



Civil Society Platform on Oil and Gas in Ghana



**STRATEGIC
YOUTH NETWORK
FOR DEVELOPMENT**



Renewable Energy
Association of Ghana



ENERGY TRANSITION – COST, OPPORTUNITIES & POLICY OPTIONS FOR GHANA



Presented by:



Outline



Background



Global, Regional & National Progress



Key Observations & Required Policy Commitments



Conclusion



Background

The study:

- Analysed Ghana's energy transition within the national, regional, and global landscape
- Explored the political economy factors shaping the energy transition framework in Ghana
- Assessed the potential benefits and drawbacks of the transition for Ghana's economy
- Evaluated policy options and their economic implications
- Concluded with key recommendations from Ghanaian CSOs in the energy sector

The recommendations aim to ensure a just and equitable energy transition that benefits all Ghanaians, particularly, the most vulnerable.



 Global  Regional  National



Global Regional National



- Globally, progress has been made in the establishment of energy transition regulatory frameworks
- The underlying challenge remains adequate mobilisation of funding
- The UN estimates that a global investment of USD 4 trillion is required to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050
- The IRE Agency records that global investment in energy transition reached USD 1.3 trillion in 2022



Global Regional National



- Africa has great renewables potential
- In the last decade, Africa has seen renewable energy yearly investments increase
- Renewable energy investment in sub-Saharan Africa increased from USD 2.3 billion in 2016 to USD 7.4 billion in 2018
- Potential to increase significantly in the medium term due to the promised influx of USD 100 billion per year to developing countries globally



Global Regional National



- Ghana has taken significant steps to reduce its fossil fuel dependency to pursue a low-carbon development
- There is the need for more strategic funding to leverage opportunities present by the transition
- Commitment to achieving a low-carbon and climate-resilient future is reflected in its national policies and plans, as well as its international obligations and initiatives such as the Paris Agreement, the Sustainable Development Goals, and the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative
- The National Energy Policy, the Renewable Energy Act, the National Climate Change Policy, the Sustainable Energy for All Action Plan, and the National Energy Transition Framework development by Ghana demonstrate the progress made towards a clean energy future



Key Observations & Required Policy Commitments

Policy Proposals

Proposal 1

Proposal 2

Proposal 3

Proposal 4

Proposal 5

Proposal 6

Proposal 1

The next government ought to realise that, the global energy transition agenda has sparked off a new race for global hegemony in energy supply, and that, if Ghana joins the race too late it will miss investment opportunities in the green economy. A pragmatic approach is therefore preferable to a ‘business as usual’ approach.



Key Observations & Required Policy Commitments

Policy Proposals

Proposal 1

Proposal 2

Proposal 3

Proposal 4

Proposal 5

Proposal 6

Proposal 7

Proposal 2

Ghana is endowed with several of the critical minerals needed for the transition. The next government should commit to a roadmap to develop policies that emphasise value maximization and retention in the exploitation of Ghana's transition minerals, achievable through enhanced fiscal terms for the extraction, local content and local participation in the industry value chain, and beneficiation.



Key Observations & Required Policy Commitments

Policy Proposals

Proposal 1

Proposal 2

Proposal 3

Proposal 4

Proposal 5

Proposal 6

Proposal 7

Proposal 8

Proposal 3

The next government should commit to a more ambitious transition timelines, and to be more deliberate in its efforts at attracting investments into the renewable energy sector. Specifically, oil and gas companies operating in Ghana should be incentivized to consider investing in the downstream beneficiation activities in the green minerals sector. With its abundant silica, lithium and graphite deposits Ghana can easily become the renewable energy hub in West Africa. The Abosso Glass Factory should be revived to produce solar panels, while discussions on setting up a lithium processing facility taken very seriously.



Key Observations & Required Policy Commitments

Policy Proposals

Proposal 1

Proposal 2

Proposal 3

Proposal 4

Proposal 5

Proposal 6

Proposal 7

Proposal 8

Proposal 9

Proposal 4

The next government should commit to develop a comprehensive, clear and transparent, fiscal regime geared towards incentivising investments in the green and critical minerals sector. This is critical to discouraging further investments in high carbon emission sectors and encouraging investments in low carbon and green sectors.



Key Observations & Required Policy Commitments

Policy Proposals

Proposal 1

Proposal 2

Proposal 3

Proposal 4

Proposal 5

Proposal 6

Proposal 7

Proposal 8

Proposal 9

Proposal 10

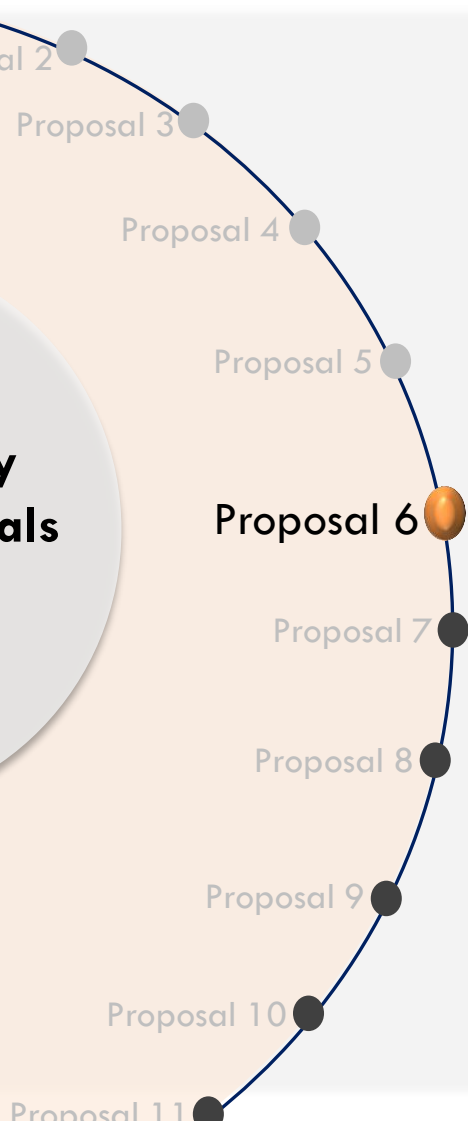
Proposal 5

The government of Ghana attempted to introduce the Vehicle Emissions Levy in January 2024 with a primary intention to raise revenues and not to discourage emissions from the transport sector. There were very limited or no public consultations, and so was strongly resisted, leading to its suspension. In any future attempt to re-introduce the emission levy, Ghanaians will need to be convinced about what the expected revenue would be used for, how it will support the country's energy transition, or how it will enhance the country's climate resilience.



Key Observations & Required Policy Commitments

Policy Proposals



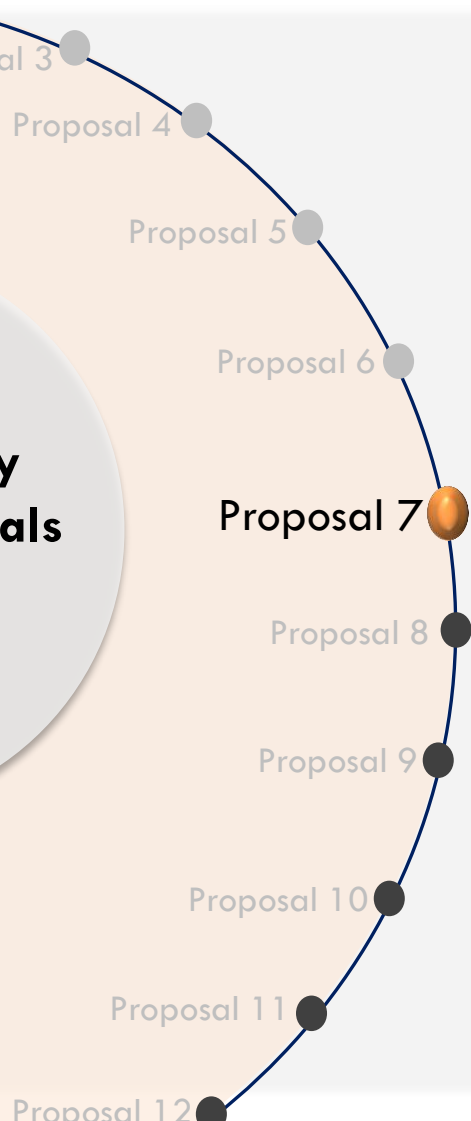
Proposal 6

The next government must leverage the country's vast forests into obtaining carbon credits from other nations or large emitting companies through carbon trading. This is key for raising additional finance to invest in R&D in green technologies. Ghana's potential to sequester, including planned interventions by some oil companies operating in the country must be evaluated for this purpose.



