



PIAC

2024 PIAC Annual Report Highlights

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PIAC Chair

29th April, 2025.

PIAC...Safeguarding Ghana's Petroleum Revenues

OUTLINE

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INTRODUCTION

- Given Ghana's history in the management of mineral resources, there was the need to do things differently with the discovery of oil through a framework that ensures the prudent management and use of petroleum revenues. This led to the formulation and enactment of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act (PRMA).
- Thus, the PRMA envisages prudent management and use of petroleum revenues to maximise economic development and benefit future generations as well.

ESTABLISHMENT

- The Public Interest and Accountability Committee (PIAC) is established as a unique citizen-led body under Section 51 of the PRMA.
- It has additional public oversight responsibility to support the work of Parliament over the collection, allocation, and utilisation of Ghana's petroleum revenues.

MANDATE

The Public Interest and Accountability Committee (PIAC) has a three-fold mandate:



**Compliance
Monitoring**



**Platform for
Public Debate**



**Independent
Assessment**

MEMBERSHIP OF PIAC



Ghana National Chamber of Commerce and Industry & Association of Ghana Industries



Ghana Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative



Trades Union Congress



Civil Society Organisations & Community-Based Organisations



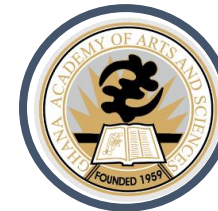
Ghana Journalists Association



Ghana Bar Association



Institute of Chartered Accountants Ghana



Ghana Academy of Arts & Sciences



Think Tanks



National House of Chiefs



Association of Queen Mothers



Christian Groups



Muslim Groups

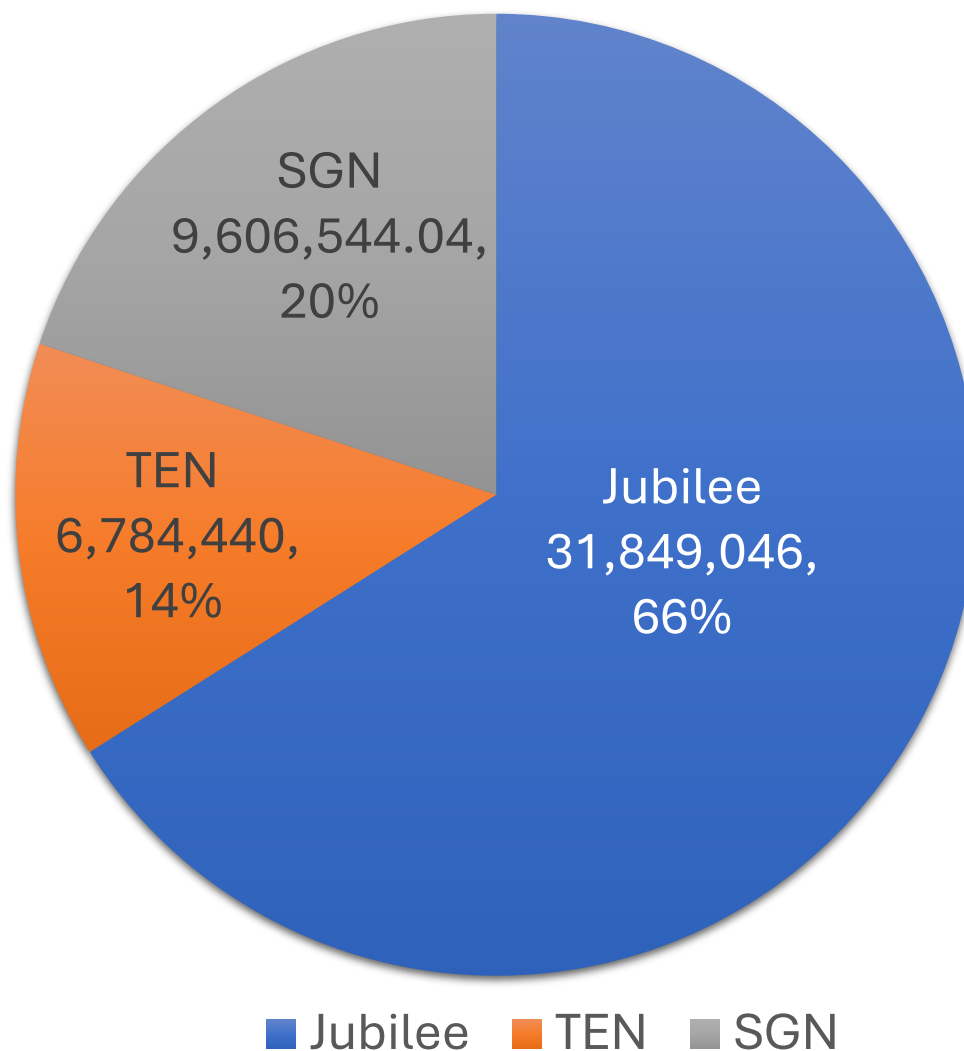
REPORTING MANDATE

- PIAC is mandated by the Act to publish two reports; an annual report and a semi-annual report on 15th March and 15th September respectively, and submit to the President and to Parliament.
- This Report is based on the collection, collation, reconciliation, and analysis of production and revenue data from PIAC's relevant stakeholder institutions.
- The 2024 Annual Report is the 14th Annual Report, and the 27th PIAC statutory Report.

