



Ghana Integrity Initiative
(Local Chapter of Transparency International)

GII Alert

Quarterly Newsletter

Special Edition

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Annual Membership Meeting (AMM) of Ghana Integrity Initiative Held

Ghana Integrity Initiative held its second Annual Membership Meeting (AMM) on Wednesday, April 10, 2013 at the secretariat of the Association. The meeting was attended by thirteen members while nine members were unavoidably absent. The meeting received the Directors' Report and the Auditors' Report in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1963 Act 179 and in addition reports from the Chairperson and the Executive Director. The meeting took time to deliberate on all the

reports presented. At the AMM, three new Members were elected to the Board of GII to replace those who had resigned.

The new Board Members are:

- Mr. Ali-Nakyea Abdallah, *Tax Attorney & Managing Consultant, WTS Nakyea & Adebisi*
- Mrs. Elsie Bunyan, *Director of Audit, Export Development and Agricultural Investment Fund*
- Rev. Dr. Kojo Osei-Wusu, *Rector, Baptist University College, Kumasi*



The Board of Ghana Integrity Initiative- (Left to right) Mr. Kwame Gyasi, Mrs. Elsie Bunyun, Rev. Professor Kojo Osei-Wusuh, Professor Audrey Gadzekpo, Mad. Augusta Sena Gabianu, Mr. Vitus Azeem, Executive Director/Secretary and Most Rev. Charles G. Palmer-Buckle

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Editorial Team

Prof. Audrey Gadzekpo
Vitus A. Azeem
Linda Ofori-Kwafo
Augusta Sena Gabianu
Likem H. Senaya

The Editorial Board of GII Alert encourages readers to write "Letters to the Editor" on matters they wish to comment on as well as short stories or expert pieces on corruption/good governance. The stories must, however, be relevant to the anti-corruption crusade. Articles should remain brief and straight to the point to increase their chances of being published. The Editor reserves the right to edit such articles to suit the editorial policy of the newsletter and the general mandate of the GII.

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Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII) is the local chapter of **Transparency International (TI)**, the leading non-governmental organisation in the fight against corruption worldwide.

Editorial

CONGRATULATIONS TO HONOURABLE MARTIN ALAMISI B.K. AMIDU FOR HIS STATESMANSHIP

According to the Auditor General's Report for 2010, the government had to pay judgment debts amounting to GH¢276 million to 86 beneficiaries. In fact, the Government of Ghana had incurred GH¢ 642 million as judgment debts between 2001 and 2011, being tortuous claims resulting from molestations by members of the security agencies, wrongful dismissal of government employees, compensation in respect of accidents caused by some public officials and wrongful demolition of private properties. The breach of contracts constituted majority of the payments made during the period under review. In the Auditor General's view, these payments could have been avoided if due care was taken by some government officials in the course of exercising their official duties. Unfortunately, the report did not impose any sanctions on these officials who failed to exercise due diligence.

Although this generated public outcry, it initially looked like a futile exercise as normally no action is taken on audit reports. However, the public outcry generated in this particular case, compelled the government to appoint a Sole Commissioner to examine the whole phenomenon.

Going to court for a debt should be avoided at all costs, unless you are absolutely certain that you can win. A "default judgment" results when one "fails to act" leading to the "final disposition in a legal proceeding". In credit and debt collection issues, default judgments are typically granted because the debtor fails to act; usually by not paying a debt and then by failing to show up in court. When one fails to appear in court, the judge usually grants the collector a default judgment. Some of the judgements resulted from this negligent behaviour by people paid to defend the state and its assets.

A former Attorney General and Minister of Justice, Mr. Martin Alamisi Amidu, who lost his job because of his insistence that these judgment debts were illegal and should not have been paid, proceeded to court to defend the state and recover some of these illegal judgment debts. In the third week of June he won two of these cases to recover the monies paid to Waterville company and ISOFUTON, a Spanish company, to the admiration of many Ghanaians.

Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII) was not left out of the rush to commend the patriotic citizen. GII issued a Press Release formally commending Honourable Martin Amidu, former Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, for his successful pursuit of these cases.

The GII backs its Board in recognising this singular achievement of Mr. Amidu in fighting these cases without the necessary financial and human resources backing as well as access to vital information that the government had but did not easily make available, leading to the payment of the judgment debts in the first place.

When Mr Amidu took up the matter, many Ghanaians felt it was politically unwise and that there was no point in pursuing the case. Today, Mr. Martin Amidu stands tall among the legal luminaries in Ghana as a most patriotic citizen that sacrificed his high position in government to pursue a case which he believed strongly in and has been vindicated.

It is now left to Ghanaians to recognize his courage, commend him and learn from him. If one person can pursue a case like this, a few dedicated lawyers could do more. Civil Society Organisations
contd. on page 3

The Honourable Martin A. B. K. Amidu was the Attorney General and Minister for Justice in Ghana under the Atta-Mills administration from January 2011 till January 2012 when he was removed by the President in connection with the Woyome case. Mr Amidu opened the can of worms about the Woyome scandal which is said to be the worst financial scandal in Ghana's fiscal history.

Mr Amidu who described himself as a citizen vigilante went to court seeking reliefs for moneys paid illegally to both Woyome and Waterville to be declared illegally paid and an order for same to be returned to the state. Martin Amidu's arguments were that, neither Waterville nor businessman Alfred Agbesi Woyome, who also obtained similar payments, had a valid contract with the state to warrant the payments.

The Supreme Court on 14 June 2013 ordered Waterville Holdings Limited to return to the state €40 million it obtained illegally arising out of claims brought by the state in 2009.

Similarly, the Supreme Court again ordered Spanish energy company ISOFOTON SA to refund to the Government of Ghana the cedi equivalent of \$325,472 it received as judgement.

Annual Membership Meeting (AMM) of Ghana Integrity Initiative Held

REPORT OF THE CHAIR

Ladies and Gentlemen, on behalf of the Board of Directors, it gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the 2nd Annual Membership Meeting of Ghana Integrity Initiative and to present to you the Annual Report and the Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2011. I must sincerely apologise for the long delay in holding this meeting. The cause of the delay was our inability to come out with the audited financial statements as scheduled.

Like many organisations, GII has been a victim of large turnover in the employment of accounting personnel. While our organization appears to be small which, therefore, does not give us the luxury of staffing our Finance Unit with a large number of accounting personnel, our dealings with many funders make it imperative to prepare a sizeable number of financial statements to meet the different demanding needs of these various funders. GII has met these challenges by employing one high caliber accounting personnel and very often assisted by a staff from a unit within GII. Our core funding does not allow us to spend too much on staff and other operational expenditures except where there is an urgent need for them and a project comes along with provision for such expenditures. Unfortunately, the accountants we have employed in the past always find more lucrative avenues elsewhere and resign when they are about to settle down. We also have had some few challenges with our auditors. All these contributed in delaying the preparation and presentation of the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2011. Your board is doing everything possible to resolve these challenges.



Mr. Kwame Gyasi

The Environment

Corruption continues to be a major factor in national public life both in the public and private sectors. The three main factors driving corruption are:

- (a) The inefficiencies in service delivery with their attendant bottlenecks creating avenues for persons

with shady characters to beat the system to their advantage;

- (b) Personal greed on the part of persons in entrusted positions; and
- (c) Poor accounting systems and reporting frameworks, inadequate record-keeping, lack of proper internal controls within the public sector, delays in the audit of government accounts by the Auditor-General due to inadequate resources and the lack of authority on the part of

the parliamentary subcommittee on public accounts to implement any of its recommendations. All these provide fertile grounds for public officers to escape punishment from malfeasances they commit with impunity day in day out as the Auditor-General's reports indicate. The system does not engender the rendering of proper accountability on the part of persons entrusted with responsibilities.

The downtrend in economic activities has forced many people to resort to beating the system to survive while others use it as an excuse to take undue advantage to add to their gluttony. While the public service is not expanding in terms of avenue for employment, the government realizes the need to raise sufficient funds to meet its bulging salary bill. In addition the government taxation system, like other sectors of the public service, has not proved the best in terms of effective and efficient revenue mobilisation leading to massive leakages in tax collection despite the perennial announcement by the tax authorities of exceeding their revenue targets. The bulging public sector wage bills and lack of adequate revenue to support more employment has created an unholy avenue within the public service where many vacancies are almost

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Editorial

(CSOs) can and must support such patriotic citizens. There could be more to come and the opportunity is still open for all patriotic citizens to contribute their quota.