Key Observations & Required Policy Commitments

Policy Proposals



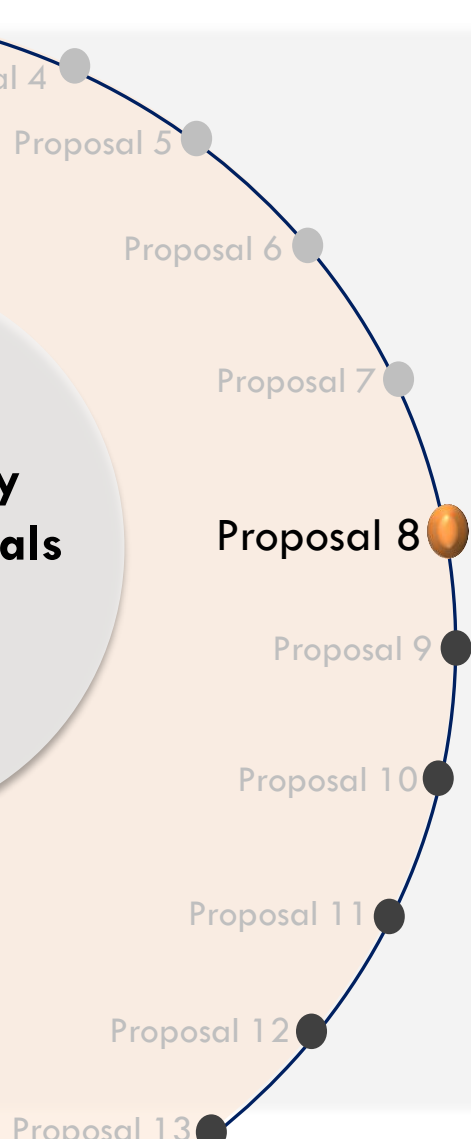
Proposal 7

The next government should commit to enforce the Petroleum Revenue Management Act, 2015 (Act 815) to leverage the country's current and future petroleum revenues to finance its transition, just like other developed countries and International Oil Companies (IOCs) are doing. Act 815 enjoins the Minister of Finance to select programmes under thirteen areas, including the development of alternative energy sources (often interpreted to mean renewable energy), however this category has never been selected in the 14 years of oil production in Ghana.



Key Observations & Required Policy Commitments

Policy Proposals



Proposal 8

The transition to Electric Vehicles (EVs) in the global transportation system is seen as one of the key strategies to sustainable energy transition. Ghana has developed an EV policy and further facilitated investments in vehicle assembly plants, but investors are not under any obligation to assemble EVs. The next government must commit to develop relevant and necessary legislations to regulate the manufacturing, assembling, or engaging the vehicle assembly plants in the country and to agree on timelines for producing EVs for the Ghanaian market.



Key Observations & Required Policy Commitments

Policy Proposals

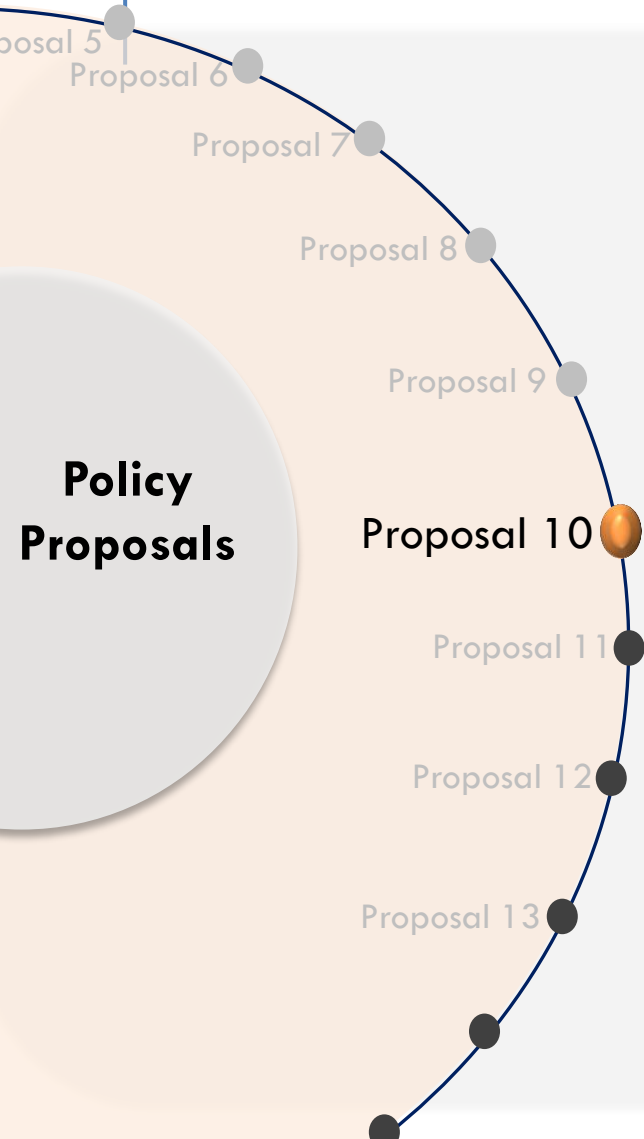


Proposal 9

The government's facilitation of investments in EV manufacturing, assembling, or maintenance should not be focused on EV uptake only but also on the disposal of waste from the EV subsector. The next government should consider a longer-term investment in facilities and infrastructure for the disposal of lithium batteries when they are used up after their 6-year typical life span. Recycling is touted as a sustainability strategy but the process is said to be cumbersome and dangerous because lithium is highly reactive and must be carefully handled. It involves disassembling and separations of various components for recycling and disposal of electrolytes. Besides, the process is said to currently cost more than the cost of mining the mineral.



Key Observations & Required Policy Commitments



Proposal 10

The next government must invest in geological data acquisition and exploration for other green minerals that contribute to the transition. For instance, identify and adopt selective natural earth resources such as silica sand for the production of solar panels, lithium and graphite for the production power storage batteries and accessories, and to promote these to investors who may be interested in beneficiation of these critical minerals.



Key Observations & Required Policy Commitments

Policy Proposals

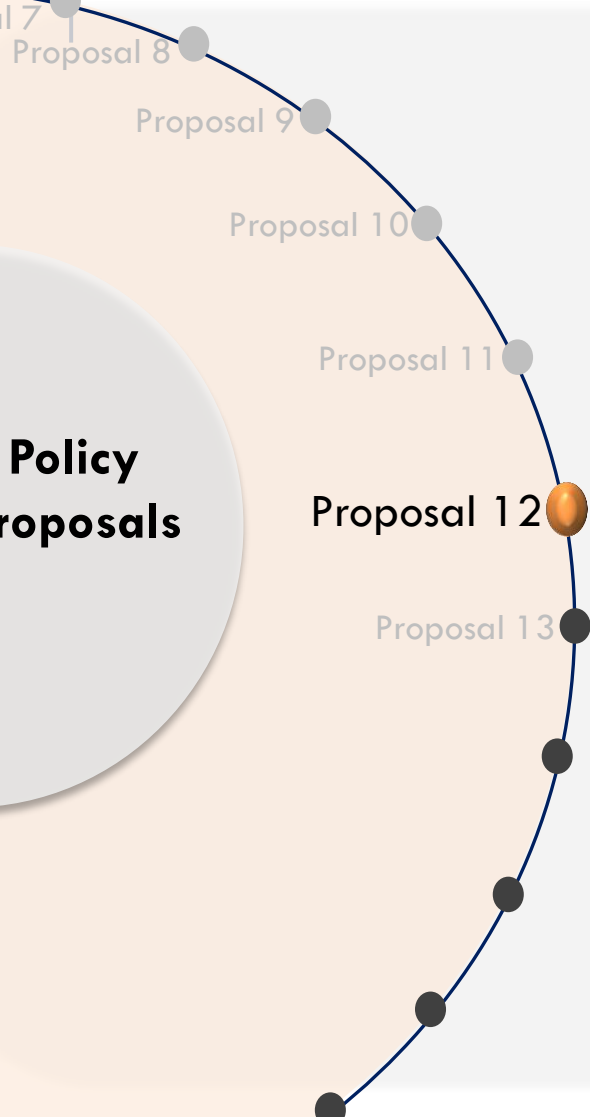
Proposal 11

The next government must incentivize technological innovation to scale up renewable energy solutions, by rewarding novel inventions and providing tax waivers to companies who specialize in R&D of renewable energy, and energy efficiency technologies. Industry must be incentivised to direct substantial portion of its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditures into green climate technologies such as small town off-grid solutions, liquid biofuels, carbon capture and storage, hydrogen, offshore technologies (wind farms etc).



Key Observations & Required Policy Commitments

Policy Proposals

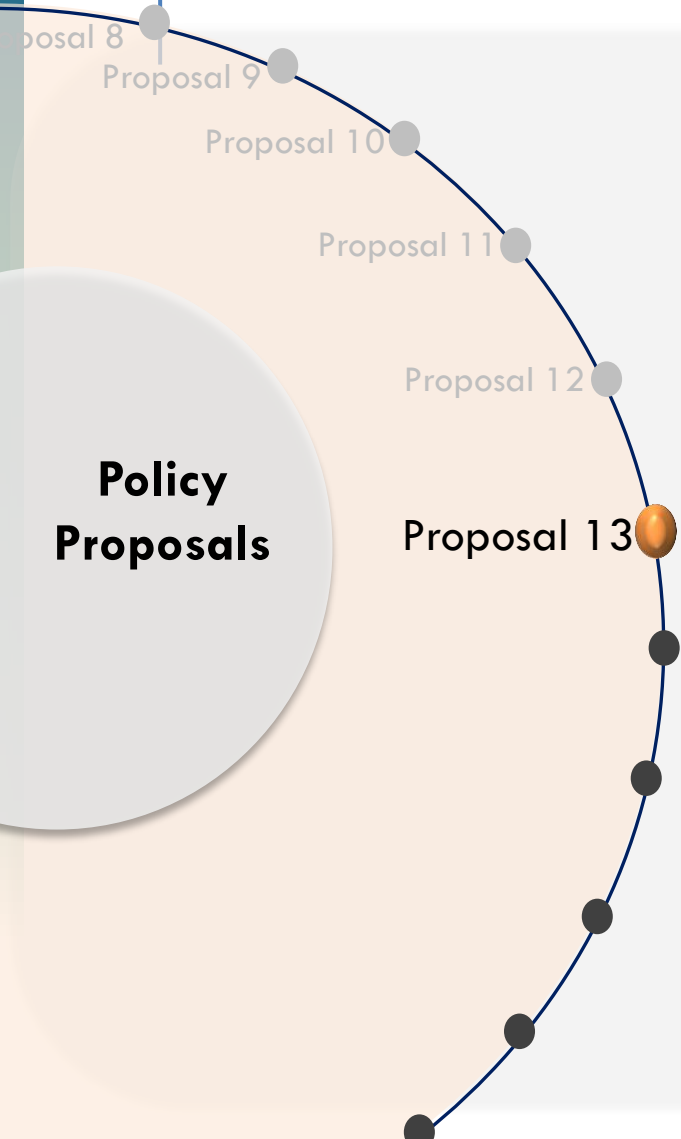


Proposal 12

Another option is to consider providing incentives for oil and gas companies operating in Ghana, to invest part of their profits in downstream beneficiation of green minerals to make them diversified energy companies.