KEY INSIGHTS OF THE REPORT

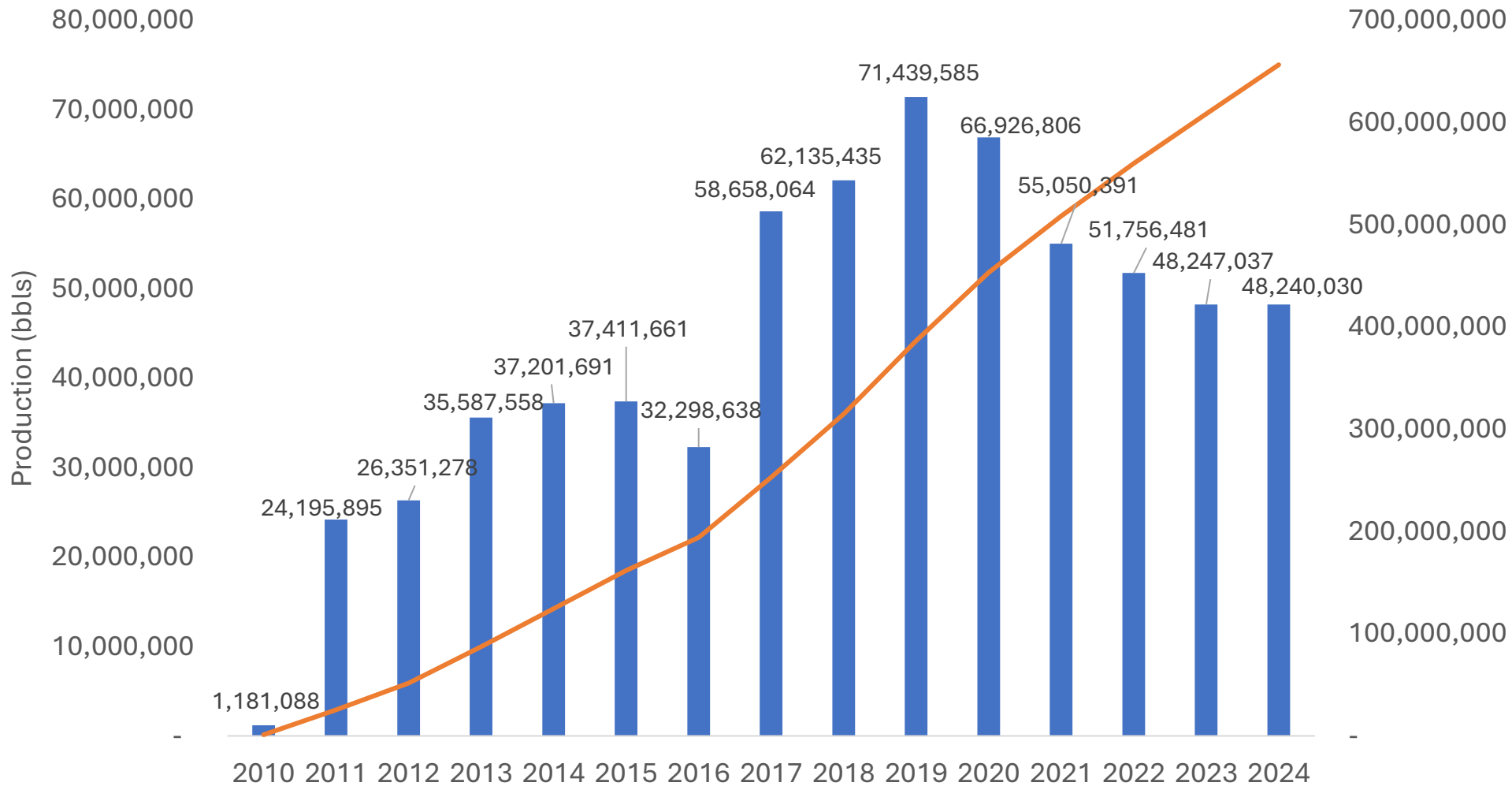


2024 CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (BBLS)



Total Production = 48,240,030.04 bbls

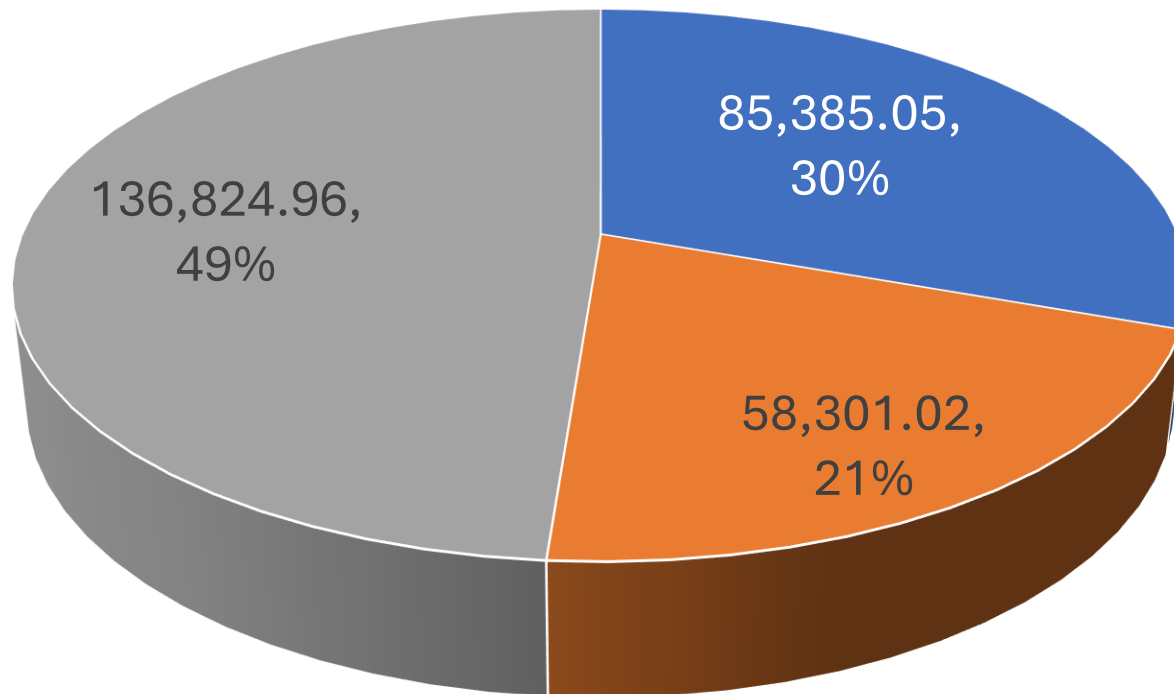
CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (2010 – 2024) [BBLS]



NB: Cumulative Production from the Jubilee, TEN and SGN Fields since 2010 is 656.68 million bbls



2024 RAW GAS PRODUCTION (MMSCF)



■ Jubilee ■ TEN ■ SGN

Total Gas Production = 280,511.03 MMSCF

COMMERCIAL RAW GAS PRODUCTION (2014 – 2024) [MMSCF]

	Jubilee	TEN	SGN		TOTAL	
Year	AG	AG	AG	NAG	TOTAL (AG)	TOTAL (AG/NAG)
2014	55,758.04	-	-	-	55,758.04	55,758.04
2015	52,545.91	-	-	-	52,545.91	52,545.91
2016	38,420.63	6,531.86	-	-	44,952.49	44,952.49
2017	43,261.35	26,818.33	7,214.76	-	77,294.44	77,294.44
2018	44,841.94	39,472.78	7,144.58	-	91,459.30	91,459.30
2019	51,179.67	48,387.34	28,757.80	41,183.80	128,324.81	169,508.61
2020	64,462.41	58,674.67	44,470.04	70,355.70	167,607.12	237,962.82
2021	70,527.21	64,129.87	51,659.30	69,945.66	186,316.38	256,262.04
2022	68,481.76	55,678.63	58,246.78	71,147.88	182,407.17	253,555.05
2023	77,900.05	50,068.90	56,544.28	70,658.74	184,513.23	255,171.97
2024	85,385.05	58,301.02	50,173.23	86,651.73	193,859.30	280,511.03
TOTAL	652,764.02	408,063.40	304,210.77	409,943.51	1,365,038.19	1,774,981.70

