

Bp. 300003807

**IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF JUDICATURE
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
GENERAL JURISDICTION
ACCRA - AD 2026**

Filed on 09/02/2026
12:00 am/pm
Registrar
GENERAL JURISDICTION LCC-ACCRA

SUIT NO. GT/0402/2026

IN THE MATTER OF AN APPLICATION FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW

AND

**IN THE MATTER OF AN APPLICATION FOR AN ORDER OF MANDAMUS UNDER ORDER 55 OF
THE HIGH COURT (CIVIL PROCEDURE) RULES, 2004 [C.I. 47]**

AND

IN THE MATTER OF

THE REPUBLIC

VRS

**COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
AND ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE
OLD PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ACCRA**

EXPARTE

**WILBERFORCE ASARE
11 NORTH LEGON
ACCRA**



RESPONDENT

APPLICANT

**MOTION ON NOTICE
APPLICATION TO INVOKE THE SUPERVISORY JURISDICTION OF THE HIGH COURT
[Pursuant to Order 55 of C.I. 47]**

TAKE NOTICE THAT this Honourable Court shall be moved by Counsel for and on behalf of the Applicant on an application invoking the Supervisory Jurisdiction of the High Court against the Respondent by praying for an order of Mandamus directed at the Respondent to investigate complaints filed before it on November 2025 pursuant to Article 287 of the Constitution of the Republic of Ghana.

Upon the grounds contained in the supporting affidavit.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE THAT the grounds for the application are as follows:

- a. Pursuant to Section 12 of Act 456 and in fulfilment of the Applicant's civic duty under Article 41(b) of the 1992 Constitution to uphold and defend the Constitution and to protect and preserve public property and combat misuse and waste of public funds, the Applicant in a letter dated the 20th November, 2025 filed a complaint against public office holders who failed to declare their assets as required by the Public Office Holders(Declaration of Assets and Disqualification) Act,1998(Act 550).
- b. The Respondent has neglected, failed, and/or refused to comply with the request made by the Applicant without assigning any reasons for its neglect, failure, and/or refusal despite section 13 of Act 456.
- c. Pursuant to the neglect, failure and/or refusal of the Respondent to perform the said public function created by the Constitution and statute, the Applicant considers the action of judicial review as the only appropriate remedy without any alternative remedy under the laws of Ghana.
- d. In view of the said blatant neglect by the Respondent, the Applicant is unable to exercise his civic duty(ies) in accordance with Article 41 of the Constitution of the Republic of Ghana.

A DATE TO BE FIXED

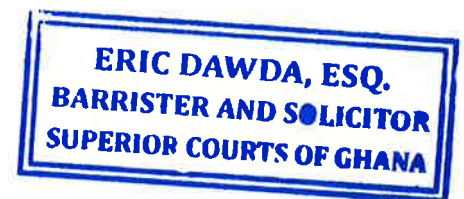
COURT TO BE MOVED ON the Day of February 2026 at 9 o'clock in the forenoon or soon thereafter, as counsel for and on behalf of the Applicant may be heard.

DATED AT ACCRA, THIS 9TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 2026

THE REGISTRAR
HIGH COURT
ACCRA



ERIC DAWDA, ESQ.
LICENCE NO. eGAR02022/26
TELEPHONE 0541695811



AND FOR SERVICE ON THE RESPONDENT, WHOSE ADDRESS FOR SERVICE IS OLD PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ACCRA-GHANA.

**IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF JUDICATURE
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
GENERAL JURISDICTION
ACCRA - AD 2026**

SUIT NO.....

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**COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
AND ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE
OLD PARLIAMENT HOUSE
ACCRA, GHANA**

EX PARTE

**WILBERFORCE ASARE
11 NORTH LEGON
ACCRA**



RESPONDENT

APPLICANT

**AFFIDAVIT OF WILBERFORCE ASARE IN SUPPORT OF APPLICATION TO INVOKE THE
SUPERVISORY JURISDICTION OF THE HIGH COURT**

I, **WILBERFORCE ASARE**, of 11 North Legon, in the Greater Accra Region of the Republic of Ghana, do make oath and say as follows:

1. That I am the applicant and deponent herein.
2. That the contents of this affidavit, unless otherwise stated, are matters which came within my personal knowledge.