Key Observations & Required Policy Commitments



Proposal 13

The next government should commit to establishing a baseline of current emission levels for each project or sector, and a roadmap developed for each project on how the emissions would be mitigated or abated.



Conclusion

- For Ghana, an abrupt end to fossil fuel exploitation is not an option worth considering, given its potentially destructive effects on the national economy and poverty reduction efforts. Of the two pathways open to the country i.e., a) Business-as-usual, and; b) Pragmatic shift from fossil fuels, the pragmatic shift seems more plausible.
- The business-as-usual pathway implies current operations in Ghana's oil and gas industry would proceed as they normally do while paying no attention to the Energy Transition. The pathway involving a pragmatic shift from fossil fuels would require the country to continue with exploration and production and plough reasonable portions of the returns into renewable energy investments.
- It is the hope of the Civil Society Platform on Oil and Gas and its CSO allies that, this paper will serve as a rallying force for civil society voices in Ghana's energy sector, and to communicate clearly their energy transition policy preferences for the consideration of the political parties contesting the 2024 general elections.

**THANK
YOU**

• **FOR YOUR ATTENTION**





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Gas Sector Issues and Policy Proposals

2024 Political Parties Dialogue

27 June, 2024



Outline

- Background/Challenges
- Policy Proposals

- Gas is increasingly serving as the main fuel for power and non-power uses.
- However, several challenges have limited the country's capacity to maximize value from the sector despite the government's optimism as expressed in the Energy Transition Framework that gas would serve as a transition fuel.
- Without additional fields coming into production, gas supply would be limited in the medium to long term amidst growing demand. Demand for gas continues to grow on average by about 5 percent per annum and so is the demand for electricity.
- Significant institutional bottlenecks
 - Ghana's governance structure which vests near-absolute authority in the President to appoint the boards and heads of all SOEs has weakened corporate governance and efficient operation of state entities including the gas sector.

- Infrastructure challenges
 - Current gas processing capacity is inadequate to absorb the full volumes of gas production despite increased uptake of gas from Jubilee and SGN in the last two years.
 - Inadequate network of pipelines to fully monetize gas resources.
 - Limited access to capital and high financing costs can hinder the expansion and development of upstream and midstream projects and supply constraints would hinder the efficient transportation and distribution of gas.
- Several regulatory frameworks and instruments have taken years to resolve and those that have been resolved have not been disclosed.

- Significant volumes of gas continue to be flared.
 - Between 2010 and 2014, a total of 168,264 MMSCF produced from the Jubilee Field was either re-injected or flared due to lack of a processing facility
 - TEN field has seen significant increases in flared gas since 2020.
- Despite attempts to improve ECG's technical and commercial performance and eliminate payment arrears, through various initiatives and enhance the viability of entities in the value chain, the results have been sub-optimal.
 - For instance, Ghana Gas Company's indebtedness to GNPC has grown from US\$4.63m to US\$560.40m between 2014 and 2022 while other off-takers of gas derivatives including state power producer, VRA continue to owe substantial amounts to the gas company (US\$843.28m as at 2021) due to inadequate payments by ECG for power generated.

Background/Challenges

- Planned LNG imports to supplement the domestic gas requirements and N-Gas is projected to be priced higher than current gas sources, drive electricity prices upwards and worsen Ghana's debt and economic crises generated by the energy sector.

Policy Proposals

- There is a need to use the review process to foster greater synergy between Ghana's gas masterplan and existing frameworks such as the Strategic National Energy Plan, Ghana Integrated Power System Master Plan and the Renewable Energy Masterplan.
- The synergies is expected to create opportunity to capture new dynamics in the Energy sector in terms of advancement in operational strategy, technology or global focus.
- The following policy reforms are proposed for consideration by political parties.

1

Institutional Coordination

Institutional coordination needs to be strengthened to align plans and efforts to improve the use of gas particularly in the non-power sector. For example, efforts by GNPC, GNGC, Ministry of Energy, Energy Commission and the Ministry need alignment to improve gas access, offtake, and appropriate infrastructure and prices for both power and non-power uses.

2

Comprehensive Audit

Addressing the intricate challenge of gas sector indebtedness in Ghana necessitates a comprehensive audit of the existing financial models and contractual obligations, coupled with strategic interventions to address systemic inefficiencies and establish a more sustainable and equitable financial landscape within Ghana's gas sector.

3

Transparency of Gas Contracts

Ghana should consider further improvement in transparency of gas contracts and contract terms in the use of gas in the energy transition.

4 Easing of Fiscal & Regulatory Measures in Gas Sector

Gas has been identified as a transition fuel, and ought to do more to ease the fiscal and regulatory measures re to do more to incentivize local players (IOCs) and attract more players into the upstream however there is no clarity on measures investments required in the upstream sector

5 Financing for Gas in Energy Transition

Financing for gas in the energy transition is scarce and would even be worse as energy transition takes shape

6 LNG Importation Risks

If Ghana is importing LNG, there are risks including prices of LNG in a globally competitive LNG market where industrialized heavy consumers exist.

7 Needs Assessments

Ghana should be careful of building a second or third processing plant. There is a need to assess the infrastructure needs, financing for this infrastructure and risks of locking the country into a gas-for-electricity market.

8 Gas-for-Electricity System

The need to not lock Ghana into a gas-for-electricity system (with all the maintenance, gas supply and other challenges) when renewable energy project costs are decreasing, and gas prices are rising.

9 Environment and emissions

Gas transport and processing infrastructure such as processing plants and pipelines are prone to methane leaks, and explosions and a scale-up of gas use would require enhanced surveillance, repairs, monitoring, maintenance, and measurement, reporting and verification of emissions to mitigate impact of communities.

10 Importance of broader consultations

It is crucial to highlight the importance of broader consultations in the review of the gas masterplan. This will ensure that the targets are realistic, and the risks associated with various gas use options are minimized.

11 Reserves Management

A transparent and effective mechanism for the management of gas reserves should be established, ensuring that they are not underutilized nor over-exploited but rather adequately and strategically utilized. In consideration of the LNG import, diversification plans should be developed to promote the increased use of gas and its adoption in more sectors, such as transportation, to maximize its benefits and minimize risks associated with take-or-pay arrangements.

12 Domestic vs. Export Prioritization

Evaluate how the Gas Masterplan manages the delicate balance between meeting domestic energy needs and exporting gas to generate revenue in consideration of ambitions to provide LNG to the West African market.



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INSTITUTE FOR ENERGY SECURITY

Enhancing Synergy between Ghana's Upstream and Downstream Petroleum

Institute for Energy Security (IES)

27th June 2024





INTRODUCTION

- Overview of Ghana's Petroleum Sector
 - Importance to economic development
 - Significant growth in upstream and downstream segments
 - Challenges hindering optimal growth

OBJECTIVES



Evaluate current status and performance of upstream and downstream sectors



Highlight key challenges hindering synergy



Analyze Article 15 of Ghana's Petroleum Agreement



Recommend strategic initiatives and policies



Align strategies with Founding Father's vision

BACKGROUND

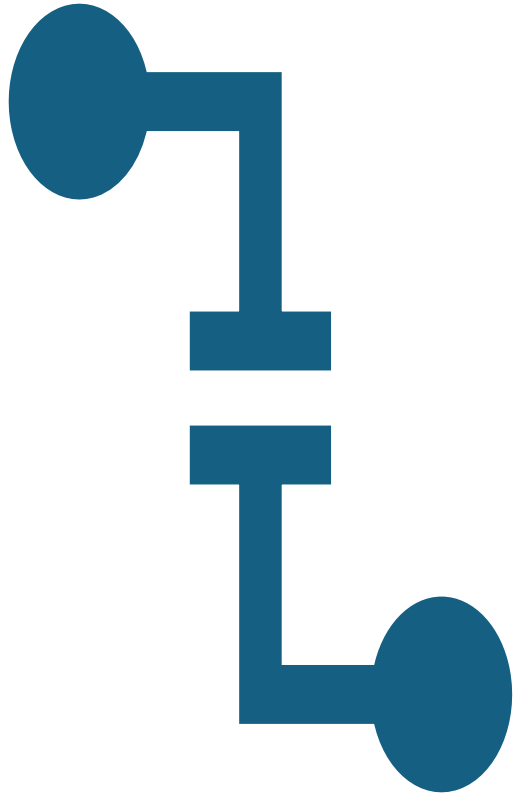
□ Upstream Sector Developments

1. Jubilee Field, TEN Fields, Sankofa Gye Nyame project
2. Decline in production due to operational challenges

□ Downstream Sector Developments

1. New refineries, improved storage capacities, enhanced distribution systems
2. Underutilization of Tema Oil Refinery (TOR) and reliance on imported crude oil for existing refineries