GII reiterates the recommendations that were contained in the GII Press Release issued very recently, calling on the government:

- To sanction those who were jointly and severally responsible for the award of the judgement debt involved in these cases;

- To commend and compensate Mr. Martin Amidu for his efforts in winning these cases;
- To pursue with more vigour other pending judgement debts to ensure that no further losses to the State are incurred;
- To take the necessary steps to recover the amounts involved as directed in the judgement of the Supreme Court;
- To carry out to the letter any other directives contained in the judgement of the Supreme Court.

GII is of the opinion that this is the way the payment of judgment debts can be drastically reduced if not eliminated completely.

Annual Membership Meeting of Ghana Integrity Initiative Held

invariably filled from protocol list compiled from people with connection to the political establishment.

The private sector, on the other hand, is weighed down by inefficiencies in the provision of utility services like electricity and water, poor health care delivery and public sector bureaucracy which very often forces the private businessman or businesswoman to pay bribes and the delays in processing documents adding to the cost of doing business. The market is flooded with mainly inferior imported goods from the Far East driving local manufactured items off the shelves with devastating effect on local industries and employment generation. In effect, the private sector which should be the major sources of employment is shrinking leading to the loss of gainful employment, loss of purchasing power and by extension loss in government revenue from taxation. As already reported, the little revenue collected by the state is also not utilized effectively and efficiently.

The combined effect is a growth in the corruption industry where people no longer rely on merit and competencies to source for services, contracts and employments.

While the country has witnessed the astronomical growth in the evangelical industry, sadly enough, this has not translated into probity and accountability in both public and private lives of the citizens. Personal greed continues to drive the aspirations of the large section of the population. And when this is translated into the public service and private business world, the effect is always highly devastating. People in entrusted positions continue to show impunity, poor leadership and fail to display right mental attitude towards the management of the projects and the entities entrusted to their care. Monies which should be paid into the Consolidated Fund for common good is very often diverted into private pockets. State entities continue to be managed by those entrusted in their care as if they were their personal business from which they should pay themselves dividends and leaving the crumbs to the state. The civil service continues to wallow in inertia with civil servants very often playing it safe rather than taking bold decisions and actions which they consider likely to disturb the iceberg or incur the wrath of the politicians.

The report of the Auditor-General continues to be a liturgy of corruption and abuse of office by public servants and politicians and complete disregard to conflict of interest situations. Financial regulations are grossly abused while Constitutional provisions such as the declaration of assets by designated politicians and other office holders are obeyed in breach. Internal control is either non-existent or, where it exists, is not effective or completely swept aside. Yet in all these situations, no sanctions are applied to offending officers. The public sittings of the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament only provides a platform for the public to be made aware of these gross abuses and malpractices by persons entrusted with the custody of the public purse. It is not just public funds and property which are misused. The political system also stands abused.

We see corruption all around us on daily basis. Productivity in the public service is so low that a former head of state was once quoted to have remarked that public servants pretend to work while the government pretends to pay them. There is corruption in the delivery of social amenities like education, health, water and electricity. There is corruption in human institutions like politics, sports, religious organisations and fraternal clubs. Procurement contracts such as construction and purchase of equipment, goods and services are all vitiated with corruption.

Citizens have to pay bribe to access education, and health, obtain electricity and water connections to their premises. Job seekers have to offer money or sex to be considered for employment. Road users pay bribes on continuous basis to the police on the road for the slightest infringement where caution could have done the trick. Justice is for the highest bidder. Politicians offer money and goods to the electorates for their votes and then turn round to steal funds entrusted into their care once they win political power. Public servants create bureaucratic orbiting in order to force people who have the right to their services to pay bribes. Journalists demand "soli" from newsmakers before their stories are published or aired. Students pressure lecturers for marks they do not deserve while lecturers demand gratifications from students to pass them. The list is endless. In issues of corruption, both the giver and the receiver are equally guilty. Unfortunately, in some of the examples I have cited, the potential giver very often finds himself or herself in a weak position.

The situation on the surface appears to be hopeless since the top hierarchy of the nation's administration appears to be the epicenter of the corruption industry. Again, while the poor very often uses the pretence of poverty to indulge in corruption, the rich, on the other hand, very often uses his or

Monies which should be paid into the Consolidated Fund for the common good is very often diverted into private pockets.

her powerful position to indulge in corruption. Both situations are unacceptable. Are the GII and other like-minded organizations, therefore, fighting a losing battle against corruption?

Perhaps, the correct question we should be asking is what would have been the state of the corruption industry without the existence and advocacy work of anti-corruption organisations like ours? How many people who are currently shying away from corruption would otherwise have been drawn into it?

Despite what appears to be the high level of corruption we all see around us, there is a saving grace. There are still good people around who realize the need for clean and upright living. Perhaps we can take solace from Essah Khan, a Pakistani hotel worker who said: "Times are hard for everyone, but that doesn't mean we should start stealing and taking things which do not belong to us. My duty is with the hotel and my family upbringing teaches me nothing else". There are others who also realize the need for strong advocacy against corruption and all sorts of impunity. We in the anti-corruption industry should find comfort and strength in the words of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. who is quoted to have said: "We will have to repent in this generation not merely for the vitriolic words and actions of bad people, but for the appalling silence of the good people". We cannot keep quiet.

Annual Membership Meeting of Ghana Integrity Initiative Held

We have to continue the fight against corruption and everybody must be encouraged to say NO TO CORRUPTION, because, simply put, corruption is a crime against humanity

There is another silver lining in the fight against corruption. The close relationship between corruption and other issues provides enormous opportunities for collaboration and forming coalitions with other organisations and engaging with the people. Our country has chosen the path of multi-party electoral democratic system with in-built protection of human rights and personal freedom even though its actual practice has been devilled with malpractices and corruption. The saving grace is that one cannot protect democratic freedom and human rights without addressing corruption. And one cannot end corruption without working towards democratic institutions and exacting accountability and respect for human rights. Transparency International, our mother organization and other groups have shown through research the destructive capacity of corruption – how it discredits government and distorts human development, economic growth, and free and fair trade around the world.

Transparency International's work has taken us out of theory and into practice – where real livelihoods are ruined, “free” education costs more than poor people can afford, the most vulnerable are sold counterfeit medicine, and women and children are trafficked by criminal networks that pay bribes for protection. Transparency International has witnessed how corruption leads to the mismanagement of many of our planet's most precious resources, undermines progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, fuels wars and prevents state-building, erodes sustainability and denies future generations a fair chance, if any chance at all. Moreover, people around the world still identify corruption as a major problem in their societies. In the fight against corruption we must

be prepared to upset long-standing power networks, powerful institutions, well-ingrained interests, persons in powerful political and public positions who are willing and prepared to sell the nation and by that control the rules of the game. Our work shines light on vested interests and exposes such vested interests. It tests all the best instruments of democracy – checks and balances, and the voice of citizens – requiring all to be vigilant, robust and courageous.

We can never fail and we must not fail, otherwise society will die.

Outlook

We shall continue to carry out a review of all the instruments we have been using in the fight against corruption to make them more effective and efficient, increase our collaboration with other anti-corruption and pro-democracy institutions and in particular strengthen our engagement with the people. We shall vigorously pursue new sources of funding outside the traditional setting to help extend our frontiers beyond the old areas in order to increase and expand the relevance and coverage of our work to the society. We shall continue to be in touch with the TI Secretariat in Berlin in order to be well informed of all current happenings to enable GII take full advantage of any new openings concerning new instruments for fighting corruption and access to project funding and staff development. Within our limited resources we shall continue to be a good employer for the people who work for us.

Conclusion

We have seen massive growth in our work. Today GII is recognized throughout the length and breadth of the country as the foremost organisation at the forefront in the fight against corruption. The GII Secretariat is constantly consulted and contacted on various issues dealing with corruption and good governance. We do not intend to rest on our oars. However, we can only continue to exist and be relevant if our existence can be guaranteed. This will mean having access to constant and sustainable stream of funding and employment and retention of competent staff. In the area of funding, I will appeal to all of you to use your influence and

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good offices to spread the message far and wide with the hope that somebody somewhere can be convinced to contribute his widow's mite to a noble course. The engagement of the Secretariat with you will be strengthened to make information flow between you and the Secretariat more effective.

The Board believes that a more exciting period lies ahead of all of us and the Board shall continue to count on your support as our ambassadors in any field or place you find yourself. We thank you for your attention. We thank you for coming. Let us continue to say NO TO CORRUPTION. Thank you and God bless.

M.A.K. GYASI
BOARD CHAIR

“If politicians genuinely think about the development of the people, why do they always fight and spend millions of cedis to seek and maintain positions and neglect the concerns of the people?”