3. That at the hearing of this Application, Counsel for the Applicant shall seek leave of this Honourable Court to refer to all the processes filed in this suit as if the same were reproduced in this affidavit in extenso and sworn to on oath.
4. That to the extent that I depose to any matter which states, suggests, implies or hints at matters of law, such matters result from the advice I have received from counsel and verily believe the same to be true.
5. That the Respondent herein is a creature of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana and has a duty to investigate complaints under Article 287 of the Constitution of Ghana and section 12 of the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice Act, 1993 (Act 456).
6. That on the 20th day of November, 2025, the Applicant invoked the investigative jurisdiction of the Respondent on the basis of an asset declaration verification from the Auditor-General, which verification confirmed that some appointees of the current Government at the time had not declared their assets after being appointed into various positions. **Attached and marked as Exhibit 1 is a copy of the Applicant's complaint dated 20th November, 2025.**
7. That upon service of the Applicant's complaint and the Respondent's receipt of the same, the Respondent has failed to exercise its functions in accordance with law.
8. That the Applicant, having not received an acknowledgement of receipt or a response to his complaint, followed up with a letter, which was received by the Respondent on 11th December 2025. **Attached and marked as Exhibit 2 is a copy of the Applicant's follow-up letter received by the Respondent on 11th December, 2025.**
9. That despite receiving the Applicant's request and follow-up letter, the Respondent has failed, neglected, and/or refused to either acknowledge receipt of the Applicant's complaints submitted in November 2025 or respond to them.
10. That I have been advised by counsel and verily believe the same to be true that the Applicant has a civic duty under the Constitution of the Republic of Ghana to combat corruption, which duty can be realised if the Respondent performs its constitutionally guaranteed mandate(s).
11. That I have been advised by counsel and verily believe same to be true that the Respondent, being a constitutional body, is duty-bound to honour the Applicant's request for investigation unless the Respondent can demonstrate that the said request is out of place or manifestly incongruous with its statutory and Constitutional framework.

12. That I have been advised by counsel and verily believe the same to be true that, as it stands, the Respondent has failed to demonstrate that its refusal to perform its hallowed public duty is legally justifiable within its ambit and purview.
13. That I have been advised by counsel and verily believe same to be true that when a person triggers the performance of a public duty, such as the Respondent's duty, and the Respondent fails to carry out that duty which is of a public nature, the requesting party, unless the action or complaint is out of place or frivolous, may apply to this Honourable Court for an order of mandamus to compel the public institution to perform its obligations.
14. That I have been advised by counsel and verily believe the same to be true, that since the Respondent has failed to provide legal justification for the said refusal, the Applicant is entitled to apply to this Honourable Court for an order of mandamus to compel the performance of the said public duty.
15. That I have been advised by counsel and verily believe same to be true that this is a proper instance where this Honourable Court ought to exercise its discretion in favour of the Applicant by granting the instant application as prayed for.

WHEREFORE, I swear to this affidavit in support of an order of mandamus.

SWORN AT ACCRA THIS 9TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 2026



DEPONENT

BEFORE ME



COMMISSIONER OF OATHS

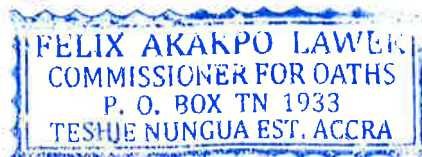


EXHIBIT 1



90

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE
OLD PARLIAMENT HOUSE
HIGH STREET, ACCRA
A.D. - 2025

IN THE MATTER OF ARTICLES 286 AND 287 OF THE CONSTITUTION

AND

IN THE MATTER OF A FORMAL COMPLAINT UNDER SECTION 12 OF THE
COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE ACT,
1993 (ACT 456)

AND

IN THE MATTER OF REGULATION 2(1) OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN
RIGHTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE (INVESTIGATIONS PROCEDURE)
REGULATIONS, 2010 (C.I. 67)

CASE NO.:

WILBERFORCE ASARE
ACCRA

COMPLAINANT

AND

RICHARD KWAME ASANTE
MINERALS INCOME INVESTMENT FUND

1ST RESPONDENT

PROF. JOSEPH OTENG-ADJEI
GHANA NATIONAL PETROLEUM CORPORATION

2ND RESPONDENT

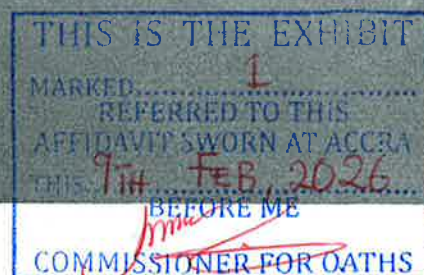
ALHAJI HUUDU YAHAYA IDDRISU
NATIONAL PETROLEUM AUTHORITY

3RD RESPONDENT

FRANKLIN MENSAH
GHANA INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT FUND

4TH RESPONDENT

1



Wilberforce Asare
Digital Address: GM- 048-4397
11 North Legon, Accra
Post Office CT 5053
Cantonment- Accra
Mobile: 233 208 991 455
E-Mail: w.aasare@gmail.com

20th November 2025

The Commissioner
Commission on Human Rights
and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ)
Old Parliament House
Accra, Ghana

Attention: Joseph Akanjolenur Whittal

Dear Commissioner,

**SUBMISSION OF FORMAL COMPLAINT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12
OF ACT 456 AND ARTICLE 287 OF THE CONSTITUTION**

I respectfully submit herewith a formal complaint filed under Article 287 of the **1992 Constitution**, section 12 of the **Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice Act, 1993 (Act 456)**, and Regulation 2 of the **Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (Investigations Procedure) Regulations, 2010 (C.I. 67)**.