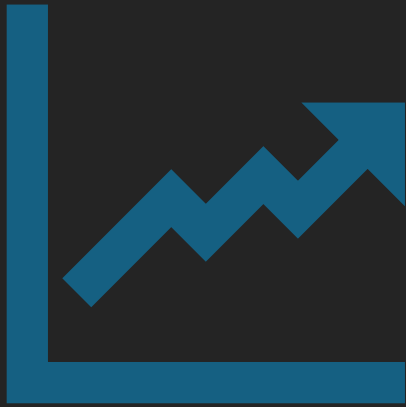





CHALLENGES

- Underutilization of key assets such as TOR, storage tanks, distribution pipelines, and receiving facilities
- Dependence on imported refined products, and imported crude oil for existing refineries
- Inconsistent regulatory frameworks and policy uncertainties
- Frequent shutdowns, maintenance issues, and inefficiencies
- Lack of policy implementation

EXPECTED OUTCOMES (sub-Proposals)



 Increased capacity utilization at TOR and other refineries

 Stable and reliable crude oil supply

 A step towards the realization of Petroleum Hub

 Growth in Upstream Activities



Improved operational efficiencies



Resilient petroleum sector



Reduced refined product importation

NEED FOR INTEGRATION



Enhanced operational efficiencies & reduce costs



Ensure stable supply of crude oil for domestic refineries



Support sustainable energy transition efforts



Improve supply chain logistics



Generate stable revenue streams

LEGAL FRAMEWORK & INTEGRATION

□ Article 15 of Ghana's Petroleum Agreement

- ✓ Emphasizes domestic supply requirement for crude oil
- ✓ Reflects Founding Father's vision for national control and utilization of natural resources



STRATEGIC INITIATIVES FOR INTEGRATION



Develop aligned policies and regulations



Invest in infrastructure upgrades and maintenance



Address financial challenges through strategic partnership's



Promote synergy between upstream and downstream sectors



Ensure compliance with Article 15 of PA



CONCLUSIONS

- ❑ Importance of integrating upstream and downstream activities
- ❑ Alignment of policies and investment in infrastructure
- ❑ Optimization of petroleum resources
- ❑ Support for economic growth and realization of national development goals





RECOMMENDATIONS



Revise and harmonize regulations



Prioritize investments in critical infrastructure



Foster collaboration among stakeholders



Strengthen institutional and human capacity



Align sector development with global energy transition goals



**QUESTIONS AND
ANSWERS (Q&A)**

**THANK YOU FOR
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Empowering Young Green Entrepreneurs towards Ghana's Sustainable Development Agenda

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Introduction

The world is grappling with an existential threat: **climate change**. Despite Africa's contributing least to emissions, it bears the brunt of its consequences. Among the most affected demographics are young people, children, and women within society.

Climate change exacerbates issues such as extreme weather events and biodiversity loss, leading to climate-induced migration from rural to urban areas, particularly among the youth.



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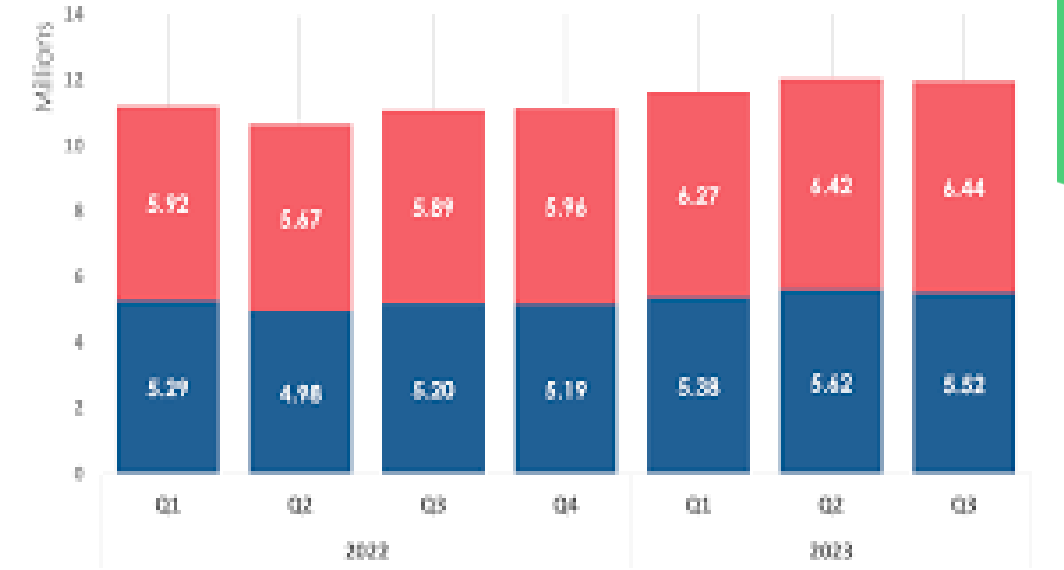
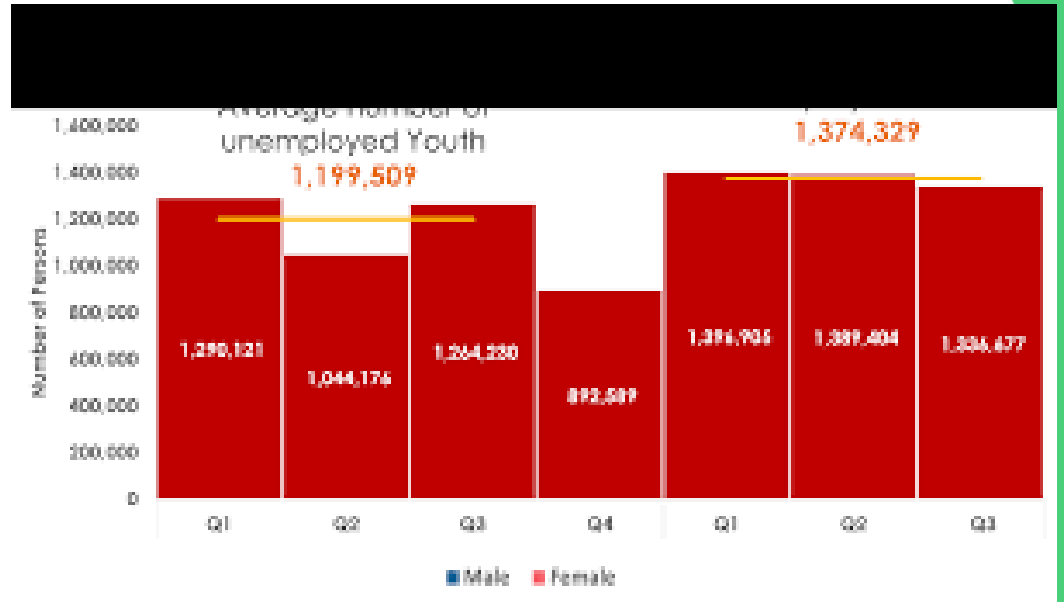


Introduction Cont'd

In Ghana, like many developing nations, environmental challenges arise from rapid urbanization and industrialization. This exacerbates unemployment, particularly in the public sector, fostering social unrest and intensifying competition for scarce job opportunities.

Current unemployment levels, as per data from the Ghana Statistical Service, stand at 3.60% in 2023, showing a slight increase from the previous year.

The number of unemployed youth aged between 15 and 35 rose to over 1.3 million during the same period, with the rate among females consistently higher than males.



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Introduction Cont'd

- ❖ Green entrepreneurship focuses on the triple bottom line: **people, planet, and profit.**
- ❖ By spearheading innovative solutions for sustainability while promoting economic growth, it propels the transition towards a circular economy and contributes to climate action.





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SYND's Intervention

The Young Green Entrepreneurs (YGE) program by SYND aims to **empower young Ghanaians** to become **job creators** through **sustainable and innovative ventures**, aligning with national and regional sustainable development initiatives like Africa Agenda 2063 and the Ghana Green Jobs Strategy.

The program emphasizes a transition to a **circular economy**, focusing on eco-friendly products and services, and seeks political support for continued growth and impact.



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Challenges

- ❑ Limited access to funding
- ❑ Inadequate infrastructure
- ❑ Regulatory Barriers
- ❑ Limited access to markets
- ❑ Inadequate capacity building.

Overcoming these challenges is essential for fostering a thriving ecosystem of sustainable businesses among young people in Ghana.



SYND PROGRAMS





Policy Commitments

- 1. Dedicated Green Fund:** Establish a fund providing loans on favorable terms and incentivize financial institutions to invest in youth-led green startups.
- 2. Regulatory Simplification:** Simplify registration and regulatory processes to reduce bureaucratic barriers for green startups.
- 3. Tax Incentives:** Implement tax breaks and incentives for green startups, particularly in their initial stages.
- 4. Green Skills Development:** Invest in green skills training and capacity-building programs for young entrepreneurs.
- 5. Market Access Support:** Develop initiatives to help green startups access markets and educate consumers on sustainable products.





Policy Commitments Cont'd

- 6. Public-Private Partnerships:** Promote partnerships to drive innovation and support the growth of green startups.
- 7. Educational Integration:** Incorporate green entrepreneurship into educational curricula to foster a culture of sustainability.
- 8. Green Incubation Hubs:** Create incubation hubs to provide support services like mentorship and training for green startups.
- 9. Sustainable Consumer Behavior Campaigns:** Launch campaigns to encourage sustainable consumer choices and expand the market for green products.
- 10. Monitoring and Evaluation:** Develop frameworks to assess the impact of green entrepreneurship initiatives and ensure continuous improvement.





