry test, also known as a genetic ancestry test, analyzes a person’s DNA to determine their genetic makeup and provide estimates of their ancestral origins. These tests compare your DNA to a database of known ancestries to identify shared genetic markers and estimate the percentage of your DNA that originated in different geographic regions.

A genealogical DNA test is a DNA-based genetic test used in genetic genealogy that looks at specific locations of a person’s genome in order to find or verify ancestral genealogical relationships, or (with lower reliability) to estimate the ethnic mixture of an individual. Since different testing companies use different ethnic reference groups and different matching algorithms, ethnicity estimates for an individual vary between tests, sometimes dramatically.

For centuries, people of African descent have been scattered across continents through migration, displacement, and the devastating transatlantic slave trade. With this scattering came a painful loss—of languages, traditions, identities, and most importantly, a sense of ancestral belonging. In today’s age of technology and genetic science, we are presented with a powerful tool to begin restoring what was broken: ancestry testing.

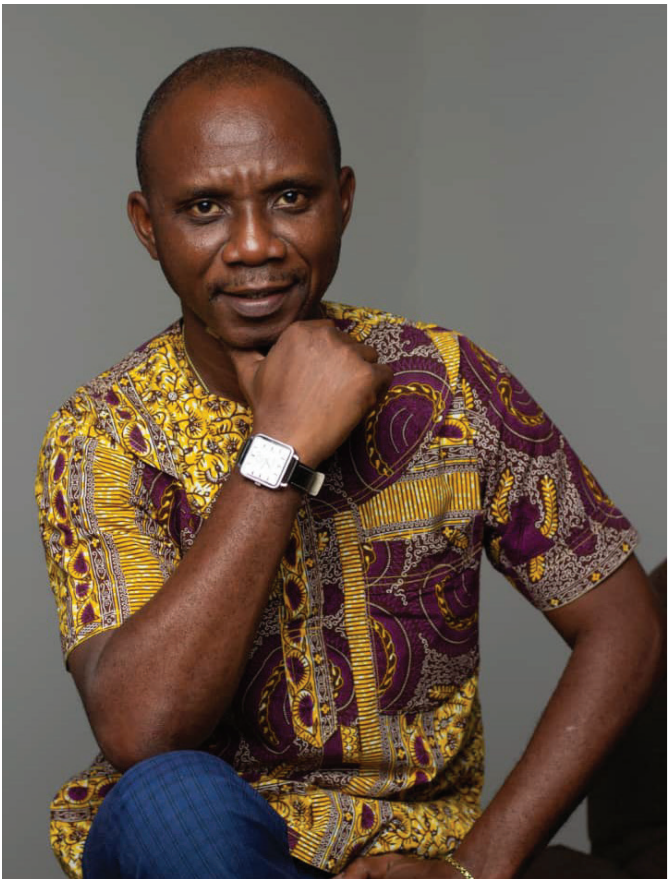
**1. Reconnecting With A Lost Heritage**  
Unlike many other ethnic groups who can trace their roots back for generations, millions of Africans in the diaspora—especially in the Americas and Caribbean—were systematically stripped of their family names, tribal affiliations, and ethnic identities. An ancestry test provides a unique opportunity to rediscover those lost connections. Knowing that your lineage ties to the Yoruba of Nigeria, the Akan of Ghana, or the Bantu-speaking peoples of Central Africa offers a sense of pride and belonging no textbook or documentary can replicate.

**2. Promoting Pan-African Unity**  
Ancestry testing reveals the diverse but interconnected ethnic roots of African-descended people. Instead of viewing ourselves through the narrow lens of national or colonial identities (Jamaican, African-American, Haitian, British-African, etc.), we begin to see the deeper, older bonds that unite us. Shared ancestry can ignite a renewed sense of

Pan-Africanism—reminding us that we are not strangers to one another, but kin separated by circumstance.

**3. Healing Historical Wounds**  
The traumas of slavery and colonization still echo in modern systems of racism, inequality, and identity fragmentation. Knowing your ancestry can be an act of healing. It’s a step toward reclaiming stories and legacies that were deliberately erased. For many, discovering the names, customs, and places of their forebears replaces shame with pride, and confusion with clarity.

