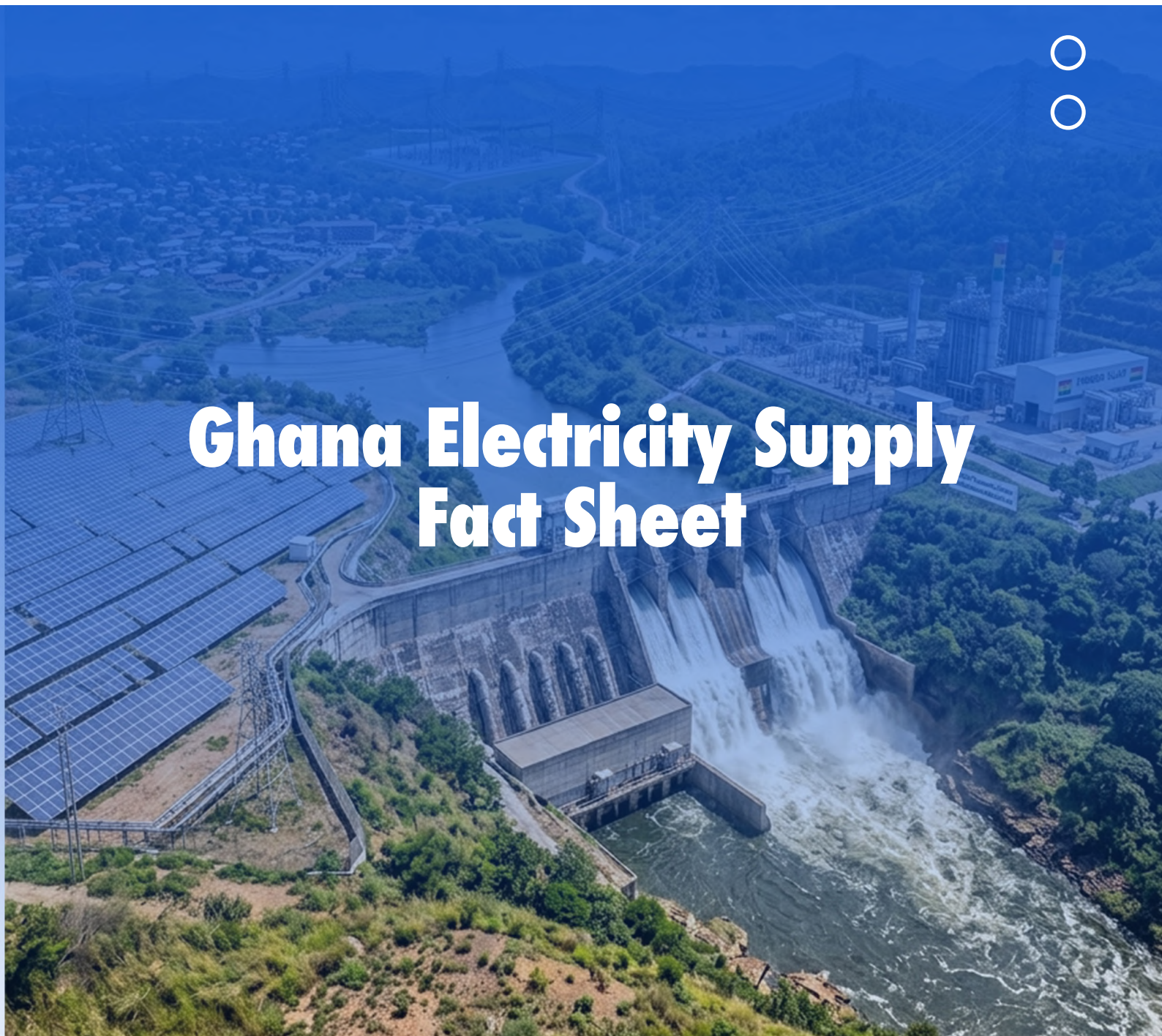




PUBLIC UTILITIES REGULATORY COMMISSION (PURC)

An aerial photograph of a large dam and solar farm. The dam is a concrete structure with multiple spillways, and water is cascading over them. To the left of the dam is a large solar farm with rows of solar panels. In the background, there are power lines and a city. The image is overlaid with a blue gradient.

Ghana Electricity Supply Fact Sheet

July 2026

OVERVIEW

This Fact Sheet provides a snapshot of Ghana's electricity supply performance for July 2026, highlighting key data on electricity generation, the generation mix, system demand, available generation capacity, reserve margin, and cross-border electricity trade. It also presents data on the fuel supply supporting thermal power generation, including natural gas consumption, gas supply performance, liquid fuel utilization, and thermal generation capacity. The analysis is based on data compiled from the Daily Generation Reports of the Ghana Grid Company Ltd. (GRIDCo) for July 2026.