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Conclusion

These policy commitments aims to significantly increase jobs among the youth of Ghana while addressing climate change & promoting sustainable development.

By fostering an enabling environment for green entrepreneurship, Ghana can pave the way for a more resilient and inclusive economy.

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2024 POLITICAL PARTIES MANIFESTO DIALOGUE



**Green
Livelihoods
Alliance**

Forestry, Environment & Climate Change

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Sector

Environment and Climate Change

Fisheries and Marine Sector

Sustainable Forest Management

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Sector



WASH SECTOR

- Ghana's water situation shows progress **with 88% accessing basic services**, close to the global average. However, **only 42% access safely managed water**, falling short of global standards but surpassing the Sub-Saharan average.
- Ghana's major river basins supporting non-grid water users are all polluted and needs an urgent clean-up and restoration.
- Sanitation remains a significant challenge, **with only 25% accessing basic services**, and a large proportion resorting to shared or public facilities or open defecation.
- These conditions contribute to serious public health risks. Inadequate water supply, poor sanitation, and industrial waste discharge contribute to economic **damage equivalent to 3% of GDP**.
- Plastic pollution is drowning our life-lines marine and soils **with over 3000 metric tons of daily plastic waste**.
- According to WHO, WASH-related illnesses caused **7,653 deaths in Ghana in 2019, translating to 21 deaths per day or nearly one every hour**. These deaths are preventable, highlighting the urgent need for improved water and sanitation infrastructure and hygiene practices.

WASH SECTOR

address these issues effectively, key commitments are necessary:

- 1. Buffer Zone Policy Implementation:** Transition the existing buffer zone policy into a law and ensure full implementation and enforcement to enhance water resource management and ensure access to clean water for all Ghanaians.
- 2. Presidential Compact for WASH:** Anchoring the WASH compact at the Presidential level to increase government commitment and address inequalities in water, sanitation, and hygiene.
- 3. Universalized Institutional WASH:** Extend WASH actions beyond community access to include institutional needs, shifting focus from 'basic services' to 'safely managed' services to align with SDG targets.
- 4. Formalization of Waste Workers:** Legitimize informal sector waste workers and integrate them into the formal waste management system to improve efficiency and inclusivity.

WASH SECTOR

- 5. Plastic Packaging Regulation:** Phase out single-use plastic packaging, incentivize green packaging initiatives, and encourage private sector commitments to reduce plastic pollution and create green jobs.
- 6. Investment in Reuse Systems:** Implement reuse and refill systems such as water fountains across major cities to minimize plastic waste and promote sustainable practices.
- 7. Promotion of Green Jobs:** Invest in green jobs within the waste management sector, particularly recycling, to boost employment opportunities and environmental sustainability.
- 8. Ban on Raw Sewage Dumping:** Enforce a ban on the dumping of raw sewage into water bodies to prevent further pollution and protect public health.
- 9. Protection of Watersheds and Wetlands:** Establish a prioritized protection regime for all watersheds and wetlands to safeguard upstream water supply and maintain water quality

Environment and Climate Change



Environment and Climate Change

- Ghana's vulnerability to climate change, as noted by credible sources like the World Bank, presents a **significant risk to its future growth and development**.
- Factors such as **rising sea levels, drought, higher temperatures**, and erratic rainfall pose threats to infrastructure, hydropower production, food security, and coastal and agricultural livelihoods.
- With a quarter of the population residing along the coast in rapidly expanding urban areas **like Accra, vulnerability to flooding and waterborne diseases is heightened**.
- Additionally, **semi-arid, coastal, and wetland areas face challenges** such as food insecurity, unstable livelihoods, unsustainable agroecological systems, crop failure, and unproductive rangelands.

The socio-economic impacts of inaction on climate change are evident:

- Climate Change Effects: **Affecting agriculture, forestry, and energy sectors**.
- **Environmental Disasters: Notably, the 2015 flash flood in Accra caused \$55 million in damages**, showcasing the devastating impact of climate-related events.
- **Coastal Erosion: With 80% of the shoreline actively eroding and 2.7 million square meters** lost per year, Greater Accra faces heightened risks of erosion and flooding.

Environment and Climate Change

To address these pressing challenges and mitigate the socio-economic impacts of climate change, several commitments are necessary:

- 1. Climate-Proofing Development:** Ensure all development activities and projects are climate-resilient to safeguard their sustainability, with a key focus on intergenerational equity. **Consider the establishment of Intergenerational Equity Department to implement this.**
- 2. Emissions Levy and Cap-and-Trade System:** Review the emissions levy and adopt a national cap-and-trade system, placing responsibility on high-end polluters. Revenue should fund climate mitigation and adaptation interventions with transparent accountability measures.
- 3. Gender-Inclusive Climate Resilience Programs:** Implement climate-resilient agricultural programs that are inclusive of gender perspectives.
- 4. Mining and Land Use:** Conduct climate-focused cost-benefit analyses of mining activities concerning environmental destruction and land use.

Environment and Climate Change

5. Climate Insurance: Commit to the implementation of climate insurance, leveraging Loss and Damage Facilities.

6. Climate Education: Develop indigenous climate learning programs and integrate climate science into educational curricula at all levels.

7. Legislative Framework: Institute environmental courts and a legislative framework defining environmental crimes, fines, and fees to ensure intergenerational equity and enforce environmental regulations.

8. Environmental Restoration: Prioritize restoration efforts, including reinstating the Achimota Forest, restoring the Odaw Estuary, and reclaiming green and open spaces in cities like Accra and Kumasi.

9. Infrastructure Development Code: Review building and infrastructure development codes to exclude developments on floodplains and promote sustainable urban planning practices.

Fisheries and Marine Sector



Fisheries and Marine Sector

Background

The fisheries sector in Ghana sustains **over two million people**, constituting **about 10%** of the population, with **over 200 coastal villages** heavily reliant on it as their primary source of income.

Ghana's significant small-scale fishing fleet, comprising approximately 11% of West Africa's artisanal canoes and employing **around 80% of the country's fishers**, underscores its vital role in the region.

However, the sector faces imminent **socio-economic threats due to overfishing**, improve transparency and address foreign vessel capture of the domestic fisheries sector.

Without action, the potential cost could amount **to \$233 million annually**, risking the collapse of **vital small pelagic fisheries and jeopardizing half a million jobs**.

Fisheries and Marine Sector

To safeguard Ghana's fisheries and the livelihoods of its people, urgent political action is imperative:

- **Strengthening legislation to combat illegal fishing**, emphasizing sustainable practices, community involvement, and consumer awareness.
- Demonstrating political commitment and allocating **sufficient resources to enforce regulations effectively, without external interference.**
- **Transparent and timely implementation of fisheries management plans** to ensure sustainable resource use.
- **Encouraging aquaculture and diversifying livelihoods** for fishers through targeted incentives and support.

Fisheries and Marine Sector

- Upgrading landing beach infrastructure to enhance hygiene and protect fishing equipment.
- Prioritizing the establishment and management of a network of **Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)** to provide spawning grounds for fisheries stock replenishment.
- Launching a **National Mangrove Restoration and coastal community resilience program** to protect vulnerable coastal communities and promote sustainable mangrove utilization.
- **Ensure 100% commitment to international best practices in fisheries transparency**, i.e. global charter for fisheries transparency to transform Ghana's blue economy prospects.

Sustainable Forest Management and Biodiversity



Sustainable Forest Management and Biodiversity

Background:

Ghana's extensive forest cover, **totaling approximately 6.6 million hectares**, is under significant threat from illegal mining and logging activities.

Despite the presence of **280 forest reserves**, only a small portion receives stringent protection, leaving much of the biodiversity vulnerable.

Biodiversity hotspots in the **30 Globally Significant Biodiversity Areas (GSBAs)**, in whole or in part, are currently under threat from mining and logging conversion posing critical risks to biodiversity (wild fauna and flora) conservation. This jeopardizes not only the ecological balance but also critical socio-economic aspects such as food security, cocoa production, and water provisioning.

There is also a **network of 16 protected areas**, managed under several regimes of IUCN category of protected areas, complemented by several CSO and community facilitated initiatives drawing on existing collaborative resource **management policies such as the CREMAs** that needs an overhaul.

Sustainable Forest Management and Biodiversity

To address these pressing challenges and safeguard Ghana's rich biodiversity:

- 1. Community Empowerment:** Empowerment of local communities, especially the youth, is paramount in combating local biodiversity loss and rewilding Ghana. Initiatives like community-led task forces can effectively tackle the illicit activities threatening forest integrity.
- 2. Investment in Green Spaces:** Strategic investments in ecological play spaces for children and youth, alongside the establishment of community green spaces, are essential.
- 3. Protection of Critical Habitats:** It is imperative to protect Ghana's forest reserves, Globally Significant Biodiversity Areas (GSBAs), and National Parks from mining activities, as these areas serve as crucial habitats for diverse flora and fauna.
- 4. Urban Green Spaces Preservation:** Urban parks, green spaces, and tree-lined roads act as vital havens and corridors for wildlife and biodiversity within urban landscapes. Preserving these areas is essential for maintaining ecological connectivity and enhancing urban biodiversity.
- 5. Prioritization of Conservation:** Elevating and securing the status of the Atewa Range Forest Reserve to a **National Park** can stimulate nature-based tourism and catalyze investments in sustainable development initiatives in the Eastern Region.
- 6. Expansion of Protected Areas:** Establishing new protected areas, both marine and terrestrial, is critical for expanding the conservation network and ensuring the preservation of Ghana's unique ecosystems.