-The Asantehene, Otumfuo Osei Tutu at Calvary Charismatic Church, Kumasi-2010-

Ghana Integrity Initiative elects three new Board Members

At its 2012 Annual Membership Meeting held in April, 2013, the Ghana Integrity Initiative elected three members to the Board. We present here their profiles:

Rev. Prof. Kojo Osei-Wusuh, Rector, Baptist University College, Kumasi



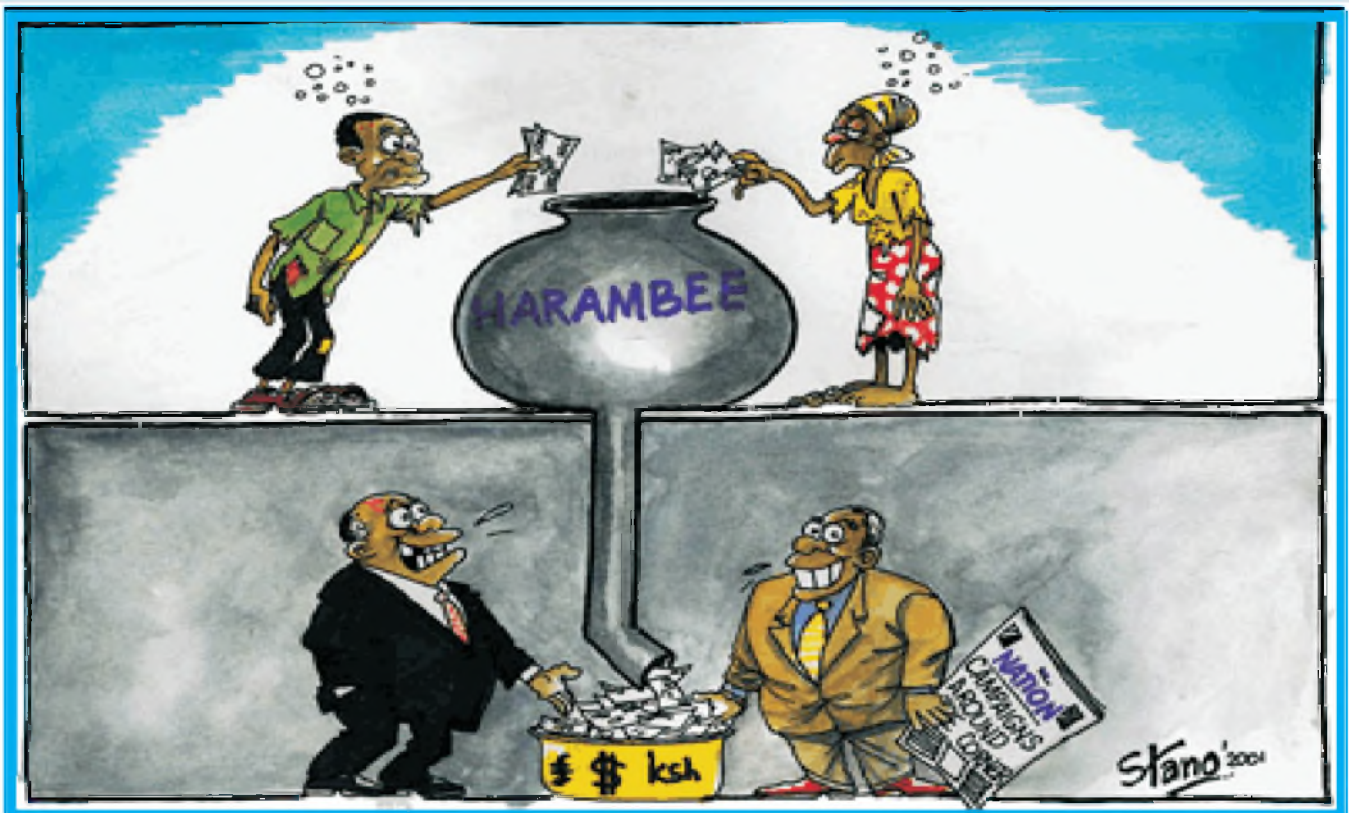
Rev. Dr. Kojo Osei-Wusuh was born on 21st June, 1945 at Kotei - Kumasi in the Ashanti Region of Ghana. Dr. Osei-Wusuh is currently the President of the Ghana Baptist University College, Kumasi - Ghana. He had been the senior Pastor of Grace Baptist Church, Kumasi, one of the leading Baptist Churches in the country, for a period of 25 years, retiring in 2010. He was President of the Ghana Baptist Convention for three terms (1988-1992; 2000-2003; 2003-2006). He used to be a member of the General Council of Baptist World Alliance (BWA); The Heritage Commission of the BWA, and Executive Committee of the Christian Council of Ghana (CCG).

Dr. Osei-Wusuh is the founder of Abundant Life Baptist Church, New York, USA; Grace Fellowship Inc. (GRAFI); Centre for Community Empowerment (CeFORCE) both for

the Socio-Economic Empowerment, Vocational Counseling and Training for the Youth and Unemployed in Society. He is the founder and the Executive Director of Christian Ministry Associates (CHRIMA), a non-profit consultancy on Christian ministry practice.

Rev. Osei-Wusuh holds a Doctor of Ministry (D.Min) from New York Theological Seminary, NY, USA; Master of Divinity in Christian Education (M.Div.Ce) from Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Kentucky, USA; Bachelor of Arts in Philosophy and History from University of Ghana, Legon, Accra; and 'A' (4yrs) Teachers' Certificate from the defunct Nkoranza Teachers Training College, Nkoranza, Brong-Ahafo Region - Ghana.

Dr. Osei -Wusuh is married to Mrs. Elizabeth Osei-Wusuh (formerly Miss Elizabeth Adongo) and they have three children. His interests include reading, teaching, Christian advocacy for justice for the poor and needy; soccer and movies.



Mr. Abdallah Ali-Nakyea, Tax Attorney & Managing Consultant, WTS Nakyea & Adebisi



Abdallah Ali-Nakyea is a Director of WTS Ghana, a firm of Tax Attorneys & Solicitors in Accra. He is a part-time Lecturer in the Law of Taxation as well as Legal Accountancy at the Ghana School of Law. He is a part-time Lecturer in Law of Taxation at the Faculty of Law, University of Ghana, Legon. He is also an Adjunct Lecturer at the Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA), where he lectures in the Law of Taxation, Advanced Taxation Practice, Economics, Public Finance and Accounting.

Abdallah's expertise is in taxation, corporate advisory, financial management reviews and investigations. Abdallah has over twenty (20) years working experience in Taxation, Financial Management Reviews & Investigations, and Finance. He was an Assistant Tax Manager in Coopers & Lybrand (PricewaterhouseCoopers) where he handled financial management reviews & investigations, the tax affairs of the Firm's clients as well as being a Resource Person on Taxation on courses and seminars organized by the Management Consultancy Unit of the Firm. Abdallah was also a Senior Tax Consultant with the Tax & Corporate Advisory Services Department of KPMG. He has also worked as the Group Chief Accountant of BCM Ghana Limited, managing the accounting system, tax affairs and finances of the company's operations in Mali, Tanzania and

Guinea. In Tanzania, Abdallah had dealings with the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA). He also worked as the Tax Policy Advisor to the Deputy Minister for Revenue at the Ministry of Finance in Monrovia, Liberia. Abdallah was a Senior Partner of A. B. Business Consultancy, a tax consultancy firm in Accra. He was also the Chief Consultant of Nakyea Consult, a firm of Tax & Corporate Advisory Services Consultants.

Abdallah also lectured in Taxation subjects at the HENT Financial Training Centre for students of the Institute of Chartered Accountants (Ghana) and the Chartered Institute of Taxation (Ghana) and he was an Examiner in Economics and Taxation for the Chartered Institute of Taxation (Ghana).

Abdallah holds a Master of Philosophy Degree in Economics, a B.A. (Hons) Degree in Economics with Philosophy, as well as a Post-First Degree Bachelor of Law (LLB), all from the University of Ghana, Legon. He is also a Barrister at Law and a Member of the Ghana Bar Association. He is a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Taxation (Ghana). He is also a Fellow of the Association of Certified Chartered Economists (FCCE) and a Certified Economic Policy Analysts (CEPA). Abdallah is a Member of the Institute of Internal Auditors (Ghana) (MIIA) and a Certified Forensic Investigation Professional (CFIP). He is a Fellow of the Institute of Certified Book-Keepers in UK (FICB) and he is also a Master Tax Practitioner, South Africa – (MTP (SA)). He is a Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants (Ghana) (CA) and Fellow, Certified Financial Accountant (FCFA), Pakistan. He also possesses a Diploma in Business Studies (Accounting Option).

Mrs. Elsie Bunyan, Internal Auditor, Millennium Development Authority, Accra.