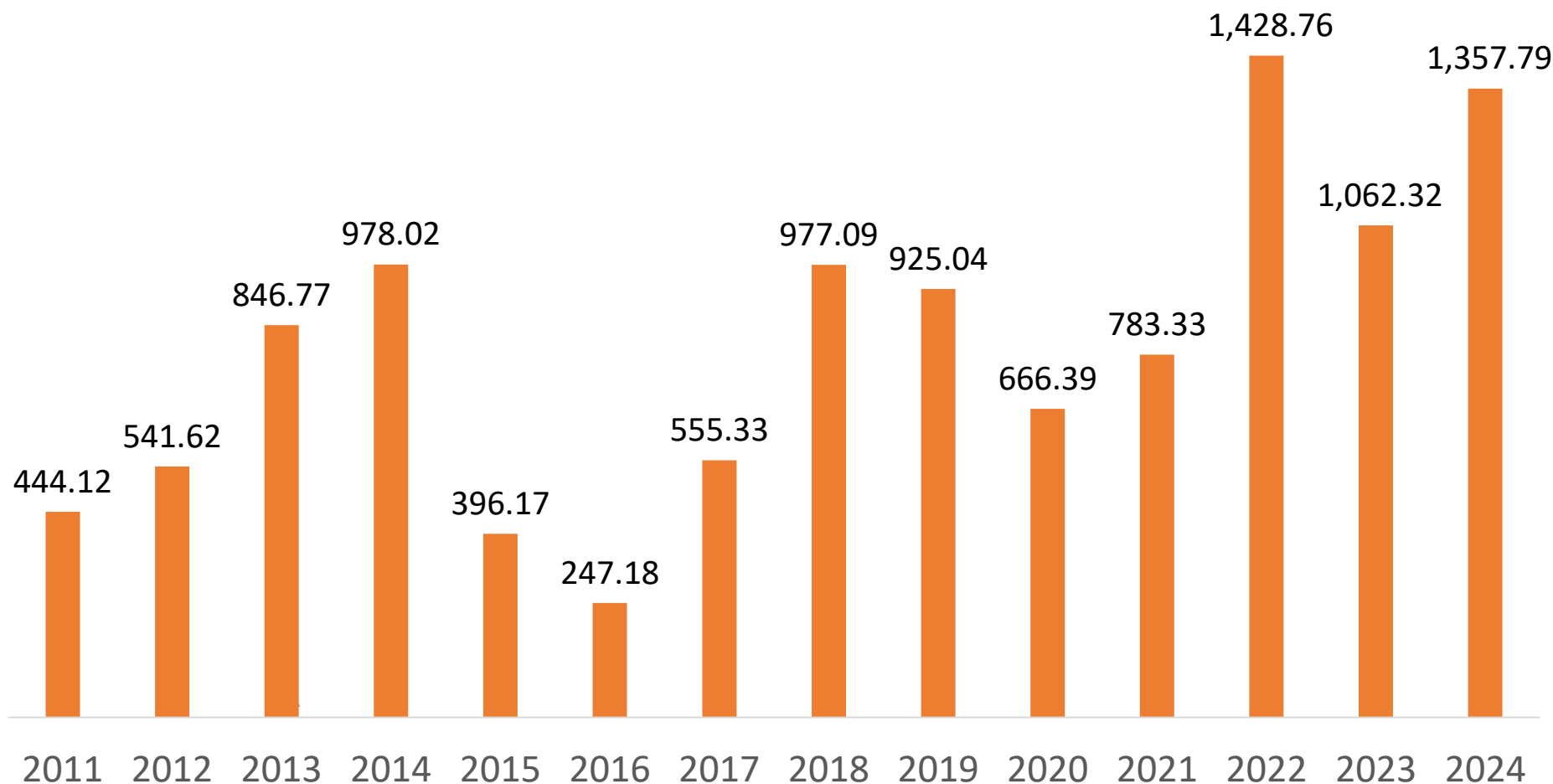
2024 RAW GAS UTILISATION (MMSCF)

	Export	Injection	Fuel	Flared	Total
Jubilee	32,747.44	35,579.23	4,323.18	12,694.14	85,343.99
TEN	861.99	48,655.16	3,622.15	5,092.24	58,231.54
SGN	81,794.84	39,517.95	3,741.82	10,714.88	135,769.49
Total	115,404.27	123,752.34	11,687.15	28,501.26	279,345.02
% of Total	41.31	44.30	4.18	10.20	100.00

SOURCES OF PETROLEUM REVENUES IN 2024 (US\$)

