



PIAC

PUBLIC INTEREST AND
ACCOUNTABILITY COMMITTEE

ESTABLISHED UNDER THE PETROLEUM REVENUE MANAGEMENT ACT, 2011
(ACT 815)



ANNUAL REPORT



PUBLIC INTEREST AND ACCOUNTABILITY COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE MANAGEMENT AND USE OF PETROLEUM REVENUES FOR JANUARY - DECEMBER 2022

ABOUT THIS REPORT

The 2022 Annual Report is in fulfilment of PIAC's statutory obligation under the Petroleum Revenue Management Act, 2011 (Act 815), as amended by Act 893, to publish Semi-Annual and Annual Reports. This Report is a reconciliation of data supplied by stakeholder institutions, and an independent assessment of the collection, management, and use of the country's petroleum revenues for the period January - December 2022.

Contents

List of Tables	viii
List of Figures	x
List of Abbreviations	xi
Foreword	xvi
Executive Summary	xvii
CHAPTER 1	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Scope	2
1.3 Methodology	2
CHAPTER 2	3
UPDATE ON IMPLEMENTATION OF PREVIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS	3
CHAPTER 3	12
DEVELOPMENTS IN THE UPSTREAM PETROLEUM SECTOR	12
3.1 Work Obligations and Operations	12
3.1.1 Jubilee Field Operations (Drilling and Completion)	12
3.1.2 TEN Field Operations (Drilling and Completion)	13
3.1.3 Offshore Cape Three Point (OCTP) Field Operations (Drilling and Completions)	13
3.1.4 Deepwater Tano/Cape Three Points (DWT/CTP)	13
3.1.5 Saltpond Field	13
3.1.6 Voltaian Basin Project (VBP)	14
3.2 Exploration Activities	15
3.3 Petroleum Production, Gas Utilisation and Exports	16
3.3.1 Jubilee Field Production and Operations	16
3.3.1.1 Crude Oil and Gas production, Utilisation and Export Profile	16
3.3.2 TEN Field Production and Operations	16
3.3.2.1 Crude Oil and Gas production, Utilisation and Export Profile	16
3.3.3 Sankofa Gye Nyame (SGN)/OCTP Field Operation and Production	17
3.3.3.1 Crude Oil and Gas Production, Utilisation and Export Profile	17
3.3.3.2 Onshore Receiving Facility (ORF)	17
3.4 Developments in the Investment Climate	17
3.5 Developments in Local Content and Local Participation	18
3.5.1 2022 Local Content Conference and Exhibition	18
3.5.2 Limited amendment to the Petroleum (Local Content and Participation) Regulations, 2013, (L.I. 2204)	19

3.5.3	Research and Development Guidelines	19
3.5.4	Development of Strategic Documents	19
3.5.5	Minimum Local Content Requirements	19
3.5.6	Technology, Skills, and Know-how Transfer	19
3.5.7	Value of Services	19
3.5.8	Local Content Fund	20
3.5.9	Accelerated Oil and Gas Capacity (AOGC) Activities	20
3.5.10	Indigenous Employment Drive	21
3.6	Developments in the Policy, Legal, and Regulatory Environment	22
3.6.1	Ghana Maritime Boundary (GMB) Concerns	22
3.6.2	PRMA Review and other Legislative Updates	22
3.6.3	Update on Petroleum Agreements	22
3.7	Energy Transition Concerns	22
3.8	Natural Gas Developments and Market Information	23
3.8.1	Revenue from Cash Waterfall Mechanism / Energy Sector Debt Servicing	23
3.8.2	Natural Gas Regulatory Updates	23
3.9	Ministry of Finance's Repayment of the US\$50 Million Advance to GNPC	24

CHAPTER 4**25****PETROLEUM PRODUCTION AND SALES****25**

4.1	Crude Oil Production	25
4.2	Gas Production	27
4.3	Gas Export	29
4.4	Production and Development Costs	31
4.5	Crude Oil Liftings	32
4.5.1	Jubilee Field	32
4.5.2	Tweneboah-Enyennra-Ntomme (TEN) Field	33
4.5.3	Sankofa Gye-Nyame (SGN) Field	34
4.6	Crude Oil Pricing	35
	Finding	36

CHAPTER 5**37****REVENUE COLLECTION AND MANAGEMENT****37**

5.1	Receipts from Crude Liftings for Ghana Group	37
5.1.1	Receipts from Jubilee Field Crude Liftings	38
5.1.2	Receipts from TEN Field Crude Liftings for Ghana Group	38
5.1.3	Receipts from Sankofa Gye-Nyame (SGN) Field Crude Liftings	39
5.1.4	JOHL Crude Oil Lifting Receipts	39
5.2	Analysis of Petroleum Receipts	40
5.2.1	Carried and Participating (Additional) Interest (CAPI)	40
5.2.2	Royalties	41
5.2.3	Corporate Income Tax (CIT)	41

5.2.4	Surface Rentals	42
5.2.5	PHF Income	42
5.2.6	Gas Revenue	42
5.2.6.1	Make-Up Gas	43
5.3	Cumulative Petroleum Revenues (2011-2022)	44
	Findings	45
CHAPTER 6		46
ALLOCATION OF PETROLEUM REVENUES		46
6.1	Allocation of Budgeted Petroleum Revenue	46
6.2	Actual Petroleum Receipts	47
6.3	Distribution of Revenue from the Petroleum Holding Fund	47
6.3.1	Allocation to the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation	48
6.3.2	Allocation to the Annual Budget Funding Amount	48
6.3.3	Allocation of the Ghana Petroleum Funds	48
6.3.3.1	The Ghana Stabilisation Fund	49
6.3.3.2	The Ghana Heritage Fund	49
6.3.4	Cumulative Distribution of Petroleum Revenue since Inception	49
CHAPTER 7		50
UTILISATION OF THE ANNUAL BUDGET FUNDING AMOUNT		50
7.1	Introduction	50
7.2	Priority Areas for 2022	50
7.3	Budgeted Versus Actual Annual Budget Funding Amount	51
7.3.1	Agriculture Priority Area	52
7.3.2	Infrastructure and Service Delivery in Education and Health Priority Area	52
7.3.3	Industrialisation Priority Area	53
7.3.4	Road, Rail & Other Critical Infrastructure Priority Area	53
7.3.4.1	District Assembly Common Fund	54
7.3.4.2	Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund	55
7.3.5	The Public Interest and Accountability Committee	55
	Findings	55
CHAPTER 8		56
MANAGEMENT AND PERFORMANCE OF THE GHANA PETROLEUM FUNDS		56
8.1	Ghana Petroleum Funds: Stabilisation and Heritage Funds	56
8.1.1	Ghana Heritage Fund (GHF)	56
8.1.2	Ghana Stabilisation Fund (GSF)	56
8.1.2.1	Capping of the Ghana Stabilisation Fund	57
8.2	Ghana Petroleum Wealth Fund (GPWF)	57
8.3	Receipts and Returns on Investments	58
8.4	Accumulations and Reserves	60

8.5	Ghana Stabilisation Fund	62
8.5.1	Capping and Withdrawals	62
8.6	Ghana Heritage Fund	62
8.7	The Petroleum Holding Fund	63
	Findings	63

CHAPTER 9 **64**

GNPC ALLOCATION AND UTILISATION **64**

9.1	Introduction	64
9.2	Actual Allocation	65
9.2.1	Equity Financing (Level A)	65
9.2.2	Percentage of Net Proceeds (Level B)	65
9.3	Expenditure	65
9.3.1	Jubilee Expenditure	66
9.3.2	TEN Expenditure	67
9.3.3	SGN Expenditure	67
9.3.4	Exploration & Development Projects	67
9.3.5	Staff Cost	67
9.3.6	Administrative Capital Expenditure	67
9.3.7	Capital Projects	67
9.3.8	General Operating Expenditure	67
9.3.9	GNPC Gas Enclave Roads Payments	68
9.3.10	Saltpond Field Decommissioning	68
9.3.11	Mid - Stream and Other Projects	69
9.3.12	Repayment of Loan for Karpower Barge Movement	69
9.3.13	Gas Transportation Cost	69
9.3.14	Subsidiary Expenditure	69
9.3.15	Sustainability and Stakeholder Relations and GNPC Foundation	69
9.4	Outstanding Payments and Guarantees on behalf of Government and other State-owned Enterprises.	69
9.5	GNPC Foundation	71
9.6	Revenue and Expenditure of Jubilee Oil Holding Limited (JOHL)	72
	Findings	73

CHAPTER 10 **74**

OPERATIONS OF GHANA NATIONAL GAS COMPANY **74**

10.1	Volumes and Cost of Raw Gas Received from GNPC	74
10.2	Processed Volumes	75
10.2.1	Lean Gas and other Derivatives	75
10.3	Summary of Receipts and Outstanding Receivables of Processed Derivatives	76
10.4	Cost of Processed Derivatives	77
10.4.1	Lean Gas	78

10.4.2	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	80
10.4.3	Condensates	82
10.5	Summary of GNGC Expenditures	89
10.6	Cost of Gas Indebtedness	90
10.7	Revenue from Cash Waterfall Mechanism (CWM) and Natural Gas Clearinghouse (NGCH)	91
10.8	Suspension of Discounted Industrial Development Tariff (DIDT)	92
	Findings	92

CHAPTER 11 **93**

PETROLEUM REVENUE OUTLOOK **93**

11.1	Global Economic Growth	93
11.2	Crude Oil Trends	93
11.2.1	Global Oil Demand	94
11.2.2	Global Oil Supply	95
11.3	Government's Projection	96
11.3.1	2023 and Medium-Term Petroleum Receipts and Utilisation	96
11.3.1.1	2023 Benchmark Price	96
11.3.1.2	2023 Benchmark Output	96
11.3.1.3	2023 Benchmark Revenue	96
	Key Takeaways	97

CHAPTER 12 **98**

PIAC ACTIVITY REPORT **98**

12.0	Background	98
12.1	Activities	98
12.1.1	Training for Members and Secretariat Staff	98
12.1.2	Launch of Assessment Report on 10 Years of Petroleum Revenue Management	98
12.1.3	Public Lecture	99
12.1.4	Launch of the 2021 Annual Report	100
12.1.5	Engagement with IFEJ and other Media Partners	101
12.1.6	Engagement with Editors	101
12.1.7	PIAC-NRGI Technical Roundtable Discussion	102
12.1.8	Courtesy Call on PIAC by Parliamentary Delegation from Mozambique	103
12.1.9	National Conference on Sovereign Wealth Fund in Mozambique	103
12.1.10	Forum on PIAC Recommendations	104
12.1.11	Engagement with Morning Show Hosts and Producers	104
12.1.12	Field Trip to FPSO	104
12.1.13	Courtesy Call by the Ghana Journalists Association (GJA)	105
12.1.14	Hearing of the Ad-Hoc Committee of Parliament on the Motion of Censure against the Minister for Finance	106
12.1.15	Constituent Engagements	107
12.1.16	Regional Engagements	107

12.1.17	District Engagements	108
12.1.18	Tertiary Engagements	109
12.1.19	Feedback from Citizens	109
12.1.20	Project Inspections	110
12.1.20.1	Central Region	110
12.1.20.2	Eastern Region	117
12.1.20.3	North East Region	122
12.1.20.4	Western North Region	126
12.1.20.5	Western Region	128
12.1.20.6	Bono East Region	132
12.1.20.7	Savannah Region	137
12.1.21	Key Concerns arising from Project Inspections	139
12.1.21.1	Project Siting	139
12.1.21.2	Lack of Ancillary Facilities	140
12.1.21.3	Project Commissioning	140
12.1.21.4	Co-mingling of ABFA with other funds	140
	Finding	140
12.2	Financial Report	141
CHAPTER 13		151
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS		151
APPENDICES		xxi
	Appendix A: Current Petroleum Agreements in Ghana	xxi
	Appendix B: Production and Development Costs on the Jubilee, TEN and SGN Fields in 2022	xxii
	Appendix C: Surface Rental Payments and Arrears - 2022	xxv
	Appendix D - 2022 ABFA Utilisation Data	xxvii
	Appendix E: 2022 GNPC Foundation Projects	xxviii
	Current Membership of the Committee	xlii
	NOTES	xliii

List of Tables

Table 1: Update on PIAC Recommendations	4
Table 2: Jubilee Field Well Operations	12
Table 3: TEN Field Well Operations	13
Table 4: Voltaian Basin Project Activities	15
Table 5: Industry Human Resource Statistics	21
Table 6: Localised Roles	22
Table 7: Ghanaian Skill Transfer under GUSIP	22
Table 8: Annual Gas Production (2014-2022)	28
Table 9: Breakdown of Gas Production from the Jubilee Field, 2022	29
Table 10: Breakdown of Gas Production from the TEN Field, 2022	29
Table 11: Breakdown of Gas Production from the SGN Field, 2022	30
Table 12: Gas Exports to GNGC & ORF, 2022	31
Table 13: Production and Development Costs for Jubilee, TEN and SGN - 2022	32
Table 14: Lifting Schedules of the Jubilee Field, 2022	33
Table 15: Lifting Schedules of the TEN Field, 2022	34
Table 16: Lifting Schedules of the SGN Field, 2022	35
Table 17: Comparison of Achieved Prices for Jubilee, TEN, SGN and Dated BRENT, 2022	35
Table 18: Comparison of Ghana's Achieved Prices and Government Benchmark	36
Table 19: Ghana's Petroleum Receipts, 2022	37
Table 20: Ghana Group Crude Oil Lifting and Revenue from Jubilee, 2022	38
Table 21: JOHL Crude Oil Liftings and Revenues from Jubilee, 2022	38
Table 22: Ghana Group Crude Oil Lifting and Revenue from TEN, 2022	39
Table 23: JOHL Crude Oil Liftings and Revenues from TEN, 2022	39
Table 24: Ghana Group Crude Oil Lifting and Revenue from SGN, 2022	39
Table 25: Lifting Receipts from the JOHL in 2022	40
Table 26: Invoiced Amounts from the Jubilee & TEN Fields, 2022	42
Table 27: Total Receipts & Outstanding Receivables from GNGC as at December 31, 2022	43
Table 28: Analysis of Make-Up Gas for the Period 2018 to 2022	44
Table 29: Gas Invoiced Amounts for 2022 and Reconciliation	44
Table 30: Quarterly Distribution of Petroleum Revenues from the PHF in US\$	48
Table 31: Priority Areas Selected for the Period, 2020 - 2022	50
Table 32: Budgeted versus Actual ABFA Distribution to Priority Areas	51
Table 33: Distribution of Annual Budget Funding Amount, 2022	52
Table 34: Determination of 2022 GSF Cap	57
Table 35: GHF Investment Instruments, 2022	59
Table 36: GSF Investment Instruments, 2022	60
Table 37: Net Accumulated Reserve of the Ghana Petroleum Funds in US\$	61

Table 38: GSF Statement of Account for 2022	62
Table 39: GHF Statement of Account for 2022	63
Table 40: GNPC's Receipts and Expenditure for 2022	65
Table 41: Breakdown of GNPC Capital Project Expenditure - 2022	67
Table 42: GNPC's Expenditure on Western Corridor Gas Enclave Roads, 2014-2022	68
Table 43: Breakdown of Saltpond Field Decommissioning Project Expenditure - 2022	68
Table 44: GNPC's Expenditure on Saltpond Field Decommissioning Project, 2016-2022	68
Table 45: GNPC's Payments and Guarantees as at end of 2022	69
Table 46: GNPC Schedule of Recoveries and Payments in 2022	71
Table 47: Budgeted and Actual Spending of the GNPC Foundation, 2022	72
Table 48: Receipts and Payments of Jubilee Oil Holding Limited - 2022	72
Table 49: Volumes of Processed Derivatives - January to December 2022	75
Table 50: Summary of Receipts and Outstanding Receivables – January to December 2022	76
Table 51: Summary of Lean Gas Product Statement – January to December 2022	78
Table 52: Summary of LPG Product Statement- January to December 2022	81
Table 53: Summary of Condensate Product Statement - January to December 2022	83
Table 54: Breakdown of GNGC Expenditure - January to December 2022	89
Table 55: Summary of CWM and NGCH Revenue - January to December 2022	91
Table 56: Projected Sources of Petroleum Revenue from 2023-2026	96
Table 57: Revenue Distribution in the Medium-Term (GNPC & GoG)	97

List of Figures

Figure 1: Value of Services - January to December 2022	20
Figure 2: Composition of 2022 Crude Oil Output	25
Figure 3: Monthly Breakdown of 2022 Crude Oil Production (Million Barrels)	26
Figure 4: Annual and Cumulative Crude Oil Production (2010 - 2022)	27
Figure 5: Associated and Non-Associated Gas Production (MMSCF)	28
Figure 6: Liftings by the Jubilee Field JV Partners	32
Figure 7: Liftings by the TEN Field JV Partners	33
Figure 8: Liftings by the SGN Field JV Partners	34
Figure 9: Comparison of Crude Prices Realised by Jubilee, TEN and SGN Partners, 2022	36
Figure 10: Petroleum Revenue Streams, US\$M	40
Figure 11: Breakdown of CAPI Contribution per Field to Total Revenue-2022	41
Figure 12: Breakdown of Royalty Contribution to Total Revenue, 2022	41
Figure 13: Annual Petroleum Receipts: 2011 to 2022 (US\$M)	45
Figure 14: Distribution of Petroleum Revenue from the Petroleum Holding Fund	46
Figure 15: Annual Petroleum Receipts since 2011 (US\$M)	47
Figure 16: Cumulative Distribution of Petroleum Revenue since Inception	49
Figure 17: The Ghana Petroleum Wealth Fund	58
Figure 18: Returns on the Ghana Petroleum Funds in 2021 and 2022	59
Figure 19: Net Realised Income on the Ghana Petroleum Funds since Inception	60
Figure 20: Reserves of the Ghana Petroleum Funds as at the end of 2022	61
Figure 21: Total Volumes of Raw Gas Received from GNPC	75
Figure 22: Volumes of LPG in MT for 2022	81
Figure 23: Volumes of Condensates (MT) - 2021 and 2022	82
Figure 24: Annual GNGC Indebtedness to GNPC	90
Figure 25: GNGC Indebtedness to GNPC - Jan to Dec 2022	91
Figure 26: Average Annual BRENT and WTI Crude Prices from 2011 to 2024 Data	94
Figure 27: Comparison of Global Crude Oil Demand (2021-2023)	95
Figure 28: Comparison of Global Crude Oil Supply (2022-2024)	95

List of Abbreviations

ABFA	Annual Budget Funding Amount
AEDA	Agona East District Assembly
AESL	Architectural & Engineering Services Limited
AG	Associated Gas
AOGC	Accelerated Oil and Gas Capacity
BBL	Barrel
BoG	Bank of Ghana
BOSIET	Basic Offshore Safety Induction Emergency Training
BOST	Bulk Oil Storage and Transportation Company Limited
BR	Benchmark Revenue
Btu	British Thermal Units
BRENT	Broom, Rannoch, Etive, Ness and Tarbert
CAPI	Carried and Participating Interest
CA-EBS	Compressed Air Emergency Breathing System
CCR	Central Control Room
CHPS	Community Health Planning and Services
CIT	Corporate Income Tax
CNOOC	China National Offshore Oil Corporation
CODA	Coastal Development Authority
COLA	Crude Oil Lifting Agreement
COMAH	Control of Major Accident Hazards
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSI	Corporate Social Investment
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CTP	Cape Three Points
CWM	Cash Waterfall Mechanism
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DCE	District Chief Executive
DIDT	Discounted Industrial Development Tariff

DWT	Deepwater Tano
DWT/CTP	Deepwater Tano Cape Three Points
E&P	Exploration and Production
EC	Energy Commission
ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana Limited
EIA	Energy Information Administration
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EK	East Keta
ENI	Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (Ghana E&P Limited)
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERCE	Energy Resource Consultants Equipoise
ESRP	Energy Sector Recovery Programme
EY	Ernst & Young Ghana Limited
FED	Federal Reserve System of the United States of America
FOREX	Foreign Exchange
FPSO	Floating Production Storage and Offloading Unit
FY	Full Year
GAAS	Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences
GCB	Ghana Commercial Bank
GESTIP	Ghana Energy Sector Transformation Initiative Project
GHEITI	Ghana Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
GHF	Ghana Heritage Fund
GIIF	Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
GMB	Ghana Maritime Boundary
GNGC	Ghana National Gas Company
GNPC	Ghana National Petroleum Corporation
GNPCF	Ghana National Petroleum Corporation Foundation
GNT	Ghana Negotiation Team
GoG	Government of Ghana
GOIL	Ghana Oil Company Limited
GOSCO	GNPC Operating Services Company Limited
GovID	Governance for Inclusive Development
GPF	Ghana Petroleum Funds

GPWF	Ghana Petroleum Wealth Fund
GRA	Ghana Revenue Authority
GSA	Gas Sales Agreement
GSF	Ghana Stabilisation Fund
GUSIP	Ghana Upstream Internship Programme
GWB	Ghana Welding Bureau
H1	First Half-year
HFO	Heavy Fuel Oil
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
IAC	Investment Advisory Committee
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IEA	International Energy Agency
IFEJ	Institute of Financial and Economic Journalists
IIW	International Institute of Welding
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMIST	International Minimum Industrial Safety Training
IOC	International Oil Company
ITLOS	International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
JHS	Junior High School
JOHL	Jubilee Oil Holdings Limited
JTTC	Jubilee Technical Training Centre
JV	Joint Venture
KNK	Kwame Nkrumah
LCC	Local Content Committee
LI	Legislative Instrument
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LTI	Lost Time Injury
MBSP	Maritime Boundary Special Project
MCE	Municipal Chief Executive
MMBtu	Million British Thermal Units
MMDA	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assembly
MMSCF	Million Standard Cubic Feet
MoEn	Ministry of Energy
MoF	Ministry of Finance

MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MP	Member of Parliament
MT	Metric Tonne
MUG	Make-Up Gas
NAG	Non-Associated Gas
NDT	Non-Destructive Testing
NETC	National Energy Transition Committee
NGCH	Natural Gas Clearinghouse
NOC	National Oil Company
NRGI	Natural Resource Governance Institute
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OCTP	Offshore Cape Three Points
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OIM	Offshore Installation Manager
OMR	Oil Market Report
OOL	Oil Offloading Line
OPCO	Operating Company
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
ORF	Onshore Receiving Facility
OSWT	Offshore South-West Tano
P&A	Plugging and Abandonment
PA	Petroleum Agreement
PC	Petroleum Commission
PHF	Petroleum Holding Fund
PIAC	Public Interest and Accountability Committee
PNDCL	Provisional National Defense Council Law
PoD	Plan of Development
PPI	Producer Price Index
PRMA	Petroleum Revenue Management Act
PSGM	Prestea-Sankofa Gold Mine Limited
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
REPO	Regional Planning Officer
SDI	Special Development Initiatives
SDWT	South Deepwater Tano
SECO	State Secretariat for Economic Affairs of Switzerland

SGN	Sankofa Gye-Nyame
SHS	Senior High School
SOPCL	Saltpond Offshore Producing Company Limited
SRU	Sulphate Removal Unit
STEO	Short-Term Energy Outlook
TEN	Tweneboa-Enyenra-Ntomme
TGL	Tullow Ghana Limited
TSA	Treasury Single Account
VBP	Voltaian Basin Project
VRA	Volta River Authority
WAPCo	West African Gas Pipeline Company
WCTP	West Cape Three Points
WI	Water Injection
WTI	West Texas Intermediate



Foreword

Since its establishment in September 2011, the Public Interest and Accountability Committee (PIAC), has carried out its mandate of monitoring and evaluating compliance with provisions in the Petroleum Revenue Management Act (PRMA), 2011, (Act 815) on the management and use of Ghana's petroleum revenues by institutions of state.

As part of its mandate, PIAC prepares and publishes statutory Semi-Annual and Annual Reports, to keep Ghanaians and other interested stakeholders regularly informed about how the country's petroleum revenues are managed and utilised. These reports also serve as a tool for the Committee's public engagements and feedback, which is subsequently shared with duty bearers.

The Committee since inception has published a total of 23 reports - 11 Semi-Annual and 12 Annual - covering the period 2011 to 2022. Information for these reports are sourced from the Ministry of Finance (MoF), Bank of Ghana (BoG), Ministry of Energy, Petroleum Commission (PC), the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC), and the Ghana National Gas Company (GNGC). The remaining institutions are Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA), GNPC Foundation (GNPCF), Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund (GIIF), Energy Commission (EC), District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), and International Oil Companies (IOCs) like Tullow, Kosmos and ENI.

The 2022 Annual Report covers the period January to December 2022. It encompasses a broad range of issues relating to petroleum revenue management such as information on production, liftings, total revenues accruing, allocation and utilisation by Government, and the management of the funds set aside in the Ghana Petroleum Funds (Ghana Stabilisation Fund and the Ghana Heritage Fund).

The Report also examines other issues pertinent to the performance of various institutions charged with responsibilities in the PRMA, including PIAC.

It is the expectation of the Committee that the general public will read the Report, and provide feedback via; secretariat@piacghana.org, +233 (0) 302 547 765, 0554416544 (WhatsApp), or any of our social media handles. A copy of this report can be accessed on the Committee's website (www.piacghana.org).

PIAC Chair,
Prof. Kwame Adom-Frimpong

Executive Summary

The Report reconciles and analyses information as well as data from key stakeholder institutions. The data relates to the exploitation of hydrocarbon resources and associated revenues and expenditures as mandated by the PRMA. The Report also includes inputs from relevant stakeholder institutions. The key findings and recommendations for action are:

Key Findings/Observations

Petroleum Production and Sales

1. Crude oil production has been declining for three consecutive years. A volume of 71,439,585 barrels was produced in 2019, but declined to 66,926,806 barrels in 2020, representing 6.32 percent. It further declined to 55,050,391 barrels in 2021 (17.75%) and then to 51,756,481 barrels in 2022 (5.98%). The average decline over the three-year period stood at 10 percent.

Recommendation

- There is the need for Ghana to speed up the sustainable development of its petroleum resources to reverse the decline in petroleum production through the attraction of new investors as well as early completion of ongoing projects.

Revenue Collection and Management

2. Total petroleum revenue in 2022 is the highest for a single year since inception of petroleum production in Ghana with a figure of US\$1.43 billion.
3. Surface Rental Arrears continue to rise. It increased from US\$2.58 million in 2021 to US\$2.77 million in 2022, 65 percent (US\$1.80 million) of which is owed by four (4) contractors whose Petroleum Agreements were terminated in 2021. Efforts made by the Ghana Revenue Authority to retrieve the arrears are yet to yield the desired results.

Recommendation

- GRA needs to intensify its efforts in the collection of Surface Rental arrears, particularly the amount owed by the four (4) contractors whose Petroleum Agreements were terminated in 2021.

Utilisation of ABFA

4. For two consecutive years (2021 - 1.74% and 2022 - 2.39%), the Ministry of Finance has not been able to meet the requirement to transfer five (5) percent of the ABFA to the District Assembly Common Fund, contrary to the decision of the Supreme Court of Ghana in the case of Kpodo and Another vs Attorney-General in 2019.

Recommendation

- In the disbursement of funds to the DACF, the Minister for Finance should comply with the decision of the Supreme Court of Ghana in the case of *Kpodo and Another vs Attorney-General* in 2019.
5. The Industrialisation Priority Area received an amount of GH¢9.29 million representing 0.20 percent of the total ABFA (GH¢4.41 billion). The disbursement which represents 4.29 percent of the amount budgeted (GH¢216.3 million) for the priority area for 2022 does not reflect giving priority to Industrialisation in the use of ABFA.

Recommendation

- Having rightly selected Industrialisation as a Priority Area, the government should show more commitment by investing more in industrial development.
6. An amount of GH¢643.61 million (US\$73.68 million) was transferred to GILF in 2022. According to the Fund, the entire disbursement was used to support the Agenda 111 Project of the Government. This is the second year after 2021 that GILF has received funds for the Agenda 111 Project. In 2021 an amount of GH¢290.38 million (US\$49.39 million) was allocated to the Fund.

Recommendation

- PIAC reiterates that Government should direct disbursements to GILF intended for Agenda 111, to the Ministry of Health under the health component of the Education and Health Priority Area to support the Agenda 111 Project.
Additionally, GILF should focus the utilisation of its share of ABFA on its core mandate of investing funds in commercial infrastructural projects, in accordance with the GILF Act, 2014 (Act 877) and policy guidelines of the Fund.

Management and Performance of Ghana Petroleum Funds

7. Even though US\$508,656,349.80 was withdrawn from the GSF, the balance of the GPFs increased by 9.31 percent, from US\$971.43 million as at the end of 2021 to US\$1,061.89 million for the reporting period.
8. The retention of the current cap of US\$100 million on the GSF for the year 2022 is not in accordance with the formula stipulated in L.I 2381. A proper application of the formula would have returned a cap of US\$638.87 million. The current cap does not help build the Fund to serve its purpose.

Recommendation

- The Minister for Finance should comply with the relevant provisions of L.I 2381 in determining the cap on the GSF, in order that the Fund would be able to cushion the economy in times of unanticipated petroleum revenue shortfalls.

GNPC Allocation and Utilisation

9. GNPC's expenditure on various line items, mainly administrative expenditure and GNPC's capital projects, witnessed significant increases by more than 200 percent.

Recommendation

- Given that petroleum revenues recorded a historic high in 2022, PIAC recommends that GNPC should manage its expenditure and build buffers against volatilities in petroleum revenue inflows in the future.
10. In 2022, GNPC received an amount of US\$38,835,537.56 as gas commodity revenue from the Cash Waterfall Mechanism (CWM) which constitutes petroleum revenue. This amount was not paid into the PHF.
 11. GNPC continuous to fund the construction of roads in the Western Corridor Enclave. This constitutes quasi-fiscal expenditure, and should be the primary responsibility of central government and not the NOC. The total expenditure by GNPC on these roads since 2014 is US\$124.66 million.

Recommendation

- PIAC reiterates its call on GNPC to focus on its core mandate and for the government to desist from borrowing or requesting GNPC to make advances and guarantees on behalf of government and its agencies.
12. GNPC is using JOHL to carry out operations not approved in GNPC' s Workplan for 2022. Two notable examples are Explorco cash calls on Springfield, ENI Block 4 etc. – US\$5,546,419.12 and SOPCL Decommissioning – US\$11,000,000.00.
 13. Total lifting proceeds received by JOHL (a subsidiary of GNPC) for 2022 amounted to US\$272,652,208.95. Despite calls by PIAC that revenues of JOHL constitute petroleum revenue and should be paid into the PHF, GNPC disagrees and continues to use lifting proceeds of JOHL for other expenditures.

Recommendation

- Crude oil receipts by JOHL should be paid into the PHF since it forms part of Ghana' s petroleum revenue.
14. Total expenditure on the Saltpond decommissioning amounted to US\$26.64 million in 2022. This is US\$3.23 million more than the US\$23.41 million approved in the 2022 Workplan of GNPC.

Operations of the GNGC

15. Although GNGC generates some revenue from the sale of processed gas, it has been unable to settle its indebtedness to GNPC for raw gas supplied because of the zeroed policy introduced by government to subsidise its portion of the CAPI of the gas. Apart from the payment of gas revenue in 2015 by GNPC, there has been no further gas payments into the PHF.

PIAC Project Inspections

16. During the period under review, the Committee inspected 29 ABFA-funded projects in seven (7) regions. For twenty-six (26) out of the projects visited, the ABFA component

constituted an average of 57.31 percent of the project contract sum. The contract sum of the remaining three (3) projects was not available to the Committee at the time of the inspection. The only project that was completed at the time of PIAC' s visit was fully funded with the ABFA.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Following exploratory efforts from the 1890s¹, oil production commenced on the Saltpond Oil Field in the Central Region. Exploratory efforts continued and in July 2007, oil was discovered in commercial quantities on the West Cape Three Points block offshore Ghana. The area, where the discovery was made was named the Jubilee Field. Development of the production site started after the discovery, and in December 2010, commercial production commenced on this Field.

After Jubilee, two new Fields were also discovered and production started on them. The Tweneboa, Enyera, and Ntomme (TEN) Field came on stream in August 2016, and the Sankofa, Gye and Nyame (SGN) Field in May 2017. These three Fields are currently in their production phase, while the oldest Field, the Saltpond Field, is currently being decommissioned.

Collectively, these three producing fields generate revenue that is used in line with provisions in the Petroleum Revenue Management Act (PRMA), 2011 (Act 815) as amended. The Act provides the “framework for the collection, allocation and management of petroleum revenue in a responsible, transparent, accountable and sustainable manner for the benefit of the citizens of Ghana in accordance with Article 36 of the Constitution and for related matters.”

During the period under review (January to December 2022), global economies continued with their recovery from the impact of the spillovers from the war in Ukraine. Global oil production continued and the steady increase in crude oil prices inured to the benefit of many oil producing countries, including Ghana.

In Ghana, production from Jubilee, TEN and SGN was slowed, resulting in lower volumes, compared to the previous year. However, the high crude oil prices on the international market led to the receipt of the highest petroleum revenues since inception. These revenues were subsequently allocated and distributed in line with provisions in Act 815.

The Public Interest and Accountability Committee (PIAC), created as a unique institution under Section 51 of the PRMA, has an additional oversight responsibility in ensuring the prudent management and use of petroleum revenues in Ghana. The Committee is mandated by Section 56 of the PRMA to publish two reports; a Semi-Annual and an Annual Report.

¹ Information from the Petroleum Commission’s website stated that exploration for oil and gas in Ghana started in 1896 in onshore Tano basin (Western Region). This was due to the presence of onshore oil and gas seepages found by early explorers in that area. During that period early wells were drilled without geological understanding and the benefit of seismic data. The wells were drilled by West Africa Oil and Fuel Company between 1896 and 1903 (WAOFCO-1, 2, 3, 4 & 5). WAOFCO - 2, the second well on the Takinta concession with a total depth of 35 metres, was the first documented discovery well in the country, producing five (5) barrels of oil per day (bopd) between 1896 and 1897.

In line with this statutory mandate, PIAC is publishing this 2022 Annual Report to provide an account of how petroleum revenues were managed and utilised from January to December 2022.

1.2 Scope

This Report:

- Provides an update on developments in the upstream petroleum sector;
- Provides an update on the status of implementation of PIAC's recommendations;
- Analyses oil and gas production and liftings;
- Verifies the accuracy of oil and gas revenues declared by state institutions;
- Confirms revenues allocated to the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC), the Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA), and the Ghana Petroleum Funds (GPFs);
- Discusses how petroleum receipts have been allocated and utilised;
- Reviews the utilisation of revenues allocated to the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC), and assesses the operations of the Ghana National Gas Company (GNGC);
- Analyses the performance of the Ghana Petroleum Funds;
- Provides information on PIAC's project inspections and other activities; and
- Proffers recommendations on the management and utilisation of Ghana's petroleum revenues.

1.3 Methodology

The following methods were employed for this Report:

- Analysis and reconciliation of data collected from relevant stakeholder institutions;
- Stakeholder engagements, interviews and validation meetings; and

- Independent verification of reported documents from stakeholders.

The key stakeholder institutions consulted include, but are not limited to:

- Ministry of Finance (MoF)
- Bank of Ghana (BoG)
- Petroleum Commission (PC)
- Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA)
- Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC)
- GNPC Foundation (GNPCF)
- Energy Commission (EC)
- Ghana National Gas Company (GNGC)
- Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund (GIIF)
- District Assembly Common Fund (DACF)
- International Oil Companies (IOCs) – Tullow, Kosmos and ENI

The Report uses a variety of visual devices such as tables, charts and graphs to communicate the findings and outcomes of the data analysed.



CHAPTER 2

UPDATE ON IMPLEMENTATION OF PREVIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter provides an update of PIAC's recommendations in previous reports and progress on its implementation.

Fifty-one (51) recommendations have been made by PIAC since inception. Out of this, 23 (representing 45 percent) have been implemented by the relevant institutions. These include:

- The District Assembly Common Fund, in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance has in 2022, commenced reporting to PIAC on funds received from the ABFA, as recommended in the Committee's 2021 Annual Report.
- The restoration of disbursements to the Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund (GIIF) from the ABFA, through the enactment of the Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund (Amendment) Act, 2021 (Act 1063).
- The constitution of the Investment Advisory Committee and its development of policies and guidelines to assist the Fund Managers in the investment of the GPFs.
- The passage of the PRMA Regulations, 2019 (L.I. 2381).
- The reversal of funds wrongfully lodged into GRA's accounts.

Table 1 presents selected findings and recommendations from previous PIAC reports and indicates actions taken.

Table 1: Update on PIAC Recommendations

Finding	Recommendation	Responsibility	Status	Comment
1.	Decommissioning of Saltpond Field (Refer to Pg. 65 of 2014 PIAC Annual Report)			
	GNPC should as a matter of urgency complete the de-commissioning of the Saltpond Field as the cost of funding skeletal staff in liability in the books of GNPC.	GNPC/MoEn/PC/MoF	As at the end of December 2022, two (2) out of the six (6) wells were successfully plugged and abandoned. The helideck inspection was performed by the Ghana Air Force. The Ghana Immigration, Port Health Authority and Ghana Revenue Authority went to inspect the Trident VIII rig and cleared it for use.	PIAC commends the GNPC and other partners for the progress made towards the implementation of this recommendation. However, we urge them to expedite the completion of the exercise.
2.	Wrongful Lodgement of Petroleum Revenues into GRA's Accounts (Refer to Pg. 84 of 2017 PIAC Annual Report)			
	An amount of US\$13,518,852.98, which was wrongfully paid into GRA's account in 2017 is yet to be transferred into the PHF as required by Act 815.	GRA/MoF	An amount of US\$25,000,000 in respect of CIT which was wrongfully paid by Anadarko & Petro SA into GRA's Account in December 2019, had been paid into the PHF account in 2020.	While PIAC commends GRA for its responsiveness, it urges the Ministry of Finance to put in place the necessary guidelines to forestall future occurrences.
	PIAC finds the recurrence of wrongful lodgement of petroleum funds into accounts unacceptable. The MoF must provide guidelines to forestall similar occurrences.			

Finding	Recommendation	Responsibility	Status	Comment
3.	GNPC Expenditure on the Ghana Maritime Boundary Dispute (Refer to Pg. 61 of 2017 PIAC Annual Report)			
	<p>The International Tribunal on the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) dispute was between two sovereign States and not between a sovereign State and a National Oil Company (NOC), for which reason it was wrong to have used GNPC's resources to settle the cost of the litigation. The amount of US\$3.8 million spent by GNPC on the litigation should therefore be refunded to GNPC.</p>	GNPC/MoF	<p>US\$3.8 million spent by GNPC on the Maritime Boundary Dispute in 2017 has still not been refunded to GNPC. GNPC states that it is managing oil on behalf of the State and spending on this dispute does not affect the Corporation. In 2022, the Corporation spent US\$1,018,631.47 on the Maritime Boundary Special Project (MBSP). As it stands, GNPC has spent a total of US\$12.87 million on Maritime Boundary related activities.</p>	<p>GNPC continues to spend on the Maritime Boundary Dispute and its related activities even though the Ghana Boundary Commission is mandated to deal with such matters, and be made to handle its own budget. It is quite alarming that GNPC in 2022 has rather increased expenditure on the Maritime Boundary Dispute and its related activities by 59.09 percent over the previous year. PIAC acknowledges the Corporation's argument that these payments are usually part of their work programmes approved by Parliament. However, The Committee is of the opinion that the inclusion of the MBSP in GNPC's work programme was in error.</p>
4.	Discretionary Capping of the GSF (Refer to Pg. 66 of 2019 PIAC Annual Report)			

Finding	Recommendation	Responsibility	Status	Comment
<p>PIAC recommends an amendment of the PRMA to remove the ministerial discretion in allocating excess revenue over the GSF cap between Contingency and Sinking Funds and mandating that a prescribed minimum portion of the excess over the cap goes into the Contingency Fund at all times. This is necessary to ensure that there is enough money in the Contingency Fund to address national emergencies.</p>	<p>An amount of US\$189.13 million was withdrawn as excess over the cap of US\$300 million placed on the GSF. The excess was withdrawn into the Sinking Fund.</p>	<p>Executive/Parliament</p>	<p>The Minister for Finance continues to retain the 2020 approved cap of US\$100 million as at December 2022. In 2020, US\$307.54 million was withdrawn as excess over the cap. Withdrawals of US\$114.98 million and US\$508.66 million were made out of the excess over the cap in 2021 and 2022 respectively.</p>	<p>The Minister must be guided by Section 8 of the PRMA Regulations, which outlines how the cap on the GSF should be set. A proper application of the formula should have returned a cap of US\$460.63 million in 2022. PIAC urges the Executive/Parliament to spearhead the amendment of the PRMA to remove the ministerial discretion in allocating excess revenue over the GSF cap between Contingency and Sinking Funds and mandating that a prescribed minimum portion of the excess over the cap goes into the Contingency Fund at all times.</p>

5. Quarterly Disbursement to DACF (Refer to Pg. 93 of 2022 PIAC Semi-Annual Report)

Finding	Recommendation	Responsibility	Status	Comment
<p>No transfer of ABFA was made during H1 2022, into the DACF during H1 2022, even though an amount of GH¢157.77 million was budgeted for 2022.</p>	<p>The Ministry of Finance should ensure that the transfers to the DACF are done quarterly in order for the District Assemblies to efficiently carry out their functions.</p>	<p>MoF</p>	<p>The Ministry of Finance transferred GH¢105,281,567.06 to the DACF as at the end of 2022. This represents 2.39 percent of total ABFA in 2022.</p>	<p>Contrary to the decision of the Supreme Court of Ghana in the case of Kpodo and Another vs Attorney-General in 2019, the Ministry of Finance disbursed less than 5 percent of the ABFA to the DACF.</p>
<p>6. ABFA Reporting by DACF (Refer to Pg. 148 of 2021 PIAC Annual Report)</p> <p>Although the Ministry of Finance made a disbursement of the ABFA to the DACF, there was no report on the utilisation of the amount.</p>	<p>The Ministry of Finance in collaboration with relevant institutions should develop appropriate guidelines on the utilisation and reporting of ABFA disbursed to the DACF</p>	<p>MoF/DACF</p>	<p>The DACF has begun reporting to PIAC by submitting a report on the Fund's receipts and utilisation of ABFA in 2022</p>	<p>The Committee looks forward to the continuous cooperation of the Fund to PIAC's request for data.</p>
<p>7. Withdrawals from Treasury Main Account to shore up the Budget (Refer to Pg. 63 of 2021 PIAC Semi-Annual Report)</p> <p>Instead of withdrawing from the Ghana Stabilisation Fund, the Government utilised an amount of GH¢40.17 million from the Treasury Main Account to shore up the ABFA in the first quarter of 2021.</p>	<p>Even though the PRMA allows the Minister for Finance to place a cap on the GSF, the Fund should be grown to serve its purpose of shoring up shortfalls in the Budget.</p>	<p>MoF/Parliament</p>	<p>The cap remains unchanged at US\$100 million since 2020. For the period under review, the accumulated excess over the cap stood at US\$43.66 million.</p>	<p>To prevent the recurrence of withdrawals from the Treasury Main Account, the Minister must be guided by the PRMA Regulations, which outlines how the cap on the GSF should be set. A proper application of the formula should have returned a higher cap, leading to the building up of the GSF to serve its intended purpose.</p>

Finding	Recommendation	Responsibility	Status	Comment
8.	<p>Inclusion of DACF in PRMA (Refer to Pg. 63 of 2021 PIAC Semi-Annual Report)</p> <p>Following the decision of the PIAC recommends to the Supreme Court of Ghana in the Ministry of Finance that, case of Kpodo and Another there is the need for the versus Attorney-General in 2019, Supreme Court decision on that the District Assemblies funding of the DACF with Common Fund be added to petroleum revenues to find the recipients of the Annual expression in the PRMA, Budget Funding Amount to which is being reviewed, with receive five (5) percent, an the necessary provisions as amount of GH¢129,26 million is the case with the ABFA has been allocated to the Fund and GIF. This will enhance for 2021. This will ensure direct implementation and implementation and monitoring of ABFA-funded of projects at the Sub-national projects at the Sub-national level.</p>	<p>M o F / E x e c u t i v e / Parliament</p>	<p>The Ministry stated that this recommendation has been included in the proposed amendments of the PRMA, currently under discussion.</p>	<p>PIAC is closely following the review process to know the outcome of this recommendation.</p>
9.	<p>Recovery of Loans to Government by GNPC (Refer to Pg. 149 of 2021 PIAC Annual Report)</p>			

Finding	Recommendation	Responsibility	Status	Comment
<p>In 2021, GNPC could not realise its budgeted revenue from loans and guarantees amounting to US\$126.68 million out of an accumulated total of US\$318.09 million owed the Corporation by Government and its agencies since 2011.</p>	<p>PIAC calls on GNPC to double up efforts at recovering loans to Government and its agencies to ensure that the Corporation's work programme does not suffer from non-implementation. For now, GNPC should discontinue granting loans and guarantees until significant recoveries are made with respect to outstanding loans and guarantees owed the Corporation.</p>	<p>GNPC</p>	<p>A total of US\$1.14 billion is owed the Corporation as at the end of December 2022.</p>	<p>GNPC needs to intensify its efforts if it wishes to maximise its recoveries.</p>
<p>10. Treatment of Unutilised ABFA (Refer to Pg. 93 of 2022 PIAC Semi-Annual Report)</p>				
<p>There was unutilised ABFA of GH¢201,996,032.27 as at the end of 2021, representing 9.80% of 2021 utilisation. This figure was not brought forward in H1 2022.</p>	<p>The Committee reiterates its call to the MoF to take advantage of the ongoing review of the PRMA to provide clear rules for the treatment of unutilised ABFA.</p>	<p>MoF</p>	<p>As at the time of publication of this report, the Ministry of Finance has not reported to the Committee on the unutilised ABFA for 2021.</p>	<p>The Committee urges the Ministry of Finance to provide information on the unutilised ABFA for 2021.</p>
<p>11. Assessment of Capital Gains Tax (Refer to Pg. 93 of 2022 PIAC Semi-Annual Report)</p>				

Finding	Recommendation	Responsibility	Status	Comment
<p>Contrary to Section 6(e) of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act, 2011 (Act 815), Capital Gains Tax was not assessed and collected by the Ghana Revenue Authority in the sale of the 7 percent interest by Anadarko in the Jubilee and TEN Fields in 2021. In its written response to PIAC on the matter, the Ghana Revenue Authority referred the Committee to the Ministry of Finance indicating that the Ministry was exclusively in charge of the transaction.</p>	<p>The Ghana Revenue Authority and the Ministry of Finance should collaborate to ensure that Capital Gains Tax and other taxes arising from transactions in the sector are assessed and paid to the PHF.</p>	<p>GRA/MoF</p>	<p>Capital Gains Tax on the sale is yet to be assessed and collected by GRA.</p>	<p>In its written response to PIAC on the matter, the Ministry of Finance referred the Committee to the Ghana Revenue Authority for answers. The Ghana Revenue Authority in turn referred the Committee to the Ministry of Finance indicating that the Ministry was exclusively in charge of the transaction.</p>
<p>12.</p>	<p>ABFA Disbursement to GILF (Refer to Pg. 93 of 2022 PIAC Semi-Annual Report)</p>			

Finding	Recommendation	Responsibility	Status	Comment
<p>An amount of US\$2562 million was transferred to GIF in H1 2022. According to the Fund, the entire disbursement was used to support the Agenda 111 Project of the Government. This is the second time, since 2021, that GIF has received funds for the Agenda 111 Project. In 2021, an amount of US\$49,390,491.08 (GH¢290,377,059.18) was allocated to the fund. PIAC is yet to receive specific details of all disbursements.</p>	<p>PIAC recommends that Government should direct subsequent disbursements to GIF intended for Agenda 111, to the Ministry of Health to support the Project. Additionally, GIF should focus the utilisation of its share of ABFA on its core mandate of investing funds in commercial infrastructural projects, in accordance with the GIF Act, 2014 (Act 877) and policy guidelines of the Fund.</p>	<p>Parliament/MoF</p>	<p>GIF's entire 2022 ABFA allocation amounting to US\$73,683,164.66 was used to fund Government's Agenda 111 Project.</p>	<p>For the second year in succession, disbursement by the Ministry of Finance to GIF from the ABFA have solely been to fund Government's Agenda 111 Project instead of it being used to focus on commercial infrastructural projects, in accordance with the GIF Act, 2014 (Act 877) and policy guidelines of the Fund.</p>

Source: PIAC's Construct, 2022

CHAPTER 3

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE UPSTREAM PETROLEUM SECTOR

3.1 Work Obligations and Operations

International Oil Companies (IOCs) continued their project planning, execution, risk management, associated preparatory activities and drilling campaigns in 2022. The following developments took place in the sector.