Figure 1: Ghana Electricity Supply Dashboard

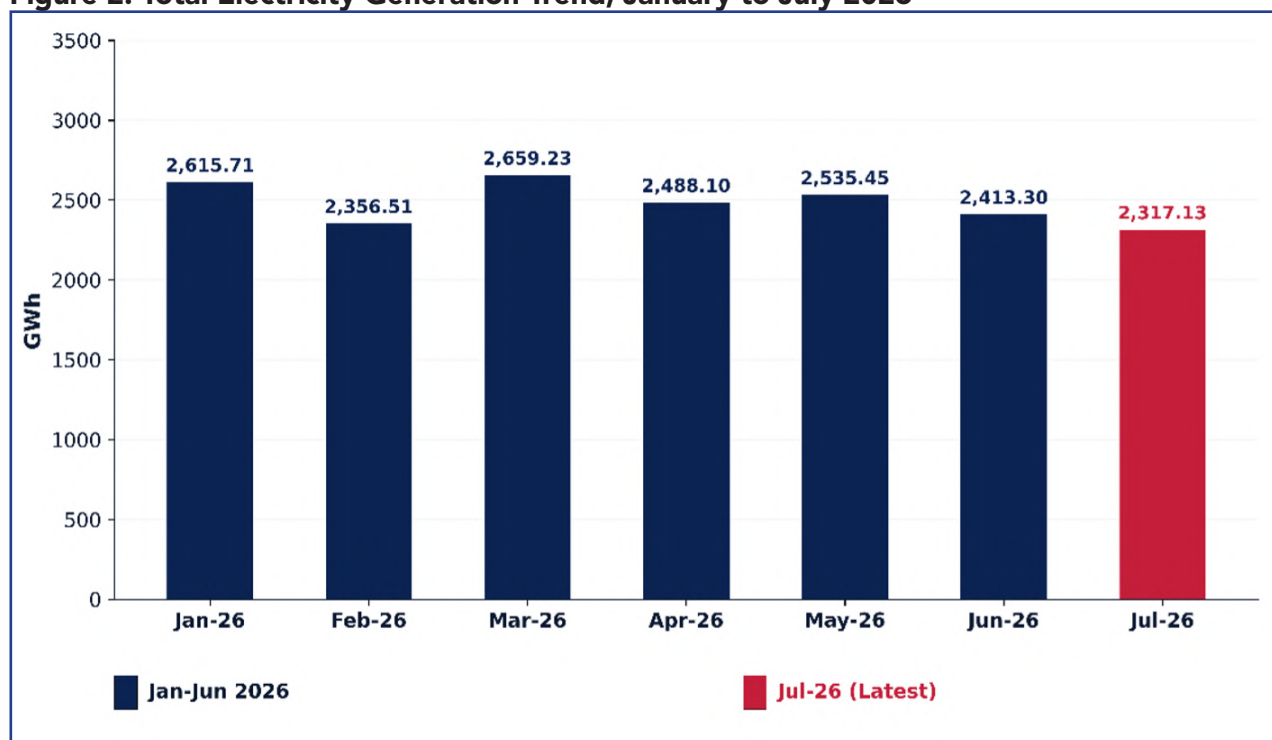
 GHANA ELECTRICITY SUPPLY DASHBOARD  JULY 2026				
CATEGORY	INDICATOR	JULY 2026	MONTH-ON-MONTH CHANGE (June 2026 vs July 2026)	YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE (July 2025 vs July 2026)
1. GENERATION PERFORMANCE Total generation declined by 3.99% compared to June 2026	 Total Electricity Generation	2,317.13 GWh	↓ -3.99%	↑ +6.20%
	 Thermal Generation	1,722.33 GWh (74.33%)	↓ -4.99%	↑ +11.25%
	 Hydro Generation	579.45 GWh (25.01%)	↓ -0.18%	↓ -7.41%
	 Solar Generation	15.35 GWh (0.66%)	↓ -13.76%	↑ +96.26%
	 System Peak Demand	3,968 MW	-	-
2. CAPACITY & ADEQUACY System reserve margin at 24.82%, above the 18% adequacy threshold	 Installed Capacity	5,818 MW	-	-
	 Dependable Capacity	4,968 MW	-	-
	 Capacity Surplus (Dependable - Peak)	1,000 MW	-	-
	 Reserve Margin	24.82%	-	-
3. CROSS-BORDER ELECTRICITY TRADE Ghana remained a net exporter of electricity in July 2026	 Electricity Imports	2.62 GWh	↑ +427.98%	↑ +3,128.29%
	 Electricity Exports	191.44 GWh	↓ -15.28%	↓ -5.63%
	 Net Export (Exports - Imports)	188.82 GWh	-	-
4. FUEL CONSUMPTION (THERMAL PLANTS)	 Total Gas Consumption	14,785,791.85 MMBtu	↓ -17.06%	↑ +9.25%
	 Total Liquid Fuel Consumption	187,517.58 bbl	-	-
	By Fuel Type	Consumption (bbl)	Share	-
	 Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO)	79,418.04	42%	-
	 Light Crude Oil (LCO)	56,779.25	31%	-
	 Distillate Fuel Oil (DFO)	51,320.30	27%	-
5. THERMAL GENERATION FLEET	 Installed Thermal Capacity	4,073 MW	-	-
	 Dependable Thermal Capacity	3,557 MW	-	-

1. ELECTRICITY GENERATION

1.1 Total Electricity Generation

Total electricity generation in July 2026 stood at 2,317.13GWh.