Elsie Bunyan is a Chartered Accountant with extensive experience in audit, financial management, project management and procurement. She has audited many donor funded projects. She has been working in the development field since 1999.

She worked at Coopers and Lybrand as an Auditor where she conducted statutory and other audits for various clients in the Public and Private sectors. She also worked as a Project Accountant for the Danida Sponsored Project of the Community Water and Sanitation Agency. Her key responsibilities included financial management, salary administration and contract management. Thereafter, she worked as an Internal Auditor of Actionaid Ghana, an International NGO that supports the basic needs and rights of the poor and their access to services in order to eradicate poverty and

injustice in society. She audited donor funded projects of Danida, DFID, EU, CEF and Comic Relief. She conducted special audit investigations and assignments in Actionaid Country Programs. She was the Internal Auditor of the Millennium Development Authority, where she performed audits of the various projects. She is currently the Director of Audit for the Export Development and Agricultural Investment Fund.

Elsie holds a Bachelor's Degree in Social Sciences from the University of Science and Technology. She also holds an Executive Master's Degree in Business Administration from the University of Ghana. She is an Examiner in Auditing for the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Ghana. She is a Board member of Actionaid, Ghana and a Council member of the Institute of Internal Auditors, Ghana. She is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants Ghana.

She is married and blessed with three children.

GII OPENS MEMBERSHIP

Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII) is the local chapter of Transparency International (TI), the global civil society organization leading the fight against corruption. Launched in December 1999, GII is a non-partisan, non-profit civil empowerment organization focused on the delivery of essential themes necessary for the creation of a National Integrity System.

GII's vision is to make Ghana a corruption-free country in all spheres of human endeavour where people and institutions act with integrity, accountability and transparency. GII's mission has three main objectives specifically aimed at achieving the vision of a corruption-free Ghana. These are:

1. To continuously create awareness about the negative effects of corruption;
2. To empower citizens to demand responsiveness, accountability and transparency from people and institutions in Ghana;
3. To build a culture of integrity, where corruption is unprofitable for people working in government, politics, business and civil society organizations by working with people and institutions.

As a national chapter of TI, and a value-based coalition of individuals and organizations, GII opened up in 2006 for members to join the movement as a way of availing itself of the competence, dedication and experience as well as financial support of individuals and organizations of recognized integrity from diverse geographical, cultural and professional backgrounds.

Interested applicants should visit our Secretariat at House No.21 Abelenkpe Road, Abelenkpe, Accra or send an application by e-mail to: ghanaintegrity@yahoo.com or by post: PMB CT 317 Cantonments, Accra. GII's website is: www.tighana.org.

So far, GII has twenty-six (26) members as published on the right.

MEMBERS OF GHANA INTEGRITY INITIATIVE AS AT APRIL, 2013

1. **Prof. Audrey Gadzekpo**
Director, School of Communications, University of Ghana, Legon
2. **Madam Augusta Sena Gabianu**
Retired Principal Secretary (Ghana Civil Service) and retired World Bank official
3. **Mr. Ali-Nakyea Abdallah,**
Tax Attorney & Managing Consultant, WTS Nakyea & Adebisi, Geoman House, Pig Farm Junction, Accra.
4. **Ms. Anna Bossman**
Former Deputy Commissioner, CHRAJ
5. **Most Rev. Charles G. Palmer-Buckle**
Metropolitan Archbishop of Accra, Catholic Church
6. **Mr. Daniel Batidam**
Executive Director, African Parliamentarians Network against Corruption (APNAC), Accra
7. **Mr. Daniel Dortey Larnyoh**
Clerk (Clericals Opinion Leader), Labour Department – Denu, Labour Department
8. **Rev. David Kwadwo Ofosuhen,**
National Coordinator, International Christian Cooperative Ministry, Adonteng
9. **Mrs. Elsie Bunyan,**
Director of Audit, Export Development and Agricultural Investment Fund
10. **Prof. E. Gyimah-Boadi**
Executive Director, CDD – Ghana
11. **Mr. Emmanuel G. Adam Yidana**
Snr Traditional Council Registrar, Drobo & Suma Traditional Councils, B/A House of Chiefs
12. **Mr. Faakyie Lucius Gbaal**
Public Relations Officer, True Investor Family (WA)
13. **Mr. F. Kingsley Obeng**
Reg. Dir., Centre for National Culture, Koforidua
14. **Ms. Irene Naomi Nkrumah**
Head of Nursery/Kindergarten, Ghana Consolidated Diamonds Ltd. Akwatia
15. **Mr. Isaac Kwabena Kakkpeibe,**
Executive Director, Tim Africa Aid, Ghana, Tepa
16. **Rev. Dr. Kojo Osei-Wusu**
Rector, Ghana Baptist University College, Kumasi
17. **Mr. Kwame Gyasi**
Snr. Lecturer (Retired), School of Business, University of Ghana, Legon
18. **Mr. Musah Mawiah Mohammed,**
Chairman/Organizer of the Yilo Krobo Advocacy Union Yikau, Yilo Krobo.
19. **Ing. Matthew A. Adombire,**
Retired General Manager, Operations, AVRL/Ghana Water Company Ltd, Accra
20. **Maulvi Wahab Adam**
Ameer (Head) & Missionary-In-Charge Ahmadiyya Muslim Mission, Ghana
21. **Mr. Michael Kofi Amaglo,**
Witness Secretary, The Apostolic Church of Ghana, Somanya, Yilo Krobo.
22. **Mr. Mensah Seth Gamor,**
Former Student of Accra Polytechnic, Accra.
23. **Evangelist Michael Owusu Akyempong**
Evangelist/Radio Presenter, Anglican Diocese of Koforidua
24. **Rev. Pat Mensah Agyeman**
Founder, Life Word Prayer/Counselling Ministry- Tema
25. **Ms. Patience Afua Quarshigah**
Retired Dep. Dir of Nursing Services, Public Health, Ghana Health Service, Koforidua
26. **Dr. Raymond Atuguba**
Lecturer, Law Faculty, University of Ghana, now Executive Secretary to the President of the Republic of Ghana.

REPORT TO THE 2012 ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING OF GHANA INTEGRITY INITIATIVE

By the Executive Director

1.0 MISEREOR Funded Programmes

Since 2004, GII has received funding from MISEREOR, the German Catholic Bishops Development agency to support its project entitled “Further Support for GII's Anti-Corruption and Good Governance Programmes in Ghana”. This funding was initially provided for two-year periods and was initially supporting GII's public education programmes, including the publication of its quarterly Newsletter, *the GII Alert*. However, the funding has since been renewed over the years and has sometimes covered other programmes. In June 2012, GII got another approval from MISEREOR for a renewal of their support to GII to take effect from July 1, 2012 and to last to June 30, 2015. The amount approved was reduced to GHc 350,000 for the three years due to other commitments MISEREOR had to meet in Ghana in relation with the December 2012 elections.

1.1 Promoting Democracy and Good Governance (Public Education)

Following an evaluation in 2008, MISEREOR decided that public education workshops should be drastically reduced for more effort and resources to be dedicated to follow-ups on beneficiaries of the workshops. As a result, GII decided to facilitate the establishment of Social Auditing Clubs to monitor projects and service delivery in the various communities as a way of ensuring that beneficiaries utilized the knowledge and skills they acquired from the training workshops.

In 2010, five workshops were held in the Upper Denkyira East District Assembly (Dunkwa-on-Offin) in the Central Region, the Shama District in the Western Region, Ashaiman Municipal Assembly (Ashaiman), in the Greater Accra Region, Yilo-Krobo District Assembly (Somanya) in Eastern Region and Atebubu/Amantin (Atebubu).

Following these workshops, participants at each workshop agreed to form Social Auditing Clubs. They developed action plans and budgets for their activities.

The last MISEREOR funding was for a three year period, which began in 2009 and ended in December, 2011. It was not renewed until June, 2012 partly because there was a delay in sending the proposal. However, in spite of the gap in funding, GII was able to continue the publication of the Newsletter and followed up on the Social Auditing Clubs and the Community Monitoring Teams.



Mr. Vitus A. Azeem

1.2 Education Programme

As part of the 2009–2011 funding circle and in order to continue the good work started under the Africa Education Watch project on education in selected districts, MISEREOR also provided some funding for GII to carry out some work in the education sector in the country. This involved training stakeholders in monitoring education resource flows and expenditures and facilitating the establishment of monitoring teams to monitor the use of education resources in their children's schools. In 2011, GII carried out three visits to the Ahafo Ano South, Ga West and Assin South District Assemblies to facilitate the formation of Community Monitoring and Evaluation ((M&E) Teams (COMBETs) to monitor education expenditures and activities. However, GII was successful in forming COMBETs in only two of the districts, made up of representatives of School Management Teams, Parent/Teacher Associations and Circuit Supervisors to cater for rural schools and urban schools separately. The third district made high demands for funds which GII could not provide.