3.1.1 Jubilee Field Operations (Drilling and Completion)

Tullow Ghana Limited (TGL) continued its drilling and completion campaign. The J58-WI (Water Injection) Well, completed its drilling operations on 24th January 2022 by the Maersk Venturer drillship. Completion operations continued, after the drilling phase till 12th February 2022.

Between 18th February, 2022 and 21st May, 2022, the drillship had completed drilling the top and lower sections of the J59-WI Well as well as the J60-P (Producer). A number of drilling and completion operations on the Jubilee field were carried out during the period under review. Seven (7) wells were drilled, and three (3) wells completed as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Jubilee Field Well Operations

Well Name	Well Type	Activity	Rig	Hole Section	Start Date	End Date
J58-WI	Water Injector	Drilling	Maersk Venturer	Full hole	28-12-2021	24-01-2022
J58-WI	Water Injector	Completion	Maersk Venturer	Full hole	24-01-2022	12-02-2022
J59-WI	Water Injector	Drilling	Maersk Venturer	Top hole	12-02-2022	18-02-2022
J60-P	Oil Producer	Drilling	Maersk Venturer	Full hole	18-02-2022	24-03-2022
J59-WI	Water Injector	Drilling	Maersk Venturer	Lower hole	24-03-2022	14-04-2022
J60-P	Oil Producer	Completion	Maersk Venturer	Full hole	14-04-2022	07-05-2022
J59-WI	Water Injector	Completion	Maersk Venturer	Full hole	07-05-2022	21-05-2022
J63-P	Oil Producer	Drilling	Maersk Venturer	Full hole	25-10-2022	28-11-2022
J62-WI	Water Injector	Drilling	Maersk Venturer	Top hole	28-11-2022	03-12-2022
J61-P	Oil Producer	Drilling	Maersk Venturer	Top hole	04-12-2022	31-12-2022

Source: PC Data, 2022

3.1.2 TEN Field Operations (Drilling and Completion)

The Maersk Venturer drillship commenced completion operations on the EN16-WI well on the 21st of May 2022 and ended on the 10th of June 2022. EN21-P top hole drilling operations commenced on 10th June 2022 and ended on the 17th of June 2022.

The drillship then moved to NT11-P and commenced top hole drilling operations on 17th June 2022, completing the operation on 22nd June 2022. The rig subsequently commenced drilling operations on NT10-P on 22nd June 2022 and ended on 21st July, 2022.

Shown in Table 3 is a summary of the drilling and completion well operations undertaken during the period.

Table 3: TEN Field Well Operations

Well Name	Well Type	Activity	Rig	Hole Section	Start Date	End Date
EN16-WI	Water Injector	Completion	Maersk Venturer	Full hole	21-05-2022	10-06-2022
EN21-P	Oil Producer	Drilling	Maersk Venturer	Top hole	10-06-2022	17-06-2022
NT11-P	Oil Producer	Drilling	Maersk Venturer	Top hole	17-06-2022	22-06-2022
NT10-P	Oil Producer	Drilling	Maersk Venturer	Full hole	22-06-2022	21-07-2022
EN21-P	Oil Producer	Drilling	Maersk Venturer	Lower hole	22-07-2022	25-08-2022
EN21-P	Oil Producer	Completion	Maersk Venturer	Full hole	25-08-2022	16-09-2022
NT11-P	Oil Producer	Drilling	Maersk Venturer	Lower hole	16-09-2022	22-10-2022

Source: PC Data, 2022

3.1.3 Offshore Cape Three Point (OCTP) Field Operations (Drilling and Completions)

No drilling and completion operations were carried out in the OCTP Fields for the period. Production on the Field is ongoing.

3.1.4 Deepwater Tano/Cape Three Points (DWT/CTP)

Aker Energy Ghana Limited (Aker) undertook a geotechnical survey in the block with the Fugro Scout vessel as part of its planned work programme.

Upon the expiry of the extended timeline for the submission of the Pecan Plan of Development in June 2022, Aker requested for and was granted further extension by the Ministry of Energy in September 2022 for the submission of a revised Plan of Development (PoD).

3.1.5 Saltpond Field

The PC held a kick-off meeting on 14th July 2022 for the relevant stakeholders at its premises to consider and discuss the course of the decommissioning. The meeting presented to stakeholders an overview of the decommissioning process. The decommissioning operations commenced in September 2022.

Currently the wells 10-A1 and 10-A2 have been successfully plugged and abandoned. The legs of Mr. Louie Production Platform are currently being cut to grant the Trident VIII rig access to the remaining wells 10-A3, 10-A4, 10-A5 and 10-A6. The LB Fugar Barge is currently on site to receive decommissioned equipment, scraps and cut legs of the production platform for onward transportation to shore for disposal.

The following actions represent the status of the Field as of December 2022:

- Decommissioning contract between GNPC and Hans & Co Oil and Gas Limited was signed on 12th January 2022.
- The Decommissioning Project obtained the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) permit from EPA.
- The following approvals and consents were obtained from Petroleum Commission:
 - Well Plugging and Abandonment strategy
 - Explosive permit
 - Vessel clearance permits for six (6) vessels
 - Safety Case
 - Emergency Response Plan
 - Stakeholders Engagement Plan
- The Trident VIII Jack-up rig to be used for the plugging and abandonment scope arrived in-country on 25th September 2022. The Jack-up rig was successfully integrated with the Platform and commenced the P&A scope.
- As of end of December 2022, two (2) out of the six (6) wells were successfully plugged and abandoned. The helideck inspection was performed by the Ghana Air Force. The Ghana Immigration Service, the Port Health Authority and Ghana Revenue Authority inspected the Trident VIII Jack Rig and cleared it for use.

3.1.6 Voltaian Basin Project (VBP)

The phase three (3) of the 2D seismic acquisition programme (infill campaign) which commenced in 2021 is in 2 sub-phases (Area A and Area B) and is currently ongoing. The objective of this survey is to delineate the extent of the leads identified

during the previous phases by acquiring a closer grid survey. The infill survey consists of 20 seismic lines (13 lines located in the northern sector and 7 lines in the southern sector).

A total of 1,655 line kilometres (lkm) of 2D seismic data is expected to be acquired at the end of the campaign. So far, seismic data acquisition in Area A of 1,252 lkm has been acquired and the data shipped to BGP-BAY Geophysical Services Limited's (BGP-BAY) processing centre in China for processing and currently at various stages of completion. The 2D seismic data acquisition was held up during the rainy season. However, acquisition of 402 lkm of seismic data in Area B is expected to commence in Quarter 1 (Q1) 2023.

Preliminary interpretation of already acquired data has been integrated and has so far identified over 14 structural and stratigraphic leads.

Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) activities form an integral part of the VBP operations. The HSE mandate is to ensure the good health, safety and security of personnel in a safe environment throughout the execution of the project. According to GNPC, the scope of work includes but not limited to holding Safety toolbox meetings every morning before daily activities commence, carrying out routine safety inspections in the cause of the project to ensure the smooth running of the project without recording lost time due to injury of personnel.

GNPC achieved a Lost Time Injury (LTI) free of 813,660 man-hours in 2022, bringing the total Voltaian Basin Projects (VBP) LTI free to 3,131,004 man-hours since inception.

Table 4 presents the summary of key seismic activities carried out by the close of 2022.

Table 4: Voltaian Basin Project Activities

Activity	Unit	Quantum	% of Contract Value	Remarks
Line Clearance	km	1245.00	75.21	
Survey	km	1283.00	74.50	
Recording	km	1268.65	76.66	
Processing	km	1268.65	76.66	
Permitting	km	1340.90	81.02	
Compensation	No. of Farmers	1137	96.08	Only in the North ²

Source: GNPC Data, 2022

3.2 Exploration Activities

Exploration activities continued across the various petroleum blocks in 2022. These included:

- a) **Deepwater Cape Three Points (GOIL Offshore):** Following the voluntary exit of ExxonMobil from the Deepwater Cape Three Points Contract Area in May 2021, the Minister for Energy in May 2022 assigned the 80 percent participating interest hitherto held by ExxonMobil to GOIL Offshore (now GOIL Upstream). The Company is currently exploring options for a strategic partner to operate the block.
- b) **Cape Three Points Block 4 (ENI):** Eni has submitted an appraisal program for the Akoma and Eban discoveries and awaiting approval from the PC. Eni continued its exploratory activity on Block 4 as part of its minimum work obligation in 2022. The Aprozuma-1X well which is the third exploration well drilled by Eni in fulfilment of its work obligations under the Petroleum Agreement was spudded on the 11th of August 2022 in a water depth of 605.5m and resulted in a discovery in the Albian and Cenomanian primary and secondary targets respectively. Operations on
- c) **South Deepwater Tano (AGM Petroleum):** Aprozuma-1X ended on 22nd September 2022. According to PC, though Aprozuma is a discovery, in the technical opinion of the operator, it is not sufficient to merit a standalone appraisal. AGM resumed work in April 2022 after a brief suspension in April 2020 and is currently seeking an extension to the Initial Exploration Period. The Nyankom Appraisal Programme is yet to be approved by the Commission.
- d) **Expanded Shallow Water Tano (Base Energy):** Following the exit of Erin Energy from the partnership, Base Energy was appointed Operator of the Contract Area. In August 2020, the Minister for Energy granted Base Energy a three-year extension to its Initial Exploration Period to allow it complete its minimum work obligation. Base Energy and GNPC Explorco are planning towards the acquisition of new 3D seismic data over the Block, and are in search of a farm-in partner.
- e) **Central Tano Block (Amni International Petroleum Development):** Amni, after initially planning to drill its obligatory

2 According to GNPC, areas covered in the North are Savannah Region - Central Gonja, North East Gonja and East Gonja. Northern Region - Zabzugu, Tatale-Sanguli, Mion, Nanton, Karaga, Tamale Central, Yendi Municipal, Savelugu, Gushegu, Sagnerigu, Nanumba North, Tamale Metro. The activities of the seismic acquisition took place in the North, hence the respective compensation payment in that part of the project area.

exploration well (Kusia-1X) in Q4 2022, has rescheduled to Q2 2023. The IOC submitted its 2022 Annual Work Programme and Budget, which indicated that the drilling of Kusia-1X will be subject to the availability of a suitable drilling rig. Amni is currently procuring goods and services for well planning and drilling.

- f) **Offshore South-West Tano (OSWT & EK Operating Company Ghana Limited (OPCO)):** In March 2022, GOSCO effected a change of its name to OSWT & EK Operating Company Ghana Limited (OPCO³) for ease of reference, which was brought to the attention of the Minister for Energy. OPCO has revised its timeline for the drilling of its obligatory exploration well, Mansonia-1X from Q4 2022 to Q2 2023.
- g) **Deepwater Cape Three Points West (Eco Atlantic Oil and Gas):** Eco Atlantic continued well planning and procurement of drilling-related goods and services and expects to drill its obligatory exploration well, Dawadawa-1X in Q2 2023, even though it had earlier scheduled Q4 2022.
- h) **East Cape Three Points (Medea Development):** Well planning and drilling-related procurement of goods and services is ongoing, with Medea revising the planned drilling of its obligatory exploration well to Q2 2023.

3.3 Petroleum Production, Gas Utilisation and Exports

A summary of the production volumes, gas utilisation and exports for each producing field is as follows:

3.3.1 Jubilee Field Production and Operations

3.3.1 Crude Oil and Gas production, Utilisation and Export Profile

Total reconciled oil and associated gas produced from January to December 2022 stood at 30,523,813.00 bbl and 68,481.76 MMSCF at average rates of 83,626.88 bbl/d and 187.62 MMSCF/D respectively. The highest monthly oil production was recorded in March 2022, at a volume of 2,864,216.00 bbl. The month of January recorded the highest monthly gas production of 6,290.92 MMSCF, with the highest gas export volume of 3,605.32 MMSCF in July.

The month of May 2022 recorded the least monthly oil production with a volume of 1,372,961.00 bbls of crude oil and a corresponding produced gas and exported gas volume of 2,668.77 MMSCF and 1,372.86 MMSCF respectively. Production halted from 30th April to 14th May 2022 to allow for the performance of major repair works and other maintenance activities as part of planned shutdown activities, and resumed on 15th May 2022.

On the Kwame Nkrumah (KNK) Floating Production Storage Offloading Vessel (FPSO), a volume of 11,405.24 MMSCF representing 17.00 percent of the total gas produced was flared. A total volume of 35,880.53 MMSCF representing 52.00 percent of gas produced was exported to Ghana National Gas Company (GNGC) at an average rate of 98.30 MMSCF/D, while 17,431.21 MMSCF representing 25.00 percent of total gas produced was injected for pressure support. For fuel, a total volume of 3,764.77 MMSCF, representing 5.00 percent of the total gas produced was used to power gas turbine generators.

3.3.2 TEN Field Production and Operations

3.3.2.1 Crude Oil and Gas production, Utilisation and Export Profile

The total reconciled oil and associated gas produced for the year were 8,612,822.00 bbls and

3 According to PC, OPCO is an SPV set up by the three (3) Contractor Parties in the OSWT and East Keta Contract Areas, to operate the two blocks. These Contractors are: Heritage E&P Ghana Ltd, Blue Star Exploration Ghana Ltd, and GNPC Explorco. These contractors own equal stakes in OPCO. By virtue of the 33.33% equity stake of GNPC Explorco in OPCO, OPCO is an associate of GNPC.

55,678.63 MMSCF at average rates of 23,596.77 bbls/d and 152.54 MMSCF/D respectively. The highest monthly oil production of 796,677.00 bbls was recorded in October. The month of May recorded both the highest monthly gas production and export volumes of 4,982.08 MMSCF and 2,200.92 MMSCF respectively.

The lowest monthly oil production of 654,716.00 bbls was recorded in August. The month of February recorded the lowest monthly gas production of 4,330.66 MMSCF, with the lowest gas export volume of 13.81 MMSCF in November.

The low production recorded in August was mainly due to flow assurance issues, pressure decline in the Enyenra reservoir, Process shutdown due to High-High (HH) crude/crude exchanger pressure from slugging, En05 and En10 shut-in due to no flow and slugging from Enyenra wells. The Ntomme reservoir was optimised by shutting in or cutting back on some wells to manage excess flaring. En10-P well was shut-in intermittently for pressure build-up.

Sixty-eight (68) percent of gas produced totaling 38,031.40 MMSCF was used for gas injection for pressure support in the TEN field. A volume of 10,331.04 MMSCF, representing 19 percent of the total gas produced was flared. A volume of 3,782.89 MMSCF of gas, representing seven (7) percent of the produced gas was exported to GNGC at an average rate of 10.36 MMSCF/D, while a volume of 3,533.25 MMSCF of the produced gas, constituting six (6) percent of total produced gas was used for fuel.

3.3.3 Sankofa Gye Nyame (SGN)/OCTP Field Operation and Production

A summary of production, utilisation, and export profile for the field is as follows:

3.3.3.1 Crude Oil and Gas Production, Utilisation and Export Profile

The total production for the year was 12,619,846.12 bbls of oil at an average production rate of 34,574.92 bbls/d. The total associated and non-associated gas produced were 58,246.78 MMSCF

and 71,147.88 MMSCF (totaling 129,394.66 MMSCF) at an average rate of 159.58 MMSCF/D and 194.93 MMSCF/D respectively.

The highest monthly oil produced was recorded in January 2022. A total volume of 1,178,853.79.00 bbls representing an average of 38,027.54 bbls/d was produced. The lowest monthly oil produced was recorded in February 2022. A total volume of 950,511.48 bbls, representing an average of 33,946.83 bbls/d, with corresponding produced gas and exported volume of 4,086.61 MMSCF and 4,839.35 MMSCF respectively, was recorded.

Low production levels obtained in February was attributed to planned shutdown activities carried out simultaneously on the FPSO and the ORF. Also, integrity tests were carried out on OP-8, OP-9, OP-10, SKE-1x and GI-2 after which water injection was halted to carry out maintenance activities on the Sulphate Removal Unit (SRU). Production levels increased in March 2022, however, there was a steady decline in production from April to November 2022 which was mainly attributed to facility equipment upsets.

Total gas flared for the period was 3,562.72 MMSCF, with a volume of 52,867.27MMCSF as injected gas, while a total of 67,896.49 MMSCF of gas was exported at an average rate of 186.02 MMSCF/D.

3.3.3.2 Onshore Receiving Facility (ORF)

The ORF located at Sanzule in the Western Region of Ghana receives gas export from the OCTP block. The total gas export from the Block for 2022 was 67,896.49 MMSCF at an average of 186.02 MMSCF/D. A total of 982.39 MMSCF of gas was used as fuel. The total gas vented was 17.85 MMSCF.

3.4 Developments in the Investment Climate

Tullow Ghana Limited, as part of its multi-year, multi-well drilling programme, continued investments upstream by implementing its long-term Business Plan to unlock the full potential from the Jubilee and TEN fields.

The GNPC invested about US\$27 million, representing 8.7 percent of its total expenditure for 2022 in exploration and development projects, including the Voltaian Basin Project and the GH-WB-01 block.

With respect to the proposed acquisition of stakes by GNPC in the Deepwater Tano Cape Three Points (DWT/CTP) and South Deepwater Tano (SDWT) Blocks operated by Aker Energy and AGM Petroleum Ghana, ERCE Limited completed the technical due diligence on the Blocks in May 2022. Based on the findings and recommendations from the ERCE Report, the Bank of America performed an economic valuation particularly, of the DWT/CTP Block. Since the valuation, there has been no update on the acquisition. Aker has been granted another extension until April 2023 to submit its PoD. Investments of US\$42,657,158 and US\$3,248,532 were made in the DWT/CTP and SDWT blocks respectively in 2022.

Similarly, the Ghana Negotiation Team (GNT) continued negotiations with the successful bidders (Eni Ltd. in partnership with Vitol Upstream Tano Ltd., CNOOC International Ltd., Resource Base International Ltd., KOKA Energy Company Ltd. and First E&P) from the first licensing round. However, no Petroleum Agreement was signed or ratified by Parliament during the period.

On the Minister for Energy's directive⁴ to unite the Afina (West Cape Three Points [WCTP] Block 2) discovery and the Sankofa Field, there was no conclusive agreement on this subject as at the end of December 2022.

According to Eni, the High Court of Ghana granted Springfield's application for interlocutory injunction on 15th July 2022, restraining GNPC and the Ministry of Energy from making further monthly payments due Eni and Vitol under their various agreements. Eni and Vitol continue to exercise their legal rights seeking to overturn the said Preservation Order, Varied Order and injunction Order of 15th July 2022. Eni and Vitol have also filed the necessary appeals against these orders, which are presently

pending. Eni reported that GNPC and the Attorney General have filed applications in the High Court seeking to set aside the injunction order of 15th July 2022. In a different vein, Springfield filed a motion for contempt on 11th October 2022. The parties are presently awaiting the hearing of this application.

3.5 Developments in Local Content and Local Participation

The Petroleum Commission (PC) continued to undertake activities in furtherance of its mandate under the Petroleum (Local Content and Local Participation) Regulations, 2013 (L.I. 2204). In this regard, the following were undertaken:

3.5.1 2022 Local Content Conference and Exhibition

The Commission organised the 8th Edition of the Annual Local Content Conference and Exhibition under the theme "Sustaining Local Content Development through Enhanced Exploration and Production Activities in the Era of Energy Transition". The Conference and Exhibition, held at the Best Western Atlantic Hotel, Takoradi from 22nd-24th November 2022, attracted over thousand (1000+) participants from local, regional, and international energy stakeholders, key government institutions, civil society organisations, trade associations, financial institutions, academia, and representatives from other countries including Trinidad & Tobago, South Africa, Guyana, Mozambique, Brazil, Angola, Nigeria, and Kenya. Resource persons shared their expertise and experiences on critical topics, such as, Enhancing E&P activities and developments of marginal fields to sustain local content development. Other topics include Preparation towards the Energy Transition and its implications for Local Content Development, Financing the Oil and Gas Value Chain to sustain Local Content Development, and the Prospects and Challenges of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) on Local Content Development in the Upstream Oil and Gas Industry.

4 The Minister anchored his directive requirements of the Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act, 2016 (Act 919) and L.I.2359 to ensure optimum exploitation and recovery of Ghana's petroleum reserves.

3.5.2 Limited amendment to the Petroleum (Local Content and Participation) Regulations, 2013, (L.I. 2204)

The Petroleum (Local Content and Local Participation) (Amendment) Regulations, 2021 (L.I. 2435) was passed by Parliament and came into force in February 2022. To ensure effective implementation of the amended regulations, the Commission has commenced the development of guidelines for 'Channel Partnerships' and 'Strategic Alliance.'

3.5.3 Research and Development Guidelines

The Commission organised stakeholder engagements for upstream petroleum companies to discuss the draft Guidelines for 'Channel Partnership' and 'Strategic Alliance' arrangements as well as the Model Agreements and the Permitting Regime for their implementation. Inputs made have been incorporated into the final documents for approval. Implementation of the document is expected to commence in Q2 2023.

Additionally, during the year under review, the Commission commenced the development of the Research and Development (R&D) Policy for the Upstream Petroleum Industry in Q3 2022. This policy is expected to provide the basis for the Research and Development provisions in the Petroleum (Local Content and Local Participation) Regulations, 2013 (L.I. 2204). It is expected to be completed by the end of Q4 2023.

3.5.4 Development of Strategic Documents

In order to accelerate local capacities along the value chain, the PC developed strategic documents for the following mid-technical services:

- Rope access
- Laboratory
- Diving and Hyperbaric
- Non-Destructive Testing (NDT) and
- High Voltage Cables

3.5.5 Minimum Local Content Requirements

The Commission finalised the development of minimum local content requirements for Vessels, Specialty Chemicals, and Aviation Services to optimise local content in procurement and tender processes and ensure continuous growth in local content development. Draft directives on these standard local content requirements were developed and expected to be issued to the industry by end of 2023.

3.5.6 Technology, Skills, and Know-how Transfer

During the period, the Commission updated the Technology Transfer monitoring system with technology transfer programmes submitted by Joint Venture Companies for performance assessment. Also, the Commission completed the draft Technology Transfer Policy and Model Agreement. These documents seek to provide clarity to stakeholders on the implementation of the technology transfer provisions in the Local Content Regulations. The Commission engaged four (4) companies on their Technology Transfer Plans and undertook inspections and monitoring exercises on 20 Joint Venture Companies (JVCs) in line with their respective Technology transfer programmes.

3.5.7 Value of Services

The total value of services awarded in 2021 amounted to US\$643,663,084.27. Out of the total value, US\$133,175,479.71 was awarded to Indigenous Ghanaian Companies, US\$444,222,781.73 was to Joint Venture Companies (JVs) and US\$66,264,822.83 to Foreign Companies.

At the end of 2022, the total value of services awarded was US\$548,971,986.00. US\$143,636,268.71 of the total value of contracts was awarded to Indigenous Ghanaian Companies, US\$322,792,650.66 was to Joint Venture Companies (JVs) and US\$82,543,066.63 to Foreign Companies.

The Commission ensured that local content was optimised in all petroleum activities. Figure 1 shows the total value of service as at 2021 and 2022.

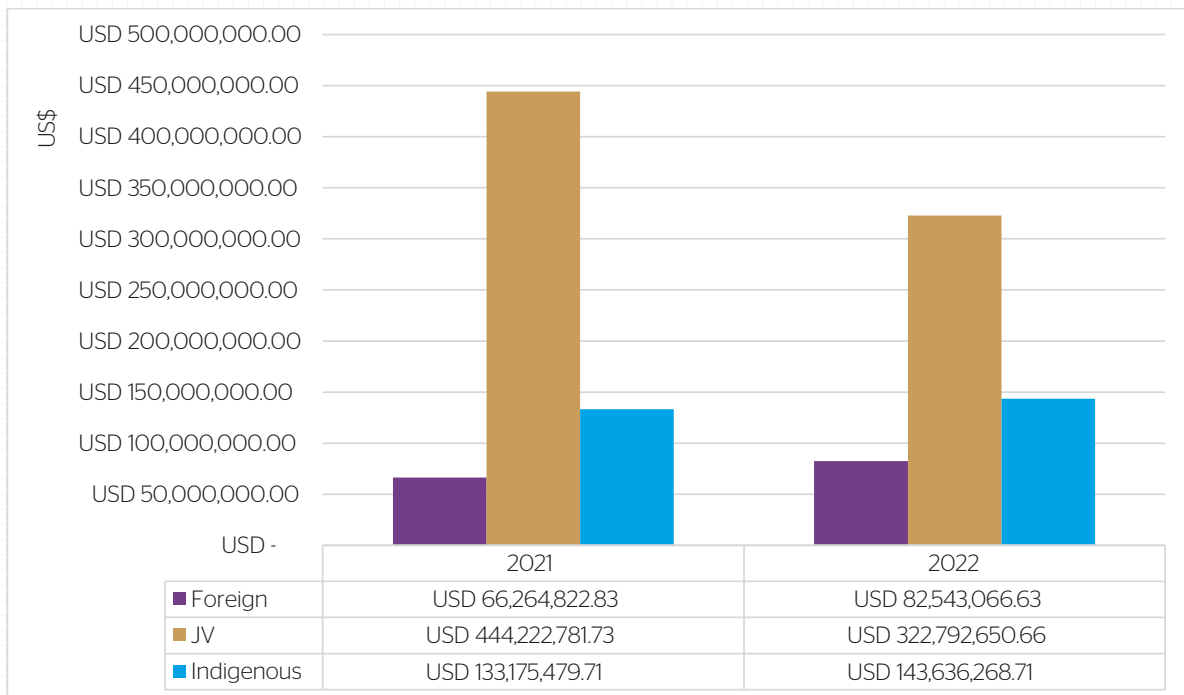


Figure 1: Value of Services - January to December 2022

Source: PC Data, 2022.

*Data collation for 2022 & 2023 is ongoing⁵

*Data is for IOCs and Service Companies

3.5.8 Local Content Fund

The Local Content Fund Operational Guidelines for the administration of the Fund is under review by the Local Content Committee (LCC) of the Petroleum Commission (PC).

The PC continued to implement the payment of one percent (1%) contract sum into the Local Content Fund, established under the Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act, 2016 (Act 919). According to the PC, the Local Content Fund Secretariat encountered several challenges, including non-compliance by contractors and subcontractors with the deduction of one percent contract sum, citing stabilisation clauses in their respective petroleum agreements.

Receivables based on approved contract sums by the PC, to the Local Content Fund amounted to US\$5.3 million as of December 2022. A total amount of US\$68,896.71 and GH¢5,879,214.79 was received during the period under review.

3.5.9 Accelerated Oil and Gas Capacity (AOGC) Activities

a. Technical Skills Development

As part of efforts to develop the competencies of Ghanaians in core technical skill areas in the upstream petroleum industry, the Petroleum Commission under the AOGC embarked on a training of some 150 Ghanaian youth at the Jubilee

5 According to Regulation 34(1) of L.I.2204, a contractor, subcontractor, licensee or other allied entity shall within forty-five days at the beginning of each year, submit to the Commission an annual Local Content Performance Report. As at the end of 2022, the Commission was still receiving Local Content Performance Reports for 2022.

Technical Training Centre (JTTC) at the Takoradi Technical University. Areas covered included:

- Mechanical Technician
- Instrumentation Technician
- Electrical Technician and
- Production Process Technician.

The trainees graduated in April 2022 after a 6-month training. Currently, the beneficiaries have been enrolled on a database by the Localisation Department of the Petroleum Commission for job opportunities in the oil and gas and other allied industries. The cost of training was fully borne by the Commission, and it included boarding and lodging, cost of training, certification as well as HSE training.

b. Ghana Welding Bureau

In 2022, the Commission under the AOGC's mandate of developing a Ghana-specific yet internationally recognised certification system, duly launched the Ghana Welding Bureau (GWB) as part of efforts at localising international training programmes. The Commission also renewed the GWB's membership with the International Institute of Welding (IIW).

It is the objective of the GWB that once fully operationalised, it would ensure that training programmes that hitherto were done abroad are conducted in Ghana and will empower Ghanaian training centres to issue international certifications locally.

c. Training of Instructors Abroad

In January 2022, nine (9) Ghanaian instructors selected from some technical institutes and technical universities were sponsored to Canada to study as master instructors in welding, pipefitting, and millwrights, at the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology, Edmonton, Canada. The full cost of the training was borne by the Commission. The instructors returned after the training and have resumed teaching.

3.5.10 Indigenous Employment Drive

a. Industry Human Resource Statistics

As at the end of 2022, a total of 3,516 persons were employed in the upstream oil and gas sector out of which 3,143 representing 89.39% were Ghanaians (see Table 5).

Table 5: Industry Human Resource Statistics

Year	Ghanaians	Expatriates
2022	3,143	373
2021	4,765	515
2020	3,211	500
2019	4,556	799
2018	2,219	553
2017	1,432	456
2016	11,320	863
2015	4,905	1,898

Source: PC Data, 2022

**The data should be treated as a stand-alone as it is possible a company may submit in year 1 and fail to submit in year 2.*

Table 5 represents the number of employees in the upstream sector of the Oil & Gas Industry broken down into Ghanaian and Expatriate employees as reported by the various companies for the respective years.

b. Localised Roles

Table 6 represents the number of expatriate jobs that Ghanaians have taken over in the upstream sector of the Oil & Gas Industry as reported by the various companies for the respective years. According to PC, 37 expatriate roles were taken over by Ghanaians in 2022.

Table 6: Localised Roles

Year	Number
2022	37
2021	41
2020	83
2019	86
2018	67
2017	32
2016	22

Source: PC Data, 2022

c. Ghana Upstream Internship Programme (GUSIP)

In 2022, 19 Ghanaians benefited from skills transfer under the Ghana Upstream Internship Programme (GUSIP), which is facilitated by the Petroleum Commission. Table 7 shows the total number of Ghanaians who benefited from skills transfer in the upstream sector of the Oil & Gas Industry facilitated by the Petroleum Commission through the GUSIP for the respective years.

Table 7: Ghanaian Skill Transfer under GUSIP

Year	Number Placed
2022	19
2021	18
2020	28
2019	78
2018	44
2017	11
Total	198

Source: PC Data, 2022

3.6 Developments in the Policy, Legal, and Regulatory Environment

This section provides an update on policy, legal and regulatory developments for the period under review.

3.6.1 Ghana Maritime Boundary (GMB) Concerns

The Ghana Maritime Boundary (GMB) team has met with their Togolese counterparts and has come to a tentative agreement with regards to the line dividing both countries and a report submitted to the Presidency.

With regards to the developments with Ivory Coast since the International Tribunal on the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) award, Ghana and Ivory Coast have been cooperating in implementation. During the period under review, both parties initiated exercises to raise awareness for fisherfolk to be able to identify where the boundary lines are.

3.6.2 PRMA Review and other Legislative Updates

Even though the Ministry of Finance had earlier projected a legislative review of the PRMA by end of 2021, the legislative proposals have not been passed into law as at the end of December 2022.

3.6.3 Update on Petroleum Agreements

No new Petroleum Agreement was signed or ratified by Parliament as at the end of December 2022. The total number of existing Petroleum Agreements remain at fourteen (see Appendix A).

3.7 Energy Transition Concerns⁶

In response to the global call to achieve net-zero carbon emissions by 2050, Ghana being party to key international environmental instruments, including the Paris Agreement, commenced a process in 2021 to align the country's domestic policies to her international obligations. By far,

⁶ Information on this sub-section is as at end of June 2022. The Committee will provide further updates in its 2023 Semi-annual Report.

the most instructive demonstration of Ghana's commitment to consider energy transition challenges is the setting up of a National Energy Transition Committee (NETC) in December 2021, chaired by a Deputy Minister for Energy, to carry out consultations for the drafting of the Energy Transition Framework. The NETC engaged diverse stakeholders in 2022 such as focal national institutions, civil society organisations (CSOs) and Think Tanks at various fora. Also, the NETC is in the process of engaging other relevant stakeholders, and it is expected that its report will form the basis of a comprehensive national blueprint on energy transition.

Following a directive by the Ministry of Energy in 2021 for the PC to review the current fiscal regime to mitigate the adverse effect of Energy Transition on the economy, the PC in 2022 drafted some proposals which are currently awaiting approval from its Board.

3.8 Natural Gas Developments and Market Information

This section discusses natural gas developments and market information.

3.8.1 Revenue from Cash Waterfall Mechanism / Energy Sector Debt Servicing

The Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC) received a total Cash Waterfall Mechanism (CWM) revenue of GH¢744,094,011.84 in 2022.

Although gas payments were to be made to the PHF, they were paid directly to the accounts of gas suppliers and service providers for the OCTP Partners such as West African Gas Pipeline Company (WAPCo) for transportation and West Coast for gas management services.

Revenue received by the Ghana National Gas Company (GNGC) from the Cash Waterfall Mechanism (CWM) for 2022 amounted to GH¢1,195,500,703.94. Out of this amount, GNGC received GH¢409,383,051.53 as cash, while the remaining amounts were paid on behalf of the Company to GNPC and PURC (see Chapter 10).

3.8.2 Natural Gas Regulatory Updates

In 2022, the Energy Commission, in line with its regulatory and management mandate under the Energy Commission Act, 1997 (Act 541), carried out the following activities:

- The Tema LNG Company Limited was registered with the Energy Commission in 2018 and was issued a construction permit that same year renewable every two years. The Energy Commission subsequently renewed the Company's construction permit in 2020 and 2022 to continue its construction activities. An operating license will be issued to the Company after the facility has been commissioned and a satisfactory report submitted.
- The construction of a 4.158Km 12-inch Natural gas pipeline from the VRA receiving facility at Kpone by AKSA Power plant was completed and commissioned for operation in February 2022.
- The Commission issued the following permits to Genser Energy Ghana Limited (an Independent Power Producer);
 - a) Construction permit for LNG cryogenic storage facility at Takoradi Harbour to facilitate the exportation of LNG.
 - b) Construction Permit for a natural gas Liquefaction facility at Prestea.
 - c) Construction Permit for a 24-inch 105km natural gas pipeline from Dawusasu (Gyegyetereso) to Kumasi (Ejisu) for the supply of natural gas to the Ameri Power Plant to be relocated to Kumasi.
- In coordinating the development and implementation of Control of Major Accident Hazard (COMAH) Regulations, the Commission, with assistance from the World Bank through Ghana Energy Sector Transformation Initiative Program (GESTIP), procured a consultant to develop the COMAH Regulations and Implementation

Guidelines. The Draft Regulations have been reviewed by stakeholders pending further review by the Technical Committee of the Commission.

- Inspection and monitoring visits were carried out on a number of natural gas facilities to ensure compliance with construction and operational procedures as enshrined in the law and codes.
- The Commission approved the Natural Gas Distribution Code which is to ensure that every natural gas distribution entity provides fair, transparent, safe, reliable and efficient operations of the distribution system for the provision of non-discriminatory services to customers in designated areas.

3.9 Ministry of Finance's Repayment of the US\$50 Million Advance to GNPC

The Ministry of Finance and GNPC have agreed for the amount of US\$50 million to be written off from the books of the Corporation. According to the Ministry of Finance, it had not retained GNPC's flows since the passing of the Earmarked Funds Capping and Realignment Act, 2017 (Act 947), which empowered the Minister for Finance to cap all earmarked funds at 25 percent. The Ministry has explained that this was done to offset the loan from GNPC in 2013.

CHAPTER 4

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION AND SALES

4.1 Crude Oil Production

Crude oil in Ghana is currently produced from three fields, namely Jubilee, TEN, and the Sankofa Gye-Nyame (SGN). First oil from the Jubilee Field was achieved in December 2010 while TEN and SGN came on stream in August 2016 and May 2017 respectively.

For the year 2022, a total of 51,756,481.12 barrels (bbls) were obtained from the three producing fields, lower than the 2021 figure of 55,050,391 bbls by about six (6) percent. The 2022 actual output represents 87 percent of the 2022 Benchmark crude oil output of 59.51 million barrels. The relatively lower production volume in 2022 was due to reduced production on the TEN and SGN fields.

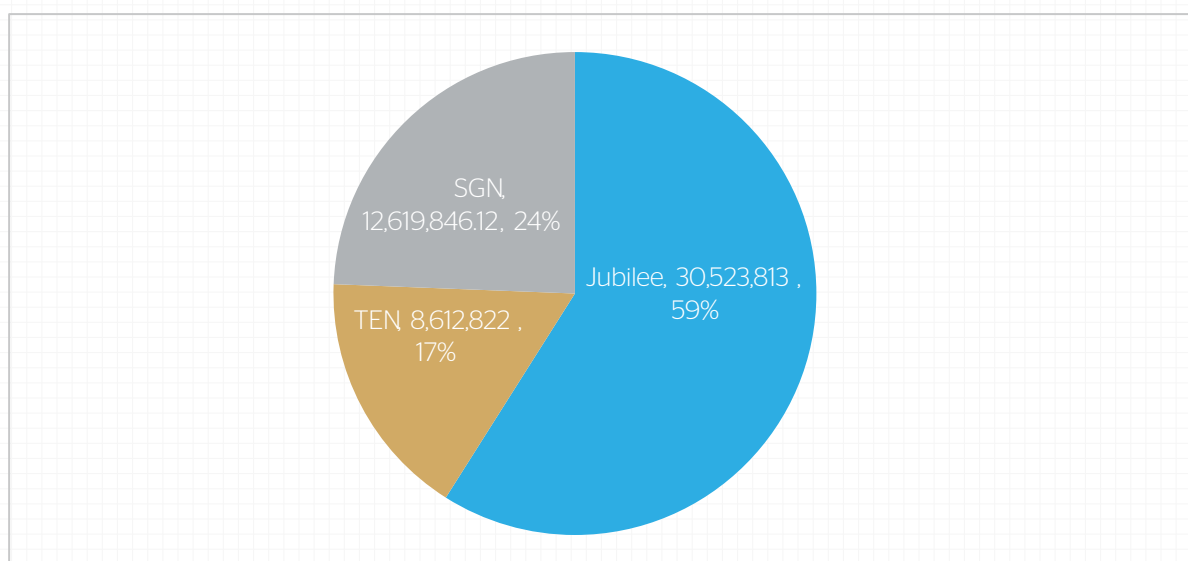


Figure 2: Composition of 2022 Crude Oil Output

Source: PIAC's Construct (Based on PC's Data), 2022.

As shown in Figure 2, the Jubilee Field contributed about 60 percent of the total output with production on the Jubilee field increasing by 11.7 percent from the 2021 output of 27,335,481 bbls to 30,523,813 bbls in 2022. The increased production was due to the successful drilling and completion campaign of three wells. The TEN Field's production declined by 28 percent from 11,978,064 bbls in 2021 to 8,612,822 bbls in 2022 due to technical challenges on the Enyenra reservoir. The SGN Field recorded a reduced output of 12,619,846.12 bbls in 2022 compared to 15,736,846.10 bbls in 2021, a reduction of 19.8 percent. Figure 3 illustrates monthly production across the three producing fields.

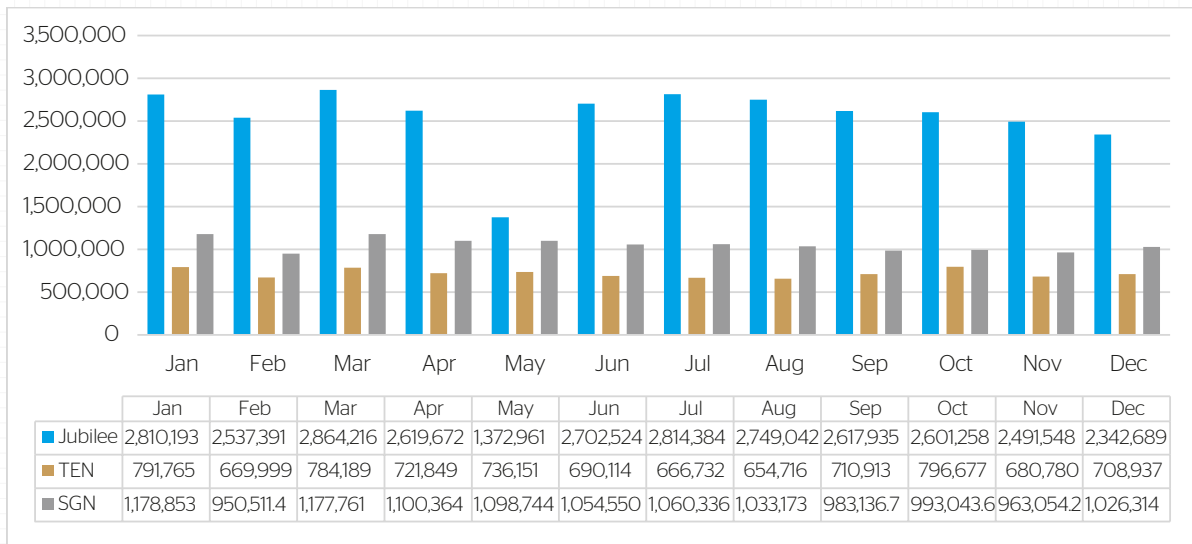


Figure 3: Monthly Breakdown of 2022 Crude Oil Production (Million Barrels)

Source: PIAC's Construct (Based on GNPC and PC Data), 2022.

The highest monthly production volume on the Jubilee Field was recorded in March and the lowest in December. The daily average barrels of oil produced during the period stood at 83,626.88 bbls. Production rates were undulating during the year under review but reduced in May 2022 due to planned shutdown activities carried out on the facility from 30th April to 14th May 2022. The TEN Field provided gas export of 2,397.90 MMSCF under the substitution agreement during the period.

The average barrels of oil produced on the TEN Field in 2022 stood at 23,596.77 bbls per day. The highest oil production was recorded in October and the lowest output in August. The lowest production recorded was mainly due to flow assurance issues, pressure decline in the Enyenra reservoir, Process shutdown due to High-High (HH) crude/crude exchanger pressure from slugging, En05 and En10 wells shut in due to no flow and slugging from Enyenra wells. The Ntomme reservoir was optimised by shutting-in

or cutting back on some wells to manage excess flaring. The En10-P well was shut-in intermittently for pressure build-up.

An average output of 34,574.92 barrels of oil per day (bopd) was produced in 2022 on the SGN Field. The highest monthly production was recorded in January with the lowest monthly production occurring in February. The lowest production level was attributed to planned shutdown activities carried out simultaneously on the FPSO and the ORF. Also, integrity tests were carried out on OP-8, OP-9, OP-10, SKE-1x and GI-2 wells after which water injection was halted to carry out maintenance activities on the Sulphate Removal Unit (SRU). Production levels increased in March 2022, however, a steady decline in production from April to November 2022 was mainly attributed to facility equipment upsets.

The cumulative oil production from 2010 to 2022 now stands at 560,194,571 bbls, as shown in Figure 4.

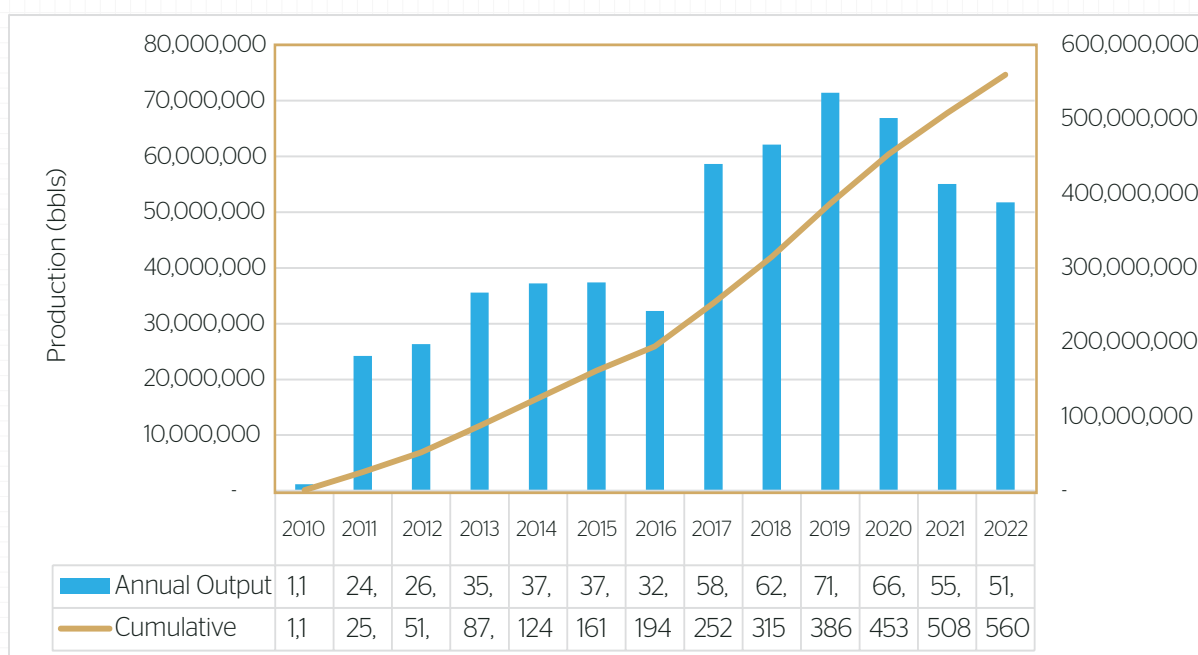


Figure 4: Annual and Cumulative Crude Oil Production (2010 - 2022)

Source: PIAC's construct, 2022 (based on GNPC and PC Data 2022).

The 2022 production figure represents the third consecutive year of reduction in annual production volumes since 2010. In 2019, Ghana witnessed its peak of crude oil production since inception, recording a volume of 71,439,585 barrels. This declined to 66,926,806 barrels in 2020, representing 6.32 percent. Crude oil production further declined to 55,050,391 barrels in 2021, and then to 51,756,481 barrels in 2022, representing 17.75 percent and 5.98 percent respectively.

4.2 Gas Production

For the period under review, a total of 253,555.05 MMSCF of raw gas (Associated Gas [AG] and Non-

Associated Gas [NAG]) was produced in 2022 from the three Fields compared to the 2021 volume of 256,262.04 MMSCF of raw gas produced. This represents a gas production decrease of 7.7 percent relative to that of 2021.

The SGN Field, relatively gas-concentrated, produced the highest volume of combined AG and NAG of 129,394.66 MMSCF while the Jubilee and TEN Fields produced 68,481.76 MMSCF and 55,678.63 MMSCF respectively (see Figure 5).