Figure 2: Total Electricity Generation Trend, January to July 2026



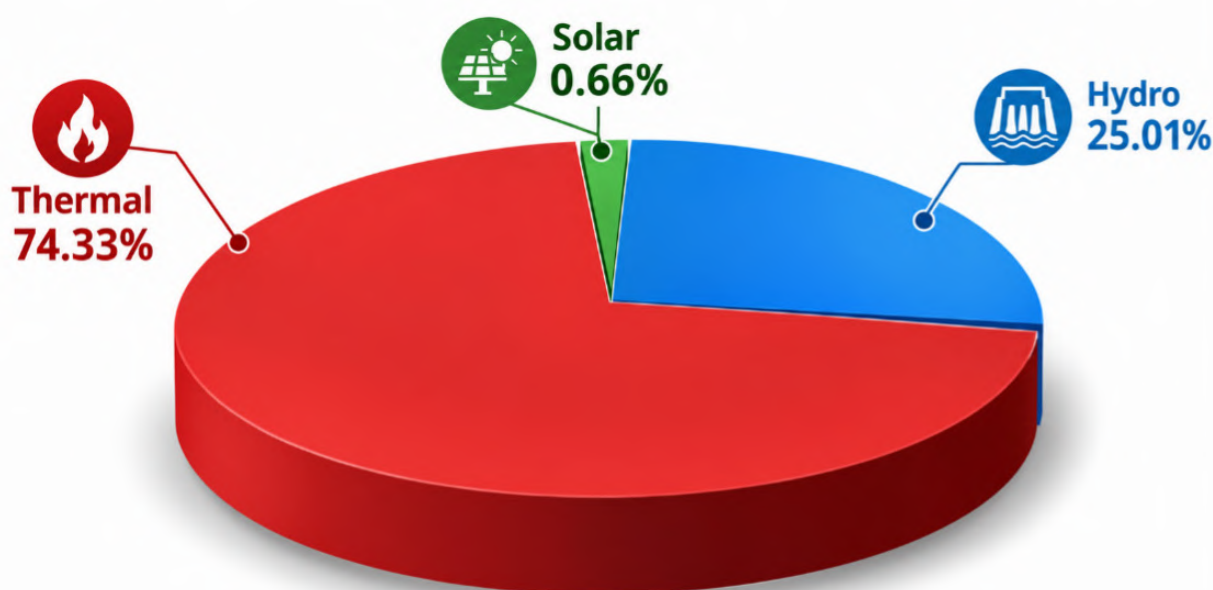
Key Insights:

- Electricity generation continued to decline, recording a 3.99% decrease on a month-on-month basis but increasing by 6.20% year-on-year (July 2025), indicating sustained annual growth despite lower output in July as a result of seasonal changes in demand (lower demand due to improved weather conditions).
- Generation remained resilient, however the intermittent decline in generation highlights the need to closely monitor generation availability and fuel supply to ensure reliable electricity supply.

1.2 Electricity Generation Sources

As at July 2026, the country's existing electricity generation mix comprised hydro, thermal, and renewable generation sources.

Figure 3: Share of Technology in Generation Mix (July 2026)



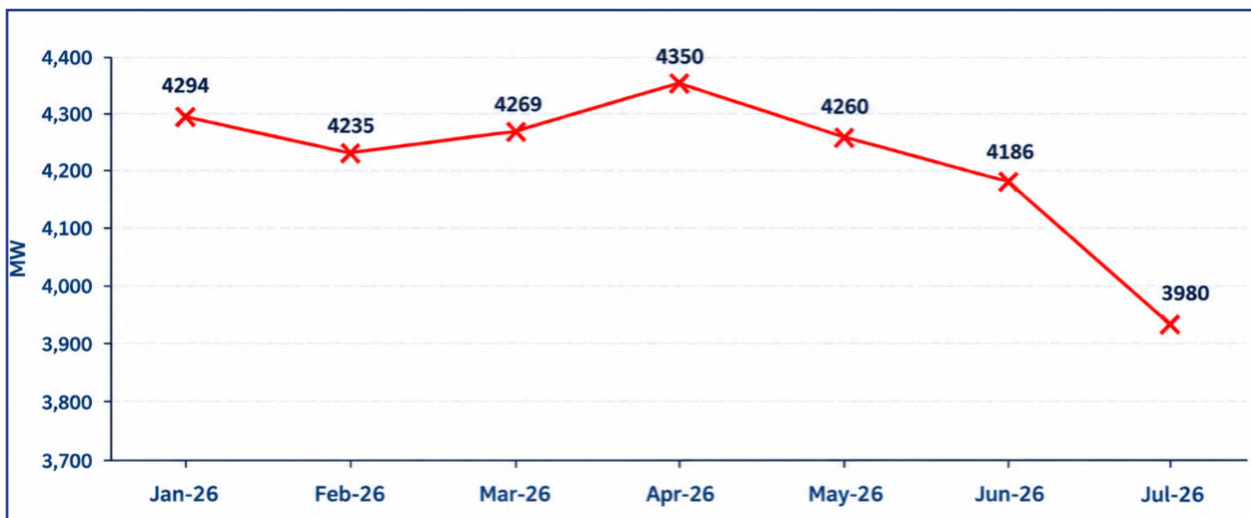
INDICATOR	HYDRO GENERATION	THERMAL GENERATION	SOLAR GENERATION
ACTUAL OUTPUT	579.45 GWh	1,722.33 GWh	15.35 GWh
SHARE OF TOTAL GENERATION	25.01%	74.33%	0.66%
YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE (JULY 2025 VS JULY 2026)	-7.41% ↓ DOWN	11.25% ↑ UP	96.26% ↑ UP
MONTH-ON-MONTH CHANGE (JUNE 2026 VS JULY 2026)	-0.18% ↓ DOWN	-4.99% ↓ DOWN	-13.76% ↓ DOWN

Key Insights:

- Thermal power remained the dominant source of electricity generation, contributing 74.33% of total electricity generated in July 2026.
- Hydro and solar generation together contributed 25.67% of total electricity generation.
- The current generation mix suggests that fuel availability and thermal plant performance remain critical determinants of electricity supply reliability.