1.3 The Publication of the *GII Alert*

The MISEREOR support also provides for the publication of a quarterly Newsletter, *the “GII Alert”*. In 2011, GII was able to publish only three editions but succeeded in publishing four in 2012. GII's failure to publish the required number of four Newsletters in 2011 each year is due to our inability to get articles for publication as well as an editor for the newsletter. This is where the members can be of assistance. One can write articles on corruption for publication in the newsletter. Published articles will attract a honorarium.

1.4 Public Opinion Survey

Every year, GII has been launching Transparency International's (TI-S) Global Corruption Barometer (GCB). However, in 2011, TI-S did not produce a GCB and so GII carried out its own public opinion survey on corruption in the country. GII had asked for funding for the survey from MISEREOR for the 2009 – 2011 support. The survey, “the Voice of the People Survey” was a nationwide survey and covered over two thousand respondents randomly selected from two districts in each of the ten regions. The report was released at a Press Conference in Accra and attracted a lot of public debate, particularly in the media.

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2.0 Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre (ALAC)

The Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre (ALAC) was initiated by GII in October, 2008 but actually took off in June 2009 to provide legal assistance and guidance to victims and witnesses of corruption to pursue redress.

In April, 2011, the ALAC received some funding from STAR-Ghana to carry out outreach programmes in a number of districts across the country. The outreach programme covered Cape Coast and Saltpond in the Central Region, Nkawkwaw and Koforidua in the Eastern Region, Bechem and Sunyani in the Brong Ahafo Region and Wa and Lawra in the Upper West Region. The ALAC outreach programmes were concluded during the first quarter of 2012.

In 2011 and 2012, the ALAC also started two new initiatives. The first involved using the mobile phone to send out information about the ALAC to the public while the second initiative involved creating a website linked to the GII website for people who have been asked for or paid a bribe to report via the Internet. The second initiative has just been completed and people can now visit the website to report requests for bribes and actual payment of bribes.

Meanwhile, in 2011 and 2012, the ALAC continued to be advertised while additional educational materials were distributed for public education and sensitization. The ALAC also continued to handle complaints while sending reminders to institutions that failed to respond to referrals to them. However, the number of complaints drastically reduced in spite of ALAC's outreach programmes.

3.0 Strengthening Emerging Tax Justice Initiatives

From 2009, GII started collaborating with Christian Aid to work on the social aspects of tax issues which is sometimes denied deprived and marginalized people due to both administrative and political corruption. The first initiative was on Tax and Gender, focusing mainly on the impact of taxation on women in the informal sector. In carrying out this project, GII also collaborated with the Ghana Association of Women Entrepreneurs (GAWE).

Two validation workshops were held on the Report of the Tax and Gender study. The first workshop was held in June for the members of GAWE from the regions. In July, the second one

was held for tax experts, including practitioner from government and civil society groups in Accra. The Report was then finalized by Christian Aid but the latter has decided to produce briefing notes from it rather than a formal report. Further advocacy work would commence soon after these policy briefs have been finalized.

In 2011, GII, in collaboration with Christian Aid, started another initiative titled "Emerging Tax Justice Initiatives", which involved a capacity building workshop on taxation and tax justice for CSOs and a study in three tax policy areas. GII organized a three-day workshop for CSOs who are interested in or involved in tax issues in Koforidua. This was aimed at raising awareness on the centrality of taxation on poverty, social inclusion, employment & economic development. The workshop also sought to draw attention to potential areas of leakage from inefficiencies, corruption and other malpractices that deprive the state of much-needed revenues.

The three tax policy areas were: "The Free Zones Regime in Ghana", "The Impact of Tax Incentives on Local Businesses in Ghana" and "Transparency and Accountability in Tax Administration". GII commissioned consultants to write on these topics and held three roundtable discussions to validate the papers. The participants included tax experts in the private sector, tax officials and CSOs working on tax issues. The inputs have since been incorporated into the final paper which would be used to prepare policy briefs for the authorities.

In addition, GII, in collaboration with other members of the Ghana Tax Justice Campaign issued a Press Statement calling on the government and Parliament to come out with the Legislative Instrument (LI) to operationalise the tax rates that were approved as part of the 2012 Budget in December. This was necessitated by the fact that similar tax rates were approved in December 2010 as part of the 2011 Budget that were never implemented until November, 2011 when the year had almost ended. The Press Release has brought the desired effect as the LI was passed in March for immediate implementation.

Finally, GII is currently working on a joint proposal with Christian Aid on "Corruption and Taxation in Ghana" for consideration by a funder that is interested in tax work.

4.0 Local Employment Accountability and Resource Mobilisation (LEARN)

GII, in collaboration with Christian Aid and the Institute for Democratic Governance (IDEG) initiated a new project in 2011 called the Action for Local Employment Accountability

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"We will have to repent in this generation not merely for the vitriolic words and actions of bad people, but for the appalling silence of the good people" -Rev. Martin Luther King

contd. from page 10

and Resource Mobilisation (LEARN) project. As a start, four zonal meetings were held with the local authorities (MMDAs) to secure buy-in for the project. The meetings were held in Takoradi for both the Central and Western Regions, Tamale for the three Northern Region, Kumasi for Ashanti and Brong Ahafo Region and Ho for the Volta Region. The two implementing agencies, that is, GII and IDEG, then carried out training for community groups known as “Governance Issues Forum Networks” (GIFNETS) in the project districts on Participatory Videoing (PV) and Action Research, using the thematic areas, which are local employment and taxation.

In addition, GII, which is leading the tax side, developed a Facts Sheet on taxation and a Tax Compendium for sensitization of the target communities and for the training of the GIFNETs in May 2012. In addition, the collaborating organizations also carried out training on revenue mobilization and advocacy in the project districts, focusing on integrity in revenue collection and the creation of employment opportunities.

5.0 Strengthening Transparency, Accountability and Responsiveness in Ghana (STAR Ghana)

5.1 Support to the ALAC & PCAII

Under the STAR-Ghana project; Rapid Results Initiative, GII conducted a Participatory Videoing training in the Bawku West, Bongo and Sandema District Assemblies of the Upper East Region, which led to the establishment of community monitoring teams to monitor ongoing projects and service delivery as well as reactivate discussions on stalled projects in these districts. The monitoring teams have been supported by GII in their activities.

5.2 Monitoring Abuse of Incumbency in Ghana's 2012 Elections

In addition, GII, Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC) and Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana) secured funding from STAR-Ghana to implement a project

titled “Monitoring Abuse of Incumbency in Ghana's 2012 Elections” aimed at making a contribution towards ensuring free and fair campaigns leading to, and during the elections, by identifying and reporting abuses of incumbency and electoral corruption.

GII led the implementation of the project. It developed and printed a training manual for field observers, recruited observers and trained them for the observations. The project was formally launched in April and the observations took off on May 1, 2012. The indicators for measuring abuse of incumbency were also published and distributed at the launch ceremony. The project and two of the three reports that were produced were launched at press conferences, while the last report was released as a press statement.

6.0 Financial Situation

The main reason why GII was not able to hold an Annual Membership Meeting in 2011 was the inability to produce audited Financial Statements for 2010 and 2011 on time for consideration by the members. This was partly because its F & A Managers resigned, leaving the accounts behind schedule in each of the two years. However, the audited financial statements were finally prepared and audited and the 2011 audited accounts will be put before members for approval.

For the current year, GII has funding from the following funders:

- The MISEREOR funding for the period from July 1, 2012 – June, 2015.
- The STAR Ghana (Strategies Opportunities Call) funding for a period from November 2012 – October 2013
- The STAR Ghana (Health Call) funding for a period from February 2013 – January, 2015
- The European Union funding through Christian Aid (LEARN) from October 2011 – September 2014
- The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) funding on Social Accountability (2013) is yet to take off.

The Transparency International Secretariat has also secured funding from the Hewlett Foundation to implement a new project on the Promotion of Open Governance. This project seeks to identify standards of open governance and advocate for them in various countries. GII is expected to lead the Africa side. The Executive Director was part of the planning group that developed the proposal.

Thank you,



“To possess money is very well; it may be a most valuable servant; to be possessed by it, is to be possessed by a devil, and one of the meanest and worst kind of devils.”
- Tryon Edwards (1809-1894-American Theologian and Editor)

MEET THE GII TEAM



***Vitus Adaboo Azeem,
Executive Director***

Mr. Azeem is the Head of the GII Secretariat and Secretary to the GII Board. He is responsible for the policy implementation of GII and oversees the entire administration of the Secretariat. He is also the official spokesperson for the organization, advocating, among others, for essential national policy reforms to help tackle corruption effectively.