The complaint concerns serious constitutional and statutory violations arising from the failure or refusal of certain public office holders, comprising board chairpersons and chief executives of several state-owned enterprises, to comply with their mandatory obligations to declare their assets and liabilities under Article 286 of the **Constitution** and sections 1 and 3 of the **Public Office Holders (Declaration of Assets and Disqualification) Act, 1998 (Act 550)**.

As detailed in the accompanying complaint, these breaches were revealed through a response issued by the Auditor-General to my Right to Information request dated 20

October 2025. Copies of the Auditor-General's correspondence and supporting documentation are also attached for the Commission's ease of reference.

Given the constitutional importance of the asset declaration regime as a safeguard against corruption, abuse of office, and conflict of interest, I respectfully urge the Commission to exercise its mandate under Article 287(1) and (2) to investigate these matters and take appropriate action consistent with law, precedent, and the principles of transparency and accountability that underpin public service in Ghana.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of this complaint. I remain available to provide any additional information or clarification that the Commission may require.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Wilberforce Asare', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Wilberforce Asare
Complainant

Filed on 09/02/2026
at 12:00 pm
Registrar
GENERAL

**COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE
OLD PARLIAMENT HOUSE
HIGH STREET, ACCRA
A.D. - 2025**

IN THE MATTER OF ARTICLES 286 AND 287 OF THE CONSTITUTION

AND

**IN THE MATTER OF A FORMAL COMPLAINT UNDER SECTION 12 OF THE
COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE ACT,
1993 (ACT 456)**

AND

**IN THE MATTER OF REGULATION 2(1) OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN
RIGHTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE (INVESTIGATIONS PROCEDURE)
REGULATIONS, 2010 (C.I. 67)**

CASE NO.:

**WILBERFORCE ASARE
ACCRA**

COMPLAINANT

AND

**RICHARD KWAME ASANTE
MINERALS INCOME INVESTMENT FUND**

1ST RESPONDENT

**PROF. JOSEPH OTENG-ADJEI
GHANA NATIONAL PETROLEUM CORPORATION**

2ND RESPONDENT

**ALHAJI HUUDU YAHAYA IDDRISU
NATIONAL PETROLEUM AUTHORITY**

3RD RESPONDENT

**FRANKLIN MENSAH
GHANA INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT FUND**

4TH RESPONDENT

DR. JOSEPH NYARKOTEI DORH
GHANA EXIM BANK

5TH RESPONDENT

MR. KOJO FYNN
GHANA GOLD BOARD

6TH RESPONDENT

ERNEST THOMPSON
PETROLEUM COMMISSION

7TH RESPONDENT

NANA ANSAH SASRAKU III
SOCIAL SECURITY AND NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST

8TH RESPONDENT

KWAKU OSAFO-BUABENG
GHANA INTEGRATED ALUMINUM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

9TH RESPONDENT

HON. JAMES AGALGA
GHANA AIRPORTS COMPANY LIMITED

10TH RESPONDENT

HON. BERNARD AHIAFOR
STATE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

11TH RESPONDENT

GERALD KOFI TOTOBİ QUAKYI
GHANA GAS COMPANY LIMITED

12TH RESPONDENT

ISAAC ANDREWS TANDOİ
CEO, MINERALS COMMISSION

13TH RESPONDENT

DR. RANSFORD ANERTEY ABBEY
CEO, GHANA COCOA BOARD

14TH RESPONDENT

**COMPLAINT AGAINST PUBLIC OFFICE HOLDERS FOR FAILING TO
DECLARE THEIR ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**

FULL NAME AND CONTACT ADDRESS OF COMPLAINANT

Name: Wilberforce Asare
Digital Address: GM-048-4397, 11 North Legon, Accra
Postal Address: P.O. Box CT 5053, Cantonments – Accra
Mobile: +233 20 899 1455