1.3 System Peak Demand

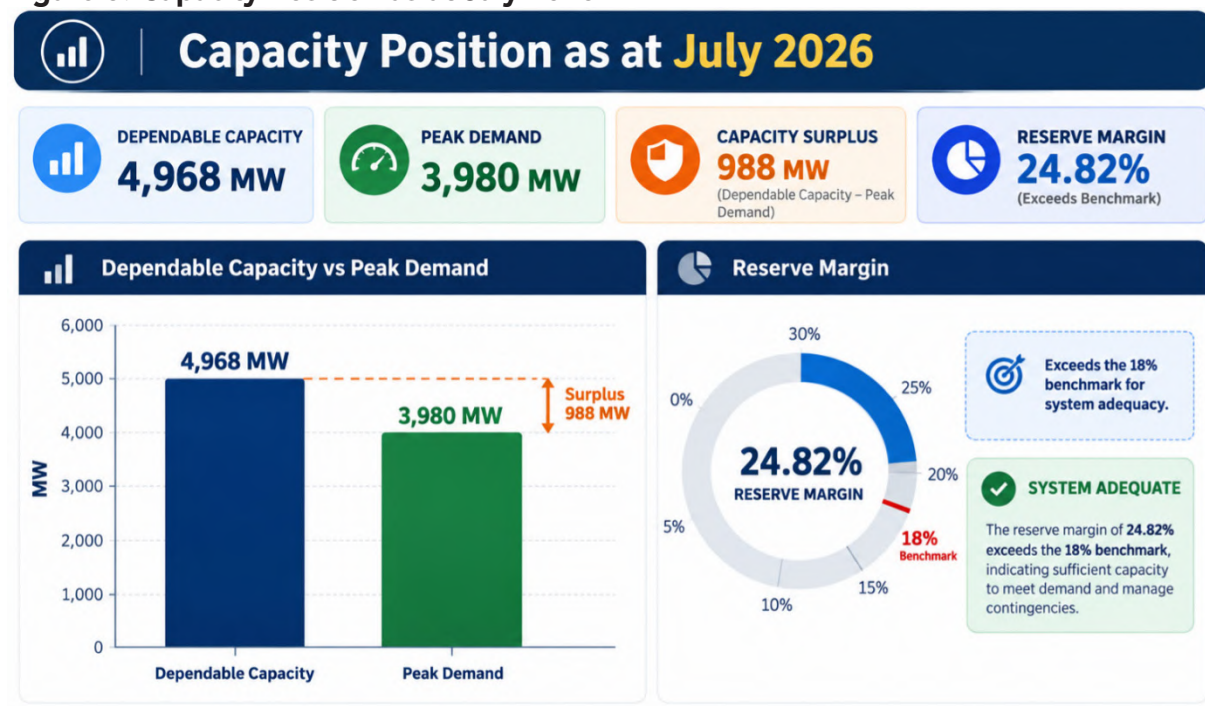
The national electricity system recorded a peak demand of 3980MW in July 2026.

Figure 4: Trends in Recorded System Peak Demand (MW), from January to July 2026**Key Insights:**

- System peak continued to decline in July 2026, recording the lowest peak demand following successive declines from the annual peak in April.
- Peak demand however continues to increase year on year (compared to July 2025), an increase of 6.93%, indicating sustained growth in electricity demand.

1.4 Installed and Dependable Capacity

Ghana's installed generation capacity stood at 5,818 MW, while dependable capacity was 4,968 MW as of the end of July 2026.

Figure 5: Capacity Position as at July 2026

Key Insights:

- In July 2026, the power system strengthened, attaining a reserve margin of 24.82% exceeding the system adequacy benchmark of 18%.
- The positive reserve margin indicates that available dependable generation capacity was sufficient to meet peak electricity demand while providing greater flexibility to manage unexpected system contingencies.

1.5 Cross-Border Electricity Trade

Cross-border electricity trade in July 2026 reflected a strengthening of Ghana's position as a net electricity exporter, while imports remained minimal in contribution.

INDICATOR	 ELECTRICITY IMPORTS	 ELECTRICITY EXPORTS
 Actual Import/Export	2.62 GWh	191.44 GWh
 Year-on-Year Change (July 2025 vs July 2026)	 3128.29%	 -5.63%
 Month-on-Month Change (June 2026 vs July 2026)	 427.98%	 -15.28%