***Linda Ofori-Kwafo,
Programmes Manager***

Mrs. Ofori-Kwafo heads the programmes department and is responsible, among other duties, for the project design, facilitation/coordination and implementation of all projects/programmes at the secretariat.



***Mary Awelana Addah, Sr.
Programmes & Research Officer.***

Among other duties, Mrs. Addah leads GII to conduct researches and assist in the development, facilitation and management of GII advocacy strategies.



Benedict Doh, Finance Officer

Mr. Doh is in charge of the Finance and Administration department; and is responsible for the management of the organization's finances and delivery of reports on the financial resources of the organization.



***Nana Yaw Saah Aboagye,
Programmes Officer, Advocacy &
Legal Advice Center***

Mr. Aboagye is an officer with the GII Advocacy and Legal Advice Center (ALAC) and also performs duties on tax justice advocacy and several Anti-corruption projects.



***Sandra Gakson, Project Support
Assistant***

Mrs. Gakson gives support to the overall implementation of projects/programmes at the secretariat. This includes stakeholder liaison, presentations, projects reports and front desk duties, among others.



***Tony Amakpa,
Administrative/Gen.
Services Assistant:***

Mr. Amakpa gives general administrative support to the organization and also assists the accounts office in administering its duties.



***David Nawurah, Utility
Assistant***

Mr. Nawurah renders general services support at the secretariat, including routine dispatch services.



***Charles Inkum, Driver/
Gen. Services Assistant***

Mr. Inkum works as GII's official driver; working at the Secretariat in Accra and across the regions during projects' implementation.



***Amanda Kitson-Mills,
(National Service
Personnel)***

Ms. Kitson-Mills assists the Finance Officer in the administration of financial duties at the secretariat.

Fighting corruption in Ghana: Blueprint exists but will lacking - Emile Short

Ghana's first Commissioner for Human Rights and Administrative Justice, Mr. Emile Kwame Short, has revealed that a blueprint for fighting corruption in Ghana has been developed and presented to Government and that all that is needed now is for the political leadership to have the courage to act and put it into effect.

Commissioner Short further disclosed that the Blueprint, which was put together by a working group comprising representatives from Government, the private sector, Parliament, the Office of the President, several civil society organizations and some development partners, was presented to President John Mahama during his tenure as the Vice President of the country and he handed over the document to Parliament to be discussed by Parliament and adopted as a national policy document.

Mr. Short made these disclosures when he appeared on TARZAN'S TAKE on JOYNEWS TV on Sunday 19 May 2013.



Mr. Emile Kwame Short

The Blueprint titled, 'The NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION ACTION PLAN (NACAP)', sets out a 10 year action plan to mount a serious and successful fight against corruption in Ghana. NACAP defines its key objectives as:

1. Build public capacity to condemn and fight corruption and make its practice a high-risk, low-gain activity;
2. Institutionalize efficiency, accountability and transparency in the public, private and not-for profit sectors;
3. Engage individuals, media and civil society organizations in reporting and combating corruption
4. Conduct effective investigations and prosecution of corrupt conduct.

The NACAP blueprint was presented to and validated at a National Conference on Integrity held in October 2011 in Accra. The conference brought together over 140 participants from local stakeholders such as government, independent constitutional bodies, civil society (including women's groups), Ghana's development partners, international anti-corruption organizations and sections of the general public.

Mr. Short was very surprised and disappointed that no action had been taken by Parliament and the Executive to start the implementation of the NACAP blueprint, especially given that its membership was made up of all the major agencies of government, civil society and our development partners and problems of corruption appear to have gotten worse in the two years since the report was presented to Government

source: Myjoyonline.com

“I urge you (judges) to be bold at dispensing justice to both the poor and the rich; though it may not be easy to stand for the truth, nevertheless do not sell your conscience for the sake of materialism.”

Rev. Father Andrew Campbell at the 54th Year Legal Service at the Christ the King Catholic Church, Accra.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

At the second AMM, the Board chairman presented the Board report to the members, reproduced below:

The Directors have the pleasure to present their Annual Report on the affairs of the Association together with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Association for the year ended December 31, 2011.

1. Principal activity

There was no change in the principal activity of the Association. Ghana Integrity Initiative is the Ghana chapter of Transparency International, a global society whose object is to take action to combat corruption and prevent criminal activities arising from corruption so as to help build a world in which Government, politics, business, civil society and the daily lives of people are free of corruption, because of the potential of corruption to undermine economic development, generate poverty, foster political instability and create global insecurity.

2. Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements, comprising the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2011, the income statement and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended and give a true and fair view of the state of financial affairs of the Association at the end of the year and its surplus or deficit. This responsibility includes ensuring that the Association:

- a) Keeps proper books of account that disclose with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the Association;
- b) Establish adequate internal controls to safeguard its assets and to prevent and detect all material misstatements caused by fraud or error;
- c) Prepares its consolidated financial statements using suitable accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates that are consistently applied.

The Directors accept responsibility for the annual consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate

accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards.

The Directors are of the opinion that the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the Association and of its surplus or deficit. The Directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

3. Results for the year

The following is a summary of the financial results for the year:

The balance brought forward on surplus at January 1 was Gh¢ 518,990

To which must be added deficit for the year after charging all expenses Gh¢ (13,398) Leaving a balance to be carried forward to surplus of Gh¢ 505,592

4. Auditors

The Board decided to replace the old auditors' Deloitte & Touche with new auditors, Nexia Debrah & Co., Chartered Accountants of BCB Legacy House, Nii Amugi Avenue, East Adabraka, Accra, as the Board found the fees of the old auditors excessive for the Association.

5. The Board of Director

As at December 31, 2011, the Board consisted of seven members out of the normal number of nine. Currently, there are four vacancies on the board. The following names are put forward by the Board for consideration to be elected as Board members to fill the vacancies created

(a) Rev. Prof. Kojo Osei-Wusuh, Rector, Baptist University College, Kumasi

(b) Mrs. Elsie Bunyan, Internal Auditor, Millennium Development Authority, Accra.

© Mr. Abdallah Ali-Nakyea, Tax Attorney & Managing Consultant, WTS Nakyea & Adebisi, Geoman House, Pig Farm Junction, Accra

6. Acknowledgment

The Board of Directors takes this opportunity to express sincere thanks to all the members for their support and to Management and Staff for their dedicated hard work and service for the year 2011.

7. Approval of consolidated financial statements

The audited consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board on November 20, 2012.

M.A.K. GYASI
CHAIR

MADAM A. SENAGABIANU
VICE-CHAIR

Integrity Spotlight

"Give us the man of integrity, on whom we know we can thoroughly depend; who will stand firm when others fail"

Arthur P. Stanley (1815-1851), English Clergy, Dean of Westminster



REGULATIONS OF GHANA INTEGRITY INITIATIVE (GII)

OCTOBER 26, 2010

THE COMPANIES CODE 1963, (ACT 179) REGULATIONS OF GHANA INTEGRITY INITIATIVE (GII) (A Public Company Limited by Guarantee)

Preamble

GHANA INTEGRITY INITIATIVE (GII) is the Ghana Chapter of TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL (TI) with its registered office in Berlin, Germany.

Transparency International is the global civil society organisation leading the fight against corruption. The object of Transparency International is to take action to combat corruption and prevent criminal activities arising from corruption so as to help build a world in which Government, politics, business, civil society and the daily lives of people are free of corruption, because of the potential of corruption to undermine economic development, generate poverty, foster political instability and create global insecurity. Transparency International raises awareness of the damaging effects of corruption and work with partners in Government, business and civil society to develop and implement effective measures to tackle corruption.

Ghana Integrity Initiative, with its registered office in Accra, Ghana, is a non-partisan, non-profit civil society organization that focuses on the delivery of essential themes necessary for the creation of a National Integrity System.

Ghana Integrity Initiative works to ensure a corruption-free Ghana in all spheres of endeavour where people and institutions act with integrity, accountability and transparency. Ghana Integrity Initiative seeks to promote, protect and preserve best socio-moral standards and practices in business and politics at both national and district levels.

These Regulations are to provide for the establishment of Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII); to provide for its status as a non-partisan, non-profit civil society organisation for persons interested in the fight against corruption; and to provide for its functions relating to the fight against corruption in Government, politics, business, civil society and the daily lives of people and to provide for other related matters connected with the fight against corruption.