Email: w.aasare@gmail.com

PERSONS AGAINST WHOM THE COMPLAINT IS MADE

Board Chairs

1. Richard Kwame Asante – MIIF
2. Prof. Joseph Oteng-Adjei – GNPC
3. Alhaji Huudu Yahaya Iddrisu – NPA
4. Franklin Mensah – GIIF
5. Dr. Joseph Nyarkotei Dorh – Ghana EXIM Bank
6. Mr. Kojo Fynn – Ghana Gold Board
7. Ernest Thompson – Petroleum Commission
8. Nana Ansah Sasraku III – SSNIT
9. Kwaku Osafo-Buabeng – GIADEC
10. Hon. James Agalga – GACL
11. Hon. Bernard Ahiafor – SIC
12. Gerald Kofi Totobi Quakyi – Ghana Gas Company Limited



Chief Executives

13. Isaac Andrews Tandoh – CEO, Minerals Commission
14. Dr. Ransford Anertey Abbey – CEO, Ghana Cocoa Board

PARTICULARS OF THE COMPLAINT

A. Introduction and Legal Basis for Complaint

I submit this complaint pursuant to section 12 of the **Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice Act, 1993 (Act 456)**, which provides that:

“A complaint to the Commission shall be made in writing or orally to the national offices of the Commission or to a representative of the Commission in the regional or district branch.”

I also rely on Article 287(1) of the **1992 Constitution**, which mandates that:

“An allegation that a public officer has contravened or has not complied with a provision of this Chapter shall be made to the Commissioner for Human Rights and Administrative Justice... who shall... cause the matter to be investigated.”

The complaint is further structured in line with Regulation 2(1) of the **Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (Investigations Procedure) Regulations, 2010 (C.I. 67)**, which requires particulars including the complainant's identity, the respondents, the facts, the nature of the injustice, and the relief sought.

B. Factual Background

On 20 October 2025, I filed a Right to Information (RTI) request to the Office of the Auditor-General. The purpose of the request was to determine whether Chief Executives and Board Chairpersons of fifteen (15) major public institutions had fulfilled their constitutional duty to declare their assets and liabilities in accordance with:

- Article 286 of the **Constitution**, and
- Sections 1 and 3 of the **Public Office Holders (Declaration of Assets and Disqualification) Act, 1998 (Act 550)**.

The request was received on 21 October 2025.

On 4 November 2025, the Auditor-General, acting through Mr. Frederick Lokko (Assistant Director of Audit / Information Officer), responded fully to the RTI request. The response, which I have attached to this complaint, revealed serious and systemic violations of the Constitution by multiple public office holders.

C. Findings from the Auditor-General's Response

The Auditor-General disclosed that nine (9) board chairpersons had not declared their assets and liabilities at all, as required by law. These include:

- Richard Kwame Asante (MIIF)
- Prof. Joseph Oteng-Adjei (GNPC)
- Alhaji Huudu Yahaya Iddrisu (NPA)
- Franklin Mensah (GIIF)
- Dr. Joseph Nyarkotei Dorh (Exim Bank)
- Mr. Kojo Fynn (Ghana Gold Board)
- Ernest Thompson (Petroleum Commission)
- Nana Ansah Sasraku III (SSNIT)
- Kwaku Osafo-Buabeng (GIADEC)

The Auditor-General confirmed that none of these individuals has filed declarations, contrary to constitutional and statutory requirements.

In addition to these, the Auditor-General further disclosed that some public office holders did declare assets but not in their current capacity. They include:

- Dr. Ransford Anertey Abbey, CEO of Cocobod, who declared his assets on 24 March 2025, as Policy Advisor to the Vice President, not as CEO of Cocobod.
- Isaac Andrew Tandoh, CEO of Minerals Commission, who declared his assets on 2 April 2025 as Deputy CEO, not as substantive CEO of Minerals Commission.
- Hon. Bernard Ahiafor, Board Chair of SIC, who declared his assets on 12 May 2025 as a Member of Parliament and First Deputy Speaker, but not as Board Chair of SIC.
- Hon. James Agalga, Board Chair of GACL, who declared his assets on 10 July 2025 as a Member of Parliament, not as Board Chair of GACL.

In effect, these individuals did not comply with the legal requirement to declare assets upon assumption of their current public offices.

4. BREACH OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS

A. Constitutional Violations

The conduct of the persons named above constitutes a direct breach of Article 286(1) of the **Constitution**, which provides:

“A person who holds a public office... shall submit to the Auditor-General a written declaration of all property or assets owned by, or liabilities owed by him... (a) before taking office; (b) at the end of every four years; and (c) at the end of his term of office.”

B. Statutory Violations

The relevant statutory provisions under **Act 550** reinforce this obligation. Section 1(1) states that:

“A person who holds a public office mentioned in section 3 shall submit to the Auditor-General a written declaration...”

Section 1(4) further provides that:

“The declaration shall be made: (a) before taking office; (b) at the end of every four years; and (c) at the end of the term of office.”

These office holders fall squarely within the categories listed in Article 286(5)(i).

Furthermore, the declarations must be made within three months of the triggering event, that is, within three