	Jubilee	TEN	SGN	Total
CAPI	343,076,399.77	111,353,702.02	149,108,236.13	603,538,337.92
CIT	-	-	-	502,873,263.60
Royalty	132,372,047.72	39,071,474.39	68,540,668.75	239,984,190.86
PHF Income				10,818,463.39
Surface Rental				512,711.08
Other Income				66,902.55
TOTAL	475,448,447.49	150,425,176.41	217,648,904.88	1,357,793,869.40

ANNUAL PETROLEUM RECEIPTS (2011 – 2024) [US\$M]



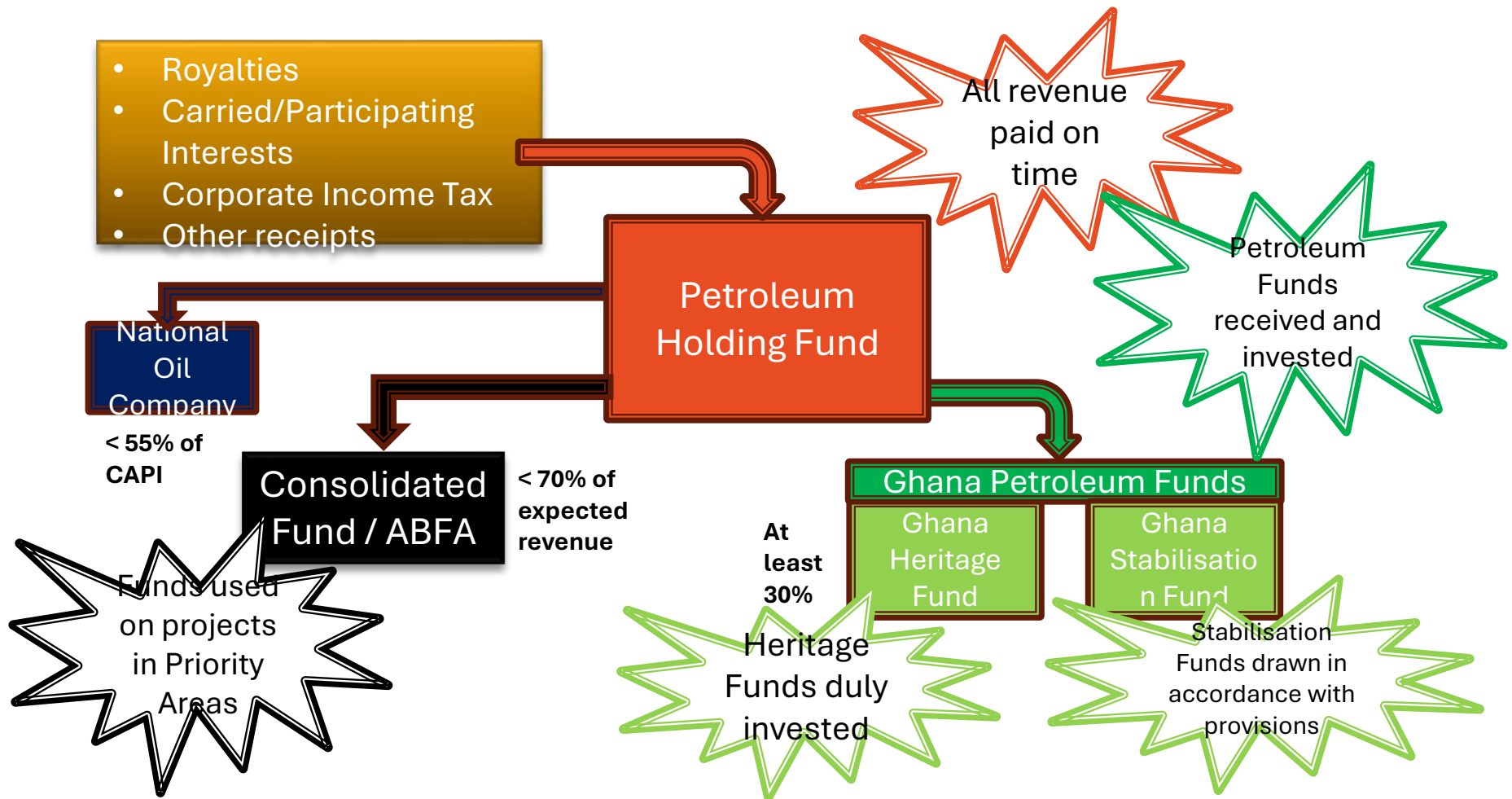
NB: Cumulative Revenue from petroleum activities since 2011 is US\$11.21 billion