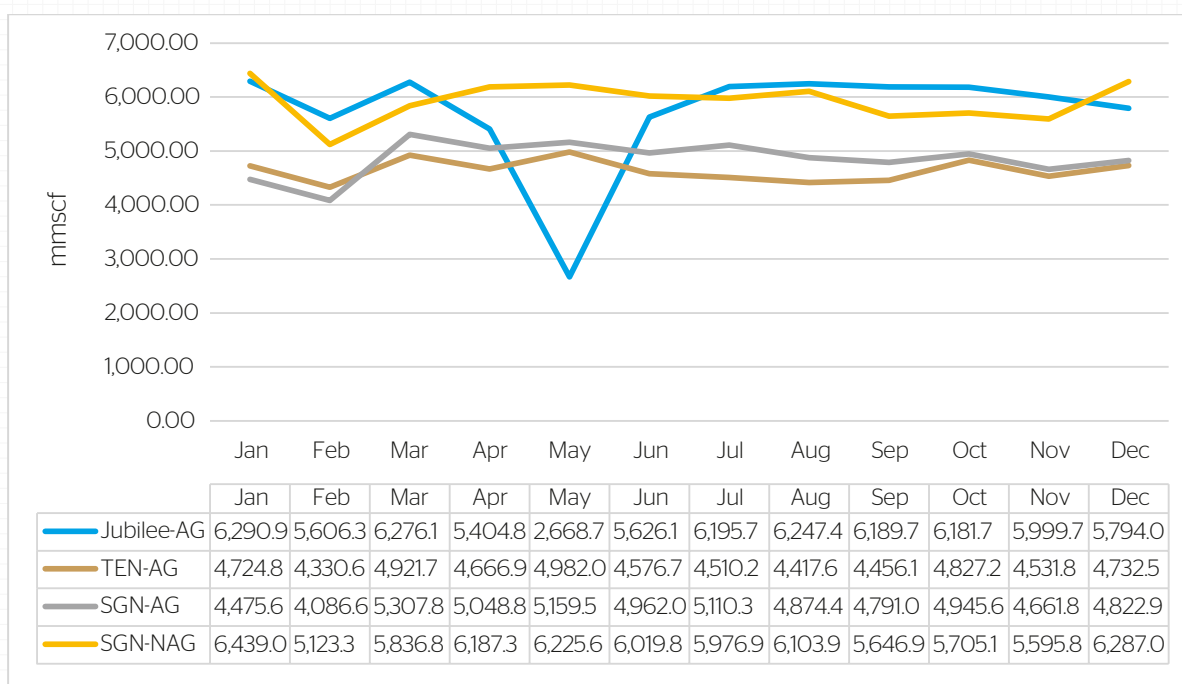


Figure 5: Associated and Non-Associated Gas Production (MMSCF)

Source: PIAC Construct, based on PC & GNPC Data, 2022.

Jubilee gas production decreased by 2.9 percent from 70,527.21 MMSCF in 2021 to 68,481.76 MMSCF in 2022. Gas production on the TEN Field also declined by 13.2 percent from 64,129.87 MMSCF in 2021 to 55,678.63 MMSCF in 2022. The production of gas from the SGN field recorded an increase of 6.4 percent from 121,604.96 MMSCF in 2021 to 129,394.66 MMSCF in 2022. Table 8 shows the annual gas production statistics since commercial gas production began in 2014.

Table 8: Annual Gas Production (2014-2022)

Year	Jubilee	TEN	SGN	NAG	TOTAL (AG)	TOTAL (AG/NAG)
	AG	AG	AG			
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
TOTAL	489,478.92	299,693.48	197,493.26	252,633.04	986,665.66	1,239,298.70

Source: GNPC & PIAC Reports, 2022

4.3 Gas Export

A volume of 35,880.53 MMSCF (52.4 percent) of raw gas produced was exported from the Jubilee Field to the Ghana National Gas Company (GNGC) as shown in Table 9. The gas exported in 2022, was approximately 15.8 percent more than the volume of 30,997.95 MMSCF recorded in 2021. The month of January recorded the highest monthly gas production of 6,290.92 MMSCF, with the highest gas export volume of 3,605.32 MMSCF in July.

Table 9: Breakdown of Gas Production from the Jubilee Field, 2022

Month	Total Gas Produced (AG)	Export (MMSCF)	Injection (MMSCF)	Fuel (MMSCF)	Flared (MMSCF)
Jan	6,290.92	3,019.95	1,895.33	358.51	1,017.13
Feb	5,606.36	2,906.96	1,438.89	307.31	953.19
Mar	6,276.19	2,836.14	2,058.67	352.13	1,029.25
Apr	5,404.86	3,033.64	1,280.12	333.67	757.43
May	2,668.77	1,372.86	550.86	139.00	606.05
Jun	5,626.18	3,007.48	1,259.73	304.75	1,054.22
Jul	6,195.78	3,605.32	1,270.62	355.72	964.12
Aug	6,247.45	3,031.82	1,888.01	367.93	959.69
Sep	6,189.75	3,287.37	1,573.48	349.65	979.25
Oct	6,181.78	3,457.40	1,393.08	333.56	997.74
Nov	5,999.72	3,276.26	1,461.12	289.21	973.13
Dec	5,794.00	3,045.33	1,361.30	273.33	1,114.04
TOTAL	68,481.76	35,880.53	17,431.21	3,764.77	11,405.24
% of Total Gas Produced		52.39%	25.45%	5.50%	16.65%

Source: PIAC's Construct based on GNPC Data, 2022

For the TEN Field, about 6.8 percent of the gas produced (3,782.89 MMSCF) was exported to the GNGC in 2022 as shown in Table 10. This represented a 37 percent increase in the volumes exported, as compared to 2021 (2,761.35 MMSCF). The month of May recorded both the highest monthly gas production and export volumes of 4,982.08 MMSCF and 2,200.92 MMSCF respectively.

Table 10: Breakdown of Gas Production from the TEN Field, 2022

Month	Total Gas Produced (AG)	Export (MMSCF)	Injection (MMSCF)	Fuel (MMSCF)	Flared (MMSCF)
Jan	4,724.80	245.44	3,515.50	309.26	654.59
Feb	4,330.66	87.65	3,399.79	273.72	569.50
Mar	4,921.73	68.47	3,780.28	305.64	767.34

Month	Total Gas Produced (AG)	Export (MMSCF)	Injection (MMSCF)	Fuel (MMSCF)	Flared (MMSCF)
Apr	4,666.92	240.29	3,295.19	295.42	836.02
May	4,982.08	2,200.92	1,593.25	297.60	890.30
Jun	4,576.77	351.38	3,064.00	292.28	869.10
Jul	4,510.24	68.44	3,237.37	305.78	898.65
Aug	4,417.60	54.75	3,127.88	300.00	934.97
Sep	4,456.19	16.31	3,343.22	286.57	810.09
Oct	4,827.26	76.94	3,557.37	294.82	898.13
Nov	4,531.82	13.81	3,288.98	279.04	949.98
Dec	4,732.56	358.49	2,828.57	293.12	1,252.37
TOTAL	55,678.63	3,782.89	38,031.40	3,533.25	10,331.04
% of Total Gas Produced		6.79%	68.31%	6.35%	18.55%

Source: GNPC FY 2022 Data

A volume of 67,896.49 MMSCF (52.5%) of the total raw gas produced on the SGN Field, was exported to the Onshore Receiving Facility (ORF) in 2022 as shown in Table 11, which represents a 4.2 percent increase over the 2021 volume of 65,141.28 MMSCF. The highest production of NAG (6,439.00 MMSCF) was recorded in January while that of AG (5,307.86 MMSCF) was recorded in March.

Table 11: Breakdown of Gas Production from the SGN Field, 2022

Month	AG Production (MMSCF)	NAG Production (MMSCF)	Gas Export (MMSCF)	Injection (MMSCF)	Fuel (MMSCF)	Flared (MMSCF)
Jan	4,475.64	6,439.00	6,061.45	3,642.33	321.7	804.59
Feb	4,086.61	5,123.30	4,839.35	3,561.34	268.72	473.97
Mar	5,307.86	5,836.82	5,567.41	4,667.65	350.89	475.01
Apr	5,048.86	6,187.36	5,893.24	4,503.84	337.86	414.76
May	5,159.56	6,225.61	5,926.00	4,883.66	354.57	130.58
Jun	4,962.09	6,019.84	5,734.72	4,767.89	343.83	51.97
Jul	5,110.31	5,976.99	5,693.42	4,928.36	358.05	23.85
Aug	4,874.42	6,103.95	5,813.32	4,680.44	357.79	42.34
Sep	4,791.01	5,646.96	5,379.92	4,592.25	345.79	39.27
Oct	4,945.66	5,705.18	5,355.76	4,737.78	356.71	115.23
Nov	4,661.81	5,595.80	5,335.56	4,324.96	340.1	179.63
Dec	4,822.95	6,287.07	6,296.34	3,576.77	332.33	811.52
TOTAL	58,246.78	71,147.88	67,896.49	52,867.27	4,068.34	3,562.72

Source: GNPC and PC, FY 2022 Data

A volume of 39,663.42 MMSCF of total raw gas produced was exported to the GNGC from the Jubilee and TEN Fields during the period under review. A volume of 67,896.49 MMSCF of raw gas was exported from the SGN Field to the Onshore Receiving Facility (ORF). Table 12 presents details of gas exports to the GNGC and the ORF.

Table 12: Gas Exports to GNGC & ORF, 2022

Month	Jubilee	TEN	Total (GNGC)	SGN (ORF)
Jan	3,019.95	245.44	3,265.39	6,061.45
Feb	2,906.96	87.65	2,994.61	4,839.35
Mar	2,836.14	68.47	2,904.61	5,567.41
Apr	3,033.64	240.29	3,273.93	5,893.24
May	1,372.86	2,200.92	3,573.78	5,926.00
Jun	3,007.48	351.38	3,358.86	5,734.72
Jul	3,605.32	68.44	3,673.76	5,693.42
Aug	3,031.82	54.75	3,086.57	5,813.32
Sep	3,287.37	16.31	3,303.68	5,379.92
Oct	3,457.40	76.94	3,534.34	5,355.76
Nov	3,276.26	13.81	3,290.07	5,335.56
Dec	3,045.33	358.49	3,403.82	6,296.34
TOTAL	35,880.53	3,782.89	39,663.42	67,896.49
% of Total Produced Gas	52%	7%	32%	52.47%

Source: GNPC and PC Data, 2022

4.4 Production and Development Costs

Cost of production on the three producing fields is broadly classified under Development (capital) and Production (operating) costs. Details of the production and development costs on the three fields are shown in Appendix B.

A total amount of US\$1.52 billion was incurred on the three producing fields in 2022. This was made up of Production Costs of US\$597.86 million and Development Cost of US\$919.51 million. GNPC's share of the total costs stood at US\$120.63 million. This was made up of production and developments costs of US\$79.81 million and US\$40.82 million respectively. Table 13 presents the Fields' costs and GNPC's share of the costs.

Table 13: Production and Development Costs for Jubilee, TEN and SGN - 2022

Field	Production Costs (US\$' 000)	Development Cost (US\$' 000)	Total Cost (US\$' 000)	GNPC Share-Production (US\$' 000)	GNPC Share-Development (US\$' 000)	GNPC-Total Cost (US\$' 000)
Jubilee	260,426	379,987	640,413	26,043	13,835	39,878
TEN	137,170	401,659	538,829	13,717	20,083	33,800
SGN	200,259	138,083	338,342	40,052	6,904	46,956
Total	597,855	919,729	1,517,584	79,812	40,822	120,634

Source: PIAC Construct based on GNPC Data, 2022

4.5 Crude Oil Liftings

Lifting by Partners on each producing field was carried out in accordance with their respective Petroleum Agreements, Crude Oil Lifting Agreements (COLAs) and agreed annual lifting schedules.

4.5.1 Jubilee Field

A total of 32 liftings, (30,445,289 bbls), were made by the Jubilee Partners in 2022, representing an increase from the 29 liftings (27,613,382 bbls) recorded in 2021. Figure 6 presents liftings by each of the Joint Venture (JV) Partners in accordance with the West Cape Three Points (WCTP) Petroleum Agreement.

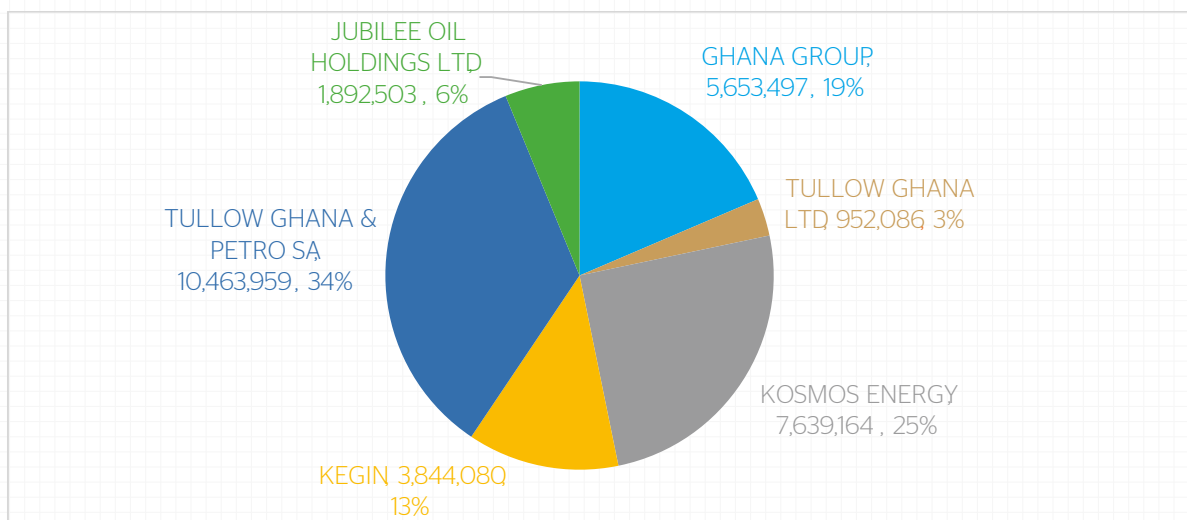


Figure 6: Liftings by the Jubilee Field JV Partners

Source: PIAC's Construct using PC Data, 2022

As shown in Table 14, the Ghana Group, represented by GNPC, lifted six (6) parcels totaling 5,653,497 bbls, representing 18.6 percent of total liftings. This represents an increase of 18 percent from the 4,789,064 bbls lifted in 2021.

Table 14: Lifting Schedules of the Jubilee Field, 2022

LIFTING PARTY	NO. OF LIFTINGS	VOLUME OF LIFTING	PERCENTAGE SHARE
GHANA GROUP	6	5,653,497	18.57%
TULLOW GHANA LIMITED	1	952,086	3.13%
KOSMOS ENERGY	8	7,639,164	25.09%
KEGIN*	4	3,844,080	12.63%
TULLOW GHANA & PETRO SA	11	10,463,959	34.37%
JUBILEE OIL HOLDINGS LTD.	2	1,892,503	6.22%
TOTAL	32	30,445,289	100.00%

Source: PC Data, 2022, *Kosmos Energy Ghana Investments

4.5.2 Tweneboah-Enyennra-Ntomme (TEN) Field

The TEN Partners lifted a total of 8,736,805 bbls from 9 liftings, as compared with 11,706,740 bbls from 12 liftings in 2021, a decrease of 25.4 percent. Figure 7 presents the share of liftings by the TEN Partners.

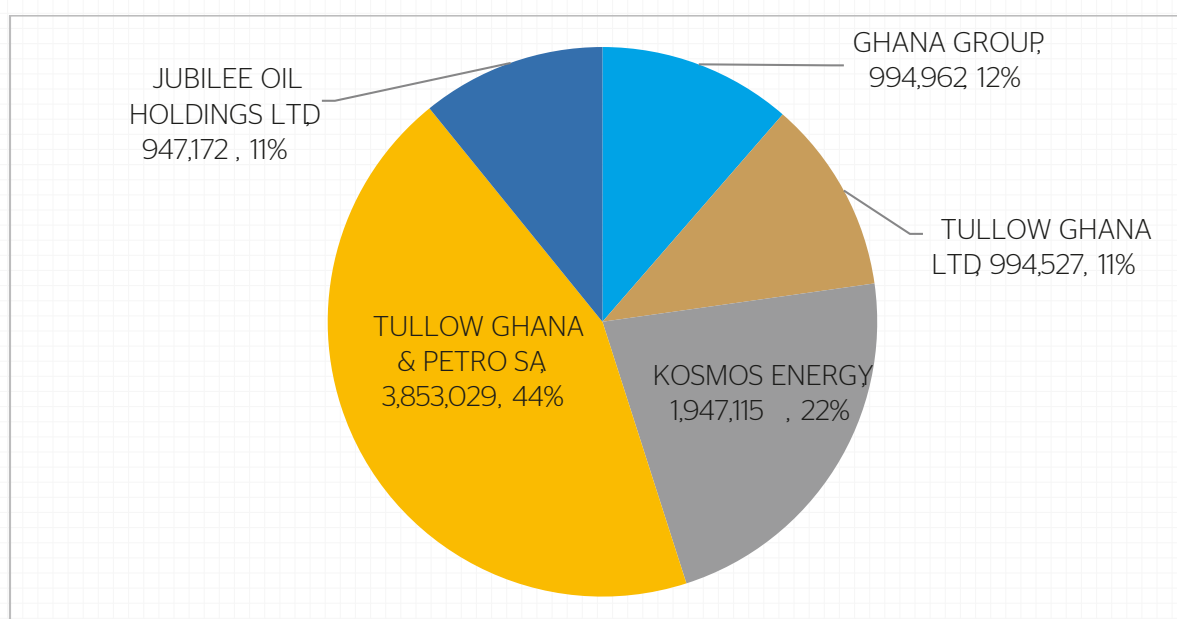


Figure 7: Liftings by the TEN Field JV Partners

Source: PIAC's Construct using PC Data, 2022

As depicted in Table 15, GNPC lifted one (1) parcel on behalf of the Ghana Group in 2022, amounting to 994,962 barrels, as compared to three (3) parcels lifted in 2021, constituting a volume of 2,887,021 barrels.

Table 15: Lifting Schedules of the TEN Field, 2022

LIFTING PARTY	NO. OF LIFTINGS	VOLUME OF LIFTING	PERCENTAGE SHARE
GHANA GROUP	1	994,962	11.39%
TULLOW GHANA LTD	1	994,527	11.38%
KOSMOS ENERGY	2	1,947,115	22.29%
TULLOW GHANA & PETRO SA	4	3,853,029	44.10%
JUBILEE OIL HOLDINGS LTD.	1	947,172	10.84%
TOTAL	9	8,736,805	100.00%

Source: PC, FY 2022 Data

4.5.3 Sankofa Gye-Nyame (SGN) Field

Crude oil lifted from the SGN Field in 2022 was 13,055,294 bbls in 14 parcels compared with 16,095,726 bbls from 17 parcels in 2021. The Ghana Group's share makes up 21.1 percent of the total liftings as shown in Figure 8.

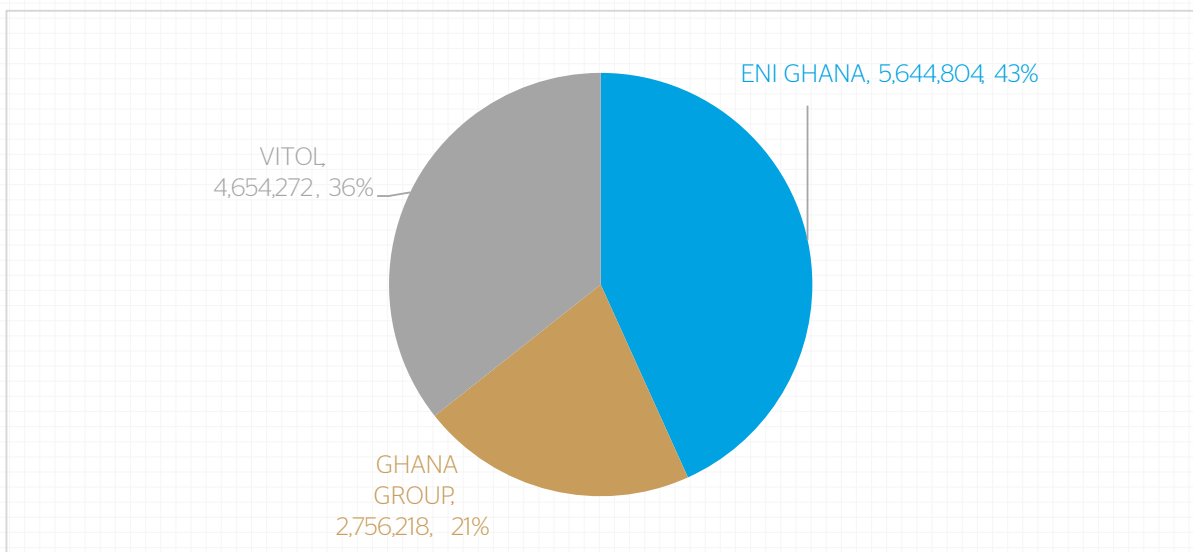


Figure 8: Liftings by the SGN Field JV Partners

Source: PIAC's Construct using PC Data, 2022

In 2022, the Ghana Group recorded three (3) liftings totaling 2,756,218 bbls compared with two (2) liftings in 2021. Table 16 presents the lifting schedules of the SGN Field.

Table 16: Lifting Schedules of the SGN Field, 2022

LIFTING PARTY	NUMBER OF LIFTINGS	VOLUME OF LIFTING	PERCENTAGE SHARE
ENI GHANA	6	5,644,804	43.24%
GHANA GROUP	3	2,756,218	21.11%
VITOL	5	4,654,272	35.65%
TOTAL	14	13,055,294	100.00%

Source: PC Data, 2022

4.6 Crude Oil Pricing

The average achieved price by GNPC on behalf of the Ghana Group for all three (3) producing fields, increased from US\$69.180/bbl in 2021 to US\$105.746/bbl in 2022. The TEN Field average achieved price was the highest at US\$109.922/bbl for one (1) lifting while Jubilee and SGN average achieved prices were US\$ 101.201/bbl and US\$ 104.114/bbl respectively.

The Jubilee Field's average achieved price was higher than the average Dated BRENT by US\$1.363/bbl for the same lifting dates during the period while that of TEN was higher than the average Dated BRENT by US\$2.000/bbl. For the SGN field, the average achieved price was lower than the average Dated BRENT by US\$1.397/bbl. Table 17 shows the average achieved prices and average Dated BRENT prices for Ghana Group's liftings.

Table 17: Comparison of Achieved Prices for Jubilee, TEN, SGN and Dated BRENT, 2022

Lifting Date	Jubilee		TEN			SGN		
	Unit Price	Dated BRENT	Lifting Date	Unit Price	Dated BRENT	Lifting Date	Unit Price	Dated BRENT
1-Feb	97.007	95.319	20-Jul	111.92	109.922	6-Mar	120.410	118.810
26-Mar	115.19	112.675				26-Apr	102.789	104.389
12-Jun	126.337	123.702				7-Oct	89.142	93.332
4-Aug	102.236	99.994						
27-Sep	87.41	87.300						
17-Dec	79.028	80.041						
Average Price	101.201	99.839		111.922	109.922		104.114	105.510

Source: GNPC, FY 2022 Data

Comparing Ghana Group's achieved prices to those of the Jubilee and TEN partners⁷, the Group's average achieved price of US\$106.56/bbl on the two Fields was relatively higher than Tullow's average price of US\$102.50/bbl, and also higher than Kosmos' average price of US\$100.06/bbl. On the SGN Field, Ghana

⁷ Both Tullow and Kosmos Energy are partners on the Jubilee and TEN Fields, whilst ENI is a partner on the SGN Field. The comparison is to give a broad overview of the average achieved price of partners in all fields of operation.

Group's achieved price of US\$104.11/bbl was relatively higher than Eni's average price of US\$100.29/bbl. Figure 9 depicts a comparison of the average achieved prices for the partners.

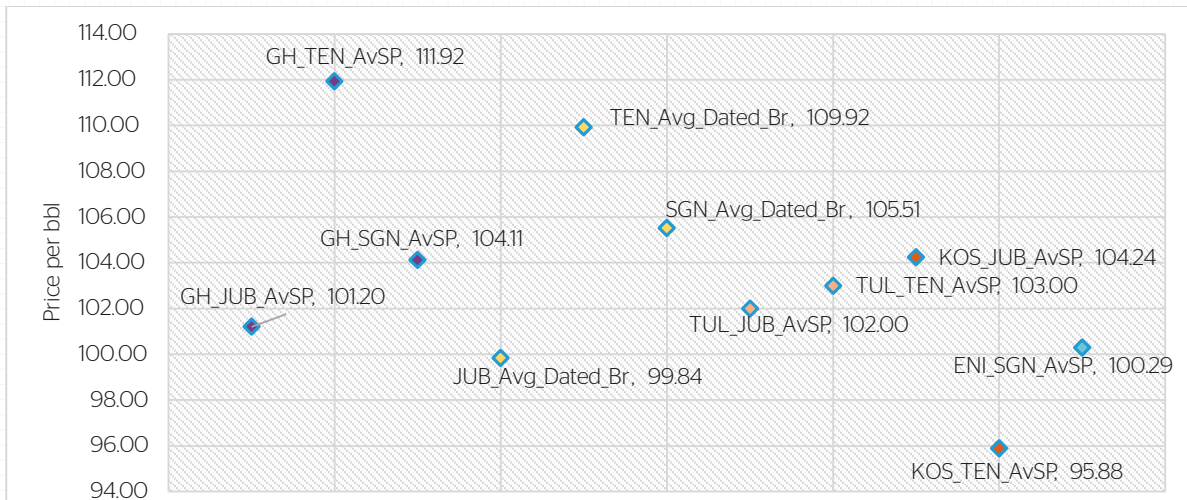


Figure 9: Comparison of Crude Prices Realised by Jubilee, TEN and SGN Partners, 2022

Source: PIAC's Construct, *AvSP= Average Selling Price

The Ghana Group's average achieved price of US\$109.922/bbl for all fields was above government's revised 2022 benchmark price of US\$94.80/bbl (see Table 18). This represents a positive variance of US\$15.122/bbl.

Table 18: Comparison of Ghana's Achieved Prices and Government Benchmark

Year	Government Benchmark Price	Ghana Group Average Achieved Price
2018	56.85	67.66
2019	66.76	65.08
2020	39.10	42.49
2021	54.75	63.61
2022	94.80	109.92
AVERAGE	62.45	69.75

Source: PIAC Construct based on Budget Statements and GNPC Data, 2022

Finding

- Crude oil production has been declining for three consecutive years. A volume of 71,439,585 barrels was produced in 2019, but declined to 66,926,806 barrels in 2020, representing 6.32 percent. It further declined to 55,050,391 barrels in 2021 (17.75%) and then to 51,756,481 barrels in 2022 (5.98%). The average decline over the three-year period stood at 10 percent.

CHAPTER 5

REVENUE COLLECTION AND MANAGEMENT

The Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA) is required under Section 3 of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act, 2011 (Act 815) to assess, collect, and account for petroleum revenue due Ghana derived from defined sources. These revenues are paid directly into the Petroleum Holding Fund (PHF) by the 15th day of the ensuing month by the entities obliged to make the payment.

For 2022, a total of US\$1,428,760,076.93 accrued to the PHF from Royalties, Carried and Participating Interest (CAPI), Corporate Income Taxes (CIT), Surface Rentals, and income earned on the PHF, compared to US\$783,325,849.87 in 2021. This represents 82.4 percent increase from the 2021 figure.

The increased revenues can be attributed to favourable international crude oil prices which were higher than estimated prices. The average achieved price by GNPC on behalf of the Ghana Group for the three producing fields increased by 52.9 percent from US\$69.180/bbl in 2021 to US\$105.746/bbl in 2022. Despite the decline in production volumes, petroleum revenues increased in 2022 by 82.4 percent.

5.1 Receipts from Crude Liftings for Ghana Group

Receipts from crude oil liftings amounted to US\$1,036,800,383.96 in 2022 as compared to US\$578,613,886.90 in 2021, representing an increase of 79.2 percent. Table 19 presents Field-by-Field receipts by the Ghana Group and other revenue sources.

Table 19: Ghana's Petroleum Receipts, 2022

	Jubilee	TEN	SGN	Total
CAPI	409,422,833.99	135,001,742.30	189,420,946.98	733,845,523.27
CIT	-	-	-	388,889,564.00
Royalty	157,971,049.50	47,369,032.39	97,614,778.80	302,954,860.69
PHF Income	-	-	-	2,382,369.82
Surface Rental	-	-	-	687,759.16
TOTAL	567,393,883.49	182,370,774.69	287,035,725.78	1,428,760,076.93

Source: PIAC's Construct using BoG, MoF and GRA Data, 2022

5.1.1 Receipts from Jubilee Field Crude Liftings

Six (6) liftings (64th - 69th) were made from the Jubilee Field in 2022, yielding US\$567,393,883.49 in receipts, whereas five liftings recorded in 2021 yielded US\$310,863,857.82. Table 20 shows the revenue derived from the 2022 liftings comprising both Carried and Participating Interest and Royalties due the State. Receipts for the period include the 63rd parcel of crude oil lifted on the 8th December, 2021 which was realised in January 2022 and excludes the 69th lifting on 17th December, 2022 whose revenues will be realised in January 2023.

Table 20: Ghana Group Crude Oil Lifting and Revenue from Jubilee, 2022

Lifting Date	Lifting No	Parcel Qty (bbls)	Unit Price (US\$)	Marketing Cost/ Pricing Option Fee (US\$)	Revenue (US\$)*
8-Dec-21	63	948,033	74.189	75,842.64	70,409,462.88
1-Feb-22	64	953,343	97.007	76,267.44	92,557,211.84
26-Mar-22	65	903,844	115.19	72,307.52	104,186,097.88
12-Jun-22	66	947,925	126.337	75,834.00	119,833,834.73
4-Aug-22	67	952,341	102.236	76,187.28	97,439,721.76
27-Sep-22	68	948,309	87.41	75,864.72	82,967,554.41
TOTAL		5,653,795			567,393,883.49

Source: GNPC and BoG, FY 2022 Data; *Revenue includes pricing option fees

The JOHL, a subsidiary of GNPC, made two (2) liftings during the year under review yielding a total of US\$185,567,320.93 on the Jubilee Field. See details in Table 21.

Table 21: JOHL Crude Oil Liftings and Revenues from Jubilee, 2022

Lifting Date	Lifting No	Parcel Qty (bbls)	Unit Price (US\$)	Pricing Option Fee/ Pre-Payment/ Port Charges (US\$)	Revenue (US\$)*
26-Apr-22	1	944,164	107.137	(405,990.52)	100,748,907.95
11-Nov-22	2	948,339	91.14	(1,613,203.48)	84,818,412.98
TOTAL		1,892,503			185,567,320.93

Source: GNPC, FY 2022 Data; *Revenue includes pricing option fees

5.1.2 Receipts from TEN Field Crude Liftings for Ghana Group

One (1) lifting (21st) was made in 2022. Total receipts from liftings in 2022 yielded an amount of US\$182,370,774.69 whereas receipts for 2021 yielded US\$128,723,696.70 from three (3) liftings. Receipts for the period include the 20th Lifting from the field on 15th December, 2021 whose revenue was realised in January 2022. See details in Table 22.

Table 22: Ghana Group Crude Oil Lifting and Revenue from TEN, 2022

Lifting Date	Lifting No	Parcel Qty	Unit Price (US\$)	Marketing Cost/ Pricing Option Fee (US\$)	Revenue (US\$)*
15-Dec-21	20	994,951	71.373	-	71,012,637.72
20-Jul-22	21	994,962	111.922	-	111,358,136.96
TOTAL		1,989,913		-	182,370,774.69

Source: GNPC and BoG, FY 2022 Data; *Revenue includes pricing option fees

The JOHL made one (1) lifting yielding an amount of US\$87,084,888.02 on the TEN Field. See details in Table 23.

Table 23: JOHL Crude Oil Liftings and Revenues from TEN, 2022

Lifting Date	Lifting No	Parcel Qty (bbls)	Unit Price (US\$)	Pricing Option Fee (US\$)	Revenue (US\$)*
5-Nov-22	1	947,172	91.862	75,773.76	87,084,888.02
TOTAL		947,172			87,084,888.02

Source: GNPC Data, 2022; *Revenue includes pricing option fees

5.1.3 Receipts from Sankofa Gye-Nyame (SGN) Field Crude Liftings

There were three (3) liftings on the SGN field in 2022 with total revenues amounting to US\$287,035,725.78 as compared to two (2) liftings in 2021 yielding US\$139,026,332.28 in revenues. This represents a 106.5 percent increase over 2021 receipts. Find details in Table 24.

Table 24: Ghana Group Crude Oil Lifting and Revenue from SGN, 2022

Lifting Date	Lifting No	Parcel Qty (bbls)	Unit Price (US\$)	Marketing Cost/ Pricing Option Fee (US\$)	Revenue (US\$)
6-Mar-22	9	903,486	120.41	45,174.30	108,833,923.56
26-Apr-22	10	949,200	102.789	47,460.00	97,614,778.80
7-Oct-22	11	903,523	89.142	45,176.15	80,587,023.42
TOTAL		2,756,209			287,035,725.78

Source: GNPC and BoG, FY 2022 Data

5.1.4 JOHL Crude Oil Lifting Receipts

For the year 2022, a total amount of US\$272,652,208.95 was made from JOHL's liftings in the Jubilee and TEN fields. (See Table 25). However, the revenue from these liftings were not part of receipts into the PHF for 2022.

Table 25: Lifting Receipts from the JOHL in 2022

Date	Jubilee	TEN	TOTAL
26-Apr-22	100,748,907.95	-	100,748,907.95
5-Nov-22	-	87,084,888.02	87,084,888.02
11-Nov-22	84,818,412.98	-	84,818,412.98
TOTAL	185,567,320.93	87,084,888.02	272,652,208.95

Source: PIAC's Construct using GNPC Data, 2022

5.2 Analysis of Petroleum Receipts

Carried and Participating Interest (CAPI) continues to contribute the highest percentage of total revenues followed by Corporate Income Taxes, Royalties, PHF Income, and Surface Rentals, as shown in Figure 10.

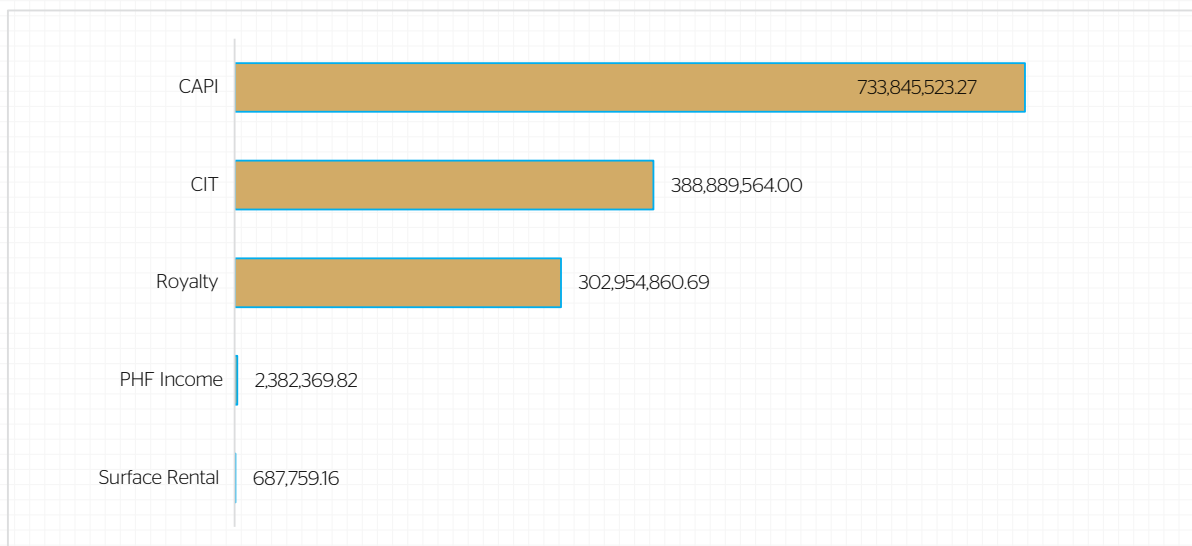


Figure 10: Petroleum Revenue Streams, US\$M

Source: PIAC's Construct based on GRA and BoG Data, 2021

5.2.1 Carried and Participating (Additional) Interest (CAPI)

Carried and Participating Interest are two (2) forms of state participation that effectively capture its fair share of economic rents from petroleum projects regardless of whether there is initial commitment of funds by the State or not. The revenue derived from CAPI constituted 51.4 percent (US\$733,845,523.27) of total revenues accruing from the three (3) Fields as compared to US\$392,930,250.44 in 2021. This represents 86.8 percent increase in CAPI over that of 2021.

The CAPI generated from the Jubilee Field stood at US\$409,422,833.99, whilst that of TEN and SGN amounted to US\$135,001,742.30 and US\$189,420,946.98 respectively, as shown in Figure 11.

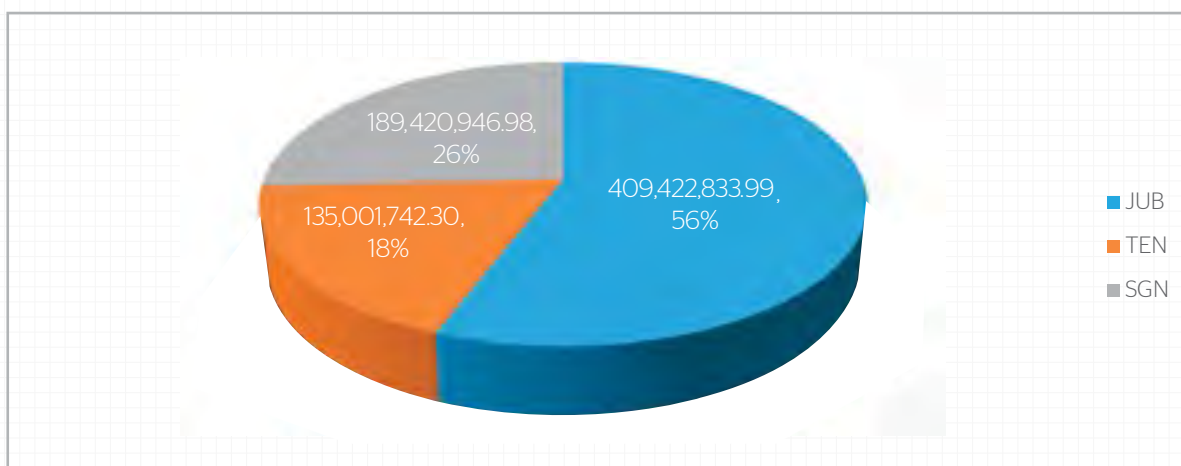


Figure 11: Breakdown of CAPI Contribution per Field to Total Revenue-2022

Source: PIAC's Construct based on GRA and MoF Data, 2022

5.2.2 Royalties

Royalties are early and dependable sources of revenues for the State as it is a charge on gross production. Total revenue from Royalties for the three (3) Fields was US\$302,954,860.69 in 2022 compared to US\$185,683,636.46 in 2021, representing 63.2 percent increase. Royalty from the Jubilee Field contributed 52 percent of the total Royalties for the period, followed by SGN (32%) and TEN (16%), as shown in Figure 12.

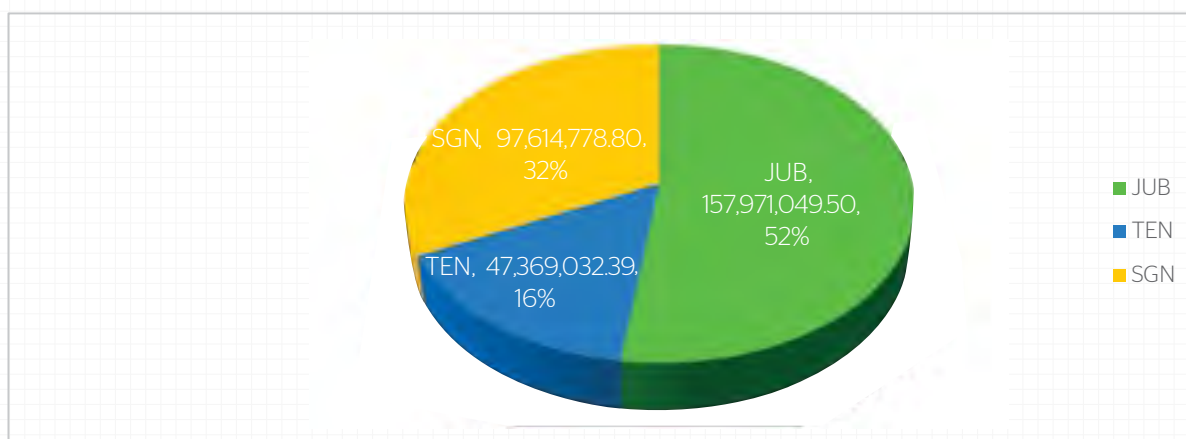


Figure 12: Breakdown of Royalty Contribution to Total Revenue, 2022

Source: PIAC's Construct based on GRA and MoF Data, 2022

5.2.3 Corporate Income Tax (CIT)

CIT is currently charged at a rate of 35 percent on profits of the IOCs. The total CIT received from the three (3) fields in 2022 stood at US\$388,889,564.00, representing 90.8 percent increase from that of 2021 (US\$203,854,804.35). CIT constituted the second highest among the petroleum revenue streams in 2022.

5.2.4 Surface Rentals

Surface Rental payments received in 2022 totaled US\$687,759.16 compared with US\$826,815.52 for 2021, indicating a 16.8 percent decrease. According to the GRA, this amount received is attributable to nine (9) out of the current fourteen (14) companies with respect to the oil Blocks under their operation. As at the end of December 2022, Surface Rental Arrears had amounted to US\$2,774,066.79, up from US\$2,579,170.21 as at the end of 2021, representing a 7.6 percent increase. Out of the Surface Rental Arrears, an amount of US\$1,803,124.41, representing 65 percent of the total arrears, relates to four (4) contractors whose Petroleum Agreements were terminated by the Minister for Energy in 2021. Details of the Surface Rental Payments and Arrears as at the end of 2022 are shown in Appendix C.

5.2.5 PHF Income

Interest on the Petroleum Holding Fund yielded US\$2,382,369.82 in 2022 as against US\$30,343.09 in 2021. This represents a significant increase in the interest income on the PHF (7,751%). The significant increase was as a result of higher overnight rate on cash holdings from 0.05 percent at start of 2022 to 4.30 percent at end of the year.

5.2.6 Gas Revenue

Apart from 2015⁸, there has been no payment into the PHF with respect to gas revenues from raw gas supplied by GNPC. A total of 31,623.54 MMSCF of raw gas worth US\$211,505,426.70, was delivered to Ghana National Gas Company (GNGC) during the period under review. Table 26 presents the monthly invoiced amounts.

Table 26: Invoiced Amounts from the Jubilee & TEN Fields, 2022

Date	Export Volume (MMSCF/d)	Invoiced Amount (US\$)
Jan	2,653.697	18,245,546.80
Feb	2,414.706	16,602,359.40
Mar	2,330.832	16,025,682.03
Apr	2,700.141	18,564,873.45
May	2,909.327	20,003,135.98
Jun	2,749.087	18,901,402.65
Jul	3,007.645	20,679,123.35
Aug	2,363.139	16,247,809.46
Sep	2,574.792	16,249,944.88
Oct	2,759.54	17,415,920.54
Nov	2,546.796	16,073,257.42
Dec	2,613.838	16,496,370.74
TOTAL	31,623.54	211,505,426.70

Source: GNPC Data, 2022

8 An amount of US\$553,815.32 was paid into the PHF as receipts from raw gas exports in 2015 (PIAC 2015 Annual Report).

According to GNPC, total outstanding receivables from GNGC with respect to raw gas supplied amounted to US\$605,691,381.47⁹ as at the end of December 2022. These represent revenues from gas sales that ought to be paid into the PHF (see Table 27).

Table 27: Total Receipts & Outstanding Receivables from GNGC as at December 31, 2022

Items	Amount (US\$)
Outstanding Balance b/f as of 2021	610,816,022.13
Total Invoice Amount (Jub/TEN, OCTP) from Jan - Dec	211,505,426.70
	822,321,448.83
Total Receipts:	
CWM/NGC (Credit Notes Issued to GNGC over the period) from Jan - Dec	(216,630,067.36)
Total Outstanding Receivables	605,691,381.47

Source: GNPC Data, 2022

5.2.6.1 Make-Up Gas

Make-Up Gas¹⁰ (MUG) for the three-year period 2018 to 2020 amounted to 35,650.45 MMSCF. Out of the amount, 180.10 and 5,431.47 MMSCF were recovered in 2021 and 2022 respectively, leaving a balance of 30,038.88 MMSCF to be recovered in subsequent years. According to GNPC, in 2021, due to relatively lower offtake volumes, the Annual Contract Quantity ¹¹(ACQ) was exhausted on 30th December 2021, therefore, only 180.10 MMSCF was recovered on 31st December 2021. However, in 2022, due to increased offtake volumes, the ACQ was achieved by 4th December, leaving about 27 days of MUG recovery which amounted to 5,451.37 MMSCF for the year.

Per the Gas Sales Agreement (GSA), the MUG for each year can be recovered within five years following the year that it was incurred, on First-In First-Out (FIFO) basis. Thus, the total MUG taken of 5,631.47 is matched against MUG of 2018, leaving a balance of 837.57 MMSCF of 2018 to be recovered by the end of 2023 (see Table 28).

9 GNGC however reported US\$560,400,710.88 as amount owed GNPC as at end of December 2022. There is the need for both institutions to reconcile the outstanding amount.

10 Make-Up Gas means the volume of gas, if any, by which the quantity of Base-load Gas delivered to and accepted by Purchaser during a Contract Year for such Contract Year, falls short of the Annual Base-load Quantity. Make-up or recoupment provisions allow the buyer to take, without payment, a quantity of gas valued at the amount of the deficiency payments paid in previous periods.

11 According to GNPC, Make-up gas can only be recovered in the year when there is no take-or-pay and the Annual Contract Quantity (ACQ) is achieved before end of the year.

Table 28: Analysis of Make-Up Gas for the Period 2018 to 2022

Year		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Make-up Gas (MMSCF)	A	6,449.14	26,460.15	2,741.16	-	-	35,650.45
MUG Recovered							
2021		180.10	-	-	-	-	-
2022		5,431.47	-	-	-	-	-
Total MUG Recovered	B	5,611.57	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding MUG	A-B	837.57	26,460.15	2,741.16	-	-	-
To be Recovered by Year		2023	2024	2025	-	-	30,038.88

Source: GNPC Data, 2022

The total invoiced amount for gas taken from the SGN Field in 2022 amounted to US\$456,673,908.92. An annual reconciliation adjustment for the 2021 delivery year as per the Gas Sales Agreement (GSA) resulted in a credit of US\$1,585,904.27 to GNPC in January 2022. This brings down the total gas invoice amount to US\$455,088,004.65. Table 29 presents details of the Gas Invoiced amounts and reconciliation.