Sustainable Forest Management and Biodiversity

In the forestry sector:

- 1. Community Rights:** Amend the Concessions Act of 1962 to grant tree ownership rights to farmers, thereby empowering them to participate in sustainable forest management practices.
- 2. Achimota Forest Restoration:** Restore the Achimota Forest to its original extent, abolishing regulatory barriers and promoting its development as a vibrant urban forest accessible to all Ghanaians.
- 3. Mining Regulations: Repeal LI 2462** permitting mining in protected forest reserves and enact legislation to prohibit mining activities within these protected areas and river basins.
- 4. Forest Restoration:** Implement large-scale forest restoration programs, prioritizing the use of indigenous species to restore degraded forests, thereby enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience.

THANK YOU



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Alliance**

Forestry, Environment & Climate Change



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Empowering Young Green Entrepreneurs towards Ghana's Sustainable Development Agenda

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INTRODUCTION

The world is grappling with an existential threat: **climate change**. Despite Africa's contributing least to emissions, it bears the brunt of its consequences. Among the most affected demographics are young people, children, and women within society.

Climate change exacerbates issues such as extreme weather events and biodiversity loss, leading to climate-induced migration from rural to urban areas, particularly among the youth.

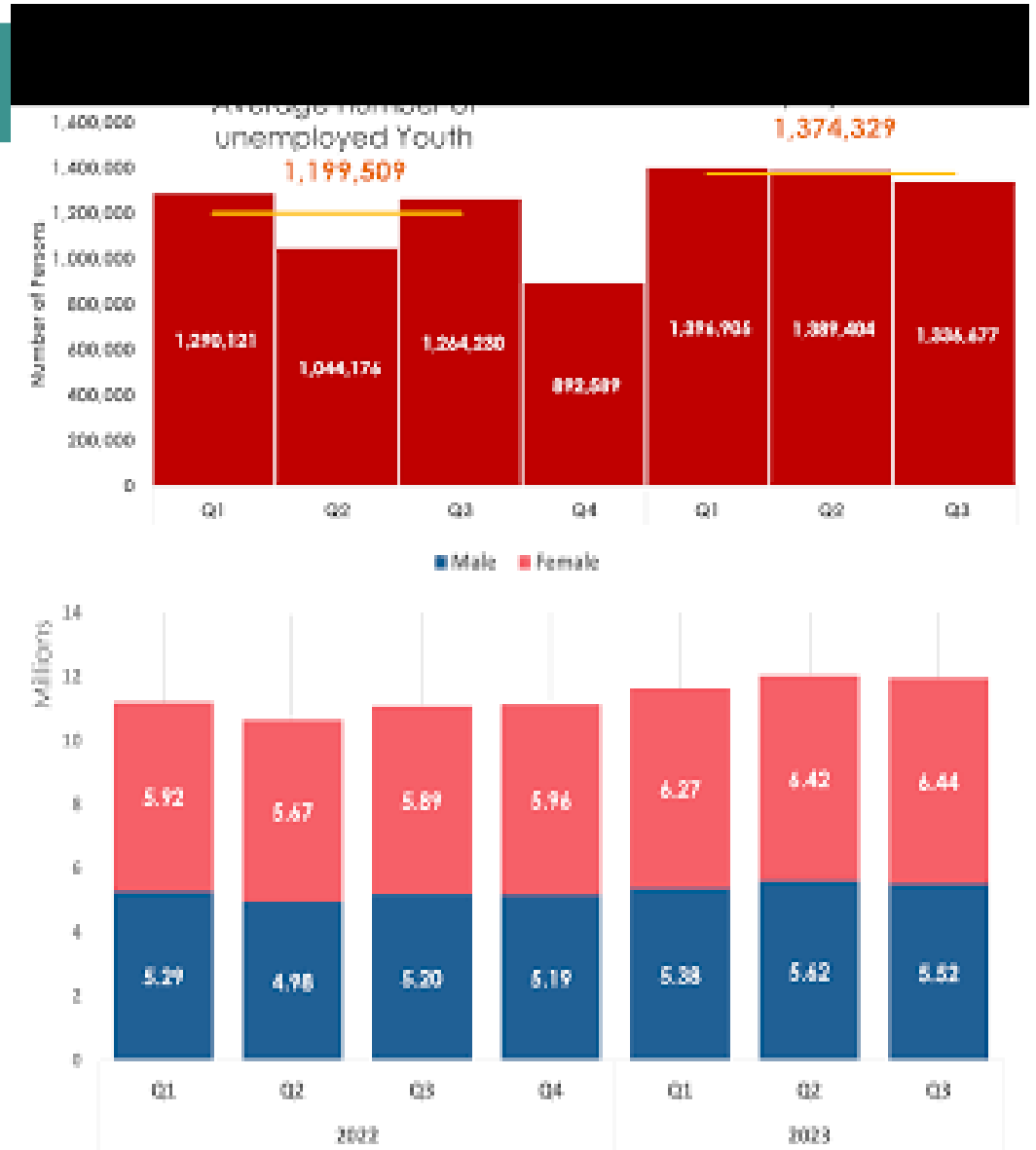


INTRODUCTION CONT'D

In Ghana, like many developing nations, environmental challenges arise from rapid urbanization and industrialization. This exacerbates unemployment, particularly in the public sector, fostering social unrest and intensifying competition for scarce job opportunities.

Current unemployment levels, as per data from the Ghana Statistical Service, stand at 3.60% in 2023, showing a slight increase from the previous year.

The number of unemployed youth aged between 15 and 35 rose to over 1.3 million during the same period, with the rate among females consistently higher than males.



INTRODUCTION CONT'D

- ❖ Green entrepreneurship focuses on the triple bottom line: **people, planet, and profit.**
- ❖ By spearheading innovative solutions for sustainability while promoting economic growth, it propels the transition towards a circular economy and contributes to climate action.



SYND'S INTERVENTION

The Young Green Entrepreneurs (YGE) program by SYND aims to **empower young Ghanaians** to become **job creators** through **sustainable and innovative ventures**, aligning with national and regional sustainable development initiatives like Africa Agenda 2063 and the Ghana Green Jobs Strategy.

The program emphasizes a transition to a **circular economy**, focusing on eco-friendly products and services, and seeks political support for continued growth and impact.



CHALLENGES

- ❑ Limited access to funding
- ❑ Inadequate infrastructure
- ❑ Regulatory Barriers
- ❑ Limited access to markets
- ❑ Inadequate capacity building.

Overcoming these challenges is essential for fostering a thriving ecosystem of sustainable businesses among young people in Ghana.



POLICY COMMITMENTS

- 1. Dedicated Green Fund:** Establish a fund providing loans on favorable terms and incentivize financial institutions to invest in youth-led green startups.
- 2. Regulatory Simplification:** Simplify registration and regulatory processes to reduce bureaucratic barriers for green startups.
- 3. Tax Incentives:** Implement tax breaks and incentives for green startups, particularly in their initial stages.
- 4. Green Skills Development:** Invest in green skills training and capacity-building programs for young entrepreneurs.
- 5. Market Access Support:** Develop initiatives to help green startups access markets and educate consumers on sustainable products.

POLICY COMMITMENTS CONT'D

- 6. Public-Private Partnerships:** Promote partnerships to drive innovation and support the growth of green startups.
- 7. Educational Integration:** Incorporate green entrepreneurship into educational curricula to foster a culture of sustainability.
- 8. Green Incubation Hubs:** Create incubation hubs to provide support services like mentorship and training for green startups.
- 9. Sustainable Consumer Behavior Campaigns:** Launch campaigns to encourage sustainable consumer choices and expand the market for green products.
- 10. Monitoring and Evaluation:** Develop frameworks to assess the impact of green entrepreneurship initiatives and ensure continuous improvement.

Conclusion

THESE POLICY COMMITMENTS AIMS TO SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASE JOBS AMONG THE YOUTH OF GHANA WHILE ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE & PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

BY FOSTERING AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR GREEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP, GHANA CAN PAVE THE WAY FOR A MORE RESILIENT AND INCLUSIVE ECONOMY.



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NON-FISCAL REVENUE PATHWAYS TO OPTIMIZING BENEFITS IN GHANA'S MINING SECTOR

Centre for Extractives and Development Africa

- Oppong Kyekyeku Appiah Snr



Situational Context

Context

Relevance of mining sector to Ghana's Economy



₵ **4.17 B**

Royalty

CIT

Dividends



PAYE

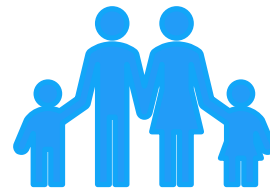
Withholding Taxes

Challenge

Growing interest in non-revenue pathways to maximise mineral resources



LI 2431



Need

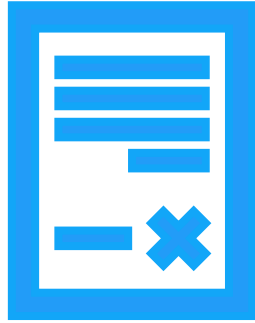
The need to deepen stakeholders understanding and throw more light on non-revenue pathways in the mining sector



Fiscal vs Non-Fiscal Revenue Pathways

Fiscal Revenue Pathways	Non-Fiscal Revenue Pathways
<p>Corporate Income Tax</p> <p>Capital Allowance</p> <p>Losses carried forward</p> <p>Capitalization ratio</p> <p>VAT</p> <p>National Health Insurance Levy (NHIL)</p> <p>GETFund Levy</p> <p>COVID-19 Health Recovery Levy</p> <p>Pay As You Earn (PAYE) tax</p> <p>Dividends from State's equity interests</p> <p>National Fiscal Stabilization Levy (NFSL)</p> <p>Annual Mineral Right Fees</p> <p>Withholding tax on resident entities</p> <p>Withholding tax on interest payable to non-residents</p> <p>Withholding tax on royalties, natural resource payments and rents</p> <p>Ground Rent</p>	<p>Local Content and Participation (Employment and Procurement) expenditures – mining supply contracts</p> <p>Beneficiation opportunities in Mining Sector</p> <p>Backward and Forward linkages business developments</p> <p>Investments targeted at achieving Gender Equality with respect to Women, Youth and Disability</p>