ALLOCATION OF PETROLEUM REVENUES

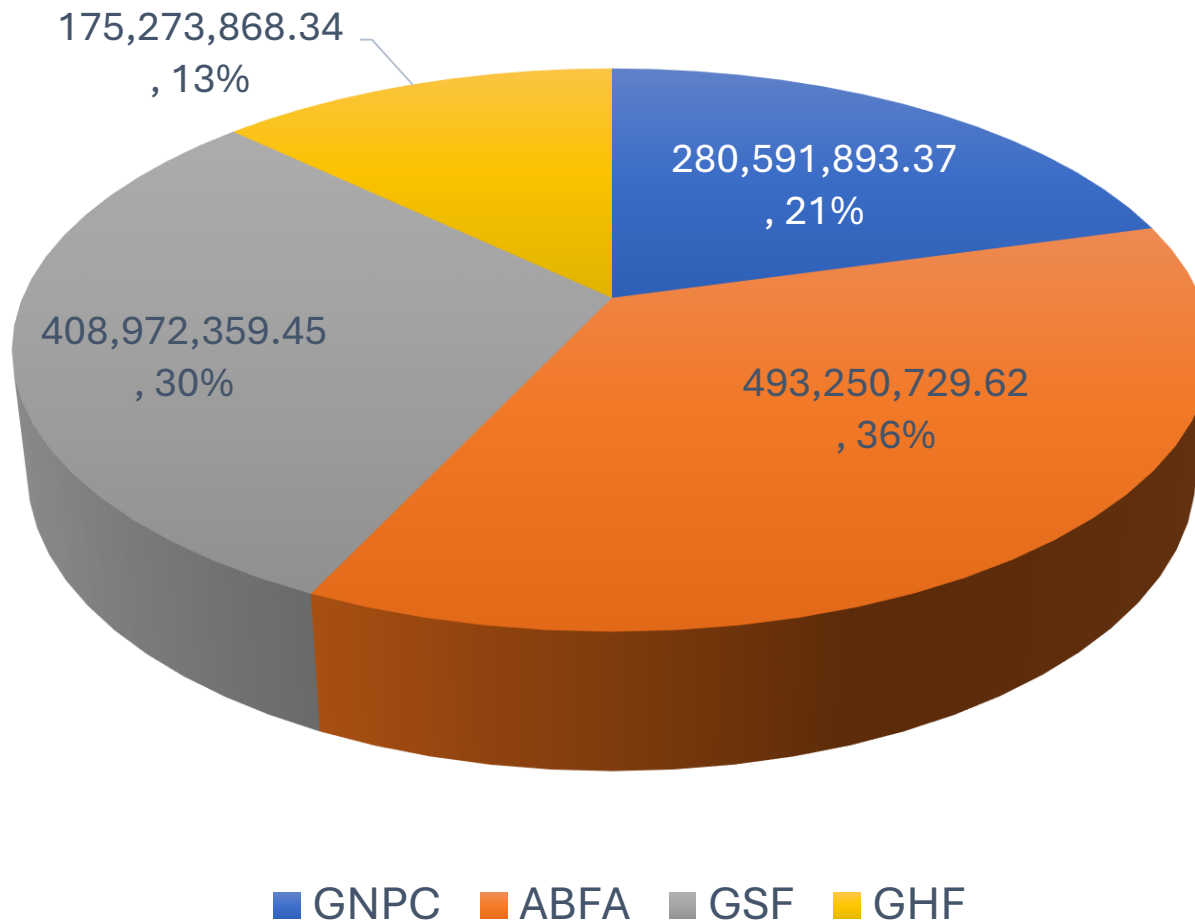
- The PRMA provides that petroleum revenues due the Republic of Ghana shall be deposited in the Petroleum Holding Fund (PHF) for subsequent transfers in accordance with the provisions of the Act.
- This makes the PHF a transitory fund that receives petroleum revenues for distribution to the Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA), the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC), and the Ghana Petroleum Funds (GPFs).