Article 1 - Establishment of Ghana Integrity Initiative

Name

(1) The name of the society is Ghana Integrity Initiative (referred to in these Regulations as "GII").

Legal status

(2) Pursuant to section 24 of the Companies Act, 1963 (Act 179) referred to in these Regulations as the "Act", GII has for the furtherance of its authorised objects all the powers of a natural person of full capacity except insofar as such powers are expressly excluded by these Regulations.

(3) GII is a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

(4) The Board of Directors shall keep the seal in safe custody as the Board may from time to time determine, and it shall only be used by the authority of the Board or of a Working Committee of the Board authorised by the Board in that regard.

(5) A member of the Board shall sign each instrument to which the seal is affixed and the Executive Director or a second member of the Board or any other person appointed by the Board shall counter sign the instrument.

(6) GII may for the performance of its functions under these Regulations acquire and hold movable and immovable property, dispose of the property and enter into a contract or any other transaction.

(7) Unless otherwise expressly provided in these Regulations or by the Act, the powers of GII shall be exercised by the Board of Directors subject to Section 202 of the Act.

(8) GII shall be a company limited by guarantee and liability of its members is limited.

(9) Each member of GII shall undertake to contribute to the assets of GII in the event of its being wound up, whiles that person is a member or within one year after that person ceases to be a member.

(10) Each member shall be liable for payments of the debts and liabilities of GII and in the case of winding up the amount that may be required but not exceeding an amount which may be determined from time to time and until so determined, shall be five hundred Ghana cedis.

(11) The income and property of GII where ever derived from, shall be applied solely towards the promotion of objects of GII as set forth in these Regulations.

(12) No portion of the income and property shall be paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise to the members of GII or the Board except that nothing shall prevent the payment in good faith of remuneration to any officers or persons employed by GII or to any member of GII nor prevent the payment of interest on money lent or reasonable and proper rent for premises let to GII.

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(13) If on the winding up or dissolution of GII there remains after the discharge of its debts and liabilities any property of GII, the same shall not be distributed among the members but shall be transferred to some other association limited by guarantee having objects similar to the objects of GII or applied to some charitable object, or other society or charity to be determined by ordinary resolution of members prior to the dissolution of GII.

(14) The Regulations contained in Table B in the Second Schedule to the Act shall not apply except insofar as they are repeated or contained in these Regulations.

Article 2 - Object and Functions of GII

(1) The object of GII is to ensure a corruption-free Ghana in all spheres of endeavour where people and institutions act with integrity, accountability and transparency, and to seek to promote, protect and preserve best socio-moral standards and practices in business and politics at both national and international levels and to take action to combat corruption and prevent criminal activities arising from corruption so as to help build a society in which Government, politics, business, civil society and the daily lives of people are free of corruption.

(2) Without limiting clause 1 of this article, GII shall:

- (a) Raise public awareness of the occurrence and impact of corruption;
- (b) Develop coalitions to address corruption;
- (c) Develop and disseminate tools to curb corruption;
- (d) Promote transparency and accountability in politics and business;
- (e) Monitor the control of corruption;
- (f) Support institutions and mechanisms to combat corruption.
- (g) Educate the public on issues of civic rights, ethics and constitutionalism.
- (h) Perform any other functions assigned to GII under these Regulations and any other enactment and such other functions as may be considered desirable for, incidental or conducive to, the attainment of the object in clause 1 of this article.

Article 3 – Membership of GII

(1) Membership is open to organisations and individuals of recognised integrity that acknowledge the Regulations of GII and are committed to the active promotion and realisation of its goals.

(2) Without prejudice to clause (1) of this Article, membership of GII shall consist of the following groups:

- (a) Ordinary;
- (b) Honorary;
- (c) Supporters.

(3) Individuals may apply to become Ordinary Members by

declaring in writing to the Chairperson their willingness to further the work of GII. Their applications shall be subject to approval by the Board of Directors.

(4) An Ordinary Member shall possess all the customary rights of membership, including the right to vote, to hold office, to participate in the activities of GII and otherwise to exercise the privileges of membership.

(5) The members at an Annual Membership Meeting may by ordinary resolution prescribe qualification for ordinary membership of the society and unless the resolution otherwise provides, no person shall thereafter be admitted to ordinary membership by the Board unless he or she has the prescribed qualification.

(6) An Honorary Member shall be a person who has distinguished himself or herself in the fight against corruption and such an individual may be appointed Honorary Member by the Board of Directors.

(7) An Honorary Member shall not have voting rights and shall not be counted towards the quorum at Membership Meetings.

(8) The status of a Supporter shall be open to governments and government agencies, corporate or other business entities, organisations and individuals. Supporters shall be expected to make available to GII funds and/or material assistance for its activities, above and beyond acknowledging their support for the objectives of GII.

(9) A Supporter shall be entitled to be informed as to the activities of GII, and to attend Membership Meetings.

(10) A Supporter shall not have voting rights and shall not be counted towards the quorum at Membership Meetings, but he may assist with the work of GII in an advisory capacity.

(11) An individual or a body may apply to become a Supporter by declaring in writing to the Chairperson his willingness to further the work of GII and the application shall be subject to approval by the Board of Directors.

Membership fees

(12) Subject to clause 1 of this Article, a person who is eligible for membership of GII shall be admitted and enrolled as a member after the payment to GII of a membership fee and an annual subscription prescribed by the Board and approved by Membership Meeting.

(13) Each annual subscription payable under this section shall be due and payable on the first day of January in each year, and in the case of members admitted after that date, on the date of admission.

Termination and resignation of membership

(14) The status of Supporter or Honorary Member may be terminated by the Board of Directors at any time in its sole discretion.

(15) A member may resign membership or office by notice in writing to the Executive Director.

(16) All membership rights cease upon the termination of membership or resignation of a member.

Article 4 – Organisation

(1) There shall be an Annual Membership Meeting of GII referred to as “AMM”, which shall be the policy making body of GII.

(2) There shall be a governing body of GII referred to in these Regulations as the “Board of Directors” or the “Board” which shall be responsible to the AMM for the day-to-day running of GII.

(3) The Board may establish committees that it considers necessary at any time for any particular purpose.

(4) The membership and terms of reference of a committee shall be decided by the Board.

National Secretariat and Executive Director

(6) There shall be a National Secretariat for GII referred to in these Regulations as the “Secretariat”.

(7) The Secretariat is the registered and administrative office of GII.

(8) The Secretariat shall maintain a roll of all categories of members and their addresses.

(9) The Board may appoint an Executive Director and any other officers and employees as it may consider necessary to manage the Secretariat and programmes of GII.

(10) The Executive Director shall be the administrative head of the Secretariat and also act as Secretary to the Board.

Article 5 – The Annual Membership Meeting and Extraordinary Membership Meetings of GII

Annual Membership Meeting

(1) Subject to the provisions under this Article, Annual Membership Meetings and Extraordinary Membership Meetings of GII shall be convened and held, and resolutions passed, in accordance with Part P of Chapter II and Part D of Chapter IV of the Act respectively.

(2) Without limiting clause (1) of this article, Annual Membership Meeting shall be held at least once in every calendar year.

(3) Each member of GII who has paid the annual subscription is entitled to attend all Annual Membership Meetings.

(4) Only Ordinary Members shall be entitled to vote and be voted for at Annual Membership Meetings.

(5) The Executive Director shall give notice of the agenda and time at least four weeks before Annual Membership Meeting convenes.

(6) Members may for consideration by the Board submit matters for inclusion on the agenda by sending notice in writing to the Executive Director at least two weeks before the date of the Annual Membership Meeting.

(7) The person chairing the Annual Membership Meeting shall announce these additional matters at the start of the Meeting and the Membership Meeting itself shall decide whether to accept such additional matters for inclusion on the agenda.

(8) The quorum for Annual Membership Meetings shall be formed by one-third of Ordinary Members.

(9) Where there is no quorum, the Board shall call another Membership Meeting with the same agenda to take place within six weeks and this second meeting shall be deemed to have a quorum irrespective of how many Members attend.

(10) Decisions of Annual Membership Meetings are binding on all members.

(11) A member present at an Annual Membership Meeting shall have one vote on a show of hands or a poll or a postal ballot as the case may be.

Extraordinary Membership Meetings

(12) The Board shall convene an Extraordinary Membership Meeting where such an action is necessary in the interest of GII, or where the Board has decided on such a course of action, or where one quarter of the members request for the meeting, by notice in writing addressed to Executive Director.

(13) The request for an Extraordinary Membership Meeting shall contain the reasons for the request and the proposed agenda for the meeting. (14) The quorum for an Extraordinary Membership Meeting shall be the same as for Annual Membership Meeting.