Table 29: Gas Invoiced Amounts for 2022 and Reconciliation

	Total Gas Invoice (US\$)	Invoice Amount-Gas Taken (US\$)	Invoice Amount-Take or Pay (US\$)	Invoice Amount-Condensates (US\$)	Invoice Amount-Priority Deficiency Payment (US\$)	Credit amount Repayment to government (US\$)
Jan- Dec 2022	455,088,004.65	456,673,908.92	-	-	-	(1,585,904.27)
Total	455,088,004.65	456,673,908.92	-	-	-	(1,585,904.27)

Source: ENI Data, 2022

5.3 Cumulative Petroleum Revenues (2011-2022)

From 2011 to date, total petroleum revenue has amounted to US\$8.79 billion. The year 2022 has recorded the highest realised petroleum revenues into the PHF, with 2016 recording the lowest revenues. Figure 13 shows the annual realised revenues from 2011 - 2022.

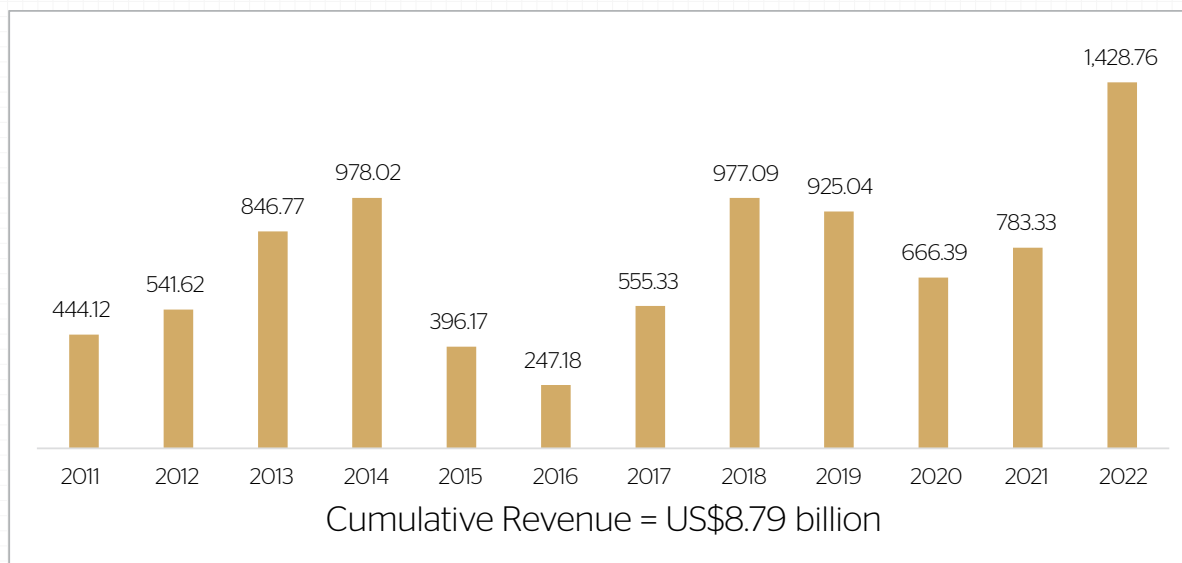


Figure 13: Annual Petroleum Receipts: 2011 to 2022 (US\$M)

Source: PIAC's Construct, 2022

Findings

1. Total petroleum revenue in 2022 is the highest for a single year since inception of petroleum production in Ghana with a figure of US\$1.43 billion.
2. Surface Rental Arrears continue to rise. It increased from US\$2.58 million in 2021 to US\$2.77 million in 2022, 65 percent (US\$1.80 million) of which is owed by four (4) contractors whose Petroleum Agreements were terminated in 2021. Efforts made by the Ghana Revenue Authority to retrieve the arrears are yet to yield the desired results.

CHAPTER 6

ALLOCATION OF PETROLEUM REVENUES

Act 815 as amended establishes the Petroleum Holding Fund (PHF) as a public fund both to receive and disburse petroleum revenue to which the State is entitled. The Act provides that transfers from the PHF are to be effected in the following order of priority:

- a national oil company, commercial representative of the interests of the State,
- to the consolidated fund in support of the national budget,
- to the Ghana Petroleum Funds for savings and investments,
- for exceptional deductions in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Disbursements from the PHF are represented in Figure 14.

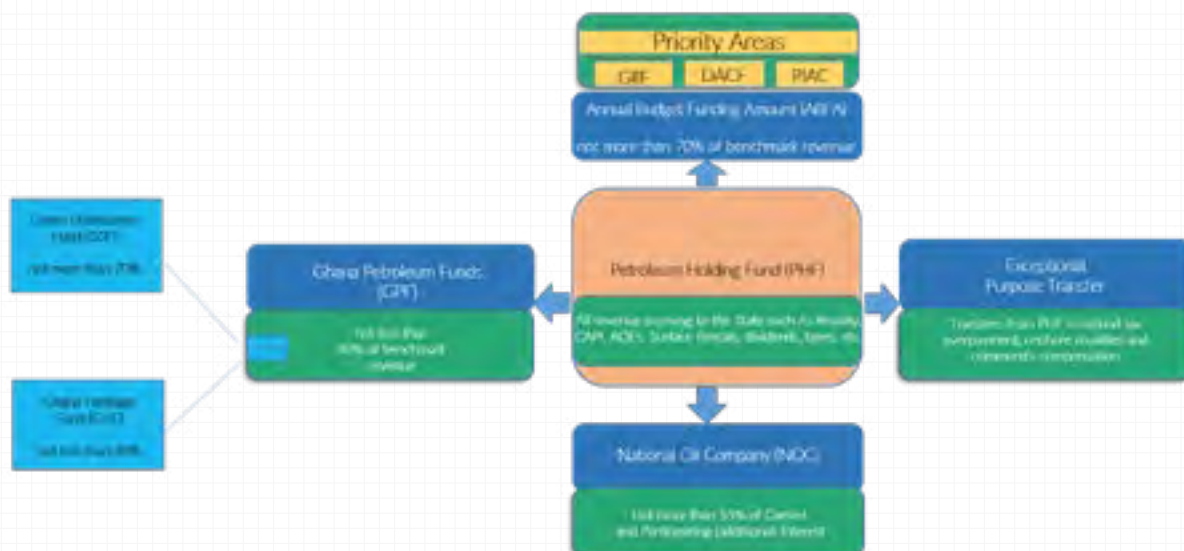


Figure 14: Distribution of Petroleum Revenue from the Petroleum Holding Fund

Source: PIAC Construct, December 2022

6.1 Allocation of Budgeted Petroleum Revenue

The Government, in the 2022 Mid-year Fiscal Policy Review Statement, revised the budgeted petroleum revenue for the year from US\$1,006.14 million stated in the 2022 Budget Statement to US\$1,521.62 million, representing a 51.23 percent upward adjustment. The allocation to the National Oil Company, Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC), became US\$403.22 million for its levels A and B expenditures with the remaining US\$1,118.40 as Benchmark Revenue, in accordance with the Act. This represents an increase of 64.68 percent.

Revised budgeted Annual Budget Funding Amount was US\$782.88 million with the GPFs projected at US\$335.52, an increase of 64.68 percent.

6.2 Actual Petroleum Receipts

Total actual petroleum receipts for the year 2022 amounted to US\$1,428,760,076.93 representing an increase of 42 percent over the projected revenue for the year, and 82.38 percent higher than the receipts for 2021 of US\$783,325,849.86. The total receipts for each year from 2011 to 2022 are presented in Figure 15.

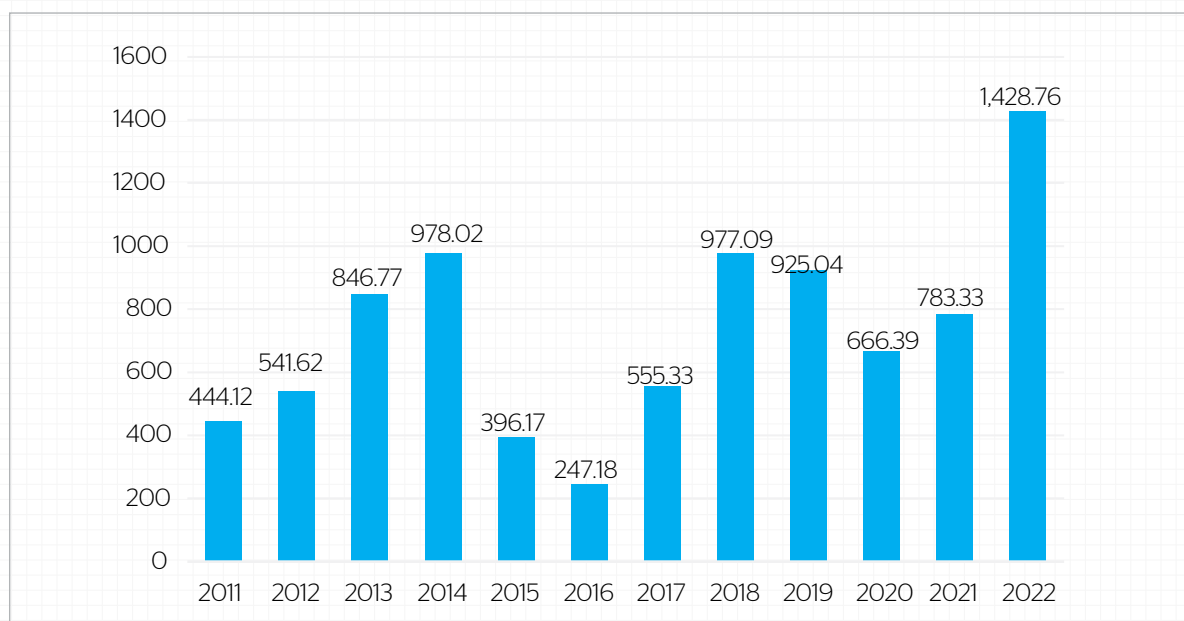


Figure 15: Annual Petroleum Receipts since 2011 (US\$M)

Source: PIAC Construct based on BoG data

Since 2011, the year 2022 has been the best with annual receipt of US\$1.43 billion, followed by 2014 with US\$978.02 million and 2018 with US\$977.09 million. The year 2016 remains the lowest year with US\$247.18 million.

The significant rise in revenue in 2022 was mainly due to the sharp increase in the price of crude oil on the world market as a result of the Russia-Ukraine war.

At the close of the year 2021, there was undistributed petroleum receipts of US\$15,113,467.00 brought forward to 2022, thereby bringing the total amount available for distribution from the PHF to US\$1,443,709,456.24.

6.3 Distribution of Revenue from the Petroleum Holding Fund

Total distribution from the PHF for 2022 amounted to US\$1,443,577,519.06. This represents 94.87 percent of the revised projected distribution for 2022 and 76.13 increase over the distribution for 2021.

Quarterly distribution of petroleum revenue from the PHF as stipulated by the Act is presented in Table 30.

Table 30: Quarterly Distribution of Petroleum Revenues from the PHF in US\$

	GNPC	ABFA	GSF	GHF	Total
Q1	64,877,744.42	64,167,165.76	19,250,149.72	8,250,064.17	156,545,124.07
Q2	108,965,868.86	118,853,512.50	253,770,791.87	108,758,910.79	590,349,084.02
Q3	112,739,214.42	195,720,000.00	89,772,077.16	38,473,747.36	436,705,038.94
Q4	49,167,356.69	147,567,640.74	44,270,292.22	18,972,982.38	259,978,272.03
Total	335,750,184.39	526,308,319.00	407,063,310.97	174,455,704.70	1,443,577,519.06

Source: Bank of Ghana, 2022 Semi-Annual Reports

6.3.1 Allocation to the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation

An amount of US\$335,750,184.39 was disbursed to the national oil company, the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC) for the year 2022. This is 241.40 percent higher than the disbursement to the Corporation for 2021, and 83.27 percent of the Corporation's revised budgeted allocation for 2022 of US\$403.22 million. The 2022 disbursement to GNPC is the highest amount received by the Corporation in a year since 2011.

6.3.2 Allocation to the Annual Budget Funding Amount

Disbursement to the Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA) for 2022 was US\$526,308,319.00, representing 67.23 percent of the revised projected ABFA of US\$782.88 million, and 239.16 percent rise above the total ABFA receipt for 2021.

Section 19(2) of the Act provides that the total amount withdrawn from the Petroleum Holding Fund for budget funding for any financial year shall not exceed the Annual Budget Funding Amount approved by Parliament for that financial year.

As reported in the 2022 PIAC Semi-Annual Report, the quarterly ABFA threshold of US\$118,853,512.50 for the first quarter was not met as ABFA disbursement was US\$64,167,165.76.

In the second quarter however, the quarterly ABFA threshold was met and the excess was distributed over the Ghana Petroleum Funds, in compliance with the Act. This explains the higher disbursements to the two funds.

In the third quarter, disbursement to the ABFA was US\$195,720,000.00 which was exactly the revised quarterly ABFA of US\$195.72 million.

In the fourth quarter, disbursement to the ABFA was US\$147,567,640.74, constituting 75.40 percent of the revised quarterly ABFA.

6.3.3 Allocation of the Ghana Petroleum Funds

The Ghana Stabilisation Fund (GSF) and the Ghana Heritage Fund (GHF) make up the Ghana Petroleum Funds (GPFs). For the year 2022, an amount of US\$562,268,874.95 was received into the GPFs, representing

an increase of 632.56 percent over the 2021 actual receipt of US\$76.75 million and 167.58 percent of the 2022 revised budgeted allocation of US\$335.52 million to the GPFs.

For the year 2022, the GSF received an amount of US\$387,813,161.25 and the GHF - US\$174,455,713.70, representing a ratio of 69:31. This complies with the ratio of a maximum of 70 percent to GSF and a minimum of 30 percent to GHF stipulated by the Act for the allocation of revenue to the two funds.

6.3.3.1 The Ghana Stabilisation Fund

The GSF received an amount of US\$387,813,161.25 which is 69 percent of the distribution to the GPFs, complying with the PRMA. The distribution to the GSF constituted an increase of 621.81 percent over the distribution to the GSF for 2021, and 165.12 percent of the revised budgeted allocation to the GSF for the year 2022 of US\$234.86 million.

6.3.3.2 The Ghana Heritage Fund

The GHF received an amount of US\$174,455,713.70, which is 31 percent of the distribution to the GPFs in compliance with the Act. This distribution is 648.76 percent higher than the allocation to the GHF for 2021, and 173.32 percent of the revised budgeted allocation to the GHF for 2022 of US\$100.66 million.

6.3.4 Cumulative Distribution of Petroleum Revenue since Inception

The Bank of Ghana reports that the total petroleum funds distributed from April 2011 to the end of 2022 is US\$8,775,717,773.65. This amount has been distributed as represented in Figure 16.

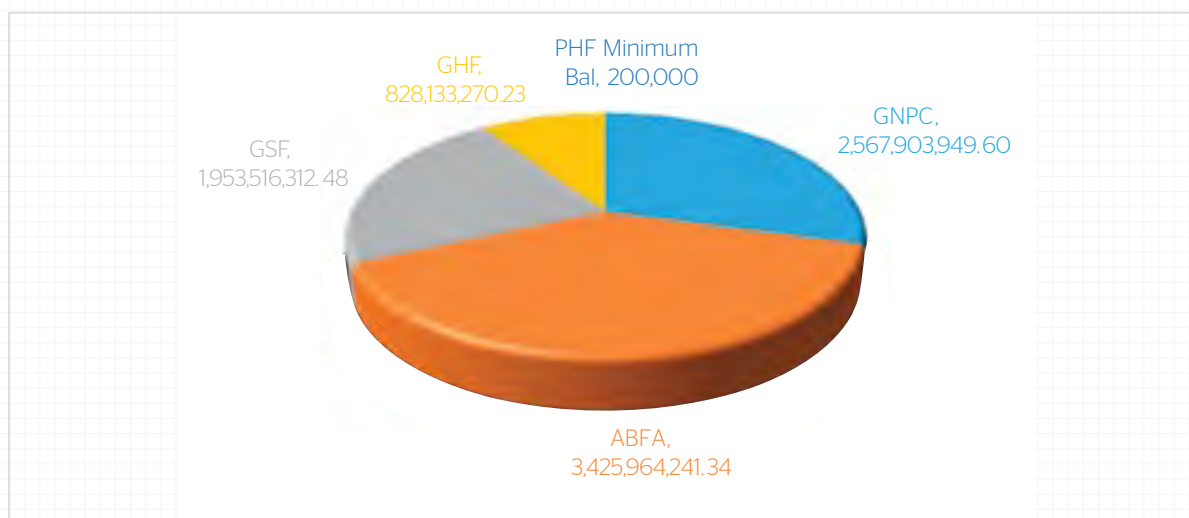


Figure 16: Cumulative Distribution of Petroleum Revenue since Inception

Source: PIAC Construct based on BoG data, 2022

CHAPTER 7

UTILISATION OF THE ANNUAL BUDGET FUNDING AMOUNT

7.1 Introduction

The Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA) is the portion of petroleum revenue allocated and distributed to the Consolidated Fund to support the national budget in a particular year.

The PRMA provides that the ABFA shall receive a maximum of 70 percent of revenue expected by the Government from upstream petroleum operations, and approved by Parliament in a particular financial year.

As stated in Chapter six (6) of this report, for the year 2022, total petroleum revenue distributed to the ABFA was US\$526,308,319.00.

7.2 Priority Areas for 2022

The Act provides that the use of the ABFA shall be guided by a medium-term expenditure framework aligned with a long-term national development plan approved by Parliament. The Act also requires that where the long-term national development plan is not in place, in order to maximise the impact of the use of the petroleum revenue, the Minister for Finance shall prioritise not more than four areas specified in the Act for the use of the petroleum revenue.

Accordingly, the areas approved by Parliament for the use of petroleum revenues by the government for the period 2020-2022, are as listed in Table 31.

Table 31: Priority Areas Selected for the Period, 2020 – 2022

No.	Priority Areas
1.	Agriculture
2.	Physical Infrastructure and Service Delivery in Education and Health
3.	Road, Rail and Other Critical Infrastructure Development
4.	Industrialisation

Source: PIAC's Construct based on MoF Data, 2022

As indicated in the 2022 PIAC Semi-Annual Report, the current priority areas should be reviewed at the end of 2022 in line with the Act, which provides that the selected priority areas shall be reviewed by the Minister for Finance every three years, taking into account development needs of Ghana, absorptive

capacity of the economy and the need to maintain macroeconomic stability. Any proposed changes following the review shall be approved by Parliament.

The Committee expects that views expressed by citizens at various fora including PIAC public fora, such as the need to avoid thin spread and use the revenues to wholly fund monumental capital projects will be taken into account in the selection of new priority areas for the period 2023 to 2025. In addition, PIAC expects agricultural production to be taken into account in the selection of new priority areas. This will ensure that the use of petroleum revenues will maximise the rate of

economic development and promote equality of economic opportunity.

7.3 Budgeted Versus Actual Annual Budget Funding Amount

The revised budgeted ABFA for 2022, as indicated in the Mid-Year Policy Review Statement, was US\$782.88 million making the quarterly ABFA US\$195.72 million as required by the PRMA.

The budgeted ABFA was allocated to the approved four priority areas in accordance with the PRMA as shown in Table 32.

Table 32: Budgeted versus Actual ABFA Distribution to Priority Areas

No.	Priority Area	2022 Revised Budgeted ABFA (GH¢ M)	2022 Actual ABFA (GH¢ M)	2021 Actual ABFA (GH¢ M)
1.	Agriculture	131.8	95.84	9.35
2.	Critical Infrastructure & Service in Education and Health	1,942.4	1,198.02	449.28
3.	Road, Rail & Other Critical Infrastructure	3,829.9	3,103.81	1,381.88
	o/w DACF	205.00	105.28	32.38
	o/w GIFF	870.70	643.61	290.38
4.	Industrial Development	216.3	9.29	16.26
	Public Interest & Accountability Committee (PIAC)	5.77	4.972	2.35
	Total	6,126.17	4,411.92	1,859.13

Source: MoF Data, December 2022

Table 32 reveals that actual distribution to the Agriculture Priority area for 2022 was 72.72 percent of the revised budgeted amount, and 924.70 percent higher than actual distribution for 2021.

For the Critical Infrastructure and Service Delivery in Education and Health Priority Area, the actual distribution for 2022 was 61.67 percent of the revised budgeted amount and 166.65 percent higher than actual distribution for 2021.

Actual distribution to the Road, Rail and Other Critical Infrastructure Priority Area for 2022 was 81.04 percent of the revised budgeted allocation to the priority area and 124.61 percent higher than the distribution for 2021.

Actual distribution to the Industrialisation Priority Area for 2022 was 4.30 percent of the revised budgeted amount and 42.91 percent lower than the distribution for 2021.

Table 33: Distribution of Annual Budget Funding Amount, 2022

No.	Priority Area	Goods & Services GH¢	Capital Expenditure GH¢	Total GH¢	%
1.	Agriculture	0	95,839,132.04	95,839,132.04	2.20
2.	Infrastructure & Service Delivery in Education & Health	1,166,084,947.95	31,933,279.26	1,198,018,227.21	27.15
3.	Road, Rail & Other Critical Infrastructure	0	3,103,805,009.82	3,103,805,009.82	70.35
	• o/w DACF		[105,281,567.06]		
	• o/w GIIF		[643,607,509.73]		
4.	Industrialisation	7,036,109.93	2,248,970.83	9,285,080.76	0.20
	Public Interest & Accountability Committee	4,971,969.95	0	4,971,969.95	0.10
	Total	1,178,093,027.83	3,233,826,391.95	4,411,919,419.78	100

Source: PIAC Construct based on MoF data, 2022

7.3.1 Agriculture Priority Area

The Agriculture Priority Area received actual ABFA of GH¢95,839,132.04 representing 2.20 percent of the total ABFA (see Table 33). The entire disbursement to this priority area was used for capital expenditure. An amount of GH¢94,719,131.48 representing 98.83 percent of the distribution was used by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for the implementation of the Planting for Food and Jobs programme. This amount was used for the construction of the Phase III of the Tamne Irrigation Infrastructure project in the Upper East Region, construction of grain warehouses in the Coastal, Middle and Northern Development Zones under the Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP) and the construction of small earth dams for irrigation. The rest of the distribution was used by the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development to furnish the Anomabo Fisheries College.

The Committee notes with commendation the significant increase in the disbursement to the

Agriculture Priority Area of 924.7 percent over that of 2021, even though this may have come about from the low distribution of GH¢9.35 million in 2021.

7.3.2 Infrastructure and Service Delivery in Education and Health Priority Area

The Infrastructure and Service Delivery in Education and Health Priority Area received an amount of GH¢1,198,018,227.21 constituting 27.15 percent of the ABFA for the year (see Table 33). An amount of GH¢1,166,084,947.95, being 97.33 percent of the distribution, was used for goods and services towards the Free Senior High School (Free SHS) Programme, while 2.67 percent was used for Education and Health infrastructure. This is the highest amount of petroleum revenue spent on the Free SHS programme in a particular year since 2017.

An amount of GH¢18,456,681.97 representing 1.54 percent of the disbursement to this priority area was used by the Ministry of Education to

pay for consultancy and construction of the regional Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) centres across the country. Whereas an amount of GH¢7.99 million constituting 43.30 percent was spent on the construction of the STEM centres across the country, GH¢10.47 million representing 56.71 percent was spent on consultancy services for the project.

The Ministry of Health utilised an amount of GH¢13,476,597.29 which is 1.12 percent of the disbursement to this priority area for health infrastructure projects such as the construction of Community Health Planning and Services (CHPS) compound in various parts of the country, the implementation of the phase 2 of the national E-health programme and construction of other health infrastructure projects.

7.3.3 Industrialisation Priority Area

The Industrialisation Priority Area received an amount of GH¢9,285,080.76 representing 0.20 percent of the ABFA, the lowest disbursement to the four priority areas (see Table 33). The amount used in this priority area represents 4.29 percent of the amount budgeted for the priority area. Over 24.22 percent of this disbursement was used for public investment expenditure while 75.78 percent was used for goods and services. The amount disbursed was mostly used for preparatory work towards the mining of the Gyumurane-Santrofi Akpafu Iron Ore Concession, development of GIISDEC Strategic Master Plan and the supply and delivery of Hydracore Multipurpose Drill-Rig for GIISDEC among others. It is the expectation of the Committee that having rightly selected Industrialisation as a priority area, the Government will use petroleum revenue for the building of more industries for job creation and economic development.

7.3.4 Road, Rail & Other Critical Infrastructure Priority Area

The Road, Rail and Other Critical Infrastructure Priority Area received an amount of GH¢3,103,805,009.82, representing 70.35 percent of the ABFA for 2022 (refer to Table 33). The entire disbursement which was for public investment

expenditure (capital expenditure) was used for projects in the road sector, railways and other infrastructure projects like national electrification programme, water supply projects, drainage and flood control projects among others.

An amount of GH¢1,863,043,951.02 constituting 60.02 percent of the disbursement to this priority area was given to the Ministry of Roads and Highways for projects in the sector. The funds were used for road works such as upgrading, asphaltic overlay, construction, rehabilitation, resealing and reshaping, etc. Some of the major projects that received ABFA support in 2022 are the Upgrading of Branka - Otuokwai - Kumeso - New Abirem Road (50.0km), Upgrading of Amanena Junction - Wiawso - Senkye Road (40.3km), Upgrading of Seketia-Goka Feeder Road (15.40km). Details of the projects that received petroleum revenue funding in 2022 are provided in Appendix D.

The Committee commends the Government for the significant investment of petroleum revenue in many road projects across the country, and looks forward to effective supervision that will deliver quality work for the benefit of citizens.

The Committee however draws attention to the naming of projects and raises the need for the Ministry of Roads and Highways to name projects in such a way as to facilitate the monitoring work of institutions such as PIAC. Examples of such projects/payments are as follows:

- i. Request for payment for ongoing critical road projects
- ii. Consultancy services, construction supervision, and reconstruction of some defected roads in Greater Kumasi in the Ashanti Region
- iii. Request for payment for ongoing critical road projects
- iv. Upgrading/rehabilitation of selected roads across the country
- v. Asphalt overlay of selected arterial and collector roads in Kumasi Metropolis

In the report submitted to the Committee on the projects, the status of implementation of the projects was not provided, making it difficult for the appreciation of the degree of completion. This is at variance with section 11(2)(b)(i) of the Petroleum Revenue Management (Amendment) Act, 2015 (Act 893) which requires that in his report on the implementation of programmed activities funded by and the expenditure incurred on the activities covered by the ABFA, the Minister for Finance should describe the stage of implementation. The Committee therefore urges the Minister for Finance to comply with this statutory provision to help inform citizens.

An amount of GH¢91,992,625.50 representing 2.96 percent of the distribution to this priority area was used by the Ministry of Railway Development for projects such as renovation/rehabilitation of stores at location workshops, design and construction of sections of the Eastern Railway Line, consultancy on inventory taking of railway assets.

The 'Other Critical Infrastructure' aspect of this priority area received an amount of GH¢1,148,768,433.29 representing 37.01 percent of the disbursement to this priority area and was distributed to the Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Water Resources and Sanitation, Ministry of Works and Housing, Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development, Office of Government Machinery, District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) and the Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund (GIIF).

The Ministry of Energy received an amount of GH¢76,814,898.24 which is 2.47 percent of the distribution to the priority area for 2022. The amount received was used for the supply of materials for the National Electrification Scheme, street lighting works, and purchase of office vehicles.

An amount of GH¢82,678,369.37 representing 2.66 percent of the distribution to this priority area was disbursed to the Ministry of Water Resources and Sanitation. The funds were used for the construction and expansion of water supply systems, decommissioning and re-engineering of landfill sites, drilling and construction of boreholes,

construction of household and institutional toilets among others.

An amount of GH¢68,391,482.45, being 2.20 percent of the distribution to this priority area was disbursed to the Ministry of Works and Housing. The Ministry used the funds for such projects as the construction of the Cape Coast coastal protection, construction of the 2020 National Flood Control Programme, public servant housing loans, construction of drains, consultancy services on the Pokuase affordable housing.

The Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development received an amount of GH¢67,451,440.64 constituting 2.17 percent of the distribution to the priority area. The Ministry used the funds for the rehabilitation of the Odawna market, accommodation for Police Officers in newly-created regions, construction of staff bungalows for staff of newly-created regions, construction of administration block to mention but a few.

The Office of Government Machinery received an amount of GH¢104,543,165.80 representing 3.37 percent of the distribution to this priority area. The funds were used for the Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme. Some of the projects funded under this programme were construction of small dugouts and dams, astro turf football fields, CHPS compound, markets, classroom blocks, police station, dormitory blocks, rehabilitation of Asomdwoe Park among others.

7.3.4.1 District Assembly Common Fund

As decided by the Supreme Court of Ghana in the case of Kpodo and another versus the Attorney-General in 2019, the District Assembly Common Fund is to receive five (5) percent of the Annual Budget Funding Amount. Based on revised projected ABFA of GH¢6,126.17 million for 2022, an amount of GH¢205 million was to be disbursed to the District Assembly Common Fund for 2022.

According to the Ministry of Finance, actual ABFA disbursed to the DACF for 2022 was GH¢105,281,567.06. This is 51.36 percent of the revised budgeted amount for 2022. The allocation

also represents 2.39 percent of total ABFA utilisation for 2022. This means the Ministry did not comply with the requirement to transfer five percent of the ABFA to DACF and thereby denied Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies revenue which would have enhanced their work at the sub-national level for the benefit of citizens. This is the second consecutive year after 2021 that the Ministry of Finance failed to transfer 5 percent of total ABFA to the DACF (1.74% of total ABFA).

The funds disbursed were used for projects such as the construction of markets, vocational and technical blocks, dormitory block and the supply of dual desks to basic schools across the country.

7.3.4.2 Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund

The Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund is authorised by the Petroleum Revenue Management (Amendment) Act, 2015 (Act 893) and the Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund (Amendment) Act, 2021 (Act 1063) to receive 20 percent of the portion of the ABFA used for public investment expenditure (capital expenditure). For the year 2022, GIIF received an amount of GH¢643,607,509.73 (US\$73,683,164.66) representing 20.74 percent of the distribution to the Road, Rail and Other Critical Infrastructure Priority Area. The actual disbursement which constitutes 75.54 percent of the budgeted allocation to GIIF (GH¢852.07) for 2022 was used for the Agenda 111 project. In 2021, an amount of GH¢290.38 million (US\$49,390,491.08) was allocated to the Fund. This brings the total ABFA used to support the Agenda 111 project to US\$123,073,655.74 (GH¢933,984,568.91).

7.3.5 The Public Interest and Accountability Committee

The Public Interest and Accountability Committee (PIAC) received an amount of GH¢4,971,969.95

representing 0.10 percent of the total ABFA for 2022. This is 13.79 percent lower than the budgeted amount of GH¢5,767,000 approved by Parliament, as part of the national budget, for disbursement to the Committee for 2022. This negatively impacted the work of the Committee in its quest to fulfill its mandate.

Findings

1. For two consecutive years (2021 - 1.74% and 2022 - 2.39%), the Ministry of Finance has not been able to meet the requirement to transfer five (5) percent of the ABFA to the District Assembly Common Fund, contrary to the decision of the Supreme Court of Ghana in the case of Kpodo and Another vs Attorney-General in 2019.
2. The Industrialisation Priority Area received an amount of GH¢9.29 million representing 0.20 percent of the total ABFA (GH¢4.41 billion). The disbursement which represents 4.29 percent of the amount budgeted (GH¢216.3 million) for the priority area for 2022 does not reflect giving priority to Industrialisation in the use of ABFA.
3. An amount of GH¢643.61 million (US\$73.68 million) was transferred to GIIF in 2022. According to the Fund, the entire disbursement was used to support the Agenda 111 Project of the Government. This is the second year after 2021 that GIIF has received funds for the Agenda 111 Project. In 2021 an amount of GH¢290.38 million (US\$49.39 million) was allocated to the Fund.

CHAPTER 8

MANAGEMENT AND PERFORMANCE OF THE GHANA PETROLEUM FUNDS

8.1 Ghana Petroleum Funds: Stabilisation and Heritage Funds

The Ghana Stabilisation Fund (GSF) and Ghana Heritage Fund (GHF) make up the Ghana Petroleum Funds (GPFs or the Funds). The PRMA's disbursement requirements provide that the Funds must receive at least 30 percent of the benchmark revenue or realised petroleum revenue in any fiscal year. The Law further mandates that at least 30 percent of the revenue accruing to the Funds be deposited into the GHF, and the remaining portion into the GSF.

8.1.1 Ghana Heritage Fund (GHF)

When Ghana's petroleum reserves are exhausted, the GHF offers an endowment to assist development for upcoming generations. Due to the requirement for the GHF to be invested in conservative instruments, the Fund is invested outside of Ghana in safe qualifying investments. Investment-grade bonds and convertible currency deposits issued by sovereign nations, Central Banks, and multilateral organisations like the Bank for International Settlements are the only instruments that qualify.

According to the PRMA, Parliament is required to evaluate any limitations on transfers from the Heritage Fund every 15 years and to also transfer a portion of the accrued interest into any additional fund(s) created by Act 815.

8.1.2 Ghana Stabilisation Fund (GSF)

The GSF was created to enable the government draw from the Fund in the event of economic shocks or unexpected drops in petroleum revenue that make it necessary to find funding to balance the budget. Therefore, the Fund mitigates the effect on public expenditure capacities, as was noticed in 2015, 2016, 2020, 2021, and 2022. The withdrawals in 2015, 2016, and 2020 resulted from unexpected shortfalls in petroleum revenue brought on by low oil prices, while the withdrawals in 2021 and 2022 were to shore up the Government's post-COVID-19 economic recovery programme expenditure.

Depending on the demands of the macroeconomic environment, the Minister for Finance may decide to cap the amount that can be accumulated to the GSF, subject to parliamentary approval. The Minister can review the cap either upward during times of high oil prices or downward during times of low oil prices.

Similarly, during a national emergency, the Stabilisation Fund may, subject to L.I. 2381, be capped and any surplus transferred to the Contingency Fund, as established by the 1992 Constitution, and mandated by the PRMA.

8.1.2.1 Capping of the Ghana Stabilisation Fund

The PRMA authorises the Minister for Finance to cap the GSF, and the excess over the cap transferred into the Contingency and Sinking Funds. Regulation 8 of the Petroleum Revenue Management Regulations, 2019 (L.I. 2381) provides the formula for the calculation of the cap.

Sub-Regulation 1 provides that in recommending the maximum amount of accumulated resources of the GSF, the Minister shall ensure the amount

is not less than the average of ABFA over a three-year period. Sub-Regulation 2 provides the 3-year period in Sub-Regulation 1 shall comprise;

- a. The current financial year
- b. The year preceding immediately before the current financial year; and
- c. The year immediately after the current financial year

On the basis of L.I 2381, the cap for 2022 should be calculated as shown in Table 34.

Table 34: Determination of 2022 GSF Cap

Description	2022 Mid-Year Budget Review
Current Financial Year (2022) (A)	US\$782.88 million
The year preceding immediately before the current financial year (2021) (B)	US\$352.79 million
The year immediately after the current financial year (2023) (C)	US\$780.95 million
Total (A+B+C)	US\$1,916.62 million
Average (Total/3)	US\$ 638.87 million

Source: PIAC's Construct based on 2022 Mid-Year Budget Review and 2023 Budget Statements

Therefore, the cap on the GSF as prescribed by L.I. 2381 should be US\$638.87 million for the 2022 fiscal year, and not the US\$100 million determined by the Minister for Finance.

8.2 Ghana Petroleum Wealth Fund (GPWF)

Section 20 of Act 815 mandates that the funds held in the Ghana Petroleum Funds be combined into one fund, to be called the Ghana Petroleum Wealth Fund (GPWF), within a year of the depletion of the country's petroleum reserves. The GPFs will cease

to exist following this consolidation. Illustrated in Figure 17 are the GPWF's sources of income.

The GPWF will offer dependable funding for public expenditures. The fund shall be invested in approved securities, and the Minister, acting on the Investment Advisory Committee's recommendations, must evaluate these securities every three years or sooner. The sum of the dividends from the GNPC and the earnings on the GPWF is what will be used to support the budget through the ABFA after petroleum reserves are depleted.



Figure 17: The Ghana Petroleum Wealth Fund

Source: PIAC's Simplified PRMA, 2017.

8.3 Receipts and Returns on Investments

In comparison to 2021, when the GPFs received US\$227.50 million from the PHF, the amount received during the period under review was US\$581.52 million. Of this, US\$407.06 million and US\$174.46 million were disbursed to the GSF and GHF respectively. The GPFs' receipt represented 155.61 percent rise over the corresponding 2021 receipts.

As compared with the US\$14.14 million realised at the end of 2021, the Funds' net return on investments was US\$17.60 million in 2022, representing 24.47 percent increase. As shown in Figure 18, the GSF contributed 2.10 percent (US\$0.37 million) of the net income compared to 4.46 percent (US\$0.63 million) in 2021, while the GHF contributed 97.90 percent (US\$17.23 million) compared to 95.54 percent (US\$13.51 million) in 2021.

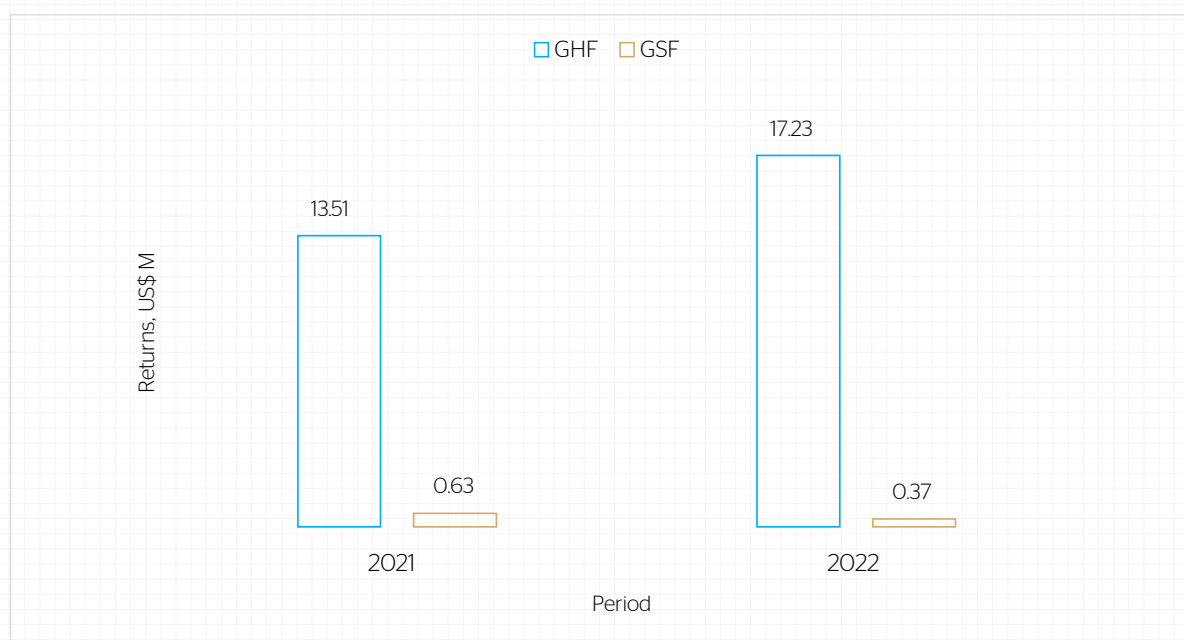


Figure 18: Returns on the Ghana Petroleum Funds in 2021 and 2022

Source: PIAC Construct, from BoG Data, 2022

Compared to the GSF, investments made with the GHF are often of a long-term nature. However, the GHF is occasionally invested across the full range of the US yield curve - short, medium, and long term - to benefit from the entire investment spectrum. The 2-year and 10-year US Treasury Notes have historically served as the benchmarks for returns.

For the reporting period, the total return on investment of the GHF was down by 9.63 percent as compared to -1.76 percent for 2021. The two-year annualised return (2Y (A)) and three-year annualised return (3Y (A)) were down by 5.78 percent and 2.42 percent respectively for the GHF.

The Ghana Stabilisation Fund return was up by 0.60 percent at the end of 2022 as compared to 0.03 percent in 2021, and a 2-year annualised (2Y (A)) return of 0.32 percent. Table 35 and Table 36 show the GHF and GSF investment instruments for the period under consideration.

Table 35: GHF Investment Instruments, 2022

Investment Instrument	Total Number of Securities held		Amount Invested (US\$)	
	H1	H2	H1	H2
U.S Treasury Bonds	46	50	491,493,600.33	536,999,395.71
Agency Bonds	27	26	142,051,419.00	136,569,072.50
Sovereign Bonds	15	16	95,929,101.98	99,562,970.10
Supranational Bonds	12	11	61,159,800.50	56,424,180.00

Source: Bank of Ghana Data, 2022

Table 36: GSF Investment Instruments, 2022

Investment Instrument	Total Number of Securities held		Amount Invested (US\$)	
	H1	H2	H1	H2
U.S Treasury Bonds	4	5	351,842,322.82	123,062,323.20
Agency Bonds	1	1	2,862,330.00	2,833,860.00
Sovereign Bonds	2	2	9,727,400.00	9,649,050.00
Supranational Bonds	1	1	6,649,040.00	6,710,036.00

Source: Bank of Ghana, 2022

The difference between the U.S. 10-year Treasury note yield and the 2-year note yield stood at 5.15 percent in June 2022 but declined to -55.72 percent at the end of 2022. The 3-month Treasury bill rate rose by 271 bps from 1.63 percent to end 2022 at 4.34 percent. The U.S 10-year Treasury note yield increased by 86 basis points (bps) from 3.01 percent in June 2022 to 3.87 percent in December 2022, while the yield of the 2-year Note, sensitive to imminent FED moves, rose further by 148 bps from 2.95 percent in June 2022 to 4.43 percent at year-end. The 30-year Treasury bond yields increased by 78 bps within the same period.

8.4 Accumulations and Reserves

Figure 19 illustrates the net profit on investment of US\$115.15 million for the Ghana Petroleum Funds since November 2011, with the GHF and GSF making a contribution of 78 percent and 22 percent, respectively.

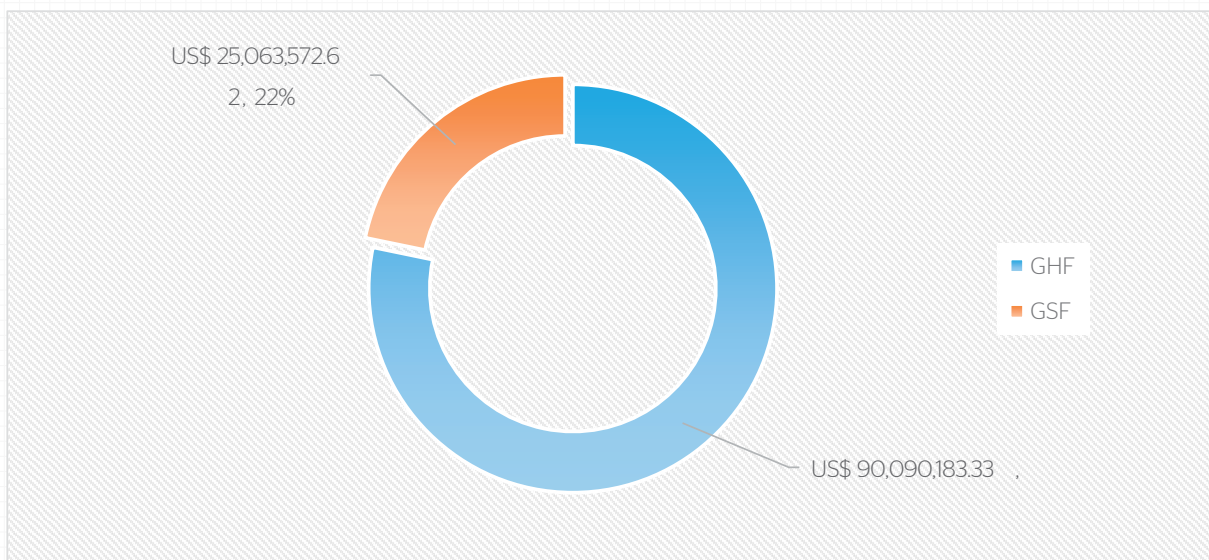
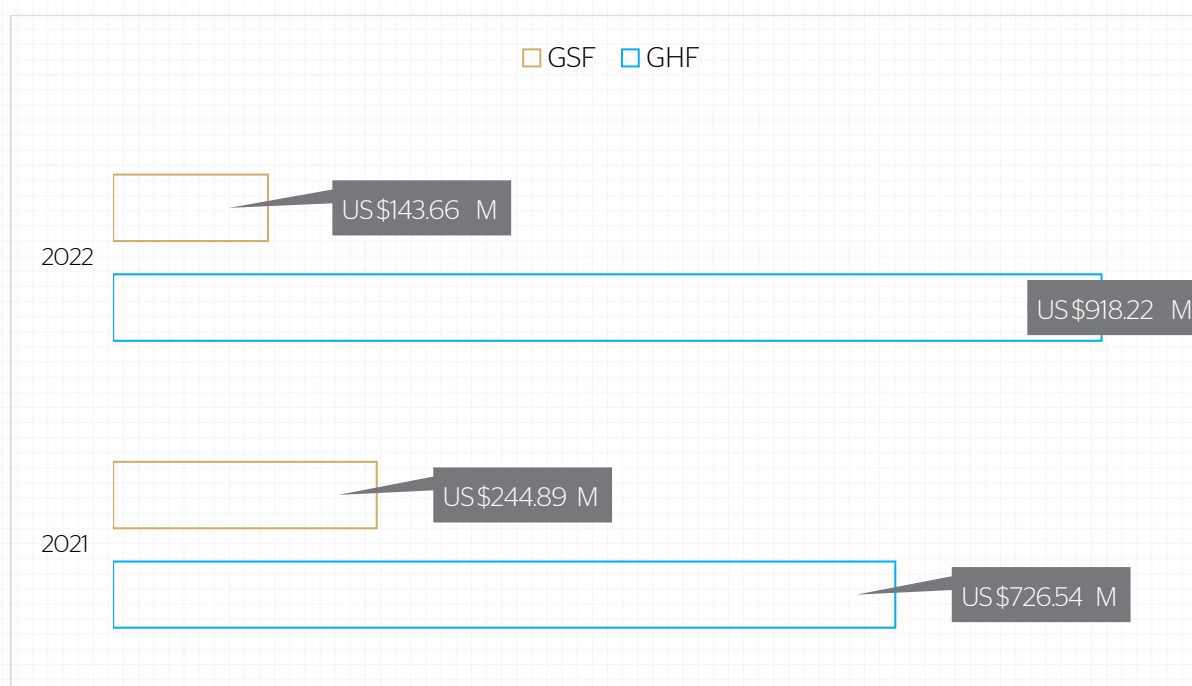


Figure 19: Net Realised Income on the Ghana Petroleum Funds since Inception

Source: PIAC Construct, from BoG Data, 2022

As shown in Figure 20, the GPFs had US\$1,061.89 million in total reserves as at the end of 2022, compared to US\$971.43 million at the end of 2021, representing an increase of 9.31 percent.

Figure 20: Reserves of the Ghana Petroleum Funds as at the end of 2022



Source: PIAC Construct, from BoG Data, 2022

The 2022 total reserves is made up of GHF - US\$918.22 million and the GSF - US\$143.66 million, compared with GHF - US\$726.54 million and GSF - US\$244.89 million in 2021. Table 37 shows details of the Ghana Petroleum Funds.