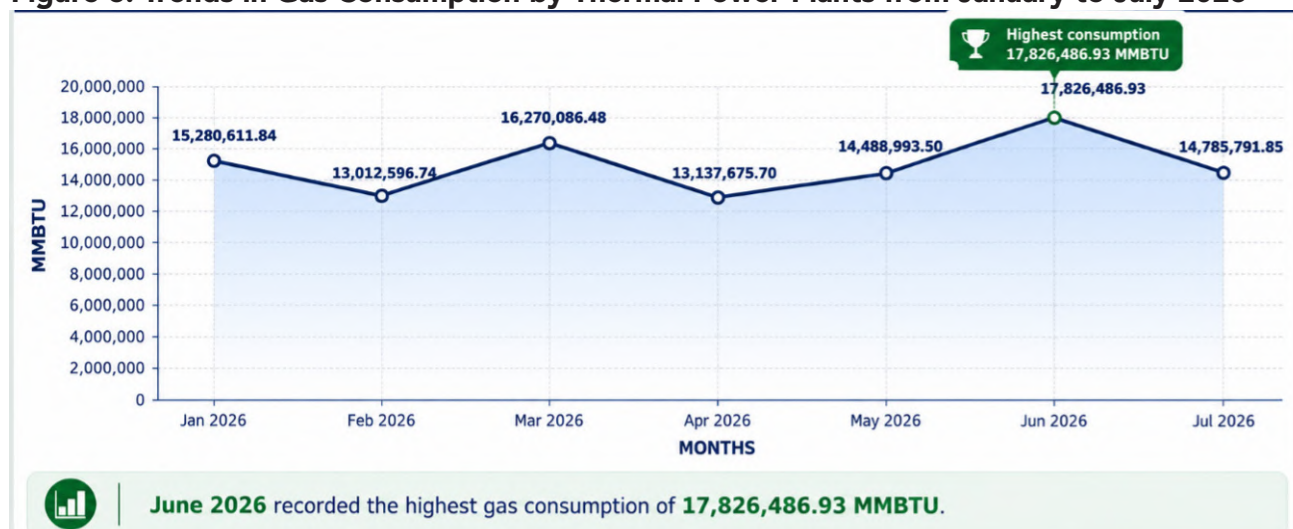
Key Insights:

- Higher electricity exports coupled with minimal imports reflect an improved power system position, supported by sufficient dependable generation capacity and a reserve margin above the 18% system adequacy benchmark.

2. LIQUID FUEL AND GAS SUPPLY

2.1 Gas Consumption by Thermal Plants

Gas consumption by thermal power plants in Ghana totaled 14,785,791.85 MMBTU in July 2026, resulting in a 9.25% year-on-year increase compared to July 2025

Figure 6: Trends in Gas Consumption by Thermal Power Plants from January to July 2026

Key Insights:

- Natural gas consumption increased by 9.25% year-on-year but declined by 17.06% month-on-month (compared to June 2026), indicating sustained reliance on natural gas for electricity generation despite a short-term moderation in consumption.
- The higher gas consumption reflects greater reliance on natural gas to support thermal generation, which remained the dominant source of electricity supply during the month, contributing 74.33% of total electricity generation.

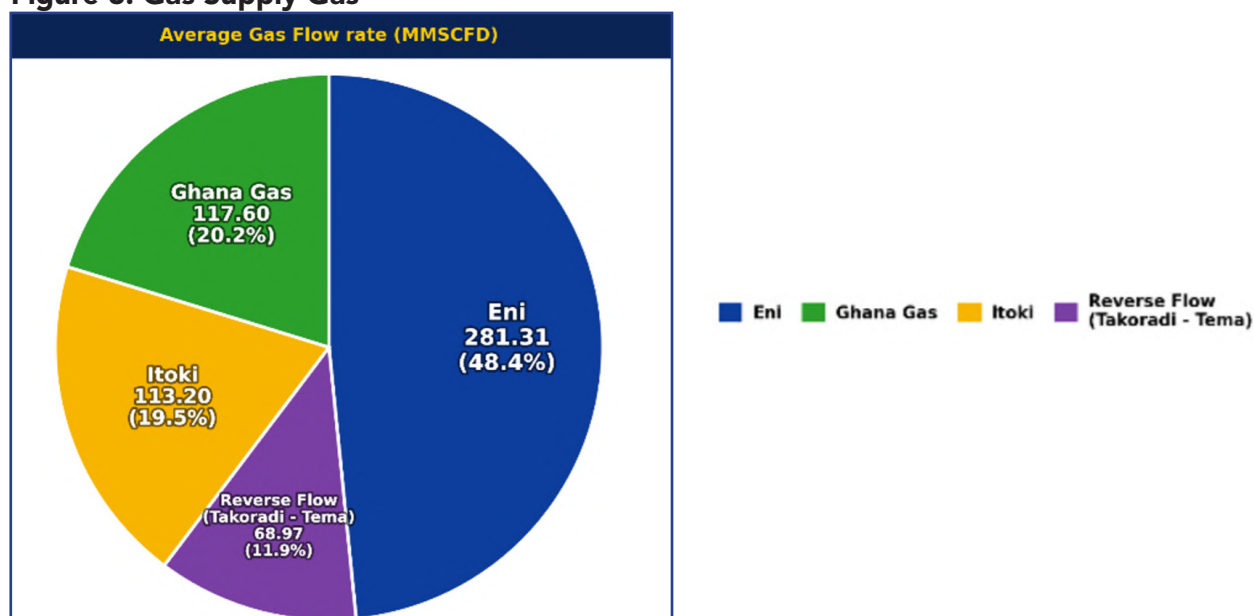
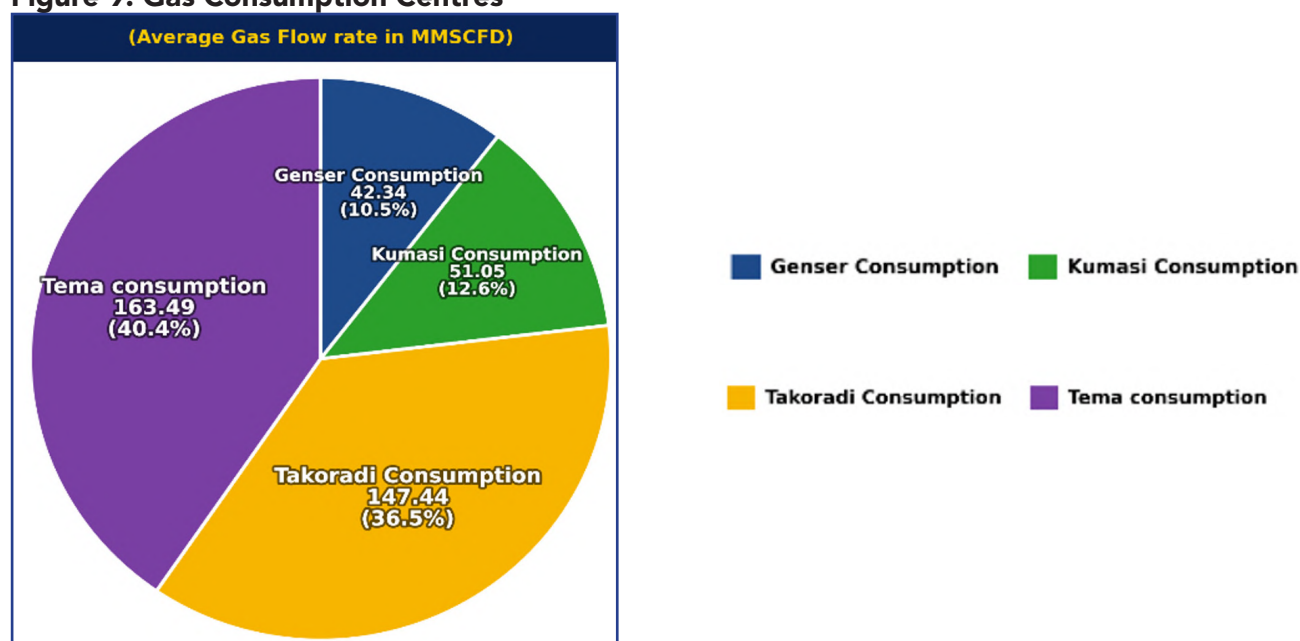
2.2 Gas Supply Data