Achieving the key Objectives - LI 2431



Minerals & Mining (Local Content & Local Participation) Regulations, 2020 **L.I. 2431**



Promotion of an indigenous workforce



Increased procurement of locally-sourced goods & services



Development of more linkages between mining & Ghanaian economy

Gap Assessment of Ghana's LCVA Policies

- **Policy inconsistencies and absence of enabling environment. 1D1F and other flagship projects do not align with mining sector policies**

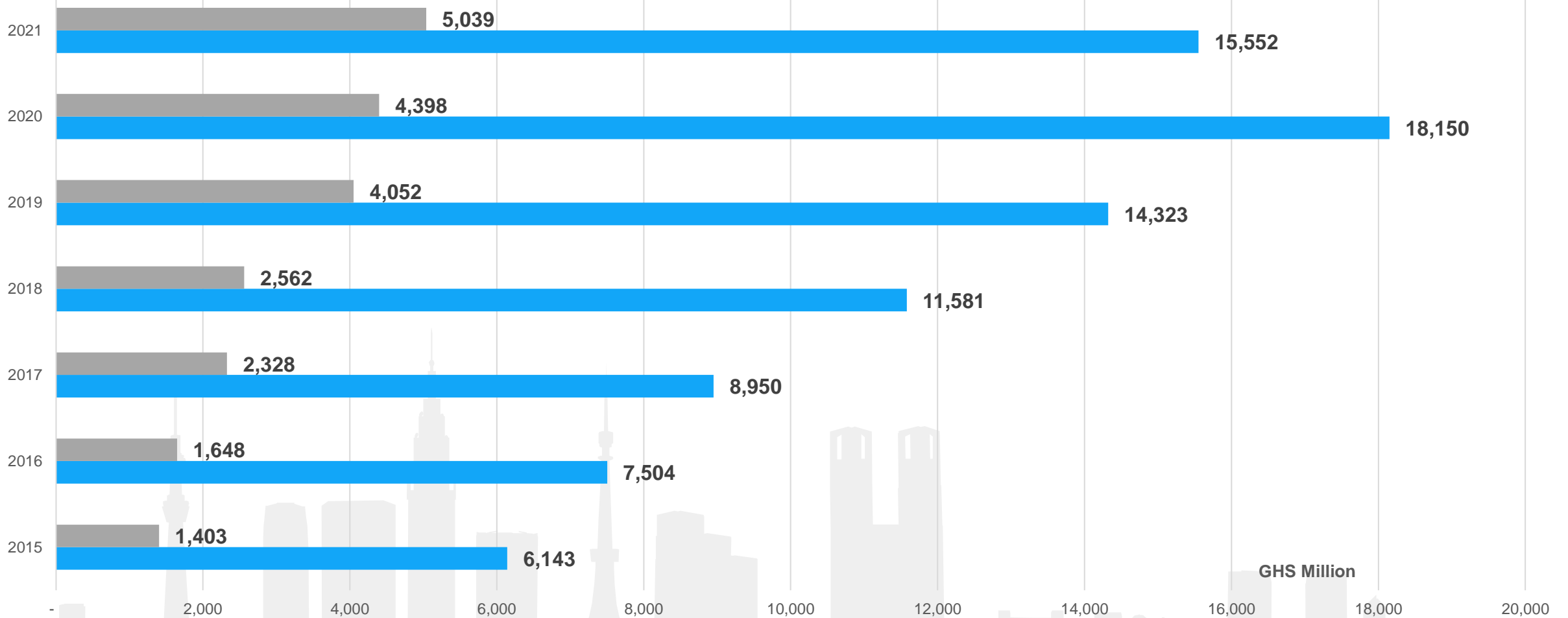
- **Lack of financing opportunities in local content implementation**

‘The Minerals Commission should start acting as a player in the sector to attract supply chain financing for local manufacturing firms by collaborating with commercial banks in the country’

- Mining Procurement Expert

Mining Sector Contribution – Non-Fiscals

Fiscal Expenditure vs Non Fiscal Expenditure
2015 - 2021



■ Fiscal Expenditure ■ Non Fiscal Expenditure

RECOMMENDATIONS
&
ACTION POINTS

Optimizing Non-Fiscal Revenues Benefits

- ✓ The Minerals Commission, in consultation with local service providers, should conduct an annual review of the procurement list to ensure that the list responds to the manufacturing capabilities of local manufacturers.
- ✓ The Minerals Commission should remove goods and services that are on the procurement list from the mining list to promote local production of such goods and services

Optimizing Non-Fiscal Revenues Benefits

- ✓ The Minerals Commission should collaborate with the Ministry of Trade and Industry and other relevant state agencies to address the critical challenges that local suppliers face
- ✓ The Minerals Commission should collaborate with the Ministry of Finance to facilitate local manufacturers and suppliers' access to innovative critical financing schemes to enhance their competitiveness

Enhancing linkages between Mining and other sectors of the Economy

- ✓ The Minerals Commission should collaborate with the Ministry of Trade and Industry to align governments industrialization agenda, including the ‘One District, One Factory (1-D-1-F)’ with the local content opportunities created by the procurement list to develop the country’s manufacturing capability to deliver the required mine inputs
- ✓ The Minerals Commission should partner with the Ministry of Trade and Industry to develop and implement beneficiation policies to process raw minerals into finished or semi-finished products to enhance its export value. The 1D1F vehicle can be used to promote industrialization and value addition in the mining sector.

Enhancing linkages between Mining and other sectors of the Economy

- The Minerals Commission should initiate discussions with the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ghana Chamber of Mines, Ghana Standards Authority and the AfCFTA Secretariat to build local industries capable of providing industry-standard goods and services to take advantage of the opportunities presented by AfCFTA
- The Minerals Commission should collaborate with mineral-rich MMDAs to enhance the linkages between mining activities and other strategic economic clusters (growth poles) of the local economy of host communities

Achieving inclusivity in Ghana's Mining Sector

- Provide marginalized groups with the right training, through formal education and apprenticeship, for them to acquire industry-relevant knowledge and skills
- The Minerals Commission should institute a Preferential Employment and Procurement Strategy (quota system) to ensure that women, youth and persons with disabilities are deliberately targeted, and not excluded from economic participation in Ghana's mining sector

**Thank
You!**



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GHANA INTEGRITY INITIATIVE



PRESENTATION ON GHANA INTEGRITY INITIATIVE ANTI- CORRUPTION RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POLITICAL PARTIES

JACOB TETTEH AHUNO
PROGRAMMES AND RESEARCH OFFICER

27TH JUNE, 2024



INTRODUCTION

- Corruption is a pervasive canker that eats away at the fabric of our society, hinders progress, and stifles the potential of our nation.
- The fight against corruption is not merely a campaign; it is a critical battleground where the future of our nation is determined.
- The significance of this topic cannot be overstated, as the prevalence of corruption poses a formidable challenge to our collective aspirations for a just, transparent, accountable and equitable society.





❑ Corruption and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Goal 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong institutions

- ❑ Policies (laws) and institutional frameworks to address corruption
 - **1992 Constitution** - take steps to eradicate corrupt practices and abuse of power
 - Criminal Code, National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP), Whistleblowers Act, RTI law, etc.
 - CHRAJ, Auditor General's Department, Attorney Generals Department, Economic and Organised Crime Office, Internal Audit Agency, Ghana Police Service and the Office of the Special Prosecutor



- ❑ Citizens, business people and experts ratings on the level corruption is quite **high**
 - Corruption Perception Index – Ghana never reached the average score of 50 nor making progress since 2020's score of 43
 - Afrobarometer survey, Global Corruption Barometer, Corruption in Ghana, etc. - **Corruption is high with an estimated bribe in 2021 as GH¢5b (\$850m)**
 - Corruption is hence a major issue for Ghanaians

- ❑ The role of political party manifestos in modern campaigns is crucial
 - Therefore, when issues of societal actors' interests are captured into Political Party manifestos it represents commitment – social contract.

 - To this end, the GII through research and citizens' engagements is proactively putting forward a recommendations for all political parties to prioritize as their anti-corruption commitments for the upcoming general elections in December 2024.