Table 37: Net Accumulated Reserve of the Ghana Petroleum Funds in US\$

FUND	ALLOCATIONS SINCE INCEPTION	REALISED INCOME (NOV. 2011 - JUNE 2020)	TOTAL SINCE INCEPTION	WITHDRAWALS	CLOSING VALUE
GHF	828,133,270.23	90,090,183.33	918,223,453.56	-	918,223,453.56
GSF	1,953,516,312.48	25,063,572.62	1,978,579,885.10	(1,834,918,316.16)	143,661,569.28
Total	2,896,803,338.66	115,153,755.95	2,896,803,338.66	(1,834,918,316.16)	1,061,885,022.84

Source: BoG, 2022.

8.5 Ghana Stabilisation Fund

8.5.1 Capping and Withdrawals

As determined by the Minister for Finance and approved by Parliament under Section 23(3)¹² of the PRMA as amended, the cap (threshold) remained at US\$100 million. This means that any amount above the US\$100 million may be withdrawn. Throughout the period, withdrawals totaled US\$508.66, leaving a balance of 143.66 on the GSF account. This indicates an excess of US\$43.66 million over the cap (see the Statement of Accounts in Table 38).

Table 38: GSF Statement of Account for 2022

	US\$
Opening Book Value (1 Jan 2022)	244,888,360.88
Receipt During the Period	407,063,310.97
Bank Charges	(10,080.85)
Realised Income	366,247.23
Withdrawal	(508,656,349.80)
Closing Book Value (31 Dec 2022)	143,661,569.28
Net Income for the Period Comprised:	
INCOME US\$	
Investment Income	366,247.23
Less:	
Bank Charges	(10,080.85)
Net Return for the Period	356,166.38

Source: Bank of Ghana, 2022

8.6 Ghana Heritage Fund

The closing book value of the Ghana Heritage Fund as at the end of 2022 was US\$918.22 million, as indicated in Table 39.

12 This states that "The accumulated resources of the Ghana Stabilisation Fund shall not exceed an amount recommended by the Minister and approved by Parliament and the amount shall be reviewed from time to time as necessitated by macroeconomic conditions."

Table 39: GHF Statement of Account for 2022

	US\$
Opening Book Value (1 Jan 2022)	726,537,953.61
Receipt During the Period	174,455,704.70
Bank Charges	(50,467.44)
Realised Income	17,229,795.25
Closing Book Value (31 Dec 2022)	918,223,453.56
Net Income for the Period Comprised:	
Income US\$	
Investment Income	17,229,795.25
Less:	
Bank Charges	(50,467.44)
Net Return for the Period	17,179,327.81

Source: Bank of Ghana, 2022

8.7 The Petroleum Holding Fund

At the end of 2022, the PHF held a balance of US\$0.50 million, made up of a mandatory balance of US\$0.20 million, and PHF overnight interest of US\$0.30 million.

Findings

1. Even though US\$508,656,349.80 was withdrawn from the GSF, the balance of the GPFs increased by 9.31 percent, from US\$971.43 million as at the end of 2021 to US\$1,061.89 million for the reporting period.
2. The retention of the current cap of US\$100 million on the GSF for the year 2022 is not in accordance with the formula stipulated in L.I 2381. A proper application of the formula would have returned a cap of US\$638.87 million. The current cap does not help build the Fund to serve its purpose.

CHAPTER 9

GNPC ALLOCATION AND UTILISATION

9.1 Introduction

National Oil Company (NOCs) are vehicles used by oil and gas producing companies to maximise value from petroleum operations. Ghana's NOC, the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC) or the Corporation was established in 1984 by the GNPC Act, 1983 (PNDCL 64) with the responsibility for exploration and licensing of petroleum-related activities in Ghana. It plays an important role in the petroleum value chain from licensing and extraction to decommissioning. The Corporation is party to every petroleum agreement and holds the State's interest on behalf of the government of Ghana.

To facilitate the operations of the Corporation, the Petroleum Revenue Management Act, 2011 (Act 815) as amended, provides that funds be ceded to GNPC from petroleum revenues. The deduction from petroleum receipts is done at two levels:

- Level A: Equity financing costs (including interests and advances) from the proceeds of the Carried and Participating Interests (CAPI) before payment into the PHF.
- Level B: the cash or the barrels of oil equivalent that shall be ceded to the national oil company out of the CAPI recommended by the Minister and approved by Parliament. The PRMA provides that this shall not be more than 55 percent of the net cash flow from the CAPI after deducting the equity financing cost (in cash or equivalent barrels of oil) for a period not exceeding 15 years, that is, until 2026.

In practice, the Minister has since 2016 recommended for the approval of Parliament, 30 percent of net CAPI to be allocated to GNPC for Level B expenditure. Prior to 2016, the allocation for Level B expenditure was 40 percent of CAPI.

Apart from these two main revenue streams provided for in the PRMA, GNPC also receives training and technology grants from existing Petroleum Agreements (PAs), interest on short-term investments and miscellaneous income due to its strategic role in petroleum operations.

Total receipts of the Corporation for the past 12 years (2011 - 2022) amounts to US\$2,603.88 million. Of this, receipts in total equity financing costs (Level A receipts) have amounted to US\$1.46 billion, representing 56.18 percent while Level B receipts for operational costs and other expenditures amounted to US\$1.14 billion, representing 43.82 percent of total allocations.

This section provides a detailed review of the allocations and utilisation of GNPC's receipts for 2022.

9.2 Actual Allocation

For the year 2022, GNPC received a total amount of US\$311.57 million¹³. Of the amount, US\$165.13 million was in respect of Level A while US\$146.44 million was for Level B expenditure. Cash balance brought forward from 2021 was US\$0.85 million, which when added to the amount received, brought the total amount available for spending in 2022 to US\$312.42 million. Of the total receipts (US\$311.57 million) for the period, US\$64.88 million was proceeds from the 63rd Jubilee and 20th TEN liftings in December 2021.

The breakdown is as follows:

9.2.1 Equity Financing (Level A)

- Jubilee Equity financing (share of development & production cost) - US\$84.63 million;

- TEN Equity financing (share of development & production cost) - US\$70.02 million;
- Sankofa Equity financing (share of development & production cost) - US\$10.48 million.

9.2.2 Percentage of Net Proceeds (Level B)

- 30% share of net proceeds of Jubilee crude oil revenue - US\$97.44 million;
- 30% share of net proceeds of TEN crude oil revenue - US\$19.49 million;
- 30% share of net proceeds of SGN crude oil revenue - US\$29.51 million

9.3 Expenditure

A total amount of US\$309.28 million was expended in the period under consideration, leaving a balance of US\$3.14 million, as shown in Table 40.

Table 40: GNPC's Receipts and Expenditure for 2022

SRN	Item	Amount (US\$)
Receipts		
1	Level A Receipts (Equity Financing) - Jubilee	84,634,515.88
2	Level B (30% of Net Proceeds) - Jubilee	97,436,495.44
3	Level A Receipts (Equity Financing) - TEN	70,022,276.92
4	Level B (30% of Net Proceeds) - TEN	19,493,839.62
5	Level A Receipts (Equity Financing) - SGN	10,481,103.50
6	Level B (30% of Net Proceeds) - SGN	29,505,846.02
Total Amount Received (A)		311,574,077.37
Expenditure		
1	Jubilee Equity Financing Cost	95,148,648.92
2	TEN Equity Financing Cost	71,885,794.63
3	Sankofa/OCTP Financing Cost	6,039,901.57
4	Exploration and Development Projects -Note 1	26,997,393.11
5	Staff Cost	20,626,571.38
6	Admin. Capital Expenditure	1,408,131.44

¹³ The Corporation's share of US\$24.18 million from the sale of the 5th SGN cargo in October 2022 was received in the month of January 2023.

7	Capital Projects	24,711,790.37
8	General Operational Expenditure	11,594,071.81
9	Gas Enclave Roads Payments	3,865,649.74
10	Saltpond Field Decommissioning Project	17,642,662.47
11	Mid-Stream & Other Projects	792,189.56
12	Repayment of Loan for Karpower Barge Movement	3,712,478.50
13	Sustainability and Stakeholder Relations and GNPC Foundation	15,363,430.23
14	Gas Transportation	8,700,000.00
15	Subsidiary Expenditure	793,526.96
	Total Expenditure (B)	309,282,240.70
	Net Position (C) (A-B)	2,291,836.68
	Add: Cash Brought Forward (01.01.2022) (D)	845,802.84
	Total Cash Available E =(C+D)	3,137,639.52

Note 1 -Breakdown of Exploration & Development Projects	Amount (US\$)
Voltaian Basin Petroleum Projects	22,719,695.70
Tano -Heritage (OSWT)	535,052.50
N&S Tano - Camac (Erin)/Explorco	128,412.60
Eco Atlantic/A-Z Petroleum	901,945.65
Springfield	528,769.46
GH-WB-01 (GNPC)	152,872.14
ENI Block 4	1,012,013.59
Maritime Boundary Special Project	1,018,631.47
Total Non-Jubilee, TEN and SGN Projects Expenditure	26,997,393.11

Source: PIAC's Construct based on GNPC Data 2022

9.3.1 Jubilee Expenditure

Of the total amount received in 2022, an amount of US\$95.15 million representing 31 percent of the amount received was in respect of GNPC's share of production and development cost in the Jubilee Field. Total Jubilee cost incurred by the partners for 2022 was US\$640.41 million compared with US\$285.35 million in 2021 representing a 124.43 percent increase. GNPC explains that the increase was driven largely by Operations and Management, Logistics and Materials, Engineering Operations, Business Management, Subsea and Drillex costs. The GNPC component of US\$95.15 represents 14.86 percent of the total cost in line with its equity interest in the Field.

9.3.2 TEN Expenditure

Total production and development expenditure by GNPC on the TEN Field was US\$71.89 million, representing 23 percent of the amount received during the period. Total TEN cost incurred by the partners for the year was US\$538.83 million and this represents 13.34 percent of total TEN production and development costs. The total TEN cost for 2022 is 231.30 percent higher than that of 2021 of US\$162.64 million. Production cost was driven by Operations and Management Contractor cost, Business Management and Assurance, Logistics and Materials costs while Development costs on the other hand was largely influenced by FPSO Charter, Drillex and Subsea costs.

9.3.3 SGN Expenditure

The expenditure of US\$6.04 million represents 2 percent of amount received in 2022 and was in respect of GNPC's share of production and development cost in the SGN Field. Additionally, 492,137.15 barrels worth US\$48.00 million (at US\$97.54 per barrel) was used to meet cash call obligations. Total development and production cost on the Field for the period amounted to US\$338.34 million. It is worth noting that the SGN Petroleum Agreement allows the other partners to advance payments for cash calls on behalf of GNPC and lift the Corporation's share of crude to settle its cash call obligations.

9.3.4 Exploration & Development Projects

An amount of US\$26.99 million representing nine percent of amount received for the period was spent on Exploration and Development projects. The expenditure included the Corporation's cost incurred on projects other than Jubilee, TEN and SGN such as Voltaian Basin, Eni Block 4 projects, among others. A breakdown of exploration and development projects are shown in Note 1 of Table 40. The expenditure under this component witnessed a 153.67 percent increase over the amount of US\$10.64 million spent in 2021.

9.3.5 Staff Cost

Expenditure in respect of remuneration for Technical as well as Petro-business support

staff was US\$20.63 million constituting seven (7) percent of receipts for 2022. The amount represents a nine (9) percent reduction from the 2021 expenditure.

9.3.6 Administrative Capital Expenditure

This amounted to US\$1.41 million and represents 0.5 percent of total receipts for 2022. The expenditure was incurred in respect of workstations, printers, scanners and laptop computers for corporate use. The expenditure under this constitutes 291.67 percent increase over that of 2021.

9.3.7 Capital Projects

An amount of US\$24.71 million, representing eight (8) percent of total receipts was spent on investment in the Research and Technology Project, Accra Head office, virtualisation and IT security solutions and digital transformation in 2022. The amount represents 264.99 percent over the 2021 expenditure of US\$6.77 million. The details of the capital project are shown in Table 41.

Table 41: Breakdown of GNPC Capital Project Expenditure - 2022

ITEM	AMOUNT (US\$)
Research and Technology Project	5,617,880
Accra Head Office	11,577,680.24
Virtualisation and IT Security solutions and Digital Transformation	3,343,493.24
Takoradi Operational Office	3,327,010.46
Works on Landed Property	845,726.43
TOTAL	24,711,790.37

Source: GNPC Data, 2022

9.3.8 General Operating Expenditure

A total of US\$11.59 million representing four (4) percent of receipts within the period went into Operating Expenditure. This spending covers insurance, utilities, communication expenses, professional services, ICT-related cost such as

software maintenance, general repairs and maintenance, vehicle repairs and maintenance, among others. This represents a 36.67 percent increase over 2021.

9.3.9 GNPC Gas Enclave Roads Payments

An amount of US\$3.87 million was expended on the Gas Enclave Road project. This represents one (1) percent of total receipts. GNPC continues to support the construction of key roads within the Western Corridor to facilitate the evacuation of gas from the Ghana National Gas Company (GNGC) at Atuabo in line with the Corporation's role as the gas aggregator. This is despite an approval of a GNGC proposal by the Presidency in May 2020, to assign the role of Gas Aggregator to the Company (GNGC). In practice however, GNPC continues to perform this role. The total expenditure on the Western Corridor Gas Enclave Roads since 2014 stands at US\$124.66 million (See Table 42).

Table 42: GNPC's Expenditure on Western Corridor Gas Enclave Roads, 2014-2022

Year	Amount (Million US\$)	Annual Percentage of Expenditure (%)
2014	50.00	28
2015	25.30	20.5
2016	7.58	8.6
2017	6.76	4
2018	4.14	1
2019	2.3	0.8
2020	11.72	6
2021	12.99	6
2022	3.87	1
Total	124.66	

Source: PIAC's Construct based on GNPC's Data, 2022 & PIAC Annual Reports 2014-2021

9.3.10 Saltpond Field Decommissioning

An amount of US\$17.64 million was spent on the Saltpond field decommissioning project, representing six (6) percent of total receipts

for the period under review. The expenditure was for salaries, crew change, food supply, fuel, transportation, and milestone payments towards the decommissioning of the Field (see details in Table 43).

Table 43: Breakdown of Saltpond Field Decommissioning Project Expenditure - 2022

ITEM	AMOUNT (US\$)
Milestone Payment	16,868,276.88
Salaries & Admin	438,684.88
Crew Change	320,611.62
Food, Fuel & Transport	15,089.09
TOTAL	17,642,662.47

Source: GNPC Data, 2022

Since the Saltpond Field Petroleum Agreement was formally terminated as per a letter by the Minister for Petroleum dated August 18, 2016, GNPC has spent US\$23.56 million in decommissioning costs as shown in Table 44.

Table 44: GNPC's Expenditure on Saltpond Field Decommissioning Project, 2016-2022

Year	Amount (Million US\$)
2016	0.44
2017	0.17
2018	1.42
2019	1.0
2020	1.4
2021	1.49
2022	17.64
Total	23.56

Source: PIAC's Construct based on GNPC Data, 2022 and PIAC Annual Reports 2016-2021

9.3.11 Mid - Stream and Other Projects

An amount of US\$0.79 million was spent on Mid-Stream activities, including the Petroleum Hub and City Gate projects, accounting for 0.3 percent of total receipts for the period under review.

9.3.12 Repayment of Loan for Karpower Barge Movement

As reported in PIAC's 2021 Annual Report, GNPC procured a loan of US\$31 million from GCB Bank Ltd. in 2019 at an interest cost of US\$5,361,806.65 totaling US\$36,361,806.65 to finance the relocation of the Karpower Barge from Tema to Takoradi. The loan was amortised in installments of US\$21,835,752.18 in 2020 and US\$11,137,435.50 in 2021 and US\$3,712,478.50 million in 2022 as full and final payment of this facility, amounting to US\$36,685,666.18. The difference in the repayment amount was due to the deferment of payment interest resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.

9.3.13 Gas Transportation Cost

An amount of US\$8.70 million was spent on gas transportation fee to the West African Gas Pipeline Company (WAPCo) to meet the payment plan and to avert production shutdowns. This represents three (3) percent of total receipts for the period under review.

9.3.14 Subsidiary Expenditure

GNPC spent an amount of US\$0.79 million on supplies and technical services for gold production operations at Prestea Sankofa Gold Limited, a GNPC subsidiary. The expenditure represents 0.3 percent of the total receipts for the period.

9.3.15 Sustainability and Stakeholder Relations and GNPC Foundation

A total of US\$15.36 million representing five (5) percent of receipts was spent on sustainability and stakeholder relations, and the GNPC Foundation.

9.4 Outstanding Payments and Guarantees on behalf of Government and other State-owned Enterprises.

GNPC's total guarantees and payment receivables amounted to US\$1.14 billion as at December 2022. These payments and guarantees were made on behalf of Government of Ghana, State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), national and local infrastructure projects, and outstanding indebtedness associated with gas supplied to GNGC (See details in Table 45).

Table 45: GNPC's Payments and Guarantees as at end of 2022

Agency	2022 Outstanding Balance (US\$)	Date Receivables Crystallised	2022 Status
Loan Amount Due from Government and other Agencies			
Government of Ghana	23,217,406.00		No change
MoF Enclave Roads (GH¢)	26,901,979.64	2015 to date	No change
MoF Enclave Roads (US\$)	17,188,682.54	2015 to date	No change
Advance to Ministry of Finance	50,000,000.00	2014	No change
Tema Oil Refinery	58,404,875.00	2011	No change
ECG-BG Related Charges	4,966,027.40	2015-2017	No change
GNGC - 14km Offshore Pipeline	44,618,789.36	2010	No change
MOE Current Account (GCB Bank Loan)	0.00	2018/19	Fully paid in February 2022

Agency	2022 Outstanding Balance (US\$)	Date Receivables Crystallised	2022 Status
*OCTP Escrow	100,000,000.00	2018/19	No Change
MoF BOST Under recoveries	20,177,583.00	2015	Final Under recovery amount recommended to MoF for settlement by EY audit review
Sub-total	345,475,342.94		
Outstanding from Gas Sales			
Volta River Authority	64,657,468.84	ongoing	CWM reconciled position
Total outstanding receivables from GNGC	605,691,381.47	ongoing	
Sub-total	670,348,350.31		
Guarantees			
***Karpower Guarantees	126,500,000.00		Total Karpower Guarantees outstanding is US\$136 million of which Guarantee A (for early termination and reducible by 10% annually) is US\$47.5 million and Guarantee B (for Capacity) is US\$79 million
Sub-total	126,500,000.00		
Total	1,142,324,193.25		
ECG HFO Commitment (Litasco)	138,363,629.00	Secured 19th August 2020 **Amortisation ongoing	Balance of the debt as at 31/12/2022 stood at US\$90,713,948. Also outstanding is HFO supplied to AKSA totaling US\$47,649,681

Source: GNPC, 2022

*OCTP Escrow - Represents funds put in an escrow for security which has been utilised by contractors because of non-payment by users.

**Date financing procured for a 3-year tenor

***Karpower Guarantees are Contingent Liabilities. The issuance fees are paid by GoG when they fall due.

Some of these payments and guarantees have been in the books of GNPC since 2010. As reported in the 2021 PIAC Annual Report, GNPC planned to recover a minimum of US\$126.68 million, out of an accumulated total of US\$318.09 million (excluding Karpower guarantee and gas indebtedness). However, no amount was recovered at the end of 2021. In 2022, the Corporation indicated that it was critical for it to receive at least US\$183.47 million out of a total amount of US\$316.38 million (excluding Karpower guarantee and gas indebtedness) owed it by Government of Ghana and its Agencies to enable GNPC meet its 2022 budgeted expenditure. As at the end of 2022, a total amount of US\$192,558,295.34 was recovered (excluding Karpower guarantee and gas indebtedness). Also, an amount of US\$36,534,424 was recovered by GNPC from the ECG HFO Commitment (Litasco) in 2022. Table 46 provides details of GNPC's recoveries.

Table 46: GNPC Schedule of Recoveries and Payments in 2022

Agency	FY 2021 Outstanding Balance	FY 2022 Outstanding Balance	Difference	Status as at 31st December, 2022
MOE Current Account (GCB Bank Loan)	3,712,478.50	0.00	3,712,478.50	Fully paid in February 2022
Volta Revenue Authority	253,503,285.68	64,657,468.84	188,845,816.84	CWM reconciled position
Sub-Total			192,558,295.34	
Total Outstanding Receivables From GNGC	610,816,022.13	605,691,381.47	5,124,640.66	CWM reconciled position
***Karpower Guarantee	136,000,000.00	126,500,000.00	9,500,000.00	Total Karpower Guarantees outstanding is US\$136 million of which Guarantee A (for early termination and reducible by 10% annually) is US\$47.5 million and Guarantee B (for Capacity) is US\$79 million

Source: GNPC FY Data, 2022

9.5 GNPC Foundation

GNPC reported that it spent US\$15.36 million, representing five (5) percent of receipts on sustainability and stakeholder relations, scholarship awards and community projects of the GNPC Foundation. The GNPC Foundation reported that it received GH¢80,751,727.90 and US\$2,816,716.29 to fund projects and programmes as well as operational activities undertaken by the Foundation in 2022. The Foundation has

a broader scope and mandate for Corporate Social Investments (CSI), based on four (4) thematic areas of support to stakeholder communities:

- Education and Training;
- Economic Empowerment;
- Environment and Social Amenities; and,
- Sports.

A breakdown of the GNPC Foundation's expenditure for 2022 under the four (4) thematic areas is shown in Table 47 and Appendix E.

Table 47: Budgeted and Actual Spending of the GNPC Foundation, 2022

Thematic Area	Budgeted Spending	Actual Spending	
	(US\$M)	US\$M	GH¢M
Education and Training	16.96	2.69	48.25
Economic Empowerment	0.23		0.59
Environment and Social Amenities	0.88		10.18
Sports	3.44		13.32
Sub-total	21.51	2.69	72.34
Operational Expenditure	1.04		2.47
Grand Total	22.55	2.69	74.81

Source: GNPC Foundation, 2022

9.6 Revenue and Expenditure of Jubilee Oil Holding Limited (JOHL)

Total revenue reported by GNPC as having accrued to JOHL amounted to US\$290,442,824.74 with expenditure as US\$232,915,101.26 leaving a balance of US\$57,527,723.50 at end of the 2022. Table 48 provides details of the revenue and expenditure for JOHL.

Table 48: Receipts and Payments of Jubilee Oil Holding Limited - 2022

Details	Amount (US\$)
1. Total Revenue	290,442,824.76
2. Cash Calls	83,380,063.35
3. Gross Margin (1 - 2)	207,062,761.41
Operating Expenses	
Ministry of Transport Levy on Vessels	737,432.78
Legal Fees - Maples Cayman Islands	24,867.43
Bank Charges	1,472.69

Details	Amount (US\$)
Insurance	714,040.89
4. Sub-Total	1,477,813.79
5. Net Margin (3 - 4)	205,584,947.62
Advances to Parent Company & Explorco Costs & SOPCL	
GNPC Parent Company	3,500,015.00
Explorco - Cash calls Springfield, ENI Blk 4 etc	5,546,419.12
SOPCL Decommissioning	11,000,000.00
6. Sub-Total	20,046,434.12
7. Available Balance (5 -6)	185,538,513.50
LESS: Additional Acquisition Cost	
8. Repayment of Advance by MoF	128,010,790.00
NET AMOUNT (7 - 8)	57,527,723.50

Source: PIAC Construct based on GNPC's Data, 2022

Findings

- GNPC's expenditure on various line items, mainly administrative expenditure and GNPC's capital projects, witnessed significant increases by more than 200 percent.
- In 2022, GNPC received an amount of US\$38,835,537.56 as gas commodity revenue from the Cash Waterfall Mechanism (CWM) which constitutes petroleum revenue. This amount was not paid into the PHF.
- GNPC continuous to fund the construction of roads in the Western Corridor Enclave. This constitutes quasi-fiscal expenditure, and should be the primary responsibility of central government and not the NOC. The total expenditure by GNPC on these roads since 2014 is US\$124.66 million.
- GNPC is using JOHL to carry out operations not approved in GNPC's Workplan for 2022. Two notable examples are Explorco cash calls on Springfield, ENI Block 4 etc. - US\$5,546,419.12 and SOPCL Decommissioning - US\$11,000,000.00.
- Total lifting proceeds received by JOHL (a subsidiary of GNPC) for 2022 amounted to US\$272,652,208.95. Despite calls by PIAC that revenues of JOHL constitute petroleum revenue and should be paid into the PHF, GNPC disagrees and continues to use lifting proceeds of JOHL for other expenditures.
- Total expenditure on the Saltpond decommissioning amounted to US\$26.64 million in 2022. This is US\$3.23 million more than the US\$23.41 million approved in the 2022 Workplan of GNPC.

CHAPTER 10

OPERATIONS OF GHANA NATIONAL GAS COMPANY

Ghana, the land of Gold was yet again blessed with another rich resource - Oil in 2007. The oil production however started in 2010. With about 368 million tonnes of oil and a commercial amount of associated gas found 60km offshore, between the Deepwater Tano and West Cape Three Points, the government decided to develop a strategic plan to make use of the natural gas present in the discovered wells.

In view of this, a 'National Gas Development Taskforce' was commissioned in February 2011 by the government to review and make appropriate recommendations for the speedy realisation of a national gas commercialisation infrastructure system. In April 2011, the Taskforce submitted its report recommending the evacuation and treatment of associated gas from the Jubilee Field production.

Acting upon the above, the government then sanctioned the establishment of an indigenous company to undertake the project. As a result, the Ghana National Gas Company (GNGC) was formed, hence giving true meaning to government's emphasis on 'local content' in the oil and gas industry.

Ghana Gas was thus incorporated as a limited liability company in July 2011 but started official operations in November 2014 with the responsibility to build, own and operate the infrastructure required for the gathering, processing, transporting and marketing of natural gas resources in the country.

GNGC currently supplies gas to Volta River Authority (VRA) and other commercial entities for power generation and industrial use.

The bulk of the country's indigenous gas presently is used for power generation with about 13 percent used for non-power activities. Ghana's gas resource therefore plays a significant role in providing the nation with an affordable and reliable fuel for power supply to support the socio-economic development of the country. Despite the positive contributions of the sector, the gas industry is challenged by financial difficulties, arising from payment deficit which requires appropriate and practical policy intervention to address the issue permanently.

10.1 Volumes and Cost of Raw Gas Received from GNPC

As at 31st December, 2022, a total volume of 39,663.40 MMSCF of raw gas from the Jubilee and TEN Fields was received by GNGC from GNPC. Figure 21 provides Jubilee and TEN raw gas quantities received from GNPC for 2022.

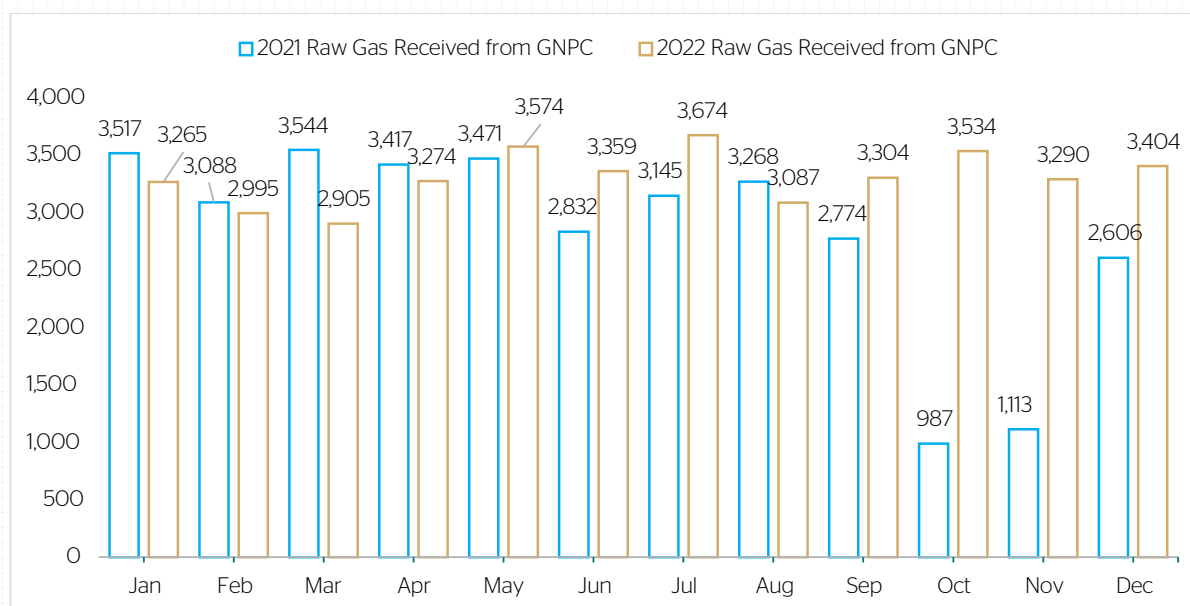


Figure 21: Total Volumes of Raw Gas Received from GNPC

Source: PIAC Construct, based on GNGC data, 2022

The volumes of raw gas received from GNPC over the period averaged 3,305.28 MMSCF per month (see Figure 21). This represents a 17.48 percent increase from the total volume of 33,762.38 MMSCF for 2021.

10.2 Processed Volumes

10.2.1 Lean Gas and other Derivatives

Total volumes of 37,142.58MMSCF, 116,463M3 and 31,667M3 of Lean Gas, LPG and Condensates respectively were processed during the period (see Table 49).

Table 49: Volumes of Processed Derivatives - January to December 2022

S/N	Month	Jubilee/TEN Raw Gas Received from Upstream	Lean Gas Produced from Jubilee	LPG Produced	Condensate
		MMSCF	MMSCF	MT	MT
1	Jan-22	3,265.39	3,096.95	10,032	2,507
2	Feb-22	2,994.61	2,825.59	9,202	2,389
3	Mar-22	2,904.61	2,745.95	9,124	2,175
4	Apr-22	3,273.94	3,086.67	9,769	2,549
5	May-22	3,573.79	3,508.03	7,098	1,289
6	Jun-22	3,358.85	3,194.53	9,864	2,768
7	Jul-22	3,673.77	3,443.09	11,790	3,415
8	Aug-22	3,086.57	2,896.84	9,548	2,764
9	Sep-22	3,303.67	3,081.58	10,174	3,258

S/N	Month	Jubilee/TEN Raw Gas Received from Upstream	Lean Gas Produced from Jubilee	LPG Produced	Condensate
10	Oct-22	3,534.34	3,227.57	10,580	3,229
11	Nov-22	3,290.08	2,944.49	9,986	2,875
12	Dec-22	3,403.82	3,091.30	9,295	2,449
	Total	39,663.40	37,142.58	116,463	31,667

Source: GNGC, 2022

10.3 Summary of Receipts and Outstanding Receivables of Processed Derivatives

A total of US\$204,110,292.14 out of US\$358,304,405.18 was received from the sale of LPG, Lean Gas and Stabilised Condensates produced in 2022. This brought the cumulative outstanding receivables due GNPC, including legacy debts before the introduction of the Energy Sector Recovery Programme (ESRP), to US\$896,179,241.07 at the end of the period, as shown in Table 50.

Table 50: Summary of Receipts and Outstanding Receivables – January to December 2022

Company	Product Sold	Volumes MT/ MMBtu	Amount Invoiced US\$	Payment Received US\$	Payment Outstanding US\$
	Opening Balance				741,985,128.03
Globex Energy Ltd	Stabilized Condensates	4,517.41	3,340,424.64	1,596,748.14	1,743,676.50
Hilson	Stabilized Condensates	2,615.27	2,002,982.09	1,157,554.41	845,427.68
Marantha Oil	Stabilized Condensates	9,543.63	7,000,700.71	3,548,785.09	3,451,915.61
SA Energy	Stabilized Condensates	2,330.92	1,735,569.64	983,785.32	751,784.32
Eagle Petroleum	Stabilized Condensates	1,877.02	1,424,214.79	887,143.62	537,071.17
Everstone	Stabilized Condensates	1,816.76	1,480,000.39	489,055.77	990,944.62
Hask Oil	Stabilized Condensates	346.48	260,718.43	146,311.92	114,406.51
Dome Energy	Stabilized Condensates	5,315.51	4,179,904.78	1,228,706.39	2,951,198.39
Oil Trade	Stabilized Condensates	696.49	674,745.99	207,724.41	467,021.58
Nations Services	Stabilized Condensates	99.55	87,465.46	87,475.77	-10.31

Company	Product Sold	Volumes MT/ MMBtu	Amount Invoiced US\$	Payment Received US\$	Payment Outstanding US\$
Oil Channel	Stabilized Condensates	224.62	223,841.69	223,326.99	514.7
Firm Energy	Stabilized Condensates	1,088.29	868,947.98	53,014.69	815,933.28
CK Brothers	Stabilized Condensates			56,109.64	-56,109.64
H2 Oil	Stabilized Condensates			62,077.31	-62,077.31
Falcon Petroleum	Stabilized Condensates			100,661.57	-100,661.57
Tatiza	Stabilized Condensates			39,209.54	-39,209.54
Providence	Stabilized Condensates			210.67	-210.67
Westport	Stabilized Condensates			93,247.41	-93,247.41
Sage Distribution Ltd (Sage Petroleum)	LPG	113,300.51	75,056,054.95	73,616,671.40	1,439,383.55
VRA	Lean Gas	25,082,173.81	151,150,907.85	49,999,000.14	101,151,907.71
WangKang Gh. Ceramic Ltd	Lean Gas	3,720,101.24	15,624,425.22	16,437,622.02	-813,196.80
Keda Gh. Ceramic Ltd (Twyford)	Lean Gas	4,164,525.99	17,491,009.17	15,019,766.02	2,471,243.15
Genser Energy	Lean Gas	9,101,408.80	11,011,597.26	2,151,138.67	8,860,458.59
Jintao	Lean Gas	9,366.32	56,413.58	40,406.13	16,007.45
Fujian Sentuo	Lean Gas	231,372.10	1,366,483.61	295,091.97	1,071,391.64
OCTP Transportation Service	Lean Gas	76,490,547.87	63,267,996.94	35,589,447.12	27,678,549.82
TOTAL			358,304,405.18	204,110,292.14	896,179,241.07

Source: GNGC Data, 2022

10.4 Cost of Processed Derivatives

A total volume of processed derivatives of Lean Gas, LPG and condensates amounting to 118,799,496.14 MMBtu, 113,300.51 MT and 30,471.95MT respectively, invoiced at US\$358,304,405.18 to respective customers, was recorded during the period.

10.4.1 Lean Gas

GNGC received the bulk of its income from the sale of Lean Gas (US\$259,968,833.64) compared with US\$230,765,884.47 received for 2021, translating to a 12.65 percent increase in 2022. Out of a total of US\$259,968,833.64 accrued from these activities, transportation service fees constituted 24.34 percent (US\$63,267,996.94).

As presented in Table 51, the total sales volume of Lean Gas for 2022 was 118,799,496.14 MMBtu, compared with the sales volumes in 2021 of 109,868,467.87 MMBtu, translating into 8.1 percent increase. Similarly, the total gross revenue realised for 2022 was US\$259,968,833.64 compared with US\$230,765,884.47 in 2021, translating into a 12.65 percent increase in 2022.

Table 51: Summary of Lean Gas Product Statement – January to December 2022

DATE	Company	Volume (MMBtu)	Price US\$/MMBtu	Value (US\$)	Volume/ Month (MMBtu)	Gross Revenue (US\$)
Jan-22	VRA	2,301,215.75	6.0791	13,989,320.69	10,382,470.02	22,485,687.17
	Jintao	408.96	6.0791	2,486.09		
	WangKang	298,633.32	4.2	1,254,259.94		
	Keda (Twyford)	278,553.24	4.2	1,169,923.61		
	Sankofa Gas Transported	6,813,627.97	0.778	5,301,002.56		
	Genser	690,030.78	1.114	768,694.28		
Feb-22	VRA	1,866,065.68	6.0791	11,343,999.89	8,496,224.10	18,544,214.69
	Jintao	734.36	6.0791	4,464.26		
	WangKang	274,191.24	4.2	1,151,603.21		
	Keda (Twyford)	257,095.29	4.2	1,079,800.20		
	Sankofa Gas Transported	5,443,387.11	0.778	4,234,955.18		
	Genser	654,750.42	1.114	729,391.96		
Mar-22	VRA	1,834,453.12	6.0791	11,151,823.94	9,347,683.54	19,229,295.90
	Jintao	1,091.93	6.0791	6,637.94		
	WangKang	299,239.40	4.2	1,256,805.47		
	Keda (Twyford)	287,802.58	4.2	1,208,770.84		
	Sankofa Gas Transported	6,277,678.10	0.778	4,884,033.57		
	Genser	647,418.42	1.114	721,224.12		
Apr-22	VRA	2,357,130.03	6.0791	14,329,229.14	10,260,185.54	22,681,278.40
	Jintao	874.16	6.0791	5,314.09		
	WangKang	299,082.45	4.2	1,256,146.31		

DATE	Company	Volume (MMBtu)	Price US\$/MMBtu	Value (US\$)	Volume/ Month (MMBtu)	Gross Revenue (US\$)
	Keda (Twyford)	279,675.99	4.2	1,174,639.14		
	Sankofa Gas Transported	6,673,641.21	0.778	5,192,092.86		
	Genser	649,781.71	1.114	723,856.83		
	VRA	2,445,698.34	6.0791	14,867,644.77		
	Jintao	816.45	6.0791	4,963.26		
	WangKang	310,947.17	4.2	1,305,978.10		
May-22	Keda (Twyford)	291,350.24	4.2	1,223,670.99	10,431,071.04	23,395,410.30
	Sankofa Gas Transported	6,638,937.99	0.778	5,165,093.76		
	Genser	743,320.85	1.114	828,059.43		
	VRA	2,370,173.43	6.0791	14,408,521.28		
	Jintao	671.77	6.0791	4,083.77		
	WangKang	296,292.72	4.2	1,244,429.43		
Jun-22	Keda (Twyford)	317,606.51	4.2	1,333,947.35	10,148,439.57	22,796,042.90
	Sankofa Gas Transported	6,474,093.05	0.778	5,036,844.39		
	Genser	689,602.08	1.114	768,216.72		
	VRA	2,387,386.15	6.0791	14,513,159.17		
	Jintao	791.43	6.0791	4,811.18		
	WangKang	302,430.47	4.2	1,270,207.99		
Jul-22	Keda (Twyford)	358,447.83	4.2	1,505,480.90	10,254,229.03	23,152,585.60
	Sankofa Gas Transported	6,451,299.09	0.78	5,019,110.69		
	Genser	753,874.05	1.114	839,815.70		
	VRA	1,858,959.65	6.0791	11,300,801.60		
	Jintao	943.19	6.0791	5,733.73		
	WangKang	305,839.38	4.2	1,284,525.38		
Aug-22	Keda (Twyford)	368,944.06	4.2	1,549,565.06	9,884,096.61	20,140,182.80
	Sankofa Gas Transported	6,510,970.53	0.78	5,065,535.08		
	Genser	838,439.80	1.114	934,021.94		
	VRA	1,856,463.58	5.906	10,964,273.91		
Sep-22	Jintao	679.88	5.906	4,015.40	9,517,836.01	20,894,891.40

DATE	Company	Volume (MMBtu)	Price US\$/MMBtu	Value (US\$)	Volume/ Month (MMBtu)	Gross Revenue (US\$)
	WangKang	329,931.32	4.2	1,385,711.53		
	Keda (Twyford)	422,023.04	4.2	1,772,496.75		
	Sankofa Gas Transported	6,084,922.72	0.93	5,641,331.85		
	Genser	823,815.47	1.3681	1,127,061.94		
	VRA	2,042,098.72	5.906	12,060,635.03		
	Jintao	870.58	5.906	5,141.66		
	WangKang	337,512.89	4.2	1,417,554.13		
Oct-22	Keda (Twyford)	433,968.83	4.2	1,822,669.08	9,723,904.07	22,097,700.10
	Sankofa Gas Transported	6,034,291.40	0.93	5,594,391.55		
	Genser	875,161.65	1.3681	1,197,308.66		
	VRA	1,859,548.37	5.906	10,982,492.69		
	Jintao	935.18	5.906	5,523.17		
	WangKang	322,237.16	4.2	1,353,396.07		
Nov-22	Keda (Twyford)	424,649.17	4.2	1,783,526.52	9,551,124.78	21,418,909.40
	Sankofa Gas Transported	6,005,628.66	0.93	5,567,818.33		
	Genser	840,569.62	1.3681	1,149,983.30		
	Fujian Sentuo	97,556.61	5.906	576,169.33		
	VRA	1,902,980.99	5.906	11,239,005.73		
	Jintao	548.43	5.906	3,239.03		
	WangKang	343,763.73	4.2	1,443,807.66		
Dec-22	Keda (Twyford)	444,409.22	4.2	1,866,518.73	10,802,231.83	23,132,634.90
	Sankofa Gas Transported	7,082,070.03	0.93	6,565,787.12		
	Genser	894,643.94	1.3681	1,223,962.38		
	Fujian Sentuo	133,815.49	5.906	790,314.28		
	TOTAL				118,799,496.14	259,968,833.64

Source: GNGC, 2022

10.4.2 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

As shown in Figure 22, the volume of LPG sold from January to December 2022 was 113,300.51MT while that of 2021 was 90,327.56MT, indicating a 25.4 percent increase.

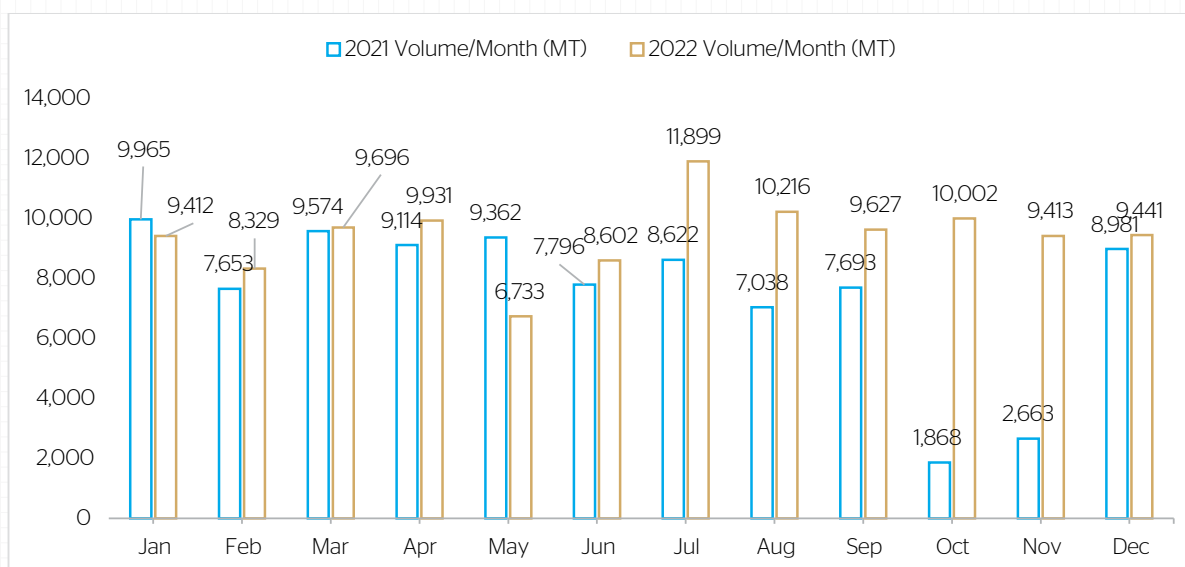


Figure 22: Volumes of LPG in MT for 2022

Source: PIAC Construct based on GNGC Data, 2022

The net revenue for total LPG sold in 2022 was US\$75,056,054.95, while that of 2021 was US\$50,952,615.47 (see Table 52). This represents an appreciation in LPG revenue of 49.96 percent. The percentage increase was mainly due to the increased price of the commodity during the period.

Table 52: Summary of LPG Product Statement- January to December 2022

Date	Volume (MT)	Price (US\$/MT)	Value (US\$)	Volume/ Month (MT)	Gross Revenue (US\$)	Discount (US\$)	Net Revenue (US\$)
Jan	4,579.18	695.425	3,184,474.17	9,411.76	6,812,152.25	188,235.28	6,623,916.97
	4,832.59	750.67	3,627,678.08				
Feb	4,233.40	792.1136	3,353,333.71	8,328.55	6,747,355.90	166,570.90	6,580,785.00
	4,095.145	828.7917	3,394,022.19				
Mar	6,060.52	781.3325	4,735,282.81	9,696.28	8,058,088.91	193,925.51	7,864,163.40
	3,635.75	913.925	3,322,806.11				
Apr	5,135.53	835.5575	4,291,028.94	9,930.87	8,152,378.08	198,617.35	7,953,760.74
	4,795.34	805.2296	3,861,349.15				
May	2,504.71	843.5278	2,112,791.08	6,733.07	5,895,164.81	134,661.37	5,760,503.44
	4,228.36	894.525	3,782,373.73				
Jun	4,471.92	857.6136	3,835,179.41	8,601.57	7,182,835.96	172,031.44	7,010,804.52
	4,129.65	810.6389	3,347,656.55				
Jul	6,220.65	725.175	4,511,057.69	11,899.46	8,275,720.76	892,459.20	7,383,261.56
	5,678.81	662.9318	3,764,663.07				

Date	Volume (MT)	Price (US\$)/MT	Value (US\$)	Volume/ Month (MT)	Gross Revenue (US\$)	Discount (US\$)	Net Revenue (US\$)
Aug	5,424.55	620.25	3,364,579.57	10,216.00	6,337,074.12	766,200.14	5,570,873.98
	4,791.45	620.375	2,972,494.55				
Sep	4,976.13	603.4545	3,002,866.89	9,626.85	5,751,311.35	722,013.38	5,029,297.97
	4,650.72	590.9722	2,748,444.46				
Oct	4,991.22	595.65	2,973,023.11	10,002.36	6,071,612.84	750,176.99	5,321,435.85
	5,011.14	618.3409	3,098,589.73				
Nov	5,464.05	598.2727	3,268,991.95	9,412.54	5,756,786.80	705,940.43	5,050,846.37
	3,948.49	630.0625	2,487,794.85				
Dec	4,481.72	618.2	2,770,599.92	9,441.21	5,614,496.05	708,090.90	4,906,405.15
	4,959.49	573.425	2,843,896.13				
TOTAL				113,300.51	80,654,977.84	5,598,922.89	75,056,054.95

Source: GNGC, 2022

10.4.3 Condensates

The volume of Condensates sold from January to December 2022 was 30,471.95MT while that for 2021 was 27,839.45MT. This translates into a difference of 2,632.5MT, representing an increase of 9.46 percent. Figure 23 illustrates the monthly volumes of Condensates sold during the period under review.