The gas supply data for July 2026 reflects mixed performance across supply and consumption nodes.

Figure 7: Gas Supply Data for June 2026

INDICATOR	AVERAGE GAS FLOW RATE (MMSCFD)	MONTH-ON-MONTH CHANGE (vs May 2026)	YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE (vs June 2025)
GAS SUPPLY SOURCES			
Itoki	113.20	↑ 48%	↑ 20%
Eni	281.31	↑ 5%	↑ 18%
Ghana Gas	117.60	↑ 6%	↑ 20%
Reverse Flow (Takoradi - Tema)	68.97	↑ 4%	↓ -20%
GAS CONSUMPTION CENTRES			
Genser Consumption	44.06	↑ 2%	—
Kumasi Consumption	52.38	↑ 4%	—
Takoradi Consumption	183.70	↑ 1%	↑ 37%
Tema Consumption	170.18	↑ 23%	↓ -2%

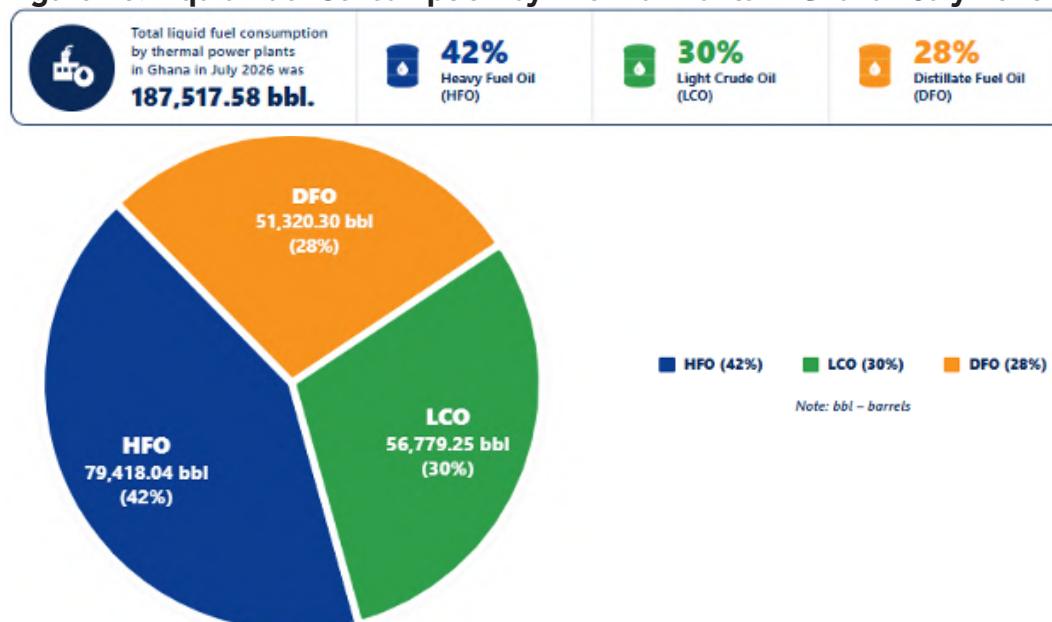
Note: MMSCFD – Million Standard Cubic Feet per Day

Figure 8: Gas Supply Gas**Figure 9: Gas Consumption Centres****Key Insights:**

- Eni remained Ghana's largest gas supplier, delivering an average gas flow of 276.36 MMSCFD, while the reverse flow (Takoradi-Tema) recorded the strongest month-on-month growth (22.91%), reflecting a significant increase in gas supply.
- Takoradi and Tema remained the largest gas consumption centres, consuming 163.49 MMSCFD and 147.44 MMSCFD, respectively, accounting for the bulk of gas utilized for thermal power generation.