PROPOSED ANTI-CORRUPTION REFORMS - LEGISLATIVE



ISSUE	BROAD RECOMMENDATION
<p>Transparent Political Party Financing and Campaign Financing</p> <p>The opacity surrounding political party and campaign financing breeds corruption and undermines the democratic process. Under Section 29 of the Political Parties Act, 2000 (Act 574) the Electoral Commission has the option to publish the declaration of assets and expenditure by Political Parties, however, this is not done.</p>	<p>There should be political party and campaign financing reform including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i) Enforcing existing disclosure requirements for political parties (Act 574) and expanding them to cover candidates at all levels (Presidential, Parliamentary, Assembly).ii) Campaign spending limits should be established and enforced with repercussions for non-compliance, including disqualification for candidates and impeachment for elected officials who make false declarations

PROPOSED ANTI-CORRUPTION REFORMS - LEGISLATIVE



ISSUE	BROAD RECOMMENDATION
<p>Strengthening the Assets Declaration</p> <p>The current asset declaration regime is silent on verification of assets and liabilities, and also publication, monitoring, explicit sanctioning and other related activities that would give essence to an asset declaration regime</p>	<p>i) Assets declaration in Ghana should be strengthened by requiring verification, publication of declarations, and sanctions for non-compliance. This should be included in the Conduct of Public Officers Bill.</p> <p>ii) Political parties should prioritize passing the Conduct of Public Officers Bill to avoid delays similar to the Right to Information Law.</p>

PROPOSED ANTI-CORRUPTION REFORMS - LEGISLATIVE



ISSUE	BROAD RECOMMENDATION
<p>Re-Defining Corruption</p> <p>Although Section 239-240 of Act 29 (Criminal Offenses Act) defines the scope of corruption offences, this definition still fell short of United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) & African Union (AU) Convention standards in defining and prosecuting corruption</p>	<p>An amendment of Act 29 to widen the scope to include illicit enrichment, conflict of interest, influence peddling, abuse of functions, bribery in the private sector and embezzlement in the private sector which is crucial to tackling evolving forms of corrupt practices and holding perpetrators accountable.</p>

PROPOSED ANTI-CORRUPTION REFORMS - ADMINISTRATIVE



ISSUE	BROAD RECOMMENDATION
<p>Promoting Responsive Service Charters in Public Institutions</p> <p>Citizens identified the asymmetrical flow of information between service seekers (citizens) and service providers (public officials) as one of the major drivers of corruption. From the angle of the service seeker, the procedure for accessing services, the cost and turnaround time are rather opaque. The unpredictable turnaround time in particular creates uncertainty and drives service seekers to the “Goro boys”, who are able to leverage their contacts to deliver the required services for exorbitant fees.</p>	<p>i) Institutionalization of Service Charters for all public institutions in Ghana. These Service Charters should go beyond the rights of service seekers and the institution’s mandate to include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) List of services offered by the institution(b) The procedure for obtaining each service(c) The cost of each service(d) The turnaround time for each service <p>Charters should be prominently displayed at vantage points, websites and mobile apps and complemented by well-functioning client service units</p>

PROPOSED ANTI-CORRUPTION REFORMS - ADMINISTRATIVE



ISSUE	BROAD RECOMMENDATION
<p>Promoting a Transparent and Accountable Public Procurement Regime</p> <p>Our analysis of Ghana's procurement regime revealed gaps including the Public Procurement Act of Ghana only requires the publication of the notice of contract and not the full contract. This makes it extremely difficult for proper participation, monitoring and evaluation of projects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="1268 304 2188 696">i) The Public Procurement Act must be amended to require the procurement entities to proactively publish the full contract documents on their websites. This in addition to PPA publication of contracts, etc. on the Ghaneps<li data-bbox="1268 725 2188 1039">ii) Tighten the rules around single-source procurement, requiring higher-level approvals and detailed justifications. Regular audits of such procurements should be mandated.<li data-bbox="1268 1082 2188 1318">iii) Introduce mandatory annual procurement performance reports by all public entities, publish reviewed by an independent body.

OVERVIEW OF PRIORITIES FOR ANTI-CORRUPTION ACTIONS IN POLITICAL PARTY MANIFESTOS



LEGISLATIVE REFORM PRIORITIES	ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Re-Defining Corruption2. Transparent Political Party and Campaign Financing3. Strengthening Assets Declaration4. Strengthening Transparency and Accountability in the Extractive Sector5. Continuity in Government Projects and Programmes6. Financial Independence for Anti-Corruption Institutions	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Promoting Responsive Service Charters in Public Institutions2. Expediting Digitization of Public Service Activities and Records3. Passage of Right-to-Information Regulation4. Introduction of Anti-Corruption and Integrity Curricula in Schools5. Publicization of Witness Protection Provisions and Establishment of Witness Protection Agency6. Promoting a Transparent and Accountable Public Procurement Regime

THE WAY FORWARD



- Track anti-corruption pledges of Political Parties in their manifestos
- Develop an anti-corruption pledge tracker to monitor implementation of anti-corruption agenda by the winning party
- Publish progress report on implementation of anti-corruption commitments
- Use appropriate media to inform the public periodically on progress being made on anti-corruption pledges



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UK GHANA GOLD PROGRAMME

Brief to NPP

OVERVIEW

The UKGGP is :

- Working closely with Ghanaian Government
- Funded by UK Home Office
- Working through BHC Accra
- Runs from November 2023 to March 2026
- Delivered in Bole District and Amansie West District

The UKGGP is delivered by:

- TAG International (lead)
- Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII)
- Global Initiative for Transnational Organised Crime



OBJECTIVE



Disrupt illegal gold smuggling and gold based illicit financial flows that fund serious and organised crime (SOC) in Ghana, which threaten Ghana's economic prosperity and security.

OUTCOMES

Make Ghanaian ASM gold sector less vulnerable to foreign national and SOC exploitation through:

ASGM sector better regulated, adopted locally, and supported nationally and politically, with miners & traders more compliant with regulations.

Better PMMC and MINCOM due diligence ensures traders and exporters are well vetted for SOC involvement.

Ghanaian Government better able to identify and investigate gold based illicit financial flows and gold smuggling

International demand for legal ASM gold provides legal alternative for ASM gold miners and encourages them to move to this model

UKGGP outcomes will INCREASE GHANIAN GOVERNMENT REVENUES, bring economic development and greater security



SUMMARY

We do not want to stop ASM gold mining, because it has great potential to benefit local communities and the government.

But unregulated ASGM:

- Costs Ghanaian government 2 billion UDD a year in lost tax revenues
- Devastates the Ghanaian environment and water table
- Causes health issues and suffering to mining communities
- Funds foreign nationals, criminal gangs and extremist groups.

So, we aim to create an environment where those engaged in illegal small-scale mining are motivated to switch to regulated and responsible practices.



PROGRAMME WORKSTREAMS

Formalisation and Due Diligence

Government capability to fight ASGM related SOC & ASGM related corruption

Political Engagement and Communications

Research and Analysis

SECTION 2

UKGGP Policy Recommendations:
To strengthen ASGM regulation and
enforcement



LICENCING AND FORMALISATION

1. **Adopt an incentive-based approach to formalizing ASGM activities**, replacing force with visible governmental support, and amend Act 703 to implement open competitive bidding for licenses in areas with sufficient geological data to prevent rent seeking / inefficiency.
2. Amend the Minerals and Mining Act and provides a **threshold on the number of small-scale licenses one miner can acquire** to avoid license grabbing, speculation, and inequitable allocation.
3. To expedite the issuance of mining licenses and reduce application backlogs, UKGGP **suggests decentralising the licensing process to District Mining Committees (DMCs)**, which would evaluate and approve licenses under the Minister's delegated authority.
4. Amend Minerals and Mining Act to **prohibit indirect foreign participation in ASGM activities**, such as through pre-financing and forward sales agreements, to close existing loopholes.
5. To address community right to Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) during mining area demarcation, UKGGP recommends **amending Act 703 to align with international law and reduce land-use conflicts**.

CUSTOMER DUE DILIGENCE

6. Amend Minerals and Mining Act to mandate compliance with FATF standards on Customer Due Diligence (CDD) for large and small-scale mining, including Beneficial Ownership Disclosure and Suspicious Transaction Reporting, and Integrating FIC and GRA into the licensing processes to enhance tax compliance.

LICENCING AND FORMALISATION

7. The UKGGP recommends **equipping and training District Mining Committees (DMCs)** to effectively monitor and combat illegal mining and smuggling and including PMMC in the DMC composition to ensure comprehensive industry oversight.
8. The UKGGP advises the next government to facilitate **joint training and IT infrastructure for intelligence sharing and investigation** between DMCs & DISEC/MUSEC and national agencies to enhance law enforcement coordination and effectiveness.
9. To curb illegalities in small-scale mining, the UKGGP recommends **establishing a hotline for reporting breaches by public officials**, supported by the Special Prosecutor, to deter vested interests in the sector. This builds on GII's Advocacy Legal Advice Centre hotline.

PRODUCTION

7. The UKGGP recommends **equipping and training District Mining Committees (DMCs)** to effectively monitor and combat illegal mining and smuggling and including PMMC in the DMC composition to ensure comprehensive industry oversight.
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TRADE / REVENUE COLLECTION

10. To address PMMC's financial limitations in purchasing ASGM gold production, UKGGP encourages exploring ways to **resource PMMC, such as listing it on the stock exchange** or incentivising commercial banks to lend to ASGM operators and Ghanaian gold traders.

BENEFIT SHARING AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT

11. **Reclassify the ASGM Withholding Tax as Community Royalty to ensure communities benefit from mining activities, providing them with an incentive to support government efforts against illegal mining and gold smuggling.**

GOLD RELATED ASSET RECOVERY AND MANAGEMENT

12. **Strengthening the gold-related Asset Recovery system.** To strengthen the gold-related asset recovery system, support law enforcement to counter gold smuggling and illicit financial flows, introduce an IT asset recovery framework within the ASGM digitalisation process, and reform asset recovery legislation by reinforcing criminal extended confiscation and introducing non-conviction-based confiscation procedures.
13. **Strengthen the gold-related AML-CFT national system** by supporting FIC to improve gold-related financial intelligence reports and enhancing regulatory bodies to better monitor, control, and sanction institutions reporting suspicious gold transactions.
14. **Strengthen the gold-related asset management system** by enhancing the value and social reuse of confiscated assets, and reforming legislation to include a detailed asset management framework, asset destinations framework, and economic assessment procedure for seized assets.

THANK YOU



Any Questions?



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