(14) An Ordinary Member present at any Extraordinary Membership Meeting shall have one vote on a show of hands or a poll or a postal ballot as the case may be.

Article 6 – Board of Directors of GII

(1) Subject to the provisions of the Act with respect to the appointment, removal, duties and powers of directors, the following clauses shall apply to the Board;

(a) The governing authority of GII shall be vested in the Board of Directors which shall be responsible to the Annual Membership Meeting; and

(b) The Board may make rules for or in respect of any matter required or authorised by these Regulations relating to, or connected with, its functions under these Regulations or the proper discharge of its duties or the performance of its functions.

(2) The rules may have effect only after they have been approved by a resolution of an Annual Membership Meeting-

Constitution of Board

(3) The Board consists of a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, and seven other members elected by Annual Membership Meeting, all of whom shall be members of GII.

(4) An Ordinary Member shall be eligible to hold office as a Board Member

(5) Casual vacancies on the Board may be filled by the Board and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold office until the next Annual Membership Meeting

(6) The first members of the Board were:-

- a) Emile Francis Short
- b) Emmanuel Gyimah-Boadi
- c) Yaw Boaben-Asamoah

Duties of the Chairperson and the Vice-Chairperson

(7) The Chairperson shall, among other things, preside at:

(a) Board Meetings and in his or her absence, the Vice-Chairperson, or in absence of both the Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson, a member elected pro-tem by the meeting;

(b) Annual Membership Meeting and Extraordinary Membership Meeting and in his or her absence, the Vice-Chairperson, or in absence of both the Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson, a member elected pro-tem by the meeting.

(8) The Vice-Chairperson shall act in the absence of the Chairperson.

Term of office and election of Board members

(9) A Member of the Board of Directors shall be elected for a three-year term. A retiring member shall be eligible for re-election.

(10) The Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson shall be elected for a three-year term. The Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson shall be eligible for a second term of three years, but they must retire for at least one year before being eligible for re-election for a final third term of three years.

(11) If the position of Chairperson becomes vacant for any reason, the Vice-Chairperson shall act as Chairperson until the next Annual Membership Meeting. If the positions of both Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson become vacant for any reason, the remaining Board members shall elect one of their members to be Chairperson until the next Annual Membership Meeting

(12) A member of the Board shall vacate office by notice in writing under his hand addressed to the Executive Director of GII.

(13) The Chairperson, the Vice-Chairperson and other members of the Board may only be removed during their term by resolution of the Membership Meeting.

(14) The Executive Director, in consultation with the Chairperson, shall fix the date, time and place for elections and shall so advise all members.

(15) Each nomination for election shall be supported by, at least, one member.

(16) The elections shall be by secret ballot.

(17) The elections shall be held at an Annual Membership Meeting.

(18) The Board may make rules for voting by proxy.

Functions of Board

(19) The governing authority of GII shall be vested in the Board which shall be responsible to the Annual Membership Meeting.

(20) Subject to clause (1) of this Article, the Board is responsible for the administration and management of GII and shall be responsible for carrying out the provisions of these Regulations and for ensuring the proper and effective performance of the functions of the Board as provided in these Regulations.

(21) Without limiting clause 1 of this Article, the Board shall:

- (a) approve the annual budget of GII;
- (b) implement the decisions of Membership Meetings;
- (c) make decisions on any matters of particular importance not reserved to the Membership Meeting;
- (d) co-ordinate the activities of the Integrity Clubs;
- (e) perform any other function that will secure the object, well being and advancement of GII and its members.

Meetings of Board

(22) Subject to this Article, meetings of the Board must be convened and held, and resolutions passed, in accordance with Part P of Chapter II and Part D of Chapter IV of the Act, respectively.

(23) The quorum for a meeting of the Board is five members.

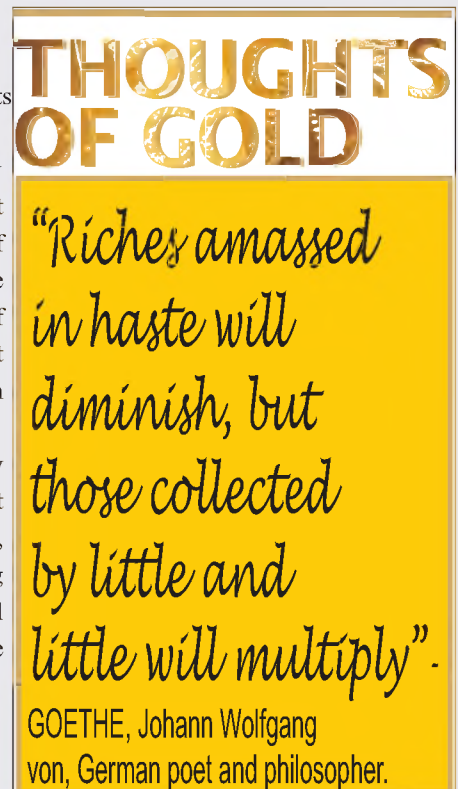
Article 7- Facilitation of the Formation of Ancillary Bodies

(1) GII shall foster the formation of ancillary organizations whose values and principles are in line with those of GII.

(2) Integrity Clubs shall only be authorised to engage in such activities as will reinforce and further the objects of GII

(3) Each Integrity Club may, subject to the approval of the Board, make and adopt rules of its activities not inconsistent with these Regulations.

(4) Each Integrity Club shall submit annual reports, including financial statements, to the Board.



Article 8 – Finance

(1) Without limiting the provisions of clauses (12) and (13) of Article 3, each member of GII shall make payment for annual subscription, a sum of money that may be prescribed from time to time by Annual Membership Meeting.

(2) The Board shall:

(a) establish and maintain a fund under its management and control into which shall be paid all moneys received by the Board by way of grants-in-aid, fees, subscriptions and contributions from every source and out of which shall be met all expenses and liabilities incurred by the Board in carrying out its functions under these Regulations;

(b) cause proper books of account to be kept and prepare an income and expenditure account, balance sheet and statement of cash flow to cover the period from 1st January to 31st December each year;

(c) cause to be audited and circulated among members the income and expenditure account, the balance sheet and the statement of cash flow referred to in paragraph (b) in accordance with section 122 to 133 of the Act.

(3) The Board may:

(a) invest moneys in the fund in any securities of the Government or in any other securities approved by the Board;

(b) from time to time borrow money for the purposes of GII and pay interest thereon out of the funds of GII.

(4) The Board shall appoint qualified auditors in compliance with sections 134 and 270 of the Act.

(5) The duties of the auditors shall be regulated in accordance with section 136 of the Act.

Article 9 – Discipline

Suspension and expulsion of a member

(1) A member shall not do anything which, in the opinion of an Annual Membership Meeting, brings GII into disrepute.

(2) Subject to the approval of an Annual Membership Meeting, the Board may:

(a) suspend or expel a member of GII and strike off the member's name from the Register of members if satisfied that the member is unfit to be a member of GII by reason that he or she has been guilty of misconduct or conduct likely to bring GII into disrepute; or

(b) suspend or expel a member of GII and strike off the member's name from the Register of members if the prescribed fees payable under clauses (12) and (13) of article 3 and clause (1) of article 8 remain unpaid for a period exceeding four months.

(3) A member whose name has been struck off the Register of members may be restored if the Board is satisfied that he or she has become subsequently a fit and proper person to be a member of GII.

Article 9 – Miscellaneous Provisions

Service of documents

(1) Any document may be served on GII or any member of the Board in the manner provided by section 263 of the Act and may be served in like manner on any member of GII either personally or at the address supplied by him to the Board for the purpose of service of notices.

Alteration of Regulations

(2) GII may, by special resolution, alter or add to these Regulations or adopt new Regulations.

Article 10 – Interpretation

(1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) “Act” means the Companies Act 1963 (Act 179); and

(b) words or expressions shall have the same meaning as in the Act;

WE the undersigned are desirous of forming an incorporated company limited by guarantee under the Companies Act 1963 (Act 179) in furtherance of these Regulations and we agree to become members thereof and to accept liability in accordance with Article 3 (3) of these Regulations.

Dated in Accra, this 26th day of October 2010

(Names, addresses and (signature)s)

Mr. M.A.K.GYASI

CHAIR PERSON

MAD. AUGUSTA SENA GABIANU
VICE CHAIR
PERSON

MAULVIA. WAHAB ADAM MEMBER

MOST REV. CHARLES G. PALMER-BUCKLE MEMBER

PROF. E. GYIMA-BOADI MEMBER

PROF. AUDREY GADZEKPO MEMBER

DR. RAYMOND A. ATUGUBA MEMBER

MR. VITUS ADABOO AZEEM EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR/
SECRETARY

OCTOBER 26, 2010