2.3 Liquid Fuel Consumption by Thermal Plants

Figure 10: Liquid Fuel Consumption by Thermal Plants in Ghana - July 2026



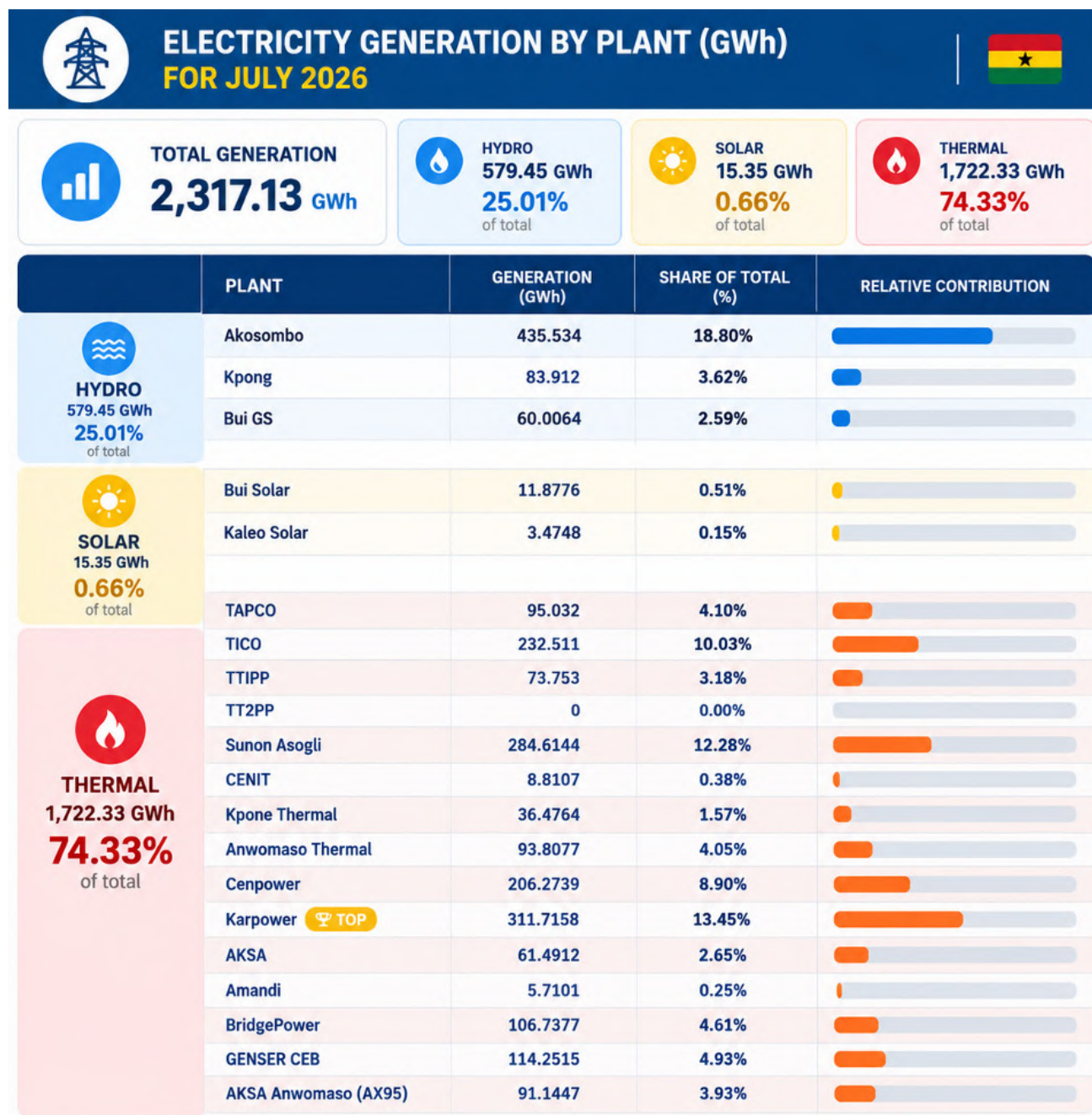
Key Insights:

- Thermal plants relied predominantly on Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO) and Light Crude Oil (LCO) whenever liquid fuels were required, while Distillate Fuel Oil (DFO) served as supplementary fuel reflecting its limited use as emergency or standby fuels.

3. POLICY IMPLICATIONS

- The continued reliance on thermal generation exposes the sector to fuel price volatility, foreign exchange pressures, fuel supply risks, and associated generation costs. Therefore, accelerating investment in renewable sources would reduce the exposure to thermal generation risks, and enhance the long-term sustainability of the power sector.
- The sustained year-on-year growth in peak demand, despite the continuous month-on-month declines underscores the need to maintain adequate dependable generation capacity and sufficient reserve margins to accommodate rising electricity demand and preserve system reliability.
- The continued improvement in system adequacy reflected in a 24.82% reserve margin in July 2026. Sustaining this position will require continued investments in dependable generation capacity, transmission infrastructure, and demand-side management to meet growing electricity demand.
- The prevailing reliance on Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO) for thermal generation indicates a need for policy measures that expand natural gas access, given that dependence on liquid fuels contributes to higher production costs.
- The strong net-export position reinforces Ghana's potential to consolidate its role as a regional electricity supplier, although sustaining this position will require continued attention to system efficiency and cross-border infrastructure to ensure that regional supply commitments do not compromise domestic electricity security.

