

MINISTRY OF ENERGY & GREEN TRANSITION VIA ISD (GHANA) · GHANA · LNG

Ghana Minister urges gas-to-power domestic push

Saga deep read · 15 October 2026 · Score 50

Ghana's Minister of Energy and Green Transition, Dr John Abdulai Jinapor, has called for a balanced approach to Africa's natural gas development, arguing that countries must strengthen domestic utilisation of gas resources while simultaneously pursuing export opportunities to advance energy security and economic growth. The statement signals a policy orientation that places gas-to-power and industrial offtake at the centre of Ghana's energy strategy, rather than treating LNG exports as the primary objective.

Dr Jinapor's position frames domestic gas consumption — specifically linking natural gas production to power generation and industrial competitiveness — as a prerequisite for sustainable development rather than a trade-off against export revenue. The dual-track approach reflects a wider continental debate about whether African nations should prioritise monetising gas reserves through LNG export projects aimed at European or Asian buyers, or anchor gas value chains domestically to address persistent power deficits and support industrialisation.

For Ghana, the context is material. The country holds established offshore gas resources and has operated the Sankofa gas field as a domestic supply project. Power sector reliability remains a structural challenge, and industrial consumers face competitiveness pressures partly attributable to energy costs. The minister's emphasis on domestic utilisation suggests continued policy support for gas aggregation, distribution infrastructure, and power generation capacity — sectors that require significant capital and technical execution capability.

The call also arrives as global LNG demand from Europe remains elevated following supply disruptions earlier in the decade, creating a commercial window that African gas producers have been urged to exploit. Dr Jinapor's framing suggests Ghana will not abandon export ambitions but intends to sequence or balance them against domestic obligations — a stance that has implications for how upstream development agreements, gas sales frameworks, and midstream infrastructure are structured going forward.

No specific projects, contracts, tenders, or investment decisions were announced alongside the minister's remarks. The statement represents a policy position and advocacy posture rather than a procurement or final investment decision milestone. Norwegian and international service companies active in Ghana or monitoring West African LNG and gas infrastructure opportunities should treat this as a directional signal worth tracking, particularly as it may inform upcoming licensing terms, gas utilisation plans attached to upstream blocks, and the appetite for domestic gas processing and distribution projects. Relationship-building with the Ministry of Energy and Green Transition, as well as with Ghana's upstream regulator and national oil company, is the appropriate near-term response while specific project mandates take shape.

Why this matters to partners and clients of Saga

This is a policy statement, not a contract or tender, so outreach to procurement is premature. Norwegian service companies should monitor how Ghana's balanced gas strategy translates into specific upstream licensing conditions, gas utilisation plan requirements, and midstream infrastructure tenders — then position accordingly. Engagement with the Ministry of Energy and Green Transition and the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation at industry forums would help build relationships ahead of concrete procurement opportunities.

PARTNER ANGLES

- **LNG:** Monitor whether Ghana's dual-track gas strategy generates structured LNG export project mandates that require FLNG or liquefaction technology partners.

- **Pipeline:** Domestic gas utilisation emphasis points to potential gas gathering, transmission, and distribution pipeline projects worth tracking for future tender activity.
- **Subsea/FPSO:** Any acceleration of upstream gas field development to feed domestic demand could require subsea tiebacks or FPSO modifications — watch licensing-round outcomes for triggers.
- **Drilling:** Increased domestic gas demand, if backed by policy incentives, may stimulate appraisal and development drilling on existing gas discoveries — monitor well programme announcements.
- **Service:** Gas-to-power project development will require compression, processing, and metering services; early engagement with Ghanaian utilities and IPPs could secure a position in the supply chain.

[Original source: Ministry of Energy & Green Transition via ISD \(Ghana\) →](#)

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