ALLOCATION OF PETROLEUM REVENUES

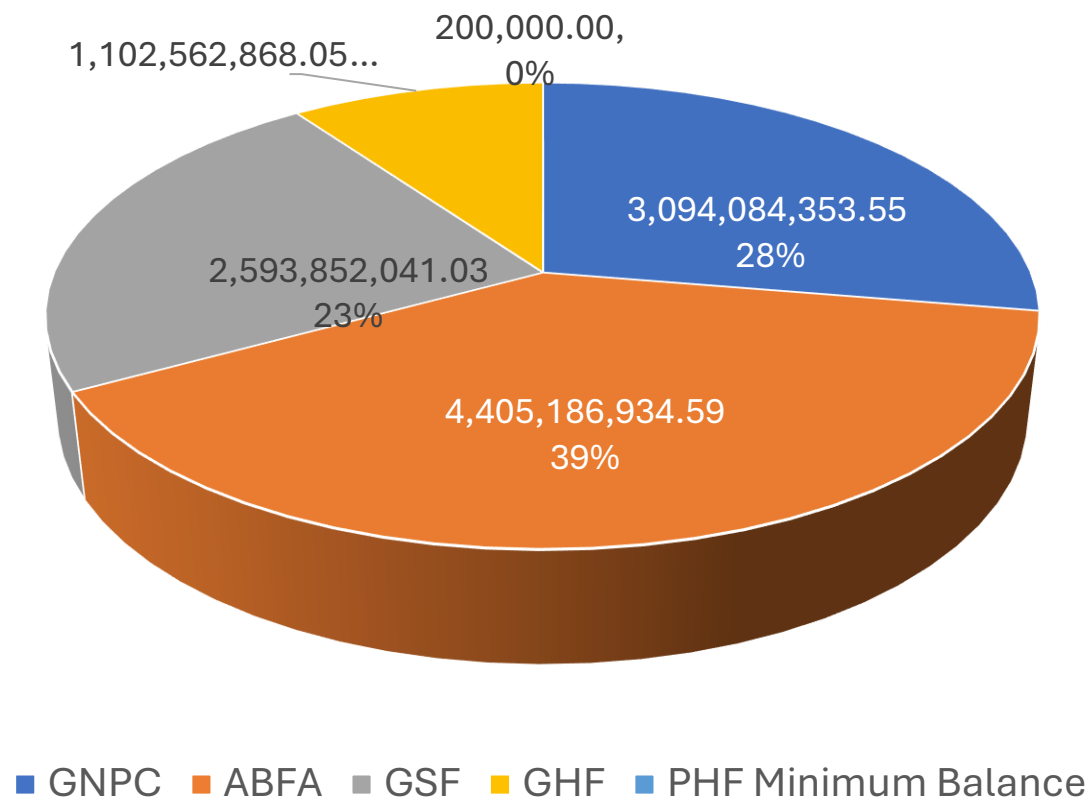


DISTRIBUTION FROM PHF IN 2024 (US\$)

Total Distribution = US\$1.36 billion



CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION FROM PHF [US\$] (2011 – 2024)



Cumulative Distribution = US\$11,195,886,197.22

UTILISATION OF THE ANNUAL BUDGET FUNDING AMOUNT (ABFA)

- The PRMA provides that the use of the ABFA must be guided by a medium-term development strategy, aligned with a long-term national development plan approved by Parliament.
- The Act further provides that in the absence of the long-term national development plan, the Minister for Finance is required to select not more than four of the priority areas listed in the Act, for the utilisation of the ABFA.

ABFA PRIORITY AREAS (2023 - 2025)

- For the period 2023 to 2025, the Priority Areas selected and approved by Parliament are as follows:

Priority Areas

Agriculture including Fisheries

Physical Infrastructure and Service delivery in Education and Health

Roads, Rail and Other Critical Infrastructure

Industrialisation

UTILISATION OF 2024 ABFA (GH¢)

	Priority Area	2024 Budget GH¢ '000	2024 Utilisation GH¢ '000	2023 Utilisation GH¢ '000	% Priority Area to Total ABFA GH¢ '000
1.	Agriculture including Fisheries	600.00	600.05	431.59	7.89
2.	Physical Infrastructure and Service Delivery in Education and Health	2,400.90	2,397.57	894.26	31.50
3.	Roads, Rail and Other Critical Infrastructure	5,024.30	4,604.21	3,782.50	60.49
3.1	Road Infrastructure	1,529.86	1,529.86	1,017.21	20.10
3.2	Rail Infrastructure	247.40	247.40	33.51	3.25
3.3	Other Critical Infrastructure	3,247.04	2,826.95	2,731.78	37.14
3.3.1	o/w District Assemblies Common Fund	401.82	351.62	501.15	4.62
3.3.2	o/w GIIF Agenda 111	1,125.10	1,035.28	1,975.72	13.60
3.3.3	o/w Tema Motorway Extension	1,669.14	1,389.06	108.75	18.25
4.	Industrialisation	-	-	5.82	-
	Sub-total	8,025.20	7,601.83	5,108.35	
	Public Interest and Accountability Committee	11.20	9.17	4.64	0.12
	Total	8,036.40	7,611	5,112.99	100.00



PRIORITISATION OF INDUSTRIALISATION

Year	ABFA Disbursed to Industrialisation Priority Area	Percentage to Total ABFA	Total ABFA
	GH¢	%	GH¢ '000 million
2020	31.80	1.15	2,771.12
2021	16.26	0.87	1,859.13
2022	9.29	0.2	4,411.92
2023	5.82	0.11	5,118.81
2024	0	0	7,611.00