APPENDICES





ENERGY EXCHANGES – JULY 2026

Cross-Border Electricity Trade Summary



ENERGY EXPORTS (GWh)

Electricity supplied to neighbouring countries

EXPORT



DESTINATION / EXCHANGE	ENERGY (GWh)	SHARE OF EXPORTS	DISTRIBUTION
CIE EXPORT Ivory Coast — CIE Grid	43.8247 GWh	22.89%	
CEB EXPORT Togo / Benin — CEB Grid	70.1368 GWh	36.64%	
SONABEL EXPORT LARGEST Burkina Faso — SONABEL Grid	77.4759 GWh	40.47%	
TOTAL EXPORTS	191.44 GWh	100%	



ENERGY IMPORTS (GWh)

Electricity received from neighbouring countries

IMPORT



SOURCE / EXCHANGE	ENERGY (GWh)	SHARE OF IMPORTS	DISTRIBUTION
CIE IMPORT Ivory Coast — CIE Grid	2.6246 GWh	1.37%	
TOTAL IMPORTS	2.62 GWh	100%	

Note: Figures are for July 2026. Percentages represent share of total exports/imports.



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NET METERING (NM) TARIFFS

CUSTOMER-GENERATOR BILL CALCULATION

Customer Type: Residential

Units Imported (kWh):

Units Exported (kWh):

NM Charge (GHS):

Levies/Taxes (GHS):

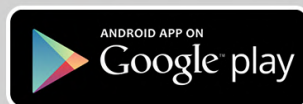
Service Charge (GHS):

Total NM Charge (GHS):

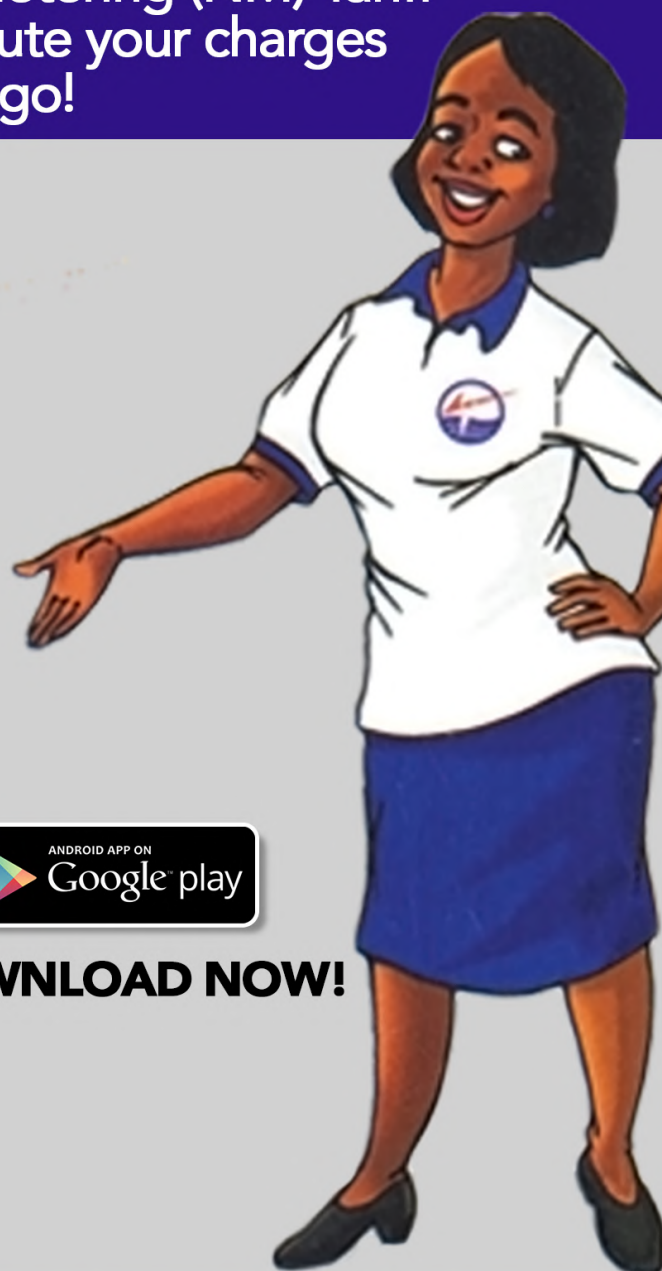
Charge without NM (GHS):

NM Savings (GHS):

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Customer Type:	Residential	
Diversity Factor (%):	100%	☐ Apply
Monthly Electricity Consumption (kWh):	0.6	
Monthly Cost of Electricity (GHS):	2.54	
View Chart (kWh)		View Chart (GHS)
CLEAR		

	
LED Bulb	Iron
1	1
ON	OFF
Appliance Rating (W):	Appliance Rating (W):
10	1200
Duration of use (h):	Duration of use:
2 hours a day	1 hour a week

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www.purcghapp.com/tariffCalc.aspx



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