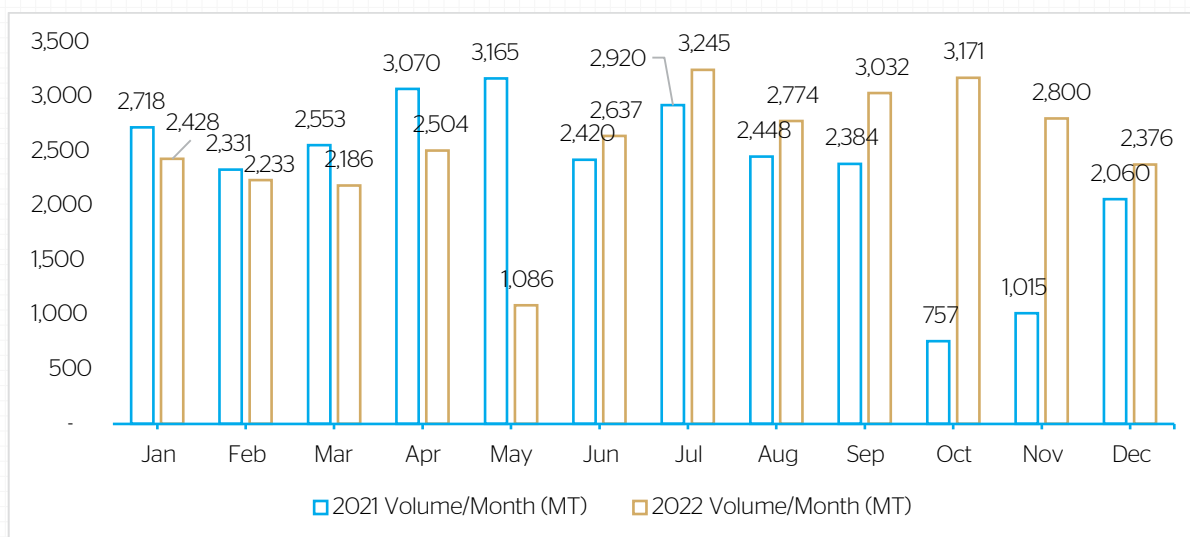


Figure 23: Volumes of Condensates (MT) - 2021 and 2022

Source: PIAC Construct based on GNGC data, Dec 2022.

Realised revenue from the sale of Condensates for 2022 was US\$23,279,516.59 while that of 2021 was US\$10,975,901.01, representing an increase of US\$12,303,616 (112.1%) in revenue. The 2022 increase in revenue was mainly due to the increase in the price of the commodity. Table 53 provides a summary of the Condensates product statement.

Table 53: Summary of Condensate Product Statement - January to December 2022

CONDENSATE PRODUCT STATEMENT 2022							
Date	Company	Volume (MT)	Price (US\$/MT)	Value (US\$)	Volume/ Month (MT)	Monthly Value (US\$)	
Jan-22	Globex	390.37	458.45	317,949.26	2,428.11	1,197,897.32	
		264.51	525.44				
	Hilson	-	458.45	88,830.89			
		169.06	525.44				
	Marantha Oil	641.35	458.45	540,421.49			
		468.93	525.44				
	SA Energy	97.29	458.45	166,268.23			
		231.55	525.44				
	Eagle Petroleum	34.28	458.45	84,427.45			
		130.77	525.44				
	Feb-22	Globex	116.77	573.75			216,431.94
			236.16	632.77			
Hilson		99	573.75	119,053.24			
		98.38	632.77				
Everstone		32.96	573.75	81,453.87			
		98.84	632.77				
Marantha Oil		491.3	573.75	527,101.04			
		387.53	632.77				
Hask Oil		27.28	573.75	73,974.38			
		92.17	632.77				
SA Energy		224.26	573.75	253,002.31			
		196.49	632.77				
Eagle Petroleum	32.94	573.75	81,676.52				
	99.21	632.77					
Mar-22	Globex	293.42	672.52	272,982.29	2,185.60	1,654,833.88	
		89.07	849.37				
	Hilson	97.63	672.52	121,443.93			
		65.68	849.37				
	Everstone	65.85	672.52	155,993.60			
		131.52	849.37				

CONDENSATE PRODUCT STATEMENT 2022

Date	Company	Volume (MT)	Price (US\$/MT)	Value (US\$)	Volume/ Month (MT)	Monthly Value (US\$)																																																																																																																														
	Marantha Oil	421.75	672.515	565,554.43																																																																																																																																
		331.92	849.365					Hask Oil	0	672.515	55,828.76			65.73	849.365		SA Energy	195.49	672.515	241,972.34			130.1	849.365		Eagle Petroleum	65.46	672.515	100,955.77			67.03	849.365		Dome Energy	0	672.515	140,102.76			164.95	849.365		Globex	204.25	815.27	307,164.52			174.92	804.06		Hilson	97.63	815.27	184,669.24			130.68	804.06		Marantha Oil	250.51	815.27	537,893.93			414.97	804.06		Hask Oil	32.3	815.27	26,333.06			0	804.06		Oil Trade	31.96	815.27	78,504.88			65.23	804.06	Apr-21		129.87	815.27		2,503.55	2,026,090.53		SA Energy	162.17	804.06	236,273.31			32.58	815.27		Eagle Petroleum	64.05	804.06	78,061.55			0	815.27		Nation Service	65.03	804.06	52,288.20			63.01	815.27		Oil Channel	31.95	804.06	77,059.65			325.45	815.27		Dome Energy
	Hask Oil	0	672.515	55,828.76																																																																																																																																
		65.73	849.365					SA Energy	195.49	672.515	241,972.34			130.1	849.365		Eagle Petroleum	65.46	672.515	100,955.77			67.03	849.365		Dome Energy	0	672.515	140,102.76			164.95	849.365		Globex	204.25	815.27	307,164.52			174.92	804.06		Hilson	97.63	815.27	184,669.24			130.68	804.06		Marantha Oil	250.51	815.27	537,893.93			414.97	804.06		Hask Oil	32.3	815.27	26,333.06			0	804.06		Oil Trade	31.96	815.27	78,504.88			65.23	804.06	Apr-21		129.87	815.27		2,503.55	2,026,090.53		SA Energy	162.17	804.06	236,273.31			32.58	815.27		Eagle Petroleum	64.05	804.06	78,061.55			0	815.27		Nation Service	65.03	804.06	52,288.20			63.01	815.27		Oil Channel	31.95	804.06	77,059.65			325.45	815.27		Dome Energy	226.99	804.06	447,842.19						
	SA Energy	195.49	672.515	241,972.34																																																																																																																																
		130.1	849.365					Eagle Petroleum	65.46	672.515	100,955.77			67.03	849.365		Dome Energy	0	672.515	140,102.76			164.95	849.365		Globex	204.25	815.27	307,164.52			174.92	804.06		Hilson	97.63	815.27	184,669.24			130.68	804.06		Marantha Oil	250.51	815.27	537,893.93			414.97	804.06		Hask Oil	32.3	815.27	26,333.06			0	804.06		Oil Trade	31.96	815.27	78,504.88			65.23	804.06	Apr-21		129.87	815.27		2,503.55	2,026,090.53		SA Energy	162.17	804.06	236,273.31			32.58	815.27		Eagle Petroleum	64.05	804.06	78,061.55			0	815.27		Nation Service	65.03	804.06	52,288.20			63.01	815.27		Oil Channel	31.95	804.06	77,059.65			325.45	815.27		Dome Energy	226.99	804.06	447,842.19															
	Eagle Petroleum	65.46	672.515	100,955.77																																																																																																																																
		67.03	849.365					Dome Energy	0	672.515	140,102.76			164.95	849.365		Globex	204.25	815.27	307,164.52			174.92	804.06		Hilson	97.63	815.27	184,669.24			130.68	804.06		Marantha Oil	250.51	815.27	537,893.93			414.97	804.06		Hask Oil	32.3	815.27	26,333.06			0	804.06		Oil Trade	31.96	815.27	78,504.88			65.23	804.06	Apr-21		129.87	815.27		2,503.55	2,026,090.53		SA Energy	162.17	804.06	236,273.31			32.58	815.27		Eagle Petroleum	64.05	804.06	78,061.55			0	815.27		Nation Service	65.03	804.06	52,288.20			63.01	815.27		Oil Channel	31.95	804.06	77,059.65			325.45	815.27		Dome Energy	226.99	804.06	447,842.19																								
	Dome Energy	0	672.515	140,102.76																																																																																																																																
		164.95	849.365					Globex	204.25	815.27	307,164.52			174.92	804.06		Hilson	97.63	815.27	184,669.24			130.68	804.06		Marantha Oil	250.51	815.27	537,893.93			414.97	804.06		Hask Oil	32.3	815.27	26,333.06			0	804.06		Oil Trade	31.96	815.27	78,504.88			65.23	804.06	Apr-21		129.87	815.27		2,503.55	2,026,090.53		SA Energy	162.17	804.06	236,273.31			32.58	815.27		Eagle Petroleum	64.05	804.06	78,061.55			0	815.27		Nation Service	65.03	804.06	52,288.20			63.01	815.27		Oil Channel	31.95	804.06	77,059.65			325.45	815.27		Dome Energy	226.99	804.06	447,842.19																																	
	Globex	204.25	815.27	307,164.52																																																																																																																																
		174.92	804.06					Hilson	97.63	815.27	184,669.24			130.68	804.06		Marantha Oil	250.51	815.27	537,893.93			414.97	804.06		Hask Oil	32.3	815.27	26,333.06			0	804.06		Oil Trade	31.96	815.27	78,504.88			65.23	804.06	Apr-21		129.87	815.27		2,503.55	2,026,090.53		SA Energy	162.17	804.06	236,273.31			32.58	815.27		Eagle Petroleum	64.05	804.06	78,061.55			0	815.27		Nation Service	65.03	804.06	52,288.20			63.01	815.27		Oil Channel	31.95	804.06	77,059.65			325.45	815.27		Dome Energy	226.99	804.06	447,842.19																																										
	Hilson	97.63	815.27	184,669.24																																																																																																																																
		130.68	804.06					Marantha Oil	250.51	815.27	537,893.93			414.97	804.06		Hask Oil	32.3	815.27	26,333.06			0	804.06		Oil Trade	31.96	815.27	78,504.88			65.23	804.06	Apr-21		129.87	815.27		2,503.55	2,026,090.53		SA Energy	162.17	804.06	236,273.31			32.58	815.27		Eagle Petroleum	64.05	804.06	78,061.55			0	815.27		Nation Service	65.03	804.06	52,288.20			63.01	815.27		Oil Channel	31.95	804.06	77,059.65			325.45	815.27		Dome Energy	226.99	804.06	447,842.19																																																			
	Marantha Oil	250.51	815.27	537,893.93																																																																																																																																
		414.97	804.06					Hask Oil	32.3	815.27	26,333.06			0	804.06		Oil Trade	31.96	815.27	78,504.88			65.23	804.06	Apr-21		129.87	815.27		2,503.55	2,026,090.53		SA Energy	162.17	804.06	236,273.31			32.58	815.27		Eagle Petroleum	64.05	804.06	78,061.55			0	815.27		Nation Service	65.03	804.06	52,288.20			63.01	815.27		Oil Channel	31.95	804.06	77,059.65			325.45	815.27		Dome Energy	226.99	804.06	447,842.19																																																												
	Hask Oil	32.3	815.27	26,333.06																																																																																																																																
		0	804.06					Oil Trade	31.96	815.27	78,504.88			65.23	804.06	Apr-21		129.87	815.27		2,503.55	2,026,090.53		SA Energy	162.17	804.06	236,273.31			32.58	815.27		Eagle Petroleum	64.05	804.06	78,061.55			0	815.27		Nation Service	65.03	804.06	52,288.20			63.01	815.27		Oil Channel	31.95	804.06	77,059.65			325.45	815.27		Dome Energy	226.99	804.06	447,842.19																																																																					
	Oil Trade	31.96	815.27	78,504.88																																																																																																																																
		65.23	804.06				Apr-21		129.87	815.27		2,503.55	2,026,090.53		SA Energy	162.17	804.06	236,273.31			32.58	815.27		Eagle Petroleum	64.05	804.06	78,061.55			0	815.27		Nation Service	65.03	804.06	52,288.20			63.01	815.27		Oil Channel	31.95	804.06	77,059.65			325.45	815.27		Dome Energy	226.99	804.06	447,842.19																																																																														
Apr-21		129.87	815.27		2,503.55	2,026,090.53																																																																																																																														
	SA Energy	162.17	804.06	236,273.31																																																																																																																																
		32.58	815.27					Eagle Petroleum	64.05	804.06	78,061.55			0	815.27		Nation Service	65.03	804.06	52,288.20			63.01	815.27		Oil Channel	31.95	804.06	77,059.65			325.45	815.27		Dome Energy	226.99	804.06	447,842.19																																																																																														
	Eagle Petroleum	64.05	804.06	78,061.55																																																																																																																																
		0	815.27					Nation Service	65.03	804.06	52,288.20			63.01	815.27		Oil Channel	31.95	804.06	77,059.65			325.45	815.27		Dome Energy	226.99	804.06	447,842.19																																																																																																							
	Nation Service	65.03	804.06	52,288.20																																																																																																																																
		63.01	815.27					Oil Channel	31.95	804.06	77,059.65			325.45	815.27		Dome Energy	226.99	804.06	447,842.19																																																																																																																
	Oil Channel	31.95	804.06	77,059.65																																																																																																																																
		325.45	815.27					Dome Energy	226.99	804.06	447,842.19																																																																																																																									
	Dome Energy	226.99	804.06	447,842.19																																																																																																																																

CONDENSATE PRODUCT STATEMENT 2022

Date	Company	Volume (MT)	Price (US\$/MT)	Value (US\$)	Volume/ Month (MT)	Monthly Value (US\$)
May-21	Globex	0	812.48	134,275.59	1,085.53	969,665.96
		150.32	893.27			
	Hilson	0	812.48	57,963.97		
		64.89	893.27			
	Everstone	0	812.48	30,647.92		
		34.31	893.27			
	Marantha Oil	0	812.48	279,404.36		
		312.79	893.27			
	Firm Energy	0	812.48	29,334.82		
		32.84	893.27			
	Oil Trade	0	812.48	57,794.25		
		64.7	893.27			
	SA Energy	0	812.48	111,336.55		
		124.64	893.27			
Eagle Petroleum	0	812.48	58,821.50			
	65.85	893.27				
Oil Channel	0	812.48	27,467.90			
	30.75	893.27				
Dome Energy	0	812.48	182,619.10			
	204.44	893.27				
Jun-21	Globex	150.66	1019.04	370,636.64	2,637.43	2,954,045.37
		179.98	1206.29			
	Hilson	99.99	1019.04	276,202.71		
		144.5	1206.29			
	Everstone	64.88	1019.04	281,486.33		
		178.54	1206.29			
	Marantha Oil	357.78	1019.04	651,773.59		
		238.07	1206.29			
	Firm Energy	71.39	1019.04	163,679.41		
		75.38	1206.29			
	Oil Trade	100.88	1019.04	222,139.02		
		98.93	1206.29			

CONDENSATE PRODUCT STATEMENT 2022

Date	Company	Volume (MT)	Price (US\$/MT)	Value (US\$)	Volume/ Month (MT)	Monthly Value (US\$)
	SA Energy	132.95	1019.04	217,834.79		
		68.27	1206.29			
	Eagle Petroleum	29.81	1019.04	145,843.66		
		95.72	1206.29			
	Nation Service	34.52	1019.04	35,177.26		
		0	1206.29			
	Oil Channel	0	1019.04	119,314.14		
		98.91	1206.29			
	Dome Energy	171.88	1019.04	469,957.81		
		244.39	1206.29			
	Globex	301.49	1091.67	485,047.23		
		148.42	1050.54			
	Hilson	144.37	1091.67	304,826.35		
		140.14	1050.54			
	Everstone	105.18	1091.67	297,153.05		
		173.56	1050.54			
	Marantha Oil	464.63	1091.67	1,005,291.83		
		474.11	1050.54			
Jul-22	Firm Energy	72.62	1091.67	155,987.14	3,244.63	3,475,686.01
		73.02	1050.54			
	Oil Trade	67.39	1091.67	214,224.10		
		133.89	1050.54			
	SA Energy	101.39	1091.67	179,042.55		
		65.07	1050.54			
	Eagle Petroleum	131.36	1091.67	207,893.77		
		61.39	1050.54			
	Dome Energy	242.51	1091.67	626,219.99		
		344.09	1050.54			
	Globex	211.21	854.4	297,808.75		
Aug-22		153.37	765.14		2,774.11	2,237,558.50
	Hilson	71.69	854.4	169,573.66		
		141.57	765.14			

CONDENSATE PRODUCT STATEMENT 2022

Date	Company	Volume (MT)	Price (US\$/MT)	Value (US\$)	Volume/ Month (MT)	Monthly Value (US\$)
Sep-22	Everstone	67.91	854.4	164,622.44	3,031.83	1,983,670.88
		139.32	765.14			
	Marantha Oil	335.22	854.4	642,212.88		
		465.01	765.14			
	Firm Energy	36.22	854.4	110,169.53		
		103.54	765.14			
	Hask Oil	65.86	854.4	104,582.23		
		63.14	765.14			
	Oil Trade	64.7	854.4	81,822.77		
		34.69	765.14			
	SA Energy	32.13	854.4	54,101.96		
		34.83	765.14			
	Eagle Petroleum	130.18	854.4	161,588.05		
		65.82	765.14			
	Dome Energy	272.86	854.4	451,076.24		
		284.84	765.14			
	Globex	181.04	706.43	240,499.71		
		187.01	602.15			
	Hilson	143.19	706.43	188,097.79		
		144.39	602.15			
Everstone	145.66	706.43	191,251.70			
	146.73	602.15				
Marantha Oil	480.4	706.43	591,891.35			
	419.37	602.15				
Firm Energy	73.08	706.43	96,389.55			
	74.34	602.15				
SA Energy	0	706.43	81,615.56			
	135.54	602.15				
Eagle Petroleum	66.64	706.43	107,303.41			
	100.02	602.15				
Dome Energy	425.7	706.43	486,621.81			
	308.72	602.15				

CONDENSATE PRODUCT STATEMENT 2022

Date	Company	Volume (MT)	Price (US\$/MT)	Value (US\$)	Volume/ Month (MT)	Monthly Value (US\$)
Oct-22	Globex	27714	588.72	317,069.17	3,171.49	2,092,985.28
		213.83	719.79			
	Hilson	146.29	588.72	222,069.85		
		188.87	719.79			
	Everstone	109.42	588.72	116,904.28		
		72.92	719.79			
	Marantha Oil	314.08	588.72	389,266.38		
		283.92	719.79			
	Firm Energy	71.07	588.72	174,929.15		
		184.9	719.79			
	Eagle Petroleum	170.39	588.72	246,867.59		
		203.61	719.79			
	Dome Energy	359.8	588.72	625,878.85		
		575.25	719.79			
Nov-22	Globex	157.25	718.47	225,624.31	2,799.94	2,019,530.07
		155.56	724.12			
	Hilson	73.52	718.47	153,735.87		
		139.36	724.12			
	Everstone	70.81	718.47	101,462.24		
		69.86	724.12			
	Marantha Oil	550.94	718.47	719,851.07		
		447.46	724.12			
	Firm Energy	74.64	718.47	76,805.92		
		32.01	724.12			
	SA Energy	102.67	718.47	194,122.03		
		166.21	724.12			
	Eagle Petroleum	65.88	718.47	95,074.37		
		65.93	724.12			
Dome Energy	314.84	718.47	452,854.25			
	313	724.12				
Dec-22	Globex	124.64	593.82	154,935.21	2,376.44	1,314,859.49
		156.02	518.67			

CONDENSATE PRODUCT STATEMENT 2022

Date	Company	Volume (MT)	Price (US\$/MT)	Value (US\$)	Volume/ Month (MT)	Monthly Value (US\$)
	Hilson	70.42	593.82			
		144.02	518.67	116,514.59		
	Everstone	36.66	593.82			
		71.83	518.67	59,024.96		
	Marantha Oil	475.52	593.82			
		516.07	518.67	550,038.36		
	Firm Energy	38.84	593.82			
		74.4	518.67	61,652.45		
	Oil Trade	34.12	593.82			
		0	518.67	20,260.97		
	Eagle Petroleum	64.14	593.82			
		33.96	518.67	55,701.16		
	Dome Energy	250.58	593.82			
		285.22	518.67	296,731.79		
	Total				30,471.95	23,279,516.59

Source: GNGC Data, 2022

10.5 Summary of GNGC Expenditures

Table 54 presents a detailed breakdown of all expenditures incurred during the period under review, including cost of operating the Atuabo Gas Processing Plant.

Table 54: Breakdown of GNGC Expenditure - January to December 2022

Ghana National Gas Total Expenses Jan- Dec 2022		
Category	Amount '000 (GH¢)	Percentage of Total Expenses
Manpower Expenses	357,436	18.01
Directors Fees & Other Board Expenses	3,921	0.20
General Admin Expenses	98,520	4.97
Staff Business Expense	21,668	1.09
Professional Services	6,036	0.30
Bank Service Charges	1,386	0.07
Corporate Social Responsibility	156,151	7.87

Business Support	32,841	1.66
Pass through Direct Cost	212,646	10.72
Depreciation & Amortisation	14,716	0.74
Operations and Maintenance	76,217	3.84
Finance Cost	751,544	37.88
Forex Loss/Gain	251,102	12.66
Total Expenses	1,984,184	100.00

Source: GNGC Data, 2022

Total expenditure for 2022 amounted to GH¢1,984,184,000.00 compared to GH¢1,819,385,000.00 in 2021 which represents a 9.06 percent increase over the 2021 figure. Finance Cost¹⁴ (GH¢751,544,000) represented 37.88 percent of the total expenditure for the year, while Manpower expenses represented 18.01 percent of total expenditure for 2022.

10.6 Cost of Gas Indebtedness

As at 31st December 2022, GNGC's cumulative indebtedness to GNPC amounted to US\$560,400,710.88¹⁵ as compared to US\$561,458,835.81 in 2021. This represents a decrease of 0.2 percent in the cumulative gas indebtedness. Though the debt has reduced marginally compared with same period in 2021, it is still high which can be attributed to VRA's inability to meet its debt service obligation. Figure 24 depicts the yearly indebtedness of the Company to GNPC.

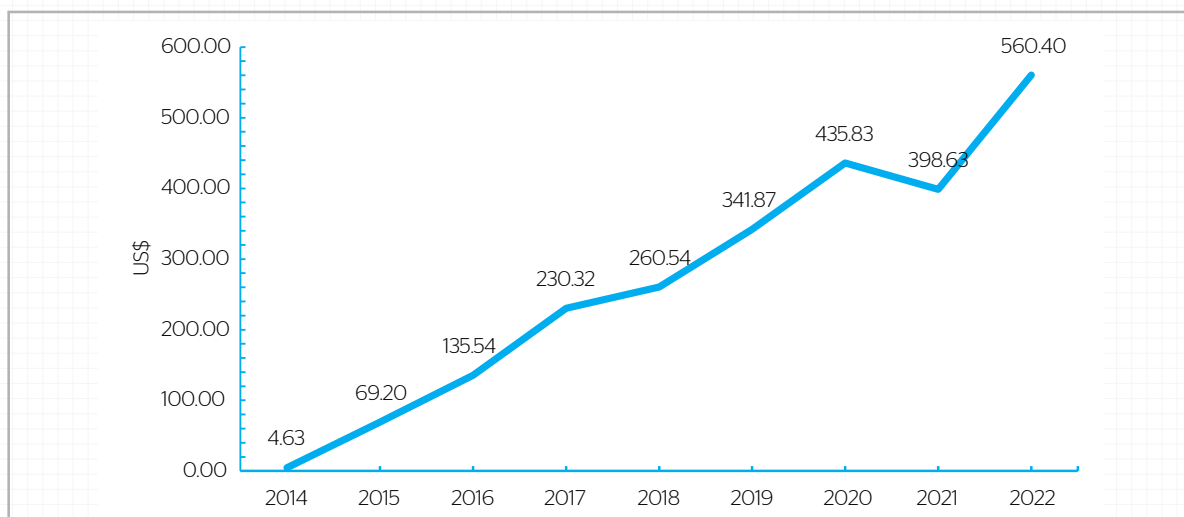


Figure 24: Annual GNGC Indebtedness to GNPC

Source: PIAC Construct based on GNGC Data, December 2022.

14 According to GNGC, Finance Cost refers to interest charges incurred in respect of loans and liabilities that are due for payment by GNGC. To comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), all foreign exchange losses or gains related to all foreign denominated loans, considered as part of the borrowing cost, are also expected to be added to Finance Cost.

15 According to GNPC, the cumulative indebtedness of GNGC as at the end of 2022 stood at US\$605,691,381.47. Efforts are underway by the two institutions to reconcile the differing figures.

The total volume of raw gas sales to GNGC by GNPC in 2022 amounted to 40,709,503.30 MMBtu compared with 34,325,992.56 MMBtu for 2021, representing an increase of 18.59 percent. The total indebtedness to GNPC stood at US\$560,400,710.88 during the period compared to US\$561,458,835.81 for the same period in 2021. This translates into a marginal decrease of 0.2 percent in GNGC's debt compared to the same period in 2021. Figure 25 illustrates GNGC's indebtedness to GNPC for the period.

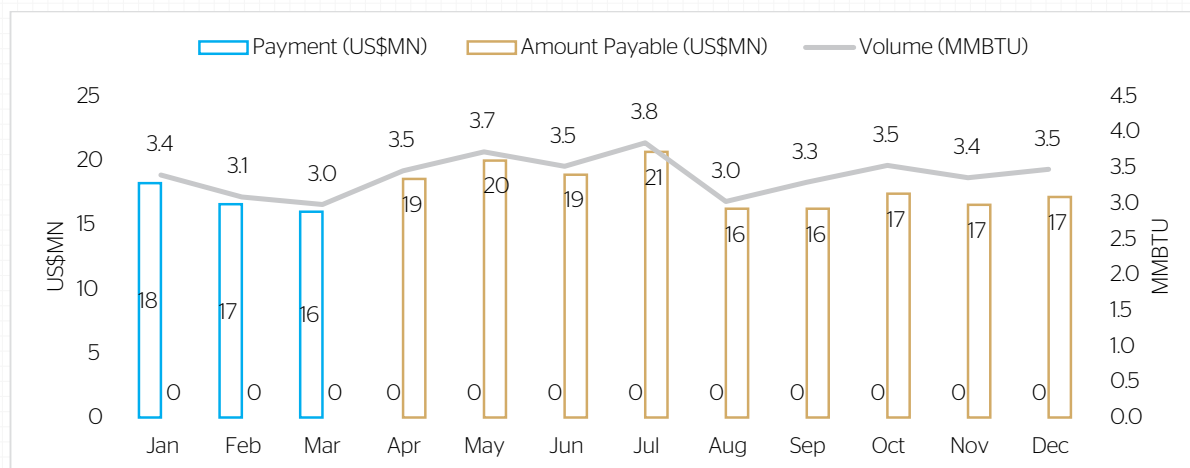


Figure 25: GNGC Indebtedness to GNPC - Jan to Dec 2022

Source: PIAC Construct based on GNGC Data, 2022

10.7 Revenue from Cash Waterfall Mechanism (CWM) and Natural Gas Clearinghouse (NGCH)

The CWM sets out the principles, methodology and processes for determination and disbursement of tariff revenue collected by the Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG) to various beneficiaries along the Electricity Value Chain. Accordingly, GNGC, GNPC and other stakeholders in the value chain are paid directly by CWM, a percentage of the invoice amount submitted for each month. Its implementation commenced in April, 2020. Table 55 shows payments and credit notes received from CWM and NGCH by GNGC for gas invoices during the period.

Table 55: Summary of CWM and NGCH Revenue - January to December 2022

Details	Amount (GH¢)	Amount (US\$)
Cash Received	409,383,051.53	52,878,870.25
CWM Payments to PURC IFO Ghana Gas	34,385,944.89	4,024,106.80
CWM Payments to GNPC IFO Ghana Gas	751,731,707.52	87,641,287.55
Total	1,195,500,703.94	144,544,264.60

Source: GNGC Data, 2022

10.8 Suspension of Discounted Industrial Development Tariff (DIDT)

On 15th October, 2019, the Ministry of Energy approved a DIDT of US\$4.20/MMBtu for companies within the ceramic tiles industry. The subsidy was introduced to utilise the excess gas because of take-or-pay conditions in the gas sales agreement. However, the Ministry of Energy on 13th December, 2022, directed the indefinite suspension of all the DIDTs granted to various beneficiary companies, effective January 2023. The subsidy has been suspended partly because gas demand in recent times has exceeded supply.

Finding

1. Although GNGC generates some revenue from the sale of processed gas, it has been unable to settle its indebtedness to GNPC for raw gas supplied because of the zeroed policy introduced by government to subsidise its portion of the CAPI of the gas. Apart from the payment of gas revenue in 2015 by GNPC, there has been no further gas payments into the PHF.

CHAPTER 11

PETROLEUM REVENUE OUTLOOK

11.1 Global Economic Growth

Global growth is slowing sharply in the face of elevated inflation, higher interest rates, reduced investment, and disruptions caused by Russia's invasion of Ukraine, according to the World Bank's latest Global Economic Prospects report published in February 2023.

According to the Report, the global economy is projected to grow by 1.7 percent in 2023 and 2.7 percent in 2024. The sharp downturn in growth is expected to be widespread, with forecasts in 2023 revised down for 95 percent of advanced economies and nearly 70 percent of emerging markets and developing economies. Growth in advanced economies is projected to slow from 2.5 percent in 2022 to 0.5 percent in 2023. In the United States, growth is forecast to fall to 0.5 percent in 2023, which is 1.9 percentage points below previous forecasts, and the weakest performance outside of official recessions since 1970. In 2023, euro-area growth is expected at zero percent – a downward revision of 1.9 percentage points. In China, growth is projected at 4.3 percent in 2023 which is 0.9 percentage point below previous forecasts.

Excluding China, growth in emerging markets and developing economies is expected to decelerate from 3.8 percent in 2022 to 2.7 percent in 2023, reflecting significantly weaker external demand compounded by high inflation, currency depreciation, tighter financing conditions, and other domestic headwinds.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) in its January 2023 World Economic Outlook Update, however projects that global growth will fall to 2.9 percent in 2023 but rise to 3.1 percent in 2024. The 2023 forecast is 0.2 percentage point higher than predicted in the October 2022 World Economic Outlook, but below the historical average of 3.8 percent. China's recent reopening has paved the way for a faster-than-expected recovery. Global inflation is expected to fall to 6.6 percent in 2023 and 4.3 percent in 2024, still above pre-pandemic levels (3.5%), according to the Fund.

11.2 Crude Oil Trends

Nearly a year on from Russia's invasion of Ukraine, global oil markets are trading in relative calm. Oil prices are back to pre-war levels – a much lower drift from last summer's historical highs. As reported by the International Energy Agency (IEA) in its February 2023 Oil Market Report (OMR), world oil supply looks set to exceed demand through the first half of 2023, but the balance could quickly shift to deficit as demand recovers and some Russian output is shut in.

Russian oil production and exports have held up relatively well despite sanctions. The country has managed to reroute shipments of crude to Asia. In January 2023, Russia's output was down only 160 kb/d from pre-war levels, with 8.2 mb/d of oil shipped to markets. However, in early February 2023, Russia announced a curb in output by 500 kb/d in March rather than sell to countries that comply with the G7 price caps. The cut may be an attempt to shore up oil prices, as reported by the IEA.

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) in its February 2023 Short-Term Energy Outlook (STEO), forecast Brent spot price to average at US\$85/bbl in the first half of 2023 and falls to an average of US\$82/bbl in the second half of 2023, and to US\$78/bbl in 2024, down from the average of US\$101/bbl in 2022, as shown in Figure 26.

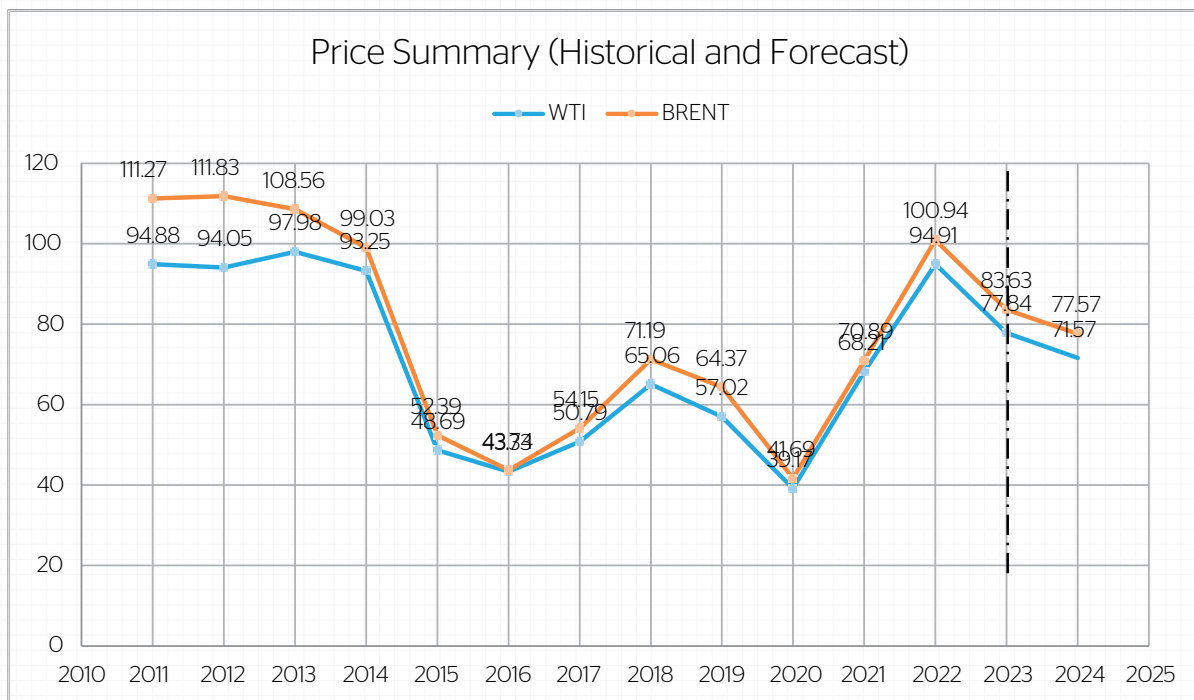


Figure 26: Average Annual Brent and WTI Crude Prices from 2011 to 2024 Data

Source: US Energy Information Administration (EIA), 2023

The Henry Hub natural gas prices were forecast to average about US\$3.40/MMBtu for 2023, down almost 50 percent from 2022. Natural gas prices remain very volatile, according to the EIA. Extreme weather events and production freeze-offs could still potentially cause price spikes at both the Henry Hub and in regional markets.

11.2.1 Global Oil Demand

Key to oil demand growth in 2023 will be the return of China from its mandated mobility restrictions and the effect this will have on the country, the region, and the world, as reported by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in its February 2023 report. The Organisation forecast global crude oil demand to rise by 2.23 million barrels per day (MMbpd) in 2023. As a result, total world oil demand is projected to rise from 100.80 MMbpd to 103.03 MMbpd in 2023 (see Figure 27). The projected world oil demand in 2022 will be shared by the OECD and non-OECD countries with each contributing 46.43 MMbpd and 54.37 MMbpd. OPEC expects Chinese demand to grow by 590 kbpd in 2023.

The EIA however forecast global liquids fuel consumption to increase from an average of 99.4 MMbpd in 2022 to 102.3 MMbpd in 2024, driven primarily by growth in China and other non-OECD countries. The Administration further forecast that the reversal of restrictions will contribute to oil demand in China increasing by 0.7 kbpd in 2023 and by 400 kbpd in 2024. China's oil consumption dropped for the first time in years in 2022, held back by its COVID containment measures.

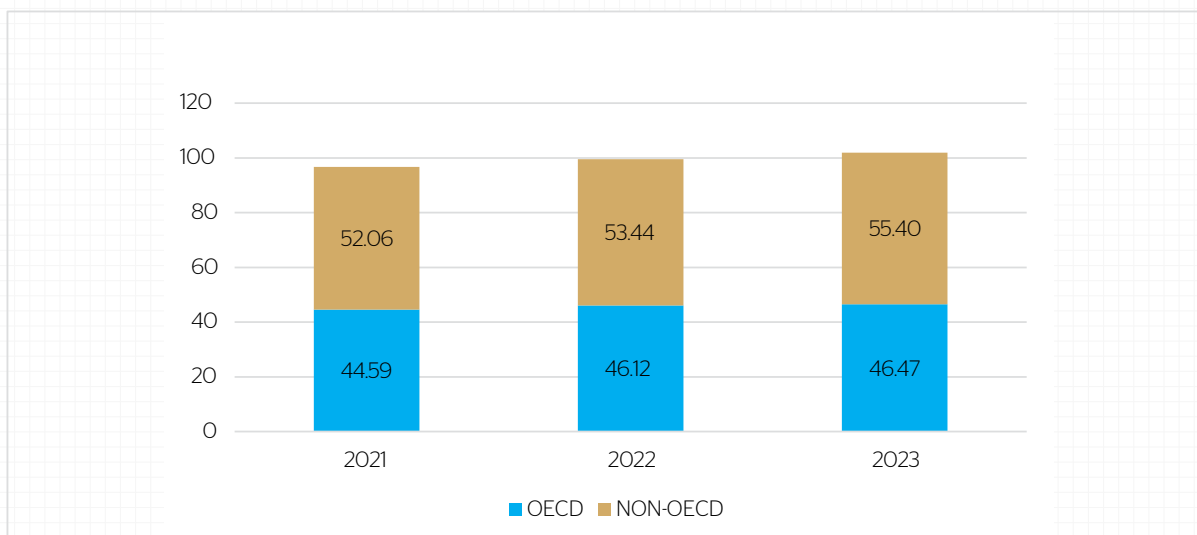


Figure 27: Comparison of Global Crude Oil Demand (2021-2023)

Source: OPEC Monthly Oil Market Report, February 2023.

11.2.2 Global Oil Supply

Global oil supply averaged about 100.0 MMbpd in 2022, and the EIA forecasts it will increase by an average of 1.1 MMbpd in 2023 and 1.5 MMbpd in 2024. Growth in non-OPEC production in both 2023 and 2024, as well as increases in OPEC output in 2024, will mostly offset an approximately 1.1 MMbpd decline in Russia's production over the forecast period. Russia's production of petroleum and other liquids to decline to 9.9 MMbpd in 2023 from more than 10.9 MMbpd in 2022 and then average 9.8 MMbpd in 2024.

With non-OPEC supply lower and demand growth higher, OPEC raised its estimate of the amount of crude it needs to pump in 2023 to balance the market by 200 kbpd to 294 MMbpd.

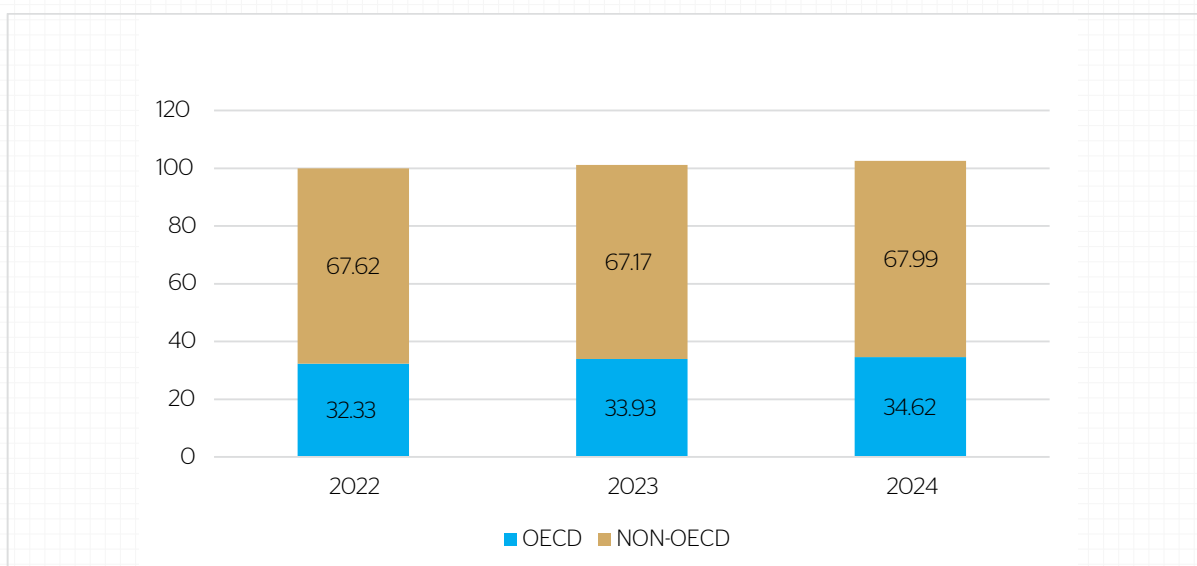


Figure 28: Comparison of Global Crude Oil Supply (2022-2024)

Source: EIA STEO, February 2023.

11.3 Government's Projection

11.3.1 2023 and Medium-Term Petroleum Receipts and Utilisation

11.3.1.1 2023 Benchmark Price

The Benchmark crude oil price for 2023 is US\$88.55 per barrel (bbl), down from the price of US\$94.83/bbl used in the 2022 Mid-Year Fiscal Policy Review. The Benchmark crude oil price of US\$88.55/bbl reflects projected average Brent crude oil prices from reputable international institutions such as the IMF, Bloomberg, Fitch, and the World Bank, according to the 2023 Budget Statement and Economic Policy. The Government's Benchmark price of US\$88.55/bbl was calculated as a seven-year moving average of prices, in line with the PRMA.

Gas benchmark price for 2023 on the other hand was projected at US\$6.46 per MMBtu. This was also estimated as a seven-year moving average in line with the PRMA. As reported by the Ministry of Finance through the National Budget, the Gas prices are escalated by a blend of the US CPI/PPI index and the Henry Hub Spot Price Index to capture inflationary trends and movement in global gas prices on the well-head price of gas, in line with the specific contracts.

11.3.1.2 2023 Benchmark Output

The estimated 2023 Benchmark crude oil output, as reported by the Ministry of Finance (MoF) in the 2023 national budget is 52.61 million barrels (144,145 bpd), based on a three-year simple average of each producing field's actual and projected outputs in line with the PRMA. Similarly, the Benchmark gas output has been estimated at 107.55 trillion Btu for 2023.

11.3.1.3 2023 Benchmark Revenue

The projected petroleum receipts for 2023 is US\$1,484.47 million. This encompasses Royalties (US\$261.36 million), Carried and Participating Interest (US\$678.46 million), Corporate Income Tax (US\$543.65 million), and Surface Rentals (US\$1.0 million). The MoF further reported that the medium-term total petroleum receipts are projected at US\$1,457.71 million, US\$1,591.29 million, and US\$1,702.74 million for, 2024, 2025, and 2026, respectively. The corresponding crude oil price and production volumes in the medium-term are as detailed in Table 56.

Table 56: Projected Sources of Petroleum Revenue from 2023-2026

ITEMS	UNIT	2023	2024	2025	2026
Price	US\$/bbl	88.55	75.57	78.09	84.06
Gross Production (Oil)	Million bbl	52.61	52.96	54.97	56.17
TOTAL PETROLEUM RECEIPTS	US\$M	1,484.47	1,457.71	1,591.29	1,702.74
Royalties	US\$M	261.36	220.29	233.12	254.92
o/w Crude Oil	US\$M	261.36	220.29	233.12	254.92
o/w Gas	US\$M	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Carried and Participating Interest	US\$M	678.46	573.06	608.13	665.39

ITEMS	UNIT	2023	2024	2025	2026
o/w Crude Oil	US\$M	678.46	573.06	608.13	665.39
o/w Gas	US\$M	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Corporate Income Tax	US\$M	543.65	663.30	748.96	782.43
Surface Rentals	US\$M	1.00	1.07	1.08	0.00

(o/w - of which)

Source: Ministry of Finance, 2023.

Of the amount of US\$1,484.47 million, US\$368.83 million will be ceded to the National Oil Company (GNPC) for its Equity Financing Cost (US\$236.13 million) and its share of the net Carried and Participating Interest (US\$132.70 million), see Table 57. The Benchmark Revenue for 2023, which is the total revenue net the amount ceded to the NOC, is estimated at US\$1,115.64 million. Of this amount, a total of US\$780.95 million will be allocated to the Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA), while the Ghana Petroleum Funds (GPFs) will be allocated US\$334.69 million. The GPFs receipts will be distributed between the Ghana Stabilisation Fund (US\$234.28 million) and Ghana Heritage Fund (US\$100.41 million), as shown in Table 57.

Table 57: Revenue Distribution in the Medium-Term (GNPC & GoG)

DISTRIBUTION OF PETROLEUM RECEIPTS TO GNPC AND GOG					
ITEMS	UNIT	2023	2024	2025	2026
Transfer to National Oil Company (NOC)	US\$M	368.83	263.37	271.35	312.99
o/w Equity Financing	US\$M	236.13	130.65	127.02	161.96
o/w 30 percent Net CAPI	US\$M	132.70	132.72	144.33	151.03
Benchmark Revenue (BR)	US\$M	1,115.64	1,194.34	1,319.94	1,389.75
o/w Annual Budget Funding Amount	US\$M	780.95	836.04	923.96	972.82
o/w Transfer to the Ghana Petroleum Funds	US\$M	334.69	358.30	395.98	416.92
o/w Ghana Stabilisation Fund	US\$M	234.28	250.81	277.19	291.85
o/w Ghana Heritage Fund	US\$M	100.41	107.49	118.80	125.08
Total Amount Distributed	US\$M	1,484.47	1,457.71	1,591.29	1,702.74

(o/w - of which)

Source: Ministry of Finance, 2023.

Key Takeaways

- The average Brent price is expected to be US\$83.87/bbl for 2023, down from US\$101/bbl in 2021. Prices are expected to decline to US\$78/bbl in 2024.
- Demand for oil is forecast to increase due to easing of mobility restrictions by China.

CHAPTER 12

PIAC ACTIVITY REPORT

12.0 Background

In line with its mandate, the Committee undertakes programmes and activities throughout the year. This chapter gives an overview of PIAC's programmes and activities in 2022, and presents feedback from public engagements of the Committee.

12.1 Activities

12.1.1 Training for Members and Secretariat Staff

The Committee on a regular basis provides members and staff with requisite skills and training to enable them perform their functions efficiently. In line with this, the Committee held a training workshop for Members and Staff in Accra from Thursday, 18th to Friday, 19th February, 2022.

The training programme consisted of four sessions that treated the following topics:

1. An overview of the Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act, 2016 (Act 919).
2. An overview of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act, 2011 (Act 815) as amended and its Regulations (L.I. 2381).
3. Country Examples of Natural Resource Management.
4. Energy Transition - Potential Impact on Petroleum Revenue Management in Ghana.

Each topic was followed by an open forum with questions and answers.

12.1.2 Launch of Assessment Report on 10 Years of Petroleum Revenue Management

As part of activities marking the 10th anniversary of PIAC in 2021, an assessment of 10 years of petroleum revenue management in Ghana was commissioned by the Committee. The study was funded by the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) of Switzerland through the Governance for Inclusive Development programme (GovID) of Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH.

The final report was launched on Tuesday, 1st March, 2022 in Accra, and supported by GIZ. Participants included representatives from reporting institutions, some stakeholders, the media, and members of PIAC. The launch was carried live on PIAC's Facebook Page.

Some key findings from the Report were:

- 1 Ghana's three producing fields peaked in 2019. This peak is forecast to last for at least three years, after which production will continuously decline if no new in-fill developments on these existing fields or new fields come on-stream.
- 2 ABFA has been a critical financing source for the national budget. While total benchmark revenue allocations to the ABFA amounted to GH¢9.41 billion (US\$2.61 billion), disbursements on the other hand, amounted to GH¢8.51 billion (US\$2.28 billion), leaving the balance being swept into the Consolidated Fund under the government's Treasury Single Account (TSA) policy.
- 3 It was found that 74% of the withdrawals from the GSF has been used for debt repayment, while 21% was allocated to the Contingency Fund to deal with national emergencies such as the COVID-19 pandemic. Interestingly, only 4% has been utilised to shore up ABFA shortfalls.
- 4 PIAC would need to deepen its advocacy to reach other critical voices and stakeholder groups using new media collaborations and channels.