**4. Strengthening Cultural Revivals And Traditions**  
Once armed with knowledge about their roots, many individuals go on to learn indigenous languages, adopt traditional names, participate in rites of passage, or even travel to their ancestral homelands. Cultural revival becomes more than abstract nostalgia—it becomes personal, vibrant, and empowering.



**5. Driving Economic And Political Engagement With Africa**  
When African-descended people in the diaspora discover direct ties to countries and regions on the continent, many are inspired to invest, build, and engage more deeply with African development. This can catalyze powerful collaborations in tourism, agriculture, arts, technology, and activism—bridging the gap between Africa and its global diaspora.

**6. Creating A Digital Archive Of African Lineages**  
The more African-descended people participate in ancestry testing, the richer the genetic databases become. This helps scientists, genealogists, and historians piece

together Africa’s vast and complex population histories. Each test becomes a puzzle piece in reconstructing the great mosaic of African civilization, contributing to a shared narrative that is inclusive, scientific, and empowering.

Here is the personal testimony of Brian Copperwood (A 46 year old African-American)

“I was captivated. In a sense it was a shock, I was 20 percent Ghanaian/Ivory Coast, 20 percent Cameroon Congo, 18 percent Nigerian, 13 percent Benin/Togo, 7 percent Southeast Bantu (includes East African nations, but also the Congo, Angola, and Southeast Africa), 6 percent Senegal/Gambia, 4 percent Malian, and less than 1 percent Africa South Central Hunter Gatherer (the Pygmies of Congo and South Africa).

Most of these places are from West and Central Africa, where we know a substantial portion of slaves were brought to the Americas (although I know they weren’t by these names). I am also 8 percent European (Six percent British, 1 percent Swedish, and 1 percent Irish which isn’t shock because slave masters would often rape their slaves). Several of my great, great, great grandparents were listed as mulattoes on various censuses. Yet, I am still less white than the majority of African Americans who range between ten and twenty percent European. I was also less than one percent Native American (this wasn’t a shock though I expected myself to show up about one or two percent), less than one percent East Asian which was shocking at first (on the update this was refined to Southeast Asian/Vietnamese which makes since considering the Malagasy from Madagascar were sometimes brought as slaves and they were a mix of East African and Southeast Asian ancestry). I was also less than one percent Middle Eastern, which was shocking, but not overly so. Many West Africans have deep Middle Eastern roots. All in all, I was fascinated, proud, and confused regarding some of my smaller ancestral regions until I realized these were historically plausible and very likely accurate. I highly encourage people to take a test. Just don’t seek to appropriate anyone’s culture, but there’s nothing wrong with embracing your ancestry. As an African American, this knowledge was taken from my people, but DNA tests are great for helping to fill in missing links and add to our sense of self. [www.quora.com](http://www.quora.com)

Doing your Ancestry Test

Three principal types of genealogical DNA tests are available, with each looking at a different part of the genome

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and being useful for different types of genealogical research: autosomal (atDNA), mitochondrial (mtDNA), and Y-chromosome (Y-DNA).

Here is how you can have your Ancestry test done:  
You typically provide a saliva sample or a cheek swab, which is then sent to a lab for analysis.

The lab extracts your DNA and identifies specific genetic markers or sequences.

The lab compares your genetic markers to a database of DNA profiles from individuals with known ancestries. Based on the matches, a computer program calculates the percentage of your DNA that likely originated in different geographic regions.

You receive a report that shows an estimated breakdown of your ancestral origins, often presented as a pie chart or a map showing where your DNA came from.

Some tests also offer additional features like finding DNA matches with other individuals, exploring family history records, or examining specific genetic traits.

Our Blood Holds Stories Worth Telling

Ancestry tests are not just about science—they are about identity, reclamation, and healing. For people of African descent, whose pasts have often been distorted or erased, these tests are a form of quiet revolution. They enable us to write new chapters in our personal and collective histories—with dignity, knowledge, and power.