OBSERVATIONS AND FINDINGS

OBSERVATIONS

1. Despite efforts by the Ministry of Energy to attract investments into the Upstream Petroleum Industry, there was no Petroleum Agreement signed in 2024. This is the fifth consecutive year that no Petroleum Agreement has been signed since 2018.
2. Total petroleum revenues for 2024 increased by 27.8 percent from US\$1,062,323,419.12 in 2023 to US\$1,357,793,869.40 in 2024. The 2024 performance, which was mainly due to increase in pricing, also represents the second highest annual petroleum receipts since inception, with 2022 being the highest year (US\$1.42 billion).
3. The GHF reserves increased by 20.31 percent. The reserves of the GSF at the end of 2024 increased by 3.46 percent despite withdrawals from the Fund. The combined effect on the GPFs was a reserve increase of 17.71 percent from US\$1,236.76 million in 2023 to US\$1,455.78 million in 2024.

FINDINGS

Key findings from the Report:

1. Crude oil production declined for the fifth consecutive year in 2024. Production has dropped from a high of 71.44 million barrels in 2019 to 48.25 million barrels in 2024 representing a y-o-y decline of 0.01 percent and a five-year average decline of 7.4 percent.
2. The total proceeds from GNPC Explorco's liftings received in 2024, amounting to US\$145,681,117.00, was not paid into the PHF. This brings the cumulative proceeds of unpaid revenue into the PHF held by JOHL and subsequently GNPC Explorco to US\$488,790,044.88 as at end of 2024. GNPC argues that proceeds from liftings by GNPC Explorco do not constitute payments into the Petroleum Holding Fund.
3. Surface Rental arrears owed by some IOCs remain high at US\$2,893,120.29 as at the end of 2024. About 60 percent of these arrears are due to three (3) companies whose Petroleum Agreements were terminated in 2021.

FINDINGS

4. Ghana could not recover a Make Up Gas (MUG) volume of 1,186.81 MMSCF, which it had already paid for from the SGN Field in 2024. This led to forfeiture of paid raw gas that could have been utilised.
5. For the period under review, there was no allocation of the ABFA to the Industrialisation Priority Area. This undermines the essence of prioritisation as envisaged by the Petroleum Revenue Management Act, 2011 (Act 815) as amended.

FINDINGS

6. The retention of the current cap of US\$100 million on the Ghana Stabilisation Fund (GSF) for the year 2024 is not in accordance with the formula stipulated in L.I. 2381 and does not help build the Fund to serve its purpose. A proper application of the capping formula would have returned an amount of US\$517.43 million. The non-compliance with Regulation 8 of L.I. 2381 has persisted since 2021.
7. The TEN Field turned out the lowest production among the three producing fields with substantially high production and development costs trends, raising concerns about the viability of the Field. The State's cost contribution for the year totalled US\$89.44 million, relative to revenue from the only lifting in 2024 worth US\$73.91 million by the Ghana Group.
8. There is a worrying development where some loan obligations, initially borne by GNPC on behalf of the State in respect of Karpowership and Litasco guarantees, are being offloaded to GNPC Explorco. This will potentially saddle Explorco with debt and defeat its purpose as a solely commercial wing of GNPC capable of sustaining the Corporation when it no longer benefits from disbursements from the PHF.

RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Parliament should ensure that the Ministry of Energy and its allied agencies increase efforts to secure investments into Ghana's upstream petroleum industry.
2. The Committee reiterates its position that proceeds from liftings by GNPC Explorco constitute indirect participation of the State and therefore must be paid into the Petroleum Holding Fund.

RECOMMENDATIONS

3. The Ghana Revenue Authority, the Petroleum Commission, the Bank of Ghana and the Ministry of Energy should collaborate to recover the Surface Rental arrears.
4. Government should expedite action to expand its gas infrastructure capacity to take up more raw gas.
5. Government should determine specific programmes for implementation over the course of Priority Areas before selection of the Priority Area.
6. Parliament should ensure that the Ministry of Finance complies with Regulation 8 of L.I. 2381 in setting the cap on the GSF.

RECOMMENDATIONS

7. PIAC reiterates its recommendation in its 2024 Semi-annual Report that the State conducts cost and technical audits on the TEN Field to establish the basis for cost escalation and technical challenges on the Field in recent years.
8. Parliament must take steps to insulate GNPC and GNPC Explorco from loans and guarantees on behalf of Government, its agencies as well as national and local infrastructure projects.

PIAC...Safeguarding Ghana's Petroleum Revenues

THANK YOU