The report also recommended the following to address some of the issues raised:

- 1 There is a strong imperative to provide the GRA and other institutions such as the PC, IAC and MoF with all the requisite human resources and tools to undertake their critical mandate of petroleum revenue management more effectively and efficiently.
- 2 Amend the PRMA to provide a legal requirement for enhanced transparency and effective accountability for unutilised ABFA balances. Where applicable, create an ABFA fund to ensure unutilised amounts are reverted to that Fund.



• A cross section of participants at the event.



• Rev. Dr. Kwabena Opuni Frimpong (Left) and the PIAC Chair, Prof. Kwame Adom-Frimpong (Right) jointly launching the 10-year assessment report

12.1.3 Public Lecture

Following the launch of the Assessment Report, the Committee organised a public lecture to deepen public education on the content of the report. The lecture was held on Wednesday, 23rd March, 2022 at the Cedi Conference Centre in the University of Ghana, Accra. The event was carried live on Joy FM and on PIAC's Facebook Page. Chaired by Major Daniel Ablorh-Quarcoo (Rtd), a former Chairman of PIAC, the programme had in attendance representatives from key stakeholders, including reporting institutions, representatives of PIAC constituent bodies, past Members of PIAC, civil society, students, and the media.

Dr Theophilus Acheampong, Lead Consultant for the 10-year assessment on petroleum revenue management, delivered the lecture based on the study that was conducted. The lecture focused on the four thematic areas of the Report, which align with the extractives industry value chain, - Petroleum production, sales and revenue collection; Revenue allocation, distribution and utilisation; Management of the Ghana Petroleum Funds (GPFs); and an institutional assessment of petroleum revenue management. The high-level findings and recommendations from the study were also presented.

The lecture was followed by a panel discussion which centered on the use of the ABFA, the expenditures of GNPC, and whether the Ghana Heritage Fund should be accessible by the current generation.



12.1.4 Launch of the 2021 Annual Report

PIAC is mandated to publish two statutory Reports (Semi-annual and Annual) each year. In that regard, the Committee launched the 2021 Annual Report on 13th April, 2022 in Accra. The launch, which was chaired by Mrs. Angela Peasah, a past member of the Committee, was attended by stakeholders, including reporting institutions and the media. The launch was also carried live on PIAC’s Facebook Page. The highlights, which included crude oil and gas production for the year 2021, revenues accrued, distribution and utilisation of the petroleum revenues, and findings and recommendations, were presented by the PIAC Chairman, Prof. Kwame Adom-Frimpong.



12.1.5 Engagement with IFEJ and other Media Partners

As part of its engagement with stakeholders, the Committee holds regular meetings with the media, comprising members of the Institute of Financial and Economic Journalists (IFEJ) and key media partners who report on PIAC activities. The Committee held two of such activities during the year.

The first was held from 6th – 8th May, 2022 at Tegbi in the Volta Region. The engagement focused on providing a platform for members of IFEJ, selected members of the Parliamentary Press Corps and other media partners to be apprised of the highlights of the 2021 PIAC Annual Report, and the Committee's assessment Report on 10 years of petroleum revenue management in Ghana. Some of the key issues raised were the flaring of gas on the three producing fields, the inadequate activity in the upstream petroleum sector and the decline in crude oil production since 2020.

The second activity, which took place from 4th – 6th November, 2022 focused on providing a platform for the media partners to familiarise themselves with PIAC's 2022 Semi-Annual Report. The activity was held in Koforidua in the Eastern Region and was supported by the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) of Switzerland through the Governance for Inclusive Development programme (GovID) of Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. The activity also provided the opportunity for participants to engage in a data dive on the report to tease out issues worth discussing. To also build the capacity of the journalists, a session was introduced on extractive sector reporting and writing.



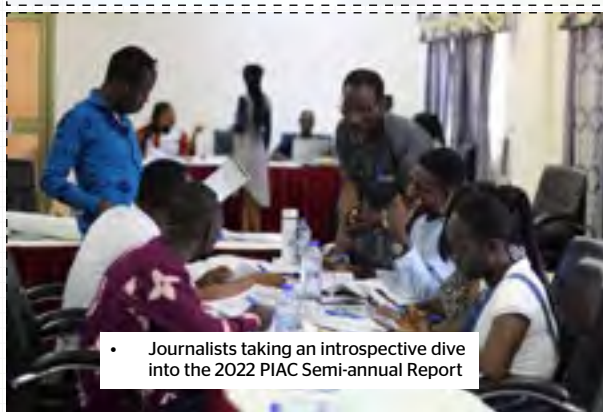
- The PIAC Vice-Chair making a presentation on legislation of the petroleum industry to the journalists.



- Journalists and the PIAC Team in a group photograph after the event.



- Journalists and the PIAC Team in a group photograph after the event.

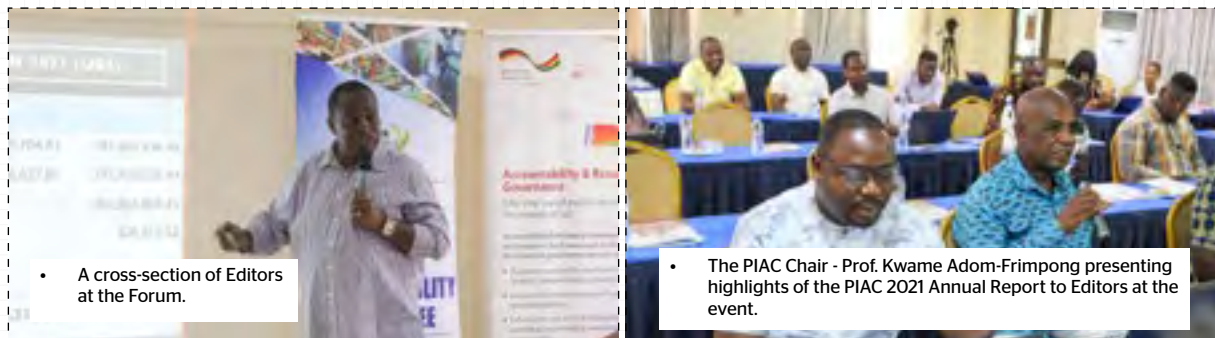


- Journalists taking an introspective dive into the 2022 PIAC Semi-annual Report

12.1.6 Engagement with Editors

With the support of the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) of Switzerland through the Governance for Inclusive Development programme (GovID) of Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, the activity was held in Koforidua, from Friday 27th – Sunday 29th May, 2022.

The Editors were taken through the PRMA and its accompanying Regulations, the PIAC 2021 Annual Report, and the PIAC 10-year assessment report of the management and use of petroleum revenues. Some of the issues raised were the need for amendments to the PRMA, the role of the Investment Advisory Committee (IAC), and responsiveness of institutions to PIAC's request for data.



- A cross-section of Editors at the Forum.

- The PIAC Chair - Prof. Kwame Adom-Frimpong presenting highlights of the PIAC 2021 Annual Report to Editors at the event.

12.1.7 PIAC-NRGI Technical Roundtable Discussion

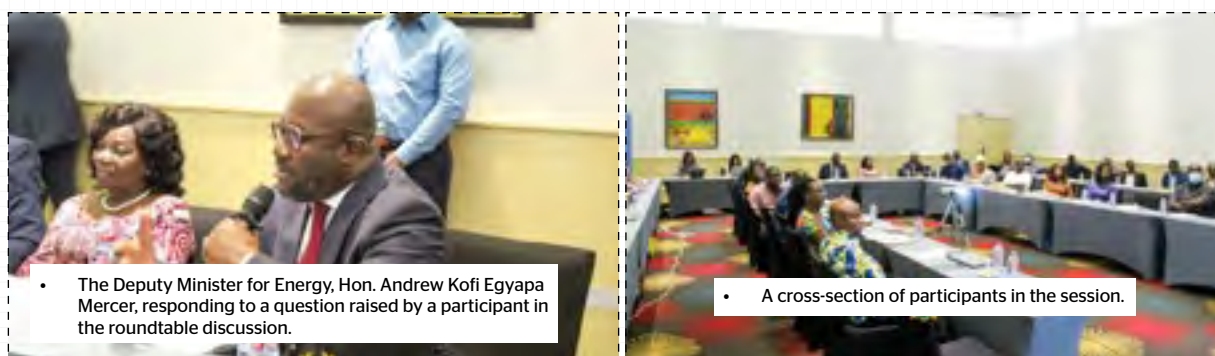
The Committee holds periodic technical roundtables to delve deeper into issues that were raised in the Committee's statutory reports. In that regard, PIAC, in collaboration with the Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI), organised a technical roundtable discussion, on 31st May, 2022 in Accra, under the theme "Ghana's Petroleum: A Critical Investigation of the Marginally Explored Revenue Streams". In attendance was the Deputy Minister for Energy, Hon. Andrew Egyapa Mercer.

Presentations were made by Dr. Abdallah Ali-Nakyee (a Legal Practitioner and Tax Expert), the Ghana Revenue Authority and NRGI on:

- Overview of Ghana's Petroleum Revenue Sources and the Marginally Explored Streams;
- Realizing The Marginally Explored Revenue Streams in Ghana's Petroleum Sector; and
- Administrator Perspectives on Marginally Explored Sources of Petroleum Revenues.

The presentations were followed by a panel discussion that identified the hindrances to realising these revenue sources and highlighted the mechanisms necessary for harnessing the potential from some of these sources. Some issues that arose from the discussion were:

- In the years 2011, 2012, 2018 and 2019, Capital Gains Taxes were not assessed and therefore not paid on transfers and sale of interests between companies operating in the upstream oil and gas sector.
- Other variables accounting for marginally explored revenue sources include non-payment of gas royalties and CAPI due to power sector indebtedness, corporate income tax and dividends from the national oil company and of midstream companies.



- The Deputy Minister for Energy, Hon. Andrew Kofi Egyapa Mercer, responding to a question raised by a participant in the roundtable discussion.

- A cross-section of participants in the session.

12.1.8 Courtesy Call on PIAC by Parliamentary Delegation from Mozambique

During the period under review, the Committee received the delegation from the Republic of Mozambique, made up of Members of Parliament and CSO actors. The courtesy call was for the delegation to learn at first-hand, lessons in the management of the Ghana Petroleum Funds (Sovereign Wealth Fund), as part of the preparation for the establishment of a Sovereign Wealth Fund by the Mozambican government.

The visit was also to interact with PIAC on its independent oversight responsibility and Ghana's experience in managing petroleum revenues, with particular focus on the Ghana Petroleum Funds, with a view to establishing an organisation similar to PIAC.

The Committee shared its experiences since its establishment in 2011 with the delegation and expressed its readiness to support the Mozambican government in both the establishment of the Sovereign Wealth Fund and the oversight body.

The leader of the delegation, Mr. Felix Avelino Silvia, thanked the Committee for the useful lessons shared and its readiness to support the government of Mozambique. He indicated that PIAC would be invited to a national conference in Maputo on the establishment of the National Sovereign Wealth Fund.



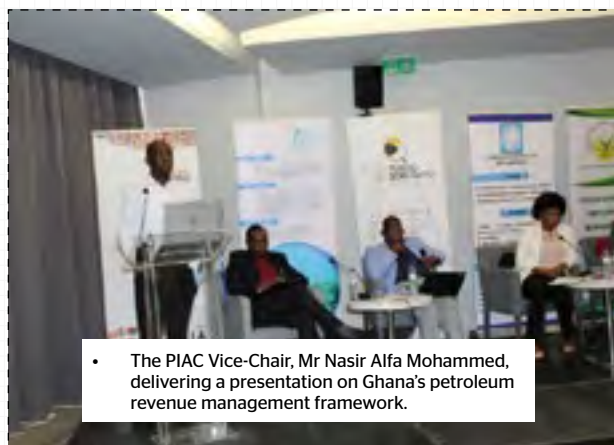
- The Mozambican delegation in a discussion with members of PIAC during the courtesy call.



- Members of PIAC and the Parliamentary Delegation from Mozambique in a group photograph.

12.1.9 National Conference on Sovereign Wealth Fund in Mozambique

The Vice Chairman of the Public Interest and Accountability Committee (PIAC), Mr Nasir Alfa Mohammed, participated in a high-level national conference in Maputo for the establishment of a transparent and sustainable Sovereign Wealth Fund for Mozambique. Mr Mohammed's participation was upon an invitation from the Civic Movement on the Sovereign Wealth Fund (a consortium of major Mozambican Civil Society Organisations), the conference organisers.



- The PIAC Vice-Chair, Mr Nasir Alfa Mohammed, delivering a presentation on Ghana's petroleum revenue management framework.



- Participants in a group photograph after the conference.

12.1.10 Forum on PIAC Recommendations

This forum, which was the fourth of its kind, was organised on Thursday, 7th July, 2022 in Accra to bring to attention the outstanding recommendations made by PIAC and identify ways by which they could be acted upon. Participants were drawn from the Ministry of Finance, the Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA), Ghana National Gas Company (GNGC), and Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC). There were both virtual and in-person participation.

12.1.11 Engagement with Morning Show Hosts and Producers

The activity took place in Teiman, Accra from 8th -10th July, 2022. The engagement sought to leverage the capacities of both journalists and presenters who are primarily Morning Show Hosts and Producers on different media platforms, in assisting PIAC in its advocacy. Sessions on the Overview of the PRMA and its Regulations, PIAC 2021 Annual Report, and Highlights of Assessment of 10 Years of Petroleum Revenue Management were presented. Each session was followed by an open forum.



• The PIAC Team and Morning Show Hosts & Producers in a group photograph.

12.1.12 Field Trip to FPSO

For PIAC to familiarise itself with the production processes as well as offloading and other activities on a Floating, Production, Storage and Offloading (FPSO) unit, the Committee nominated a two-member team to visit FPSO Kwame Nkrumah (KNK) from Tuesday, 9th August to Wednesday, 10th August, 2022. The two members were Dr. E.Y Tenkorang and Alhaj Ahmad S. Anderson.

The team went through basic safety training and acquired the relevant certificates as a pre-requisite to the visit. These were International Minimum Industrial Safety Training (IMIST), Basic Offshore Safety Induction Emergency Training with Compressed Air Emergency Breathing System (BOSIET with CA-EBS) and Medical Certificate for Offshore work.

On arrival, the Team, accompanied by Mr. Allan Lassey from Tullow Ghana Limited, was taken through the necessary rudiments and provided with the necessary apparels to begin its tour. Aboard the FPSO, the

team was welcomed by the Offshore Installation Manager (OIM), who assigned his Production Manager to take the PIAC members on a tour of the FPSO.

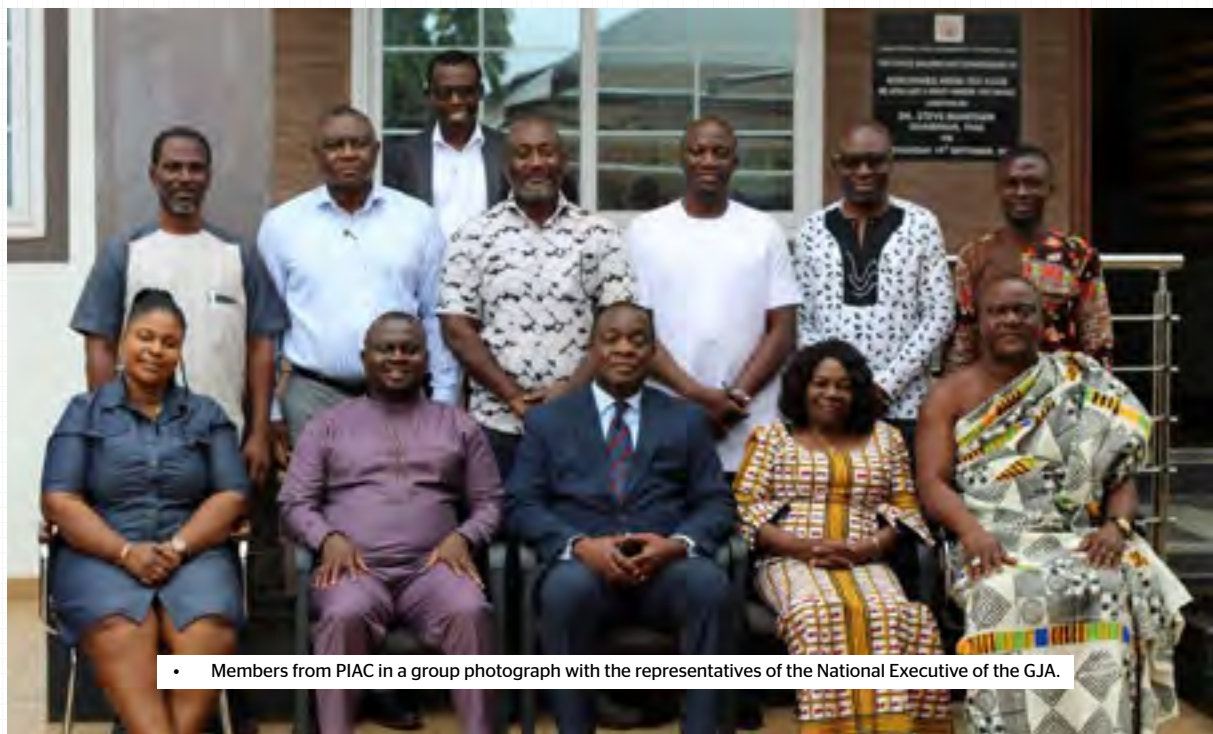
The Team was shown the various decks and offices on the FPSO and was taken through the production processes, the separation of gas from crude and water, and the offloading of oil and gas onto the cargo ships. The Team also visited the Central Control Room (CCR) on the Unit to learn how the various operational processes are monitored, regulated and logged.



- Dr. Emmanuel Y. Tenkorang (Left) and Alhaj Ahmad Suleman Anderson (Right) aboard the FPSO Kwame Nkrumah.

12.1.13 Courtesy Call by the Ghana Journalists Association (GJA)

The National Executive of the GJA led by its President, Mr Albert Kwabena Dwumfour paid a courtesy call on Members of the Public Interest & Accountability Committee (PIAC) in Accra, on Thursday, 1st September, 2022. The meeting was to explore collaborative options to get Ghanaians informed about the management and use of petroleum revenues by actors in government and how to equip journalists with relevant knowledge and information through capacity-building and training. The GJA Executive were received by the Chairman of PIAC, Prof Kwame Adom-Frimpong and other Members of PIAC.



- Members from PIAC in a group photograph with the representatives of the National Executive of the GJA.

12.1.14 Hearing of the Ad-Hoc Committee of Parliament on the Motion of Censure against the Minister for Finance

The Parliament of Ghana at its Eleventh Sitting held on Thursday 10th November, 2022, considered a Motion moved by the Minority, led by the Honourable Haruna Iddrisu (Minority Leader) and the Honourable Cassiel Ato Forson (Minority Ranking Member on Finance) calling on the House to pass a vote of censure against the Honourable Minister responsible for Finance, Mr. Ken Ofori-Atta, in accordance with Article 82 of the 1992 Constitution. An 8-member Ad-Hoc Committee of Parliament was constituted by the Speaker with the mandate of investigating the grounds for the motion.

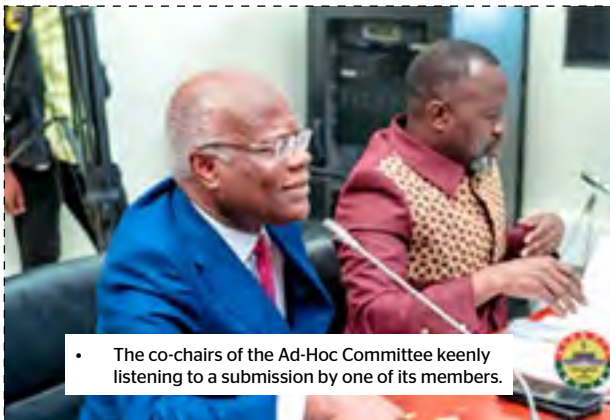
The Ad-Hoc Committee was co-chaired by the Honourable Member of Parliament for Adansi Asokwa, Kobina Tahir Hammond from the majority side and the Honourable Member of Parliament for Bolgatanga East, Dr. Dominic Akuritinga Ayine from the minority side. The other members of the Ad-Hoc Committee were the Honourable Samuel Okudzeto Ablakwa, Zanetor Agyeman-Rawlings and Bernard Ahiafor from the Minority side, while the Honourable Patrick Yaw Boamah, Kwame Anyimadu-Antwi and Andrew Agyapa Mercer constitute the group from the Majority side on the Committee.

Among the grounds referred to the Ad-Hoc Committee for consideration was the allegation by the Minority that the Minister had made an illegal payment of oil revenues into offshore accounts in flagrant violation of Article 176 of the 1992 Constitution.

In making this allegation, the Minority relied on the 2022 PIAC Semi-Annual Report which had indicated that crude oil liftings by the Jubilee Oil Holdings Ltd. (JOHL) amounting to US\$100.75 million had not been paid into the Petroleum Holding Fund (PHF), contrary to provisions of the PRMA.

The Public Interest and Accountability Committee (PIAC) was therefore invited, as part of a three-day public hearing, to a Sitting of the Ad-Hoc Committee on Thursday, 17th November, 2022 to provide evidence in respect of the above submissions by the proponents of the motion. PIAC was represented by the Vice Chair, Mr. Nasir Alfa Mohammed, supported by some Secretariat staff.

In his submission before the Ad-Hoc Committee, Mr. Mohammed restated PIAC's position that proceeds from the JOHL lifting form part of petroleum revenue and ought to have been paid into the PHF. PIAC supported this position by referring to Section 6(b) of the PRMA which provides that any amount from the direct or indirect participation of government in petroleum operations shall constitute gross receipts of the PHF. PIAC further referred to section 7 of the PRMA which states that revenue due from the direct or indirect participation of the Republic in petroleum operations shall be paid into the Petroleum Holding Fund, and concluded that proceeds from JOHL represented revenue from indirect participation of the State in petroleum operations. PIAC also submitted before the Censure Committee that it was not privy to communication that the Minister for Finance directed JOHL to pay the crude oil lifting proceeds into an offshore account.



- The co-chairs of the Ad-Hoc Committee keenly listening to a submission by one of its members.



- The Vice Chair of PIAC, Mr Nasir Alfa Mohammed, referring to source documents during the hearing.

12.1.15 Constituent Engagements

Although PIAC holds an annual general meeting with all member institutions, individual constituent groups are engaged in a bid to keep them updated on the Committee's programmes. For the period under review, the Committee engaged the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences (GAAS), the Ghana Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (GHEITI), Christian Groups and Queen Mothers' Association on its 2021 Annual Report and 10-year Assessment Report on the management and use of petroleum revenues in Ghana. Some of the key issues highlighted during these engagements were exploring further ways of strengthening the relationship between PIAC and the member-institutions, the need for more space for gas-related matters in PIAC reports, and developing separate guidelines for the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) on the use of its allocation from the ABFA. The GAAS committed to providing the Committee with expert advice on issues related to petroleum revenue management and assisting with advocacy on PIAC reports.



12.1.16 Regional Engagements

To engage the citizenry on the management and use of petroleum revenues in 2021, the Committee concurrently held regional engagements in the Western North and North East Regions from Sunday, 24th to Friday, 29th April, 2022.

In both Regions, the PIAC Team held town hall meetings and engagements with tertiary institutions. Some of the key issues raised at the town hall meetings were the reporting mechanisms for ABFA allocated to the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), payment of judgement debt with ABFA, prosecutorial powers to PIAC, among others. Also, some projects that had received funding from the ABFA were inspected. Notable issues that came out of the project inspections were the non-involvement of the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assembly (MMDAs) in project execution and supervision, and uncompleted projects due to lack of funds.



• The PIAC team paid courtesy calls on the North East (Left) and Western North (Right) Regional Coordinating Councils

12.1.17 District Engagements

The Committee, in the first half of the year, held district engagements in the Awutu Senya East Municipality and Agona East District in the Central Region, and Akwapim South District and Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality in the Eastern Region. In the second half, PIAC held district engagements in Bono East and Western Regions. In the Bono East Region, the MMDAs involved were the Kintampo North Municipality and Kintampo South District. In the Western Region, the Committee’s engagements were held in the Nzema East District and Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipality. As part of the engagements in these MMDAs, radio discussions were held to inform the wider public of the Committee’s activities. The Committee also held town hall meetings in the districts and municipalities visited.



• Some scenes from the Committee's District Engagements.

12.1.18 Tertiary Engagements

During the year, the Committee engaged six (6) tertiary institutions across four (4) regions (North East, Western, Western North and Bono East). These engagements were held to streamline communication between Industry and Academia on current developments in the upstream petroleum industry in influencing the management and use of the resource. The institutions engaged were:

- Gambaga College of Education
- Nalerigu College of Nursing and Midwifery
- Wiawso College of Education
- University for Development Studies, Nyankpala Campus
- College of Health and Well-Being - Kintampo
- Nursing and Midwifery Training College - Tarkwa

Participants were taken through a brief history of PIAC, followed by an overview of how the country has fared in the management of revenue from petroleum production.



• Some scenes from the Committee's Tertiary Engagements.

12.1.19 Feedback from Citizens

In order to improve the management and use of petroleum revenues, PIAC solicits feedback from citizens through its engagements. Key questions and comments from these engagements included:

- How are tertiary students benefiting from petroleum revenues?
- Is there an institution like PIAC in the mining sector?
- Are IOCs compensated by the State when they are unable to discover commercial quantities of oil?
- What is PIAC's take on Energy Transition, taking into consideration that Ghana recently discovered commercial quantities of petroleum?
- Is PIAC able to influence government to accept its recommendations?
- How prepared is the country to train Ghanaians to take over from the foreigners in the upstream petroleum industry?
- PIAC should aid in the advocacy for health colleges to also be supported with petroleum revenue.
- There is the need to scale down the priority areas on which petroleum revenues are utilised.
- How does the youth feature in PIAC's work?

12.1.20 Project Inspections

The Committee carried out physical inspection of 29 ABFA-funded projects in seven (7) Regions; Central - 6, Eastern - 5, North East - 3, Western North - 3, Western - 4, Bono East - 5 and Savannah - 3. The exercise was carried out to respond to citizens' demand for PIAC to:

- Verify the existence of reported ABFA-funded projects;
- Obtain first-hand information on the quality and impact of projects funded with petroleum revenues; and,
- Make an informed assessment of how well the oil revenues were being applied.

12.1.20.1 Central Region

1. Construction of 1 No. 3-unit Classroom Block at Agona Asafo AEDA JHS in the Agona East Constituency

Project Details

Implementing Agency	Special Development Initiatives Secretariat
Contractor	Glovision Investment Limited
Consultant	E-Benzy & Co. Ltd.
Date of Award	20 th December, 2018
Contract Duration	4 months
Original Contract Sum	GH¢195,600.00
ABFA Component	GH¢109,395.00
Percentage of ABFA	55.93%
Year of Disbursement	2020
Date of Inspection	8 th February, 2022

Observation

- Even though the project consultant was able to provide some information, he could not confirm the location of the project to enable the PIAC Team conduct its physical inspection.

In a written response, the Special Development Initiative Secretariat later explained that the MP for Agona East District and the District Chief Executive (DCE) initially sited the project at Agona East AEDA JHS at Agona Asafo. However, the DCE before the commencement of the project wrote to the project consultant, requesting for the project to be relocated to the Agona Nsaba Islamic JHS. No documentation was provided to validate the relocation. All available documents still bore the original project title and location.



2. Construction of Steel Bridge over River Akora on Agona Nsaba - Agona Nkran Feeder Road

Project Details

Implementing Agency	MoRH (Department of Feeder Roads)
Contractor	M/s Old Days Co. Ltd.
Consultant	Not provided
Date of Award	24 th December, 2008
Contract Duration	12 months
Original Contract Sum	GH¢977,325.00
ABFA Component	GH¢926,924.99
Percentage of ABFA	94.84%
Year of Disbursement	2018
Date of Inspection	8 th February, 2022

Observations

- The project started and should have been completed before the discovery of oil.
- The Assembly was not consulted before the construction of the steel bridge. The bridge was however handed over to the Assembly.

- For a project that commenced 12 years ago, the integrity of the bridge was satisfactory.
- The project had experienced a number of variations (beyond bridge construction) leading to the extended project duration.



3. Construction of 1 No. Clinic with Doctors' Residence and Ancillary Facilities at Akweley in the Awutu Senya East Constituency

Project Details

Implementing Agency	Special Development Initiatives Secretariat
Contractor	Ofori Asante Plus Co. Ltd.
Consultant	Do-Win Ventures
Date of Award	20 th January, 2019
Contract Duration	7 months
Original Contract Sum	GHC1,097,865.78
ABFA Component	GHC557,007.41
Percentage of ABFA	50.74%
Year of Disbursement	2020
Date of Inspection	11 th February, 2022

According to the Assembly, the project was funded from government's US\$1 million per constituency programme, and was completed in the last quarter of 2020. However, about half of the total project cost was funded from the ABFA.

Observations

- The PIAC Team, together with the Municipal Chief Executive, and the clinic staff, undertook a physical inspection of the facility and observed that the facility was well-constructed. The facility has a:
 - Laboratory
 - Pharmacy

- Dispensary
 - Male and Female detention wards
 - Consulting room
 - Treatment/Procedure Room
 - Incinerator
 - Shared office for records and the Mental Health unit.
- The facility, however, is not fully equipped.
 - The facility is manned by a resident doctor, supported by other health workers.
 - According to the clinic staff, even though the facility was meant to serve the Akweley community, its citizens prefer to go to Kasoa Polyclinic for healthcare. This has affected patronage of the facility, since it was commissioned.
 - This raised the question as to whether a needs assessment was conducted and whether the community was engaged with regards to the social amenities they would have preferred to be constructed in the community.



4. Construction of 2km Road, Drainage and 6-unit Classroom Building in Kasoa in the Awutu Senya East Constituency in the Central Region

Project Details

Implementing Agency	Special Development Initiatives Secretariat
Contractor	Kpalua Company Ltd.
Consultant	Cost Survey Consult
Date of Award	20 th March, 2020
Contract Duration	7 months
Original Contract Sum	GHC4,764,755.00
ABFA Component	GHC2,231,800.52
Percentage of ABFA	46.84%
Year of Disbursement	2020
Date of Inspection	11 th February, 2022

The PIAC Team together with the Deputy Chief Executive Officer of the Coastal Development Authority (CODA), inspected the project.

Observation

- The contractor had laid the base structure and the first seal of the road. The second seal, some drain works and the construction of the 6-unit classroom block were outstanding.



5. Construction of 1.60km of Road at Datus Electoral Area at Kasoa in the Awutu Senya East Constituency

Project Details

Implementing Agency	Special Development Initiatives Secretariat
Contractor	Sisaturasoul Co. Ltd
Consultant	Cost Survey Consult
Date of Award	20 th March, 2020
Contract Duration	7 months
Original Contract Sum	GH¢4,036,074.17
ABFA Component	GH¢2,106,461.96
Percentage of ABFA	52.19%
Year of Disbursement	2020
Date of Inspection	11 th February, 2022

The scope of the project was road works, concrete works and drains.

Observation

- The works that are yet to be completed are the second seal and some drainage works.



6. Construction of Durbar Grounds at Ofaakor in the Awutu Senya East Constituency

Project Details

Implementing Agency	Special Development Initiatives Secretariat
Contractor	Arbiko Estate and Construction Co. Ltd
Consultant	Not provided
Date of Award	Not provided

Contract Duration	Not provided
Original Contract Sum	GH¢200,000.00
ABFA Component	GH¢190,000.00
Percentage of ABFA	95.00%
Year of Disbursement	2020
Date of Inspection	16 th February, 2022

Following the inspection exercise in the municipality, a citizen of the Awutu Senya East Municipality drew the attention of the PIAC Team to a project within the Municipality that was allegedly in a deplorable state, and hence appealed to PIAC to inspect it. The said project was the Construction of Durbar Grounds at Ofaakor in the Awutu Senya East Constituency (Nai Odupong Awushie Tetteh II Durbar Grounds).

Upon further checks, the Committee confirmed that the project had received funding from the ABFA and later inspected the project site.

Observation

- Though the project had a lot of outstanding works (lack of Expansion Joints, Irregular Screeding, Filling, Plastering, Cracks), it was observed that the project was commissioned by the Member of Parliament (MP) for Awutu Senya East constituency on 28th November, 2019.



12.1.20.2 Eastern Region

7. Construction of 2-Unit Kindergarten Block with Ancillary Facilities at Ahwerase in the Akuapem South Constituency

Project Details

Implementing Agency	Special Development Initiatives Secretariat
Contractor	Akofex Ventures
Consultant	Bong Limited
Date of Award	9 th November, 2018
Contract Duration	4 months
Original Contract Sum	GH¢166,619.00
ABFA Component	GH¢158,198.05
Percentage of ABFA	94.95%
Year of Disbursement	2020
Date of Inspection	8 th February, 2022

Observations

- The team observed the absence of a drainage system on-site to carry run-off water and sewer waste.
- The block did not have a water storage tank.
- The project, scheduled to be completed in 4 months by March 2019, was completed in 2020.



8. Construction of 1 No. Rural market with Storage and Mechanised Boreholes in the Akuapim South Constituency

Project Details

Implementing Agency	Special Development Initiatives Secretariat
Contractor	Mass Premium Ltd.
Consultant	Multi-Lead Co. Ltd.
Date of Award	29 th January, 2019
Contract Duration	6 months
Original Contract Sum	GH¢923,954.72
ABFA Component	GH¢581,140.62
Percentage of ABFA	62.90%
Year of Disbursement	2020
Date of Inspection	8 th February, 2022

Observations

- Although the PIAC team was informed that work had been completed by the contractor, the facility was yet to be handed over and put to use.
- The market structures had started deteriorating with visible defects such as cracks in the floor and walls, and rusty roofs, thereby raising concerns about the integrity of the structure. The team was also informed that whenever it rained, the shed got flooded.
- From PIAC's interactions with the community, it was reported that because the market was not in use, most market women in Pokrom and its surrounding villages take their produce to Nsawam to sell. However, if the market was in operation, trading activities that would have otherwise been done in Nsawam would remain in the town.

The Committee hereby recommends that the contractor be brought back to site to remedy the defects before handing over the project to the District Assembly for use.





9. Rehabilitation of Office Space and Headmistress Bungalow at Aburi Girls SHS

Project Details¹⁶

Implementing Agency	Ministry of Education
Contractor	Not provided
Consultant	Not provided
Date of Award	Not provided
Contract Duration	Not provided
Original Contract Sum	Not provided
ABFA Component	GH¢99,010.49
Percentage of ABFA	Not available
Year of Disbursement	2015
Date of Inspection	8 th February, 2022

The project consisted of the renovation of an office space and a bungalow for the Headmistress. Since the renovation in 2015, the bungalow had developed structural defects, and necessitated additional work to be done. At the time of PIAC's visit, an ongoing renovation by a group of Old Students was underway.



¹⁶ The Committee is yet to be furnished with data on the project by the Ministry of Education



10. Construction of 1 No. Rural Market with Storage and Mechanised Boreholes at Nsawam Pwd/ OtuKwadjo in the Nsawam Adoagyiri Constituency

Project Details

Implementing Agency	Special Development Initiatives Secretariat
Contractor	Basham Co. Ltd.
Consultant	Multi-Lead Co. Ltd.
Date of Award	29 th January, 2019
Contract Duration	6 months
Original Contract Sum	GH¢920,354.00
ABFA Component	GH¢190,707.57
Percentage of ABFA	20.72%
Year of Disbursement	2020
Date of Inspection	11 th February, 2022

Observations

- The PIAC team visited the OtuKwadjo community to inspect the project but did not find it there, but the team was redirected to Pwd/Kudjo in the Municipality, where the project was sited.

The Special Development Initiative Secretariat had stated that the project, which was to be sited in two communities (OtuKwadjo - 1 shed and Nsawam PWD - 2 sheds), consisted of three (3) sheds (24-unit stalls each), a water system of 5,000 litres, a storage facility and a 4-seater water closet. However, the Secretariat stated that the Assembly was unable to secure a site for the shed that was to be located in OtuKwadjo.

- Some stalls were unoccupied due to the absence of electricity and washroom facilities. Others were being customised to fit the purpose of those who had rented them.
- Even though the section of the project at PWD-Kudjo had been deemed by the Special Development Initiative Secretariat as commissioned, the borehole, which is part of the water system had not been drilled.

- Officials of the Assembly also indicated that the Assembly was not involved in the selection and implementation of the project.



11. Construction of 2 No. Boreholes with Ancillaries at Akwamu and Asikafo Amantem in the Nsawam Adoagyiri Constituency.

Project Details

Implementing Agency	Special Development Initiatives Secretariat
Contractor	Padiki D. Consultancy and Construction
Consultant	Bong Limited
Date of Award	7 th November, 2018
Contract Duration	4 months
Original Contract Sum	GH¢99,420.00
ABFA Component	GH¢89,478.00
Percentage of ABFA	90.00%
Year of Disbursement	2020
Date of Inspection	11 th February, 2022

The PIAC team visited both communities and inspected the projects which comprised a poly tank, a pump and a mechanised borehole. At Akwamu, the water from the borehole was sold and the proceeds were used to carry out maintenance works on the facility. The team was informed that the water system had brought an end to the perennial water shortages that the community experienced.

Observations

- At Asikafo Amantem, the use of the water was free.
- The pump was not secured, and thus exposed to the vagaries of the weather.
- The absence of labelling made it difficult to identify the project as an ABFA-funded project.



12.1.20.3 North East Region

The PIAC team was accompanied by the North East Regional Planning Officer (REPO) in visiting all three projects.

12. Construction of 1000MT warehouse at Gambaga

Project Details

Implementing Agency	Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA)
Contractor	Ramboll Limited
Consultant	Not provided
Date of Award	18 th July, 2018
Contract Duration	23 months
Original Contract Sum	GH¢2,620,532.86
ABFA Component	GH¢1,330,932.11
Percentage of ABFA	50.79%
Year of Disbursement	2019 & 2020
Date of Inspection	26 th April, 2022

Observations

- Ancillary facilities that were part of the project were a laboratory, security post, changing rooms, washrooms, and a mechanised borehole.
- Although the facility was commissioned in 2021, it became operational in 2022.
- Since its operationalisation, two farmers had patronised the service, storing a total of 11,835 (84kg) bags (9,915 and 1,920) of rice at a flat rate of GH¢1 per season.
- The rice bags were packed from the floor, without pallets. This exposed the grains to contact with moisture, which could reduce its quality.
- Some of the bags of rice were torn, with the grains of rice left to the risk of exposure to air moisture and insect infestation.

- The facility does not have a stacker, thereby limiting the full utilisation of the warehouse storage space.
- The facility is well-ventilated, with the bags evenly spaced.
- The facility is an affordable solution for farmers in need of storage for their harvest.



13. Construction of 1 No. 3-Storey RCC Administration Block at North East Region

Implementing Agency	Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development
Contractor	M/s MyTurn Limited
Consultant	Architectural & Engineering Services Limited (AESL Ltd)
Date of Award	Not provided
Contract Duration	12 months
Original Contract Sum	GH¢19,000,000 (approx.)
ABFA Component	GH¢7,105,674.99
Percentage of ABFA	37.40%
Year of Disbursement	2020
Date of Inspection	26 th April, 2022

The 3-Storey Administration Block, located in Nalerigu, is intended to accommodate the North East Regional Coordinating Council. Construction commenced in 2019, and was expected to be completed in November 2021. At the time of inspection, there were outstanding works to be done on the project.

Observations

- Works were ongoing beyond the expected completion date, even though there was no documentation granting an extension of time to the Contractor.
- Works such as painting, tiling, electrical installations, and furnishing remained outstanding.
- According to the Site Engineer, some variations were made to the original scope to accommodate the construction of a retaining wall and asphaltic overlay of the parking lot.



14. Upgrading of Nalerigu - Gbintri Road

Project Details

Implementing Agency	Ministry of Roads and Highways (MoRH)
Contractor	Maripoma Enterprise Limited
Consultant	Ghana Highway Authority
Date of Award	19 th May, 2020
Contract Duration	36 Months

Original Contract Sum	GH¢164,000,000 (approx.)
ABFA Component	GH¢20,000,000
Percentage of ABFA	~12.20%
Year of Disbursement	2020
Date of Inspection	27 th April, 2022

According to the project consultant, the Ghana Highway Authority (North East Regional Office), the scope of the project is clearing and road widening works, earthworks, U-drains and culverts, sealing works, and road markings. The project is being implemented by the Ministry of Roads and Highways (MoRH). The 40km road runs through about 15 communities, and when completed would ease transportation around these communities.

Observations

- Out of the scope, clearing and road widening works had been completed, with earthworks and culvert works ongoing at the time of the Committee's visit.
- Out of the five (5) Interim Payment Certificates (IPCs) raised by the contractor, three (3) had been paid.
- Most of the U-drains across the stretch of road inspected were not uniform, and showed signs of failure. Adequate supervision of the project would have ensured that the drains were uniformly shaped, as the cost of correcting such defects is high.



12.1.20.4 Western North Region

15. Construction of 1 No. 3-Storey RCC Administration Block at Sefwi Wiawso

Project Details

Implementing Agency	Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation, and Rural Development
Contractor	China State Housing Construction Gh. Ltd.
Consultant	Architectural and Engineering Services Ltd. (AESL)
Date of Award	18 th October, 2019
Contract Duration	12 Months (Extended to 20/12/2021)
Original Contract Sum	GH¢17,647,534.17
ABFA Component	GH¢5,256,851.51
Percentage of ABFA	29.79%
Year of Disbursement	2020
Date of Inspection	25 th April, 2022

Observations

- The building was completed and was in use.
- The Team's overall assessment of the project was satisfactory.
- The Team urged the RCC to ensure regular maintenance of the building.
- Works to be done on the urinal basins of some of the washrooms remained outstanding.



16. Construction of 3 No. Snr. Staff Bungalows at Sefwi Wiawso

Project Details

Implementing Agency	Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation, and Rural Development
Contractor	Josano Limited
Consultant	Architectural and Engineering Services Ltd. (AESL)
Date of Award	27 th November, 2019
Contract Duration	6 Months (Extended to 20/06/2022)
Original Contract Sum	GH¢3,103,525.64
ABFA Component	GH¢1,517,372.46
Percentage of ABFA	48.89%
Year of Disbursement	2020
Date of Inspection	25 th April, 2022

Observations

- All the 3-unit bungalows had been built, roofed and walled. Internal finishing in all three bungalows was almost completed.
- There were still some outstanding works to be done on the bungalow's exterior.

The Committee advocates for speedy completion of the project for use by the respective officers.



17. Construction of 1 No. Rural Market at Amoaya in the Bodi Constituency

Project Details

Implementing Agency	Special Development Initiatives Secretariat
Contractor	Samotrust Company Ltd.
Consultant	E-Benzy and Co. Ltd.

Date of Award	29 th November, 2018
Contract Duration	4 months
Original Contract Sum	GH¢199,915.00
ABFA Component	GH¢107,327.70
Percentage of ABFA	53.69%
Year of Disbursement	2020
Date of Inspection	27 th April, 2022

The team met the DCE of Bodi, who indicated that the project concept was developed from the Assembly and submitted to the Special Development Initiatives who provided funding for its execution (this is an exception to the usual practice where sub-national authorities are not consulted on projects to be implemented in their communities). The DCE stated that the project had stalled and indicated that he had begun efforts to seek funding from Government to complete it.

Observations

- The market had stalled due to the delays in payment to the Contractor. As a result, the contractor indicated his unwillingness to continue the project.
- Apart from the abandoned project, a new rural market construction was underway, and being implemented by the Coastal Development Authority.



12.1.20.5 Western Region

18. Construction of the Axim Coastal Protection Project

Project Details

Implementing Agency	Ministry of Water Resources Works and Housing
Contractor	Makam Plant Hire Limited (MPH)
Consultant	Hydrological Services Department
Date of Award	3 rd September, 2018
Contract Duration	48 Months

Original Contract Sum	GH¢369,085,972.50
ABFA Component	GH¢35,587,902.30
Percentage of ABFA	9.64%
Year of Disbursement	2020
Date of Inspection	26 th July, 2022

When the PIAC Team visited, members saw that the project was completed. The boulders had been placed and the fisher folks were busily at work. Also, there was an inland port for the fishermen.

Observation

- The project was well-planned and executed.



19. Construction of CHPS Compound at Akango

Project Details

Implementing Agency	Ghana Health Service
Contractor	Josewith Construction Ltd.
Consultant	Estate Management Department
Date of Award	26 th September, 2012
Contract Duration	4 Months
Original Contract Sum	GH¢127,311.42
Revised Contract Sum	GH¢259,272.91
ABFA Component	GH¢194,614.70
Percentage of ABFA	75.06%
Year of Disbursement	2020
Date of Inspection	26 th July, 2022

Although the structure was reported to have been 97 percent completed, the PIAC team was informed by some residents that the project had been abandoned since 2015. The PIAC team expressed disappointment over the state of the facility considering the need for a health facility to serve the community and the amount of money that has been invested in the project.

Observations

- Data from the Ministry of Finance indicated that this project received GH¢194,614.70 from the ABFA in 2020. The Ministry of Health, however indicates that total disbursements to the project was GH¢207,278.76.
- The structure has been outgrown by weeds and some portions have started deteriorating.



20. Rehabilitation of Tarkwa-Bogoso-Ayamfuri Road, and Relocation of Water Facilities

Project Details

Implementing Agency	Ministry of Roads and Highways
Contractor	Not provided
Consultant	Not provided
Date of Award	Not provided
Contract Duration	Not provided
Original Contract Sum	Not provided
ABFA Component	GH¢905,203.43
Percentage of ABFA	Not available
Year of Disbursement	2021
Date of Inspection	27 th July, 2022

The PIAC Team was accompanied during the inspection by the Chief Engineer of the Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal Assembly. He said the project spanned beyond Tarkwa so the team inspected the portion of the road that was under the jurisdiction of the Assembly. The Team expressed satisfaction with the road project.

Observations

- The road had been completed and the road markings done.
- The Chief Engineer was however not able to confirm the exact location of the water facilities that had been relocated along the road corridor.



21. Construction of Community Center, Office and Store at Ahwetieso in the Tarkwa Nsuaem Constituency

Project Details

Implementing Agency	Special Development Initiatives Secretariat
Contractor	Wassapep Limited
Consultant	E-Benzy & Co. Limited
Date of Award	13 th November, 2018
Contract Duration	4 Months
Original Contract Sum	GH¢197,370.00
ABFA Component	GH¢87,308.10
Percentage of ABFA	44.24%
Year of Disbursement	2020
Date of Inspection	27 th July, 2022

The PIAC Team was accompanied by officials from the Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal Assembly to inspect this project. The project is located at the Chief's Palace in Ahwetieso. The team was received by the Tufuhene, Nana Kwaku Owusu, who briefed the team on the project. He indicated that the project started in 2019 but had stalled due to lack of funds, and through the community's own initiative, pillars were erected. He also appealed to PIAC to help advocate for the completion of the project following the inspection.

Observations

- Calls made to the contractor on the project revealed that they were yet to be paid for the work they had already done.

- Outstanding works include the roofing and woodworks.
- The project had been abandoned, with the deteriorating structure overgrown with weeds.

The Team found the project to be unsatisfactory and seeks to have further consultations on its status.