It's time we stopped viewing ancestry tests as a novelty. For us, they should be a necessity.

NTHC LIMITED

WEEKLY MARKETS SUMMARY

EDITION: 23/25

TREASURY BILL MARKET ACTIVITY

AUCTION RESULTS | TENDER 1958 | 9<sup>TH</sup> – 13<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 2025

Government at the just ended treasury bill auction announced a set target of **GHC6,669.00 million** across the **91-, 182- and 364-day bills**. However, total bids amounting to **GHC5,471.04 million** was received of which **GHC4.375.48** was accepted representing a **34.30% under-subscription** of **GHC2,293.52 million**.

Securities	Bid Tendered GH¢ (M)	Bid Accepted GH¢ (M)	Weighted Average Rate (%)
91 Day Bill	3,507.58	2,652.90	14.7922
182 Day Bill	1,806.28	1,674.14	15.4590
364 Day Bill	157.18	48.44	15.7991

Following the total bid under-subscription, week-on-week yields continued their downward trend, with the **91-, 182- and 364-day bills** recording declines of **0.27 bps, 2.65 bps** and **11.37 bps** respectively.

Securities	Current Yield (%)	Previous Yield (%)	Change (%)
91 Day Bill	14.7922	14.7949	0.0027
182 Day Bill	15.4590	15.4855	0.0265
364 Day Bill	15.7991	15.9128	0.1137

EQUITY MARKET ACTIVITY | 02<sup>ND</sup> – 06<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 2025

Days	Date	Volume	Value GH¢	GSE Composite Index (GSE-CI)
Monday	02/06/25	419,718	1,487,309.28	6,037.66
Tuesday	03/06/25	1,927,636	5,105,908.51	6,012.29
Wednesday	04/06/25	5,759,793	16,925,221.28	5,989.15
Thursday	05/06/25	3,087,888	16,179,916.25	6,004.72
Friday	HOLIDAY			

NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

Market

T-bills: Government to borrow **GHC7,588.00 Million** this week through the **91-, 182- and 364-day bills** to cater for maturities totaling **GHC7,317.00 Million**.

Shares: MTN Ghana continue to dominate GSE equity market trades with a **0.17p** price drop to close the week at **GHC2.81** per share.

Mutual Fund: NTHC Horizon Fund reports a **Year-To-Date (YTD)** performance of **17.81%** and a price per share of **GH¢0.8166** for the period ending June 9, 2025.

Economy

Ghana's headline inflation for the month of **May 2025** declined by 280 bps to **18.4%** from 21.2% in the previous month.

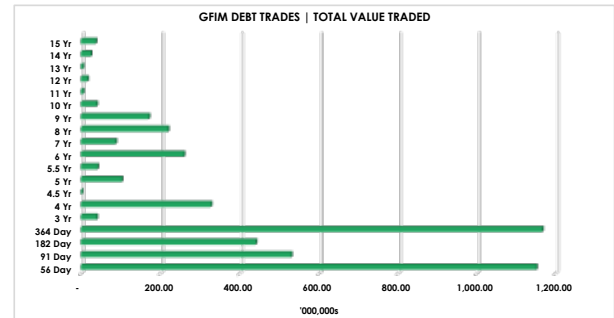
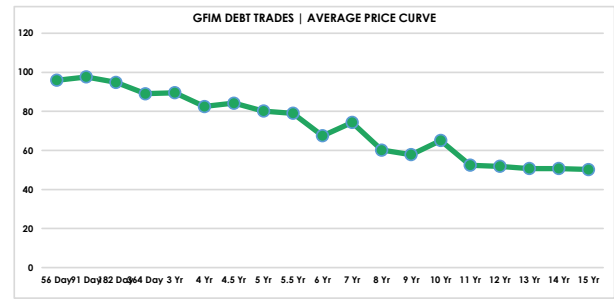
GSE Benchmark index dips as MTN Ghana leads laggards.

The Dollar sells at **GH¢10.25** to a Cedi on the BoG interbank market.



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MARKET TRADE ACTIVITIES | 02<sup>ND</sup> – 06<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 2025



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