12.1.20.6 Bono East Region

22. Upgrading of New Longoro - Kintampo - Zambrama Road

Project Details

Implementing Agency	Ministry of Roads and Highways
Contractor	Cymain Ghana Ltd
Consultant	Not provided
Date of Award	6 th December, 2012
Contract Duration	48 months
Original Contract Sum	GH¢28,225,837.68
ABFA Component	GH¢19,984,053.63
Percentage of ABFA	70.80%
Year of Disbursement	2017 & 2020
Date of Inspection	25 th July, 2022

The team inspected the road project, which passes through Kintampo to Zambrama. The road is a link between the Wa and Tamale roads. According to the Foreman of the project, the scope of the project includes:

- Sub-base;
- Base;
- Bitumen surfacing;
- Side drains; and,
- Bridge over River Oyoko.

Observations

- The team observed that the Kintampo - New Longoro section of the project had been completed, with the outstanding work being the construction of the side slope for the bridge.
- The quality is fair, looking at traffic volume and can last for 10 years if managed well.

The Team's overall assessment of the project was satisfactory and urged the Assembly to ensure regular maintenance to prolong the lifespan of the road.



23. Construction of 1 no. 3-unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities at Kadelso Basic School in the Kintampo North Constituency

Project Details

Implementing Agency	Special Development Initiative Secretariat
Contractor	Beskel Construction
Consultant	Bong Ltd
Date of Award	9 th November, 2018
Contract Duration	4 Months
Original Contract Sum	GH¢198,764.00
ABFA Component	GH¢78,651.90
Percentage of ABFA	39.57%
Year of Disbursement	2020
Date of Inspection	25 th July, 2022

The second project visited in the Municipality was the construction of a 3-unit classroom block at Kadelso Basic School. According to the Contractor, an amount of GH¢78,651.90, being the ABFA funds disbursed to the project, was the only payment received since the award of the contract.

The scope of the project included the construction of the classroom block, a staff common room and headmaster's office, painting, and roofing.

Observations

- There was delayed mobilisation to site leading to late commencement of work, with the project exceeding the original contract duration of 4 months.
- Notable defects on the project included a leaking roof gutter which had caused the plywood ceiling to deteriorate. Also, the rain gutters were blocked, with the rain water flowing back.

The project was handed over to the Assembly in 2020 upon completion and is currently in use.



24. Construction of 1000 MT Warehouse and Ancillary Structures at Jema

Project Details

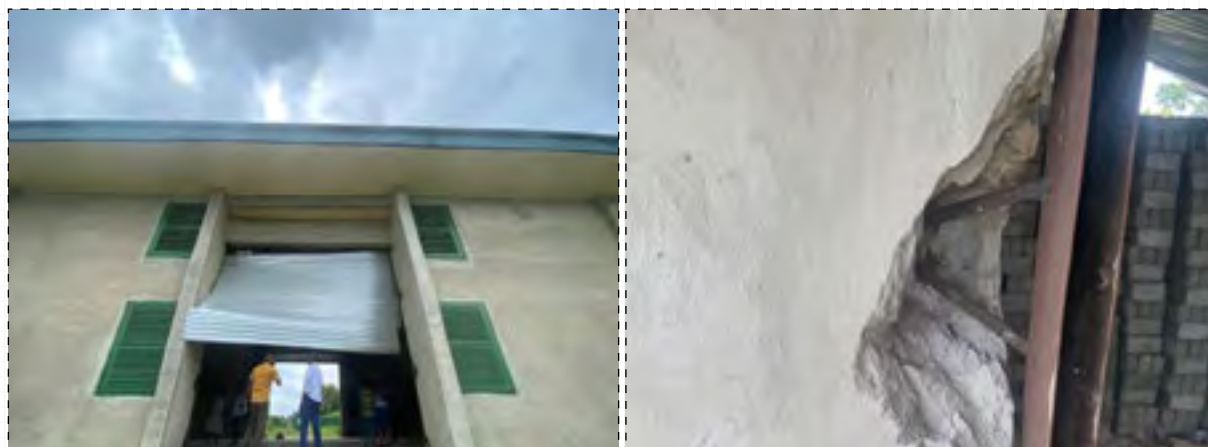
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
Contractor	Not provided
Consultant	Not provided
Date of Award	Not provided
Contract Duration	Not provided
Original Contract Sum	Not provided
ABFA Component	GH¢1,195,848.18
Percentage of ABFA	Not available
Year of Disbursement	2019 & 2021
Date of Inspection	27 th July, 2022

The warehouse is located close to the Assembly's administration block in Jema. The project had been abandoned by the contractor at the time of the Committee's visit.

Observations

- The quality of materials used for the construction of the warehouse were not up to the specifications required in the environment in which the project was located. This had led to structural defects such as opening in the roof which can damage stored produce whenever it rains.
- The doors had not been fixed, with its opening barred off by a piece of roofing sheet. This poses a threat as the sharp sheet could fall off and injure anyone on site.

The Committee recommends that Government get the contractor to come back to site to complete the project.



25. Rehabilitation of Slaughter House in the Kintampo South Constituency

Project Details

Implementing Agency	Special Development Initiative Secretariat
Contractor	Alright Construction Ltd.
Consultant	Bong Ltd
Date of Award	25 th November, 2018
Contract Duration	4 Months
Original Contract Sum	GH¢99,830.00
ABFA Component	GH¢80,756.10
Percentage of ABFA	80.89%
Year of Disbursement	2020
Date of Inspection	27 th July, 2022

The Contractor stated that the rehabilitation work, which was carried out in 2019, was in respect of two different structures; a slaughterhouse and a meat shop. For the slaughterhouse, the scope of the project was painting, laying of pipes and taps, two water tanks and re-roofing the structure.

At meat shop, the painting was completed while the electrical wiring and louvre blades were fitted. Alright Construction Ltd. stated that even though the project had been completed and handed over to the Assembly in 2020, the final retention was yet to be released to it.



26. Evacuation of Refuse Dump at Jema in the Kintampo South Constituency

Project Details

Implementing Agency	Special Development Initiative Secretariat
Contractor	Benasu Company Ltd
Consultant	Bong Ltd
Date of Award	25 th November, 2018
Contract Duration	4 Months
Original Contract Sum	GH¢199,920.00
ABFA Component	GH¢189,924.00
Percentage of ABFA	95.00%
Year of Disbursement	2020
Date of Inspection	27 th July, 2022

The Contractor stated that the evacuation of the refuse was done in 2019. Members of the Community stated that since then, ZoomLion Co. Ltd (a company contracted to evacuate refuse in the district) had not been regularly evacuating the refuse.

This has led to accumulation of refuse at the site, and a potential risk of contracting diseases. The Assembly informed the Committee that Zoomlion stated that the vehicle used for evacuating the refuse had broken down, and that the Assembly had to use its funds to evacuate the accumulated refuse from time to time.



12.1.20.7 Savannah Region

27. Erection and Completion of 3-Storey RCC Administration Block at Savannah Region at Damongo

Project Details

Implementing Agency	Ministry of Regional Reorganisation
Contractor	M/S Dadgene Borns Ltd.
Consultant	Not provided
Date of Award	Not provided
Contract Duration	Not provided
Original Contract Sum	GH¢17,410,545.83
ABFA Component	GH¢8,630,297.41
Percentage of ABFA	49.57%
Year of Disbursement	2020 & 2021
Date of Inspection	23 rd September, 2022

The project has received a total of GH¢8,630,297.41 from the ABFA from 2020 to 2021. (GH¢2,611,581.87 & GH¢4,215,081.49 in 2020 and GH¢1,803,634.05 in 2021.) The project was still under construction during the time of PIAC's visit. The team inspected all three floors of the building and its exterior works.

Although there were outstanding works to be done, the progress of work was commendable. Furniture to be used in the offices had been acquired ahead of completion of the project. The Team's overall assessment of the project was satisfactory and urged the timely completion of the project. Physical progress was 93%.



28. Construction of 3 no. Snr. Staff Bungalow at Damongo

Project Details

Implementing Agency	Ministry of Regional Reorganisation
Contractor	M/S Hophorn Co. Ltd.
Consultant	Not provided
Date of Award	Not provided
Contract Duration	Not provided
Original Contract Sum	GH¢2,983,771.99
ABFA Component	GH¢845,508.64
Percentage of ABFA	28.34%
Year of Disbursement	2020
Date of Inspection	23 rd September, 2022

All the 3-unit bungalows had been built, roofed and walled. Internal finishes were yet to be done, as well as works on the exterior. The Team’s assessment of the project was satisfactory, although there is the need for a speedy completion of the project to make it fit for use. Each of the units had 2 bedrooms, kitchen and a boys’ quarters. The project was reported to have a 57 percent completion rate.



29. Construction of CHPS Compound at Mognori in the Damongo Constituency

Project Details

Implementing Agency	Special Development Initiative Secretariat & Office of Government Machinery
Contractor	Sir Banku Enterprise
Consultant	Maligu Investment Limited
Date of Award	9 th November, 2018
Contract Duration	4 Months
Original Contract Sum	GH¢197,700.00
ABFA Component	GH¢197,700.00
Percentage of ABFA	100%
Year of Disbursement	2020 & 2021
Date of Inspection	23 rd September, 2022

The project received a total of GH¢197,700.00 from the ABFA between 2020 and 2021 (GH¢69,389.10 in 2020 & GH¢128,310.90 in 2021). The CHPS compound had been completed and handed over for use by the community. Barely a year of use, portions of the building had started deteriorating.

The facility also had just two staff nurses attending to patients, a situation they described as woefully inadequate. The Municipal Chief Executive (MCE), who accompanied the team, promised to address the issues raised by the clinic staff.



12.1.21 Key Concerns arising from Project Inspections

12.1.21.1 Project Siting

Some projects visited by the Committee during the period were sited in locations different from what were in the data submitted by the Ministry of Finance to PIAC. This deprives the targeted beneficiaries of the project. This also makes monitoring such projects difficult, as there would be no structures meeting the project description at their original sites.

12.1.21.2 Lack of Ancillary Facilities

Some of the projects inspected which had been handed over to the MMDAs lacked ancillary facilities, such as storage tanks, drainage systems and equipment. This makes it difficult for the Assemblies to efficiently manage and use the facilities.

12.1.21.3 Project Commissioning

The Committee noted that the construction of Durbar Grounds at Ofaakor in the Awutu Senya East Constituency, which received ABFA funding, had a lot of outstanding works. This raises questions as to why a project that was not completed was commissioned for use.

12.1.21.4 Co-mingling of ABFA with other funds

The ABFA continues to be co-mingled with counterpart funds from other sources. This makes it difficult to monitor and assess the impact of the ABFA in project delivery to the beneficiary communities.

Finding

1. During the period under review, the Committee inspected 29 ABFA-funded projects in seven (7) regions. For twenty-six (26) out of the projects visited, the ABFA component constituted an average of 57.31 percent of the project contract sum. The contract sum of the remaining three (3) projects was not available to the Committee at the time of the inspection. The only project that was completed at the time of PIAC's visit was fully funded with the ABFA.

12.2 Financial Report

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of the Board Report on the Audit of the Public Interest and Accountability Committee's

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Public Interest and Accountability Committee for the year ended 31 December 2022. These financial statements comprise; the statement of financial performance, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes set out on pages 9 to 11 of this report.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Public Interest and Accountability Committee as of 31 December 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and in a manner required by the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) and other legislations.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Public Interest and Accountability Committee (PIAC) in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Supreme Audit Institutions together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ghana, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Committee and those charged with governance for the Financial Statements

The Committee is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in a manner required by the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) and other legislations and for such internal control as the Committee of the determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Committee is responsible for assessing the Public Interest and Accountability Committee's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Committee either intends to liquidate the Public Interest and Accountability Committee or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the entity's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Fundamental Auditing Principles (ISSAIs 100-999) of the International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions, will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the

economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISSAI which is consistent with the Fundamental Auditing Principles (ISSAIs 100-999) of the International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions, we exercised professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Public Interest and Accountability Committee's internal controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Committee.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Committee's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence, obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Public Interest and Accountability Committee's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future

events or conditions may cause the Public Interest and Accountability Committee to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Agency to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the Public Interest and Accountability Committee's audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with these charged with governance regarding, among others matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.



RUSSELL OWUSU ASANTE
DIRECTOR OF AUDIT-CGAD/MOF
 for: AUDITOR-GENERAL

Date April 20, 2023



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2022

Items	Notes	2022 GH¢	2021 GH¢
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, Plants & Equipments	2	2,270,754.95	2,026,248.93
CURRENT ASSETS			
Bank Accounts	9	600,976.66	1,204,371.52
		600,976.66	1,204,371.52
CURRENT LIABILITY			
Net Current Assets		600,976.66	1,204,371.52
Net Assets		2,871,731.61	3,230,620.45
Finance By			
Accumulated Fund	3	2,871,731.61	3,230,620.45
		2,871,731.61	3,230,620.45

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2022

Items	Notes	2022 GH¢	2021 GH¢
Income			
Government Subvention	4	4,971,969.95	4,708,862.18
Other Income	5	-	362,898.46
		4,971,969.95	5,071,760.64
Expenditure			
Programmes and Activities Expense	6	2,133,460.53	2,241,769.86
General and Administrative Expense	7	2,361,617.25	1,860,370.83
Governance Cost	8	1,080,287.02	784,275.45
		5,575,364.80	4,886,416.14
Net Receipts/(Payments)		(603,394.85)	185,344.50

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2022

Items	Notes	2022 GH¢	2021 GH¢
Income			
Government Subvention	4	4,971,969.95	4,708,862.18
Other Income	5	-	362,898.46
Total Income		4,971,969.95	5,071,760.64
Expenditure			
Programmes and Activities Expense	6	2,133,460.53	2,241,769.86
General and Administrative Expense	7	2,117,111.24	1,860,370.83
Governance Cost	8	1,080,287.02	784,275.45
Total Expenditure		5,330,858.79	4,886,416.14
Surplus/ (Deficit)		(358,888.84)	185,344.50

CASHFLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2022

Items	2022 GH¢	2021 GH¢
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess Income over Expenditure	(358,888.84)	185,344.50
Depreciation	231,092.99	135,568.24
Net Cashflows from Operating Activities	(127,795.85)	320,912.74
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of Fixed Assets	(475,599.00)	(50,063.92)
Net Cash Flow from investing activities	(475,599.00)	(50,063.92)
(Decrease)/Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalent	(603,394.85)	(270,848.82)
ANALYSIS OF CHANGE IN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENT		
Balance 1 st January	1,204,371.52	933,522.70
(Decrease)/Increase	(603,394.86)	270,848.82
Balance 31 st December	600,976.66	1,204,371.52

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2022

1. Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies adopted by Public Interest and Accountability Committee (PIAC) and which have been used in preparing these financial statements are as follows:

a. Basis of Accounting

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

b. Property, Plant and Equipment

The committee provides for depreciation of Property Plant and Equipment at the following rates as stated below.

	Asset	Estimated Useful Life	Depreciation Rate (%)
i	Furniture and Fittings	5 years	20%
ii	Motor Vehicle	5 years	20%
iii	Office Equipment	4 years	25%
iv	Property (building part only)	50 years	2%

Assets with costs exceeding Five thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢ 5,000.00), with useful lives exceeding one financial year, are classified as property plant and equipment (PPE).

c. Income

Income is recognised upon receipt of funds.

d. Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised when it is incurred.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

2. Fixed Assets Schedule as at 31st December 2022

	Building	Furniture & Fitting	Motor Vehicle	Office Equipment	Total
Cost	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Balance as at 1-Jan-22	2,014,650.73	63,763.30	344,553.07	274,407.81	2,697,374.91
Additions	-	-	467,500.00	8,099.00	475,599.00
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31-Dec-22	2,014,650.73	63,763.30	812,053.07	282,506.81	3,172,973.91
Depreciation					
Balance as at 1 Jan-22	120,879.03	31,777.98	330,632.44	187,836.52	671,125.97
Charge for the year	40,293.01	12,752.66	107,420.61	70,626.70	231,092.99
Balance as at 31-Dec-22	161,172.04	44,530.64	438,053.05	258,463.22	902,218.96
Net Book Value as at 31-Dec-22	1,853,478.69	19,232.66	374,000.02	24,043.59	2,270,754.95

3. Statement of Accumulated Fund as at 31st December, 2022

	2022 GH¢	2021GH¢
Accumulated Fund Account		
Balance as at 1 January	3,230,620.44	3,045,275.94
Excess Income Over Expenditure	(358,888.84)	185,344.50
	2,871,731.61	3,230,620.44

4. Income

This represents funds received from Government of Ghana (GoG) for implementation of various activities within the year.

INCOME	NOTE	2022 GH¢	2021 GH¢
Total Income received from GoG	4		
First Quarter		1,085,050.00	706,377.00
Second Quarter		2,375,151.00	1,293,623.00
Third & Fourth Quarter		1,511,768.95	2,708,862.18
		4,971,969.95	4,708,862.18

5. Other Income

Other income represent financial aid from the Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) in support of the Committee's activities during 2022 financial year.

	2022 GH¢
Support from GiZ	
PIAC Media Engagement with IFEJ	68,837.18
Review of Strategic Document	114,767.02
Petroleum Revenue Management for the past 10years	179,294.26
	362,898.46

6. Programmes and activities expenses

This expenditure relates to PIAC reporting requirements and other statutory duties.

INCOME	NOTE	2022 GH¢	2021 GH¢
Programmes and activities expenses			
Publication of Semi & Annual Report		505,474.65	342,667.54
District Engagements/Tertiary Engagement		480,950.48	335,476.41
Public Meetings/Media Interaction		429,276.97	576,867.34
Strategic Partnerships/Scheme of Service/Strategic Plan		345,038.29	513,058.53
PIAC General Assembly Meetings		-	48,878.00
Constituency Engagements		24,960.00	48,927.50
Improve Visibility of PIAC		10,433.05	27,110.00
Technical Roundtable Discussion		5,700.00	20,420.00
PIAC@ 10/Petroleum Revenue Management for the past 10 years		331,627.00	328,364.54
Total Programmes and activities expenses		2,133,460.53	2,241,769.86

7. General and Administrative Expenses

These are expenditures incurred mainly on the day to day administration of the PIAC Secretariat.

	2022 GH¢	2021 GH¢
Staff Salaries	1,324,376.72	1,247,896.35
Administrative Expenses	449,616.17	379,847.19
Capacity Building Staff	104,756.36	93,639.05
Other Expenditure	7,269.00	3,420.00
Depreciation	231,092.99	135,568.24
Total General and administrative expenses	2,117,111.24	1,860,370.83

8. Governance Cost

This represents expenditures relating to meetings and capacity building for members of the Committee.

	2022 GH¢	GH¢ 2021
Board Members Allowance	92,087.15	614,614.37
Meeting Expenses	895,017.44	75,820.51
Capacity Building	93,182.43	93,840.57
Total Governance Cost	1,080,287.02	784,275.45

9. Bank Balance - GH¢ 600,976.66

This represents the closing bank balance as at 31st December, 2022 for funds received from Government of Ghana.

CHAPTER 13

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In 2022, global economies continued with their recovery efforts amid spillovers from the war in Ukraine. Global oil production continued alongside a steady increase in crude oil prices which benefitted many oil producing countries, including Ghana.

Although production volumes declined in 2022, petroleum revenues increased due to higher crude oil prices. The year saw the continuation of allocations from the ABFA to the GILF for the second time since its resumption in 2021. Also, disbursement to the DACF was made for the second consecutive year, in line with the 2019 Supreme Court ruling that the funds should receive allocations from the ABFA.

Based on the Committee's findings, below are its recommendations:

- There is the need for Ghana to speed up the sustainable development of its petroleum resources to reverse the decline in petroleum production through the attraction of new investors as well as early completion of ongoing projects.
- GRA needs to intensify its efforts in the collection of Surface Rental arrears, particularly the amount owed by the four (4) contractors whose Petroleum Agreements were terminated in 2021.
- Crude oil receipts by JOHL should be paid into the PHF since it forms part of Ghana's petroleum revenue.
- In the disbursement of funds to the DACF, the Minister for Finance should comply with the decision of the Supreme Court of Ghana in the case of *Kpodo and Another vs Attorney-General* in 2019.
- Having rightly selected Industrialisation as a Priority Area, the government should show more commitment by investing more in industrial development.
- The Minister for Finance should comply with the relevant provisions of L.I 2381 in determining the cap on the GSF, in order that the Fund would be able to cushion the economy in times of unanticipated petroleum revenue shortfalls.
- PIAC reiterates its call on GNPC to focus on its core mandate and for the government to desist from borrowing or requesting GNPC to make advances and guarantees on behalf of government and its agencies.
- Given that petroleum revenues recorded a historic high in 2022, PIAC recommends that GNPC should manage its expenditure and build buffers against volatilities in petroleum revenue inflows in the future.
- PIAC reiterates that Government should direct disbursements to GILF intended for Agenda 111, to the Ministry of Health under the health component of the Education and Health Priority Area to support the Agenda 111 Project.

Additionally, GIF should focus the utilisation of its share of ABFA on its core mandate of investing funds in commercial infrastructural projects, in accordance with the GIF Act, 2014 (Act 877) and policy guidelines of the Fund.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Current Petroleum Agreements in Ghana

S/N	Contract Area	Operator
1.	South Deepwater Tano	AGM Petroleum Limited
2.	Deepwater Tano/Cape Three Points	Aker Energy Limited
3.	Cape Three Points Block 4	Eni Ghana Exploration & Production Limited (Eni)
4.	Offshore Cape Three Points	Eni Ghana Exploration & Production Limited (Eni)
5.	Deepwater Cape Three Points	GOIL Offshore
6.	Deepwater Tano	Tullow Ghana Limited (TGL)
7.	West Cape Three Points	Tullow Ghana Limited (TGL)
8.	Deepwater Cape Three Points West Offshore	Eco Atlantic
9.	West Cape Three Points Block 2	Springfield Exploration and Production Limited
10.	Central Tano Block	Amni Ghana
11.	East Cape Three Points	Medea Development
12.	Expanded Shallow Water Tano	Base Energy Ghana Limited
13.	Offshore South-West Tano	OSWT & EK Operating Company Ghana Limited (OPCO)
14.	East Keta Offshore	OSWT & EK Operating Company Ghana Limited (OPCO)

Appendix B: Production and Development Costs on the Jubilee, TEN and SGN Fields in 2022

JUBILEE	
PRODUCTION EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT (US\$' 000)
Business Mgt & Assurance	37,138
Jubilee Transformation	9,324
O&M Contractor Cost	80,643
Facilities Optimization project	1,609
FPSO Insurance	8,965
Subsea	15,147
Consumables	4,924
Logistics & Materials	38,834
Oil Lifting	3,883
Engineering Operations	37,593
Prod. Syst Optimization	2,014
Subsurface	643
Wells	5,996
Riser 5 lift and Shift	9,369
TRP (ISM&BS) Reclass	3
KNK Upgrade Reclass	267
PCO and Financial Items	4,073
Total	260,426
DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT (US\$' 000)
Business Mgt & Assurance	10,703
KNK POB Upgrade Project	526
London Engineering Projects	13,756
Subsurface	366
OOL2 & OOSys	13,653
Subsea	147,684
Drillex	185,874
PCO and Financial Items	7,426
Total	379,987

Source: GNPC, FY Data 2022

TEN	
PRODUCTION EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT (US\$' 000)
Business Mgt & Assurance	23,758
O&M Contractor Cost	68,017
Subsea	10,680
Consumables	3,628
Logistics & Materials	26,306
Oil Lifting	314
Engineering Operations	1,520
Production Sys Optimization	344
Subsurface	449
PCO & Fin Items	2,155
Total	137,170
DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE	
	AMOUNT (US\$' 000)
Business Mgt & Assurance	8,831
Subsea	39,775
London Projects and Engineering	919
Drilllex	140,149
Subsurface	444
FPSO Charter	211,404
PCO & Fin Items	137
Total	401,659

Source: GNPC, FY Data 2022

SGN	
Production Costs	AMOUNT (US\$' 000)
Operating Production Cost	42,847.24
Operating Insurance Cost	1,786.54
Operating Maintenance Cost	41,582.39
Operating Transportation Cost	48,283.79
Chemicals	14,887.99
Other Operating Cost	7,519.64
General Operating Cost (G&A Opex)	31,147.39
Operating Maintenance Cost - ORF	12,204.25

Total	200,259.22
Development Costs	AMOUNT (US\$' 000)
Development Studies	11.21
Development Well Drilling (logistics)	3.65
Development FPSO	1,500.00
FPSO leasing	130,003.30
GI- 3 Sidetrack	1,400.00
Moveable Asset	249.97
Development G&A	4,826.07
PA Overhead	89.26
Total	138,083.46

Source: GNPC, FY Data 2022

Appendix C: Surface Rental Payments and Arrears - 2022

OPERATOR	CONTRACT AREA	PRIOR PERIOD OUTSTANDING BALANCES (US\$)	2022 ESTIMATED AMOUNT (US\$)	TOTAL PAYMENT RECEIVABLE (US\$)	PAYMENT RECEIVED (US\$)	OUTSTANDING BALANCES (US\$)
AGM Petroleum Limited	South Deepwater Tano	0.00	174,100.00	174,100.00	174,100.00	0.00
Aker Energy Limited	Deepwater Tano/Cape Three Points	0.00	150,750.00	150,750.00	150,750.00	0.00
Eni Ghana Exploration & Production Ltd	Cape Three Points Block 4	0.00	92,980.00	92,980.00	92,980.00	0.00
GOIL Offshore	Deepwater Cape Three Points	73,700.00	73,700.00	147,400.00	0.00	147,400.00
Tullow Ghana Ltd	Deepwater Tano		59,261.23	59,261.23	59,261.23	0.00
Eco Atlantic	Deepwater Cape Three Points West Offshore	(2318.00)	47,200.00	44,882.00	0.00	44,882.00
Springfield Exploration and Production Ltd	West Cape Three Points Block 2	16,786.58	67,300.00	84,086.58	0.00	84,086.58
Tullow Ghana Ltd	West Cape Three Points		18,464.00	18,464.00	18,464.00	0.00
Eni Ghana Exploration & Production Ltd	Offshore Cape Three Points		22,600.00	22,600.00	22,600.00	0.00
Amni Ghana	Central Tano	(592.00)	13,900.00	13,308.00	13,944.00	(636.00)
Medea Development	East Cape Three Points	78,290.00	78,250.00	156,540.00	0.00	156,540.00
Base Energy Ghana Ltd	Expanded Shallow Water Tano	400.00	75,400.00	75,800.00	75,000.00	800.00
OPCO	Offshore South-West Tano	5000	8,750.00	8,800.00	8,725.00	75.00

OPCO	East Keta Offshore	537,794.80	537,794.80	0.00	537,794.80
Subtotal (Existing PAs)- A		704,111.38	1,586,766.61	615,824.23	970,942.32
Terminated PAs					
Sahara Energy Fields Ghana	Shallow Water Cape Three Points	146,934.93	146,934.93	71,934.93	75,000.00
Swiss African Oil Company Limited	Onshore/Offshore Keta Delta Block	862,500.00	862,500.00	0.00	862,500.00
Britannia -U	Southwest Saltpond	760,208.83	760,208.83	0.00	760,208.83
UB Resources Ltd	Offshore Cape Three Points South	105,415.58	105,415.58	0.00	105,415.58
Total For Terminated PAs- B		1,875,059.34	1,875,059.34	71,934.93	1,803,124.41
Grand Total (A+B)		2,579,170.72	3,461,825.95	687,759.16	2,774,066.79

Source: PC Data, 2022

Appendix D - 2022 ABFA Utilisation Data

Below is the link to the Appendix on the 2022 ABFA Utilisation Data, detailing projects and programmes that received petroleum funding during the period under review, as reported by the Ministry of Finance.

https://www.piacghana.org/portal/files/downloads/abfa_utilisation_data_-_fy_2022.pdf

Appendix E: 2022 GNPC Foundation Projects

Payments - Projects				
Pilar	DETAILS	CLASS	GH¢	US\$
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIP	Foreign Scholarship		2,694,710.68
	LOCAL SCHOLARSHIP	Local Scholarship	38,007,194.84	
	CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK AT ZAMBO GIRLS SHS	Educational Support	99,490.91	
	CONSTRUCTION OF 3 UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK AT SULMUCHU	Educational Support	82,285.41	
	CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK AT NSIA AKOAH MEMORIAL SCHOOL	Educational Support	42,855.42	
	CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT YOGGU	Educational Support	46,661.98	
	CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK AT PIBILA	Educational Support	93,323.96	
	DONATION TO NKONSA COMMUNITY -3 UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK	Educational Support	139,718.47	
	CONSTRUCTION OF 2NO 3 UNIT AT YEPIMSO & OHIAMPEMIKA	Educational Support	380,155.25	
	CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT METHODIST TECH	Educational Support	85,710.84	
	CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT OKERE	Educational Support	339,277.87	
	CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK AT KUMASI HIGH SCHOOL	Educational Support	339,277.87	
	CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT KUNTENASE SHS	Educational Support	21,427.71	

CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT NAGA KG/PRIM	Educational Support	139,985.94
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT EJURA-SEKYEDUMASE	Educational Support	42,855.42
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT ATONSU PRESBY	Educational Support	42,855.42
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT AHAMANSU ISLAMIC SHS	Educational Support	139,985.94
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT ABRAFI SHS	Educational Support	85,710.84
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK AT AFIAMAN	Educational Support	42,855.42
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK AT TAWHEED SHS	Educational Support	64,283.13
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT GWIRAMAN SHS	Educational Support	128,566.26
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT HWIDIEM SHS	Educational Support	128,566.26
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT AYAKOMASO	Educational Support	128,566.26
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT NANA YAW BREMPONG	Educational Support	42,855.42
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK AT NANA BRENTU ENCHI	Educational Support	42,855.42
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT RIDGE JHS TAMALE	Educational Support	93,323.96
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK AT NII BOI TOWN	Educational Support	128,566.26
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT AKROSO	Educational Support	85,710.84

CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK AT DODOWA ISLAMIC BASIC SCHOOL	Educational Support	42,855.42
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK AT NINGO PRAMPAM	Educational Support	42,855.42
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK AT KWATAPA COMM SCHOOL	Educational Support	307,942.79
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK AT KWATAPE COMM SCHOOL AT KPANDI	Educational Support	61,588.56
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK AT NYONG	Educational Support	46,661.98
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT FIASO SHS	Educational Support	64,283.13
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT FODOME WOE/ AGBETSIDO BASIC SCHOOL	Educational Support	42,855.42
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT WENCHE SALVATION	Educational Support	128,566.26
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK AT SEFWI ASAFO NURSING TRAINING	Educational Support	42,855.42
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK AT BLOCK AT SEFWI ANHWIASO W SHS	Educational Support	42,855.42
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK AT TAWHEED SHS	Educational Support	64,283.13
CONSTRUCTION OF 3 UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK AT ASOTWE LA MIDDLE SCHOOL	Educational Support	31,679.90
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK AT ANKAFUL	Educational Support	42,855.42
CONSTRUCTION OF 3 UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK AT BIRIM NORTH	Educational Support	93,138.12

CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK AT ASUHIAE ENGLISH ARAIC SCHOOL	Educational Support	128,566.26
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK AT CHEREPONI	Educational Support	46,661.98
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK AT EJURA- SEKYREDUMASE	Educational Support	42,855.42
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK AT DODOWA ISLAMIC BASIC SCHOOL	Educational Support	128,566.26
CONSTRUCTION OF 1NO.3 CLASSROOM AT WASSA SIMPA	Educational Support	11,639.36
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT ASSIN BEREKUM	Educational Support	42,855.42
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT ASSIN NYANKOMASI	Educational Support	85,710.84
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT DROBONSO	Educational Support	128,566.26
CONSTRUCTION OF 3 UNIT CLASSROOM AT DROBONSO	Educational Support	24,000.00
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT AFIGYAMAN	Educational Support	128,566.26
CONSTRUCTION OF 3 UNIT CLASSROOM LCK AT ASOTWE L/A	Educational Support	52,799.84
CONSTRUCTION OF 3 UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK AT ASOTWE LA SCHOOL	Educational Support	105,599.68
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK AT NSUTAMAN SHS	Educational Support	339,277.87
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK AT ASUJOM SHS	Educational Support	70,283.89
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT BULENGA	Educational Support	54,857.14

CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK AT YUNGYOO D/A PRIM	Educational Support	93,324.16
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT BAWKU COMMUNITY CENTRE	Educational Support	46,661.98
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT DAMANGO PRESBY	Educational Support	139,985.94
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK AT LARABANGA E/A PRIM	Educational Support	46,661.98
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK AT KPANDO GADZA M/A	Educational Support	128,566.26
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT ANFOEGA AZIGBE E.P JHS	Educational Support	42,855.42
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT EPOWANO-SHAMA BEPOSO	Educational Support	85,710.84
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT KUE	Educational Support	93,323.96
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT ASSIN BREKUM	Educational Support	94,243.85
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT KWADASO	Educational Support	45,094.73
CONSTRUCTION OF 3 UNIT CLASSROOM AT KWADASO	Educational Support	90,189.46
CONSTRUCTION OF 3 UNIT CLASSROOM ADUYAAKWA	Educational Support	24,000.00
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT ST PETER CATHOLIC SCHOOL	Educational Support	42,855.42
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT KUNTANASE PRESBY SCHOOL	Educational Support	42,855.42
CONSTRUCTION OF 3 UNIT CLASSROOM AT KARLON JHS	Educational Support	72,000.00
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT NKYERAA SHS	Educational Support	128,566.26

CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT ADWOAFUA SHS	Educational Support	42,855.42
CONSTRUCTION OF 3 UNIT CLASSROOM AT ADUYAAKURA	Educational Support	48,000.00
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT CLASSROOM AT ASSIN JAKAI	Educational Support	85,710.84
CONSTRUCTION OF 2NO STOREY DORMITORY AT ZAMBO GIRLS	Educational Support	397,963.64
CONSTRUCTION OF GIRLS DORMITORY OPOKU AGYEMANG SHS	Educational Support	85,237.65
CONSTRUCTION OF GIRLS DORMITORY AT SEWHI ANHWIASO QUEENS SHS	Educational Support	255,712.95
CONSTRUCTION OF DORMITORY AT MANDO	Educational Support	255,712.95
CONSTRUCTION OF GIRLS DORMITORY BIMBILLA	Educational Support	180,912.50
CONSTRUCTION OF GIRLS DORMITORY AT WALEWALE SHS	Educational Support	271,368.75
CONSTRUCTION OF GIRLS DORMITORY AT BEKWAI SDA	Educational Support	85,237.65
CONSTRUCTION OF GIRLS DORMITORY AT ABUAKWA STATE COLLEGE	Educational Support	170,475.30
CONSTRUCTION OF GIRLS DORMITORY AT YAA ASANTEWAA SHS	Educational Support	146,666.67
CONSTRUCTION OF DORMITORY AT NKROFUL SHS	Educational Support	375,016.92
CONSTRUCTION OF SCIENCE BLOCK AT KWAMANG PRESBY	Educational Support	220,000.00
CONSTRUCTION OF SCIENCE LAB AT KROBO GIRLS SHS	Educational Support	220,000.00
CONSTRUCTION OF SCIENCE LAB AT YAA ASANTEWAA SHS	Educational Support	73,333.33
CONSTRUCTION OF SCIENCE LAB AT NSUTAMAN CATHOLIC SHS	Educational Support	220,000.00

	CONSTRUCTION OF SCIENCE LAB AT BISEASE SHS	Educational Support	220,000.00	
	SUPPLY OF BUNK BEDS TO BEKWAI SHS	Educational Support	60,819.00	
	SUPPLY OF BUNK BEDS TO QUEENS SHS	Educational Support	31,600.00	
	SUPPLY OF BUNK BEDS TO OPOKU-AGYEMANG SHS	Educational Support	62,274.00	
	SUPPLY OF BUNK BEDS TO ST JOHN OF GOD COLLEGE OF HEALTH	Educational Support	59,565.00	
			48,246,364.44	2,694,710.68
ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL AMENITIES	CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT KWAMANG PRESBY	Sanitary Facility	93,714.25	
	CONSTRUCTION OF 24 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT SEKONDI COLLEGE	Sanitary Facility	291,991.86	
	CONSTRUCTION OF 24 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT NEW TAKORADI	Sanitary Facility	251,250.00	
	CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT ZANLERIGA	Sanitary Facility	97,896.53	
	CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT POSSUM COMM	Sanitary Facility	97,896.53	
	CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT AGBOGBLOSIE	Sanitary Facility	93,714.25	
	CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT AGBOGBLOSIE	Sanitary Facility	93,714.25	
	CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT AJUMAKO ASSASAN	Sanitary Facility	50,873.45	
	CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT EDUYAW	Sanitary Facility	50,873.45	

CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY ATAT KOFORIDUA	Sanitary Facility	94,241.95
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT GOI	Sanitary Facility	93,714.25
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT OFOASE KOKOBEN	Sanitary Facility	114,268.37
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT AGYAN	Sanitary Facility	10,578.67
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT OSRAMANE SHS	Sanitary Facility	42,840.80
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANIATRY FACILITY AT EJURA SEKYEREDUMASE	Sanitary Facility	93,714.25
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT TANO NORTH	Sanitary Facility	10,307.72
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT PRAMPAM LOWER TOWN	Sanitary Facility	93,714.25
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT MUMUNI CAMP (AMENFI WEST)	Sanitary Facility	208,510.32
CONSTRUCTION OF 24 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT QUEENS SHS	Sanitary Facility	291,991.89
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT ABUOM	Sanitary Facility	42,840.80
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT KOFORIDUA SEC TECH	Sanitary Facility	208,510.32
CONSTRUCTION OF 24 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT WALEWALE	Sanitary Facility	138,535.84
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT TAMALE TEACHING HOSPITAL	Sanitary Facility	97,896.53
CONSTRUCTION OF 24 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT OPOKU AGYEMANG SHS	Sanitary Facility	110,528.00

CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT MASSAKA	Sanitary Facility	44,752.70
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT MASSAKA BIMBILLA	Sanitary Facility	53,143.83
CONSTRUCTION OF 24 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT BIMBILLA	Sanitary Facility	167,974.72
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT HOHOE GB1 ATABU	Sanitary Facility	93,714.25
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT SALVATION ARMY SHS WENCHI	Sanitary Facility	93,714.25
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT EJURA SEKYEREDUMASE	Sanitary Facility	93,714.25
CONSTRUCTION OF 24 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT BEKWAS SDA	Sanitary Facility	291,991.86
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT TWIFO MAMPONG	Sanitary Facility	93,714.25
CONSTRUCTION OF 24 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT NKROFUL SHS	Sanitary Facility	197,960.58
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT ANHWIA NKWANTA	Sanitary Facility	114,268.37
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT OMYEMSU	Sanitary Facility	42,840.80
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT ATONSU COMMUNITY	Sanitary Facility	208,510.32
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT ABRUMASI	Sanitary Facility	97,896.53
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT JAMUTUTU	Sanitary Facility	97,896.53

CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT LANGBINSI COMM	Sanitary Facility	97,896.53
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT NANDAM BU	Sanitary Facility	97,896.53
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT SAKOGU COMM	Sanitary Facility	97,896.53
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT SAKOGU COMMUNITY SHS	Sanitary Facility	97,896.53
CONSTRUCTION OF 24 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT TTU	Sanitary Facility	291,991.86
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT BEPOSO COMMUNITY	Sanitary Facility	165,140.84
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT KOFORIDUA SEC TECH	Sanitary Facility	47,120.98
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT EKUMFI SHS	Sanitary Facility	208,510.32
CONSTRUCTION OF 24 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT MANDO SHS	Sanitary Facility	291,991.86
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT AHWIA NKWANTA	Sanitary Facility	94,241.95
CONSTRUCTION OF 24 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT YAA ASANTEWAA GIRLS SHS	Sanitary Facility	291,991.86
CONSTRUCTION OF 24 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT ABUAKWA STATE COLLEGE	Sanitary Facility	65,986.86
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT WA CENTRE TOWN	Sanitary Facility	97,896.53
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT TAKORASI	Sanitary Facility	208,510.32

CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT WINOWUA-SOROWODOFU	Sanitary Facility	141,362.93
CONSTRUCTION OF 2NO. 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT YAPEI KUSAWGA	Sanitary Facility	21,715.61
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT BAMIRI	Sanitary Facility	93,714.25
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT DORMAN KESSI	Sanitary Facility	42,840.80
CONSTRUCTION OF 24 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT DUAYAW NKWANTA SHS	Sanitary Facility	131,250.00
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT GBEFI TORNU	Sanitary Facility	94,241.95
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT GBEFI TORNU	Sanitary Facility	94,241.95
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT GBEFI (2020 PROJECT)	Sanitary Facility	94,241.95
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT SEFWI ANHWIASO	Sanitary Facility	93,714.25
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT ASUTIFI	Sanitary Facility	93,714.25
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT PATABOSO JUNCTION	Sanitary Facility	93,714.25
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT MANKOADZE	Sanitary Facility	93,714.25
CONSTRUCTION OF 6 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT DOMINI	Sanitary Facility	6,987.57
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT ODMANSIE-SUNYANI	Sanitary Facility	93,714.25
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT DABOASE	Sanitary Facility	141,362.93

CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT KORFORDZIDZI	Sanitary Facility	141,362.93
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT BEPOSO COMMUNITY	Sanitary Facility	67,147.39
CONSTRUCTION OF 12 UNIT SANITARY FACILITY AT BEPOSO COMMUNITY	Sanitary Facility	67,147.39
CONSTRUCTION OF 10 NO. HAND PUMP BOREHOLES AT BONGO	Water Boreholes	13,172.00
CONSTRUCTION OF BOREHOLES AT SEFWI AKOTOMBRA	Water Boreholes	9,000.00
CONSTRUCTION OF BOREHOLES AT MPOHOR	Water Boreholes	9,000.00
CONSTRUCTION OF BOREHOLES AT NAVRONGO	Water Boreholes	11,250.00
CONSTRUCTION OF 10 NO. HAND PUMP BOREHOLES IN GREATER ACCRA	Water Boreholes	79,018.14
CONSTRUCTION OF 25 NO. HAND PUMP BOREHOLES IN THE VOLTA REGION	Water Boreholes	65,848.45
CONSTRUCTION OF 5 NO. BOREHOLES AT PRU EAST	Water Boreholes	84,952.98
CONSTRUCTION OF 9 NO. HAND PUMP BOREHOLES AT BONGO	Water Boreholes	11,744.69
CONSTRUCTION OF 26 NO. HAND PUMP BOREHOLES AT UPPER WEST REGION	Water Boreholes	205,447.47
CONSTRUCTION OF 25 NO. HAND PUMP BOREHOLES AT NORTHERN, NORTH EAST, SAVANAH	Water Boreholes	842,660.17
CONSTRUCTION OF BOREHOLE AT ECHI	Water Boreholes	4,500.00
CONSTRUCTION OF BOREHOLES AT SUAMAN	Water Boreholes	9,000.00
CONSTRUCTION OF BOREHOLES AT JOMORO	Water Boreholes	9,000.00

	CONSTRUCTION OF BOREHOLES AT AKAN	Water Boreholes	20,250.00	
	CONSTRUCTION OF 28 NO. BOREHOLES IN WESTERN & WESTERN NORTH	Water Boreholes	300,268.93	
	CONSTRUCTION OF 30 NO. HAND PUMP BOREHOLES IN BRONG AHAFO	Water Boreholes	237,054.42	
	CONSTRUCTION OF BOREHOLES AT ELLEMELLE	Water Boreholes	45,000.00	
			10,184,537.42	\$ -
ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT	TRAINING OF NVTI ARTISAN IN VARIOUS REGIONS		589,414.98	
			589,414.98	
SPORTS	CONSTRUCTION OF ASTRO TURF AT ASOMANSO	Sports Development	319,813.00	
	CONSTRUCTION OF ASTRO TURF AT BEKWAI	Sports Development	163,981.20	
	CONSTRUCTION OF ASTRO TURF AT AGONA ASHANTI	Sports Development	319,813.00	
	CONSTRUCTION OF ASTRO TURF AT ASONOMUSO	Sports Development	319,813.00	
	CONSTRUCTION OF ASTRO TURF AT KARANGA	Sports Development	319,813.00	
	CONSTRUCTION OF ASTRO TURF AT KWAMANG	Sports Development	319,813.00	
	CONSTRUCTION OF ASTRO TURF AT LAWRA	Sports Development	319,813.00	
	CONSTRUCTION OF ASTRO TURF AT TAKORADI NO. 1	Sports Development	319,813.00	
	CONSTRUCTION OF ASTRO TURF AT YENDI	Sports Development	319,813.00	
	CONSTRUCTION OF ASTRO TURF AT ASHANTI BEPOSO	Sports Development	79,953.25	
	CONSTRUCTION OF ASTRO TURF AT ASHANTI MANHYIA	Sports Development	79,953.25	
	CONSTRUCTION OF ASTRO TURF AT KARAGA	Sports Development	79,953.25	

CONSTRUCTION OF ASTRO TURF AT ADEISO	Sports Development	2,130,000.01	
CONSTRUCTION OF ASTRO TURF AT OFFINSO	Sports Development	2,130,000.01	
CONSTRUCTION OF ASTRO TURF AT ADENTA	Sports Development	319,813.00	
CONSTRUCTION OF ASTRO TURF AT ENYAN ASAASE	Sports Development	319,813.00	
CONSTRUCTION OF ASTRO TURF AT PRESTEA	Sports Development	319,813.00	
CONSTRUCTION OF ASTRO TURF AT SEWHI ANHWIASO	Sports Development	319,813.00	
CONSTRUCTION OF ASTRO TURF AT ADIEMBRA	Sports Development	79,953.25	
CONSTRUCTION OF ASTRO TURF AT ANYAN ABOASE	Sports Development	79,953.25	
CONSTRUCTION OF ASTRO TURF AT MANKESSIM	Sports Development	79,953.25	
CONSTRUCTION OF ASTRO TURF AT MPOHOR	Sports Development	2,130,000.01	
CONSTRUCTION OF ASTRO TURF AT HALF ASSINI - JOMORO	Sports Development	2,130,000.01	
CONSTRUCTION OF ASTRO TURF AT TEMA	Sports Development	319,813.00	
		13,321,269.74	\$ -
GRAND TOTAL		72,341,586.58	\$2,694,710.68



Current Membership of the Committee

**Professor Kwame Adom-Frimpong
(Chairman)**

Institute of Chartered Accountants,
Ghana



**Mr. Nasir Alfa Mohammed
(Vice Chairman)**

Ghana Bar Association - GBA



**Dr Emmanuel Yamoah
Tenkorang**

Civil Society Organisations/
Community-based Organisations



Eric Keyman Defor

Association of Ghana Industries and
Ghana Chamber of Commerce and
Industries



**Alhaj Ahmad Suleman
Anderson**

Muslim Groups



**Emerita Professor Elizabeth
Ardayfio-Schandorf**

Ghana Academy of Arts and
Sciences



**Rev. Dr. Christopher Kwame
Sokpor**

Christian Groups



Osei Kwadwo Adow

Ghana Journalists Association - GJA



M. Bashiru Abdul-Razak

Ghana Extractive Industries
Transparency Initiative - GHEITI



Mrs Clara Beeri Kasser-Tee

Independent Policy Research Think
Thanks



Odeefuo Amoakwa Boadu VIII

National House of Chiefs



Nana Yaa Ansua

Queen Mothers Association



Ms Freda Stephanie Frimpong

Trades Union Congress (TUC)

NOTES

A series of horizontal dashed lines for writing notes.

Contact PIAC



Location

13 Nii Amon Kotey Street, East Legon
GPS Address: GA-7497-375



Mail

secretariat@piacghana.org

Instagram
@piacghana



Web

www.piacghana.org



Phone

(+233) 30 254 7765



WhatsApp

(+233) 55 441 6544



Facebook
PIAC-Ghana



Twitter
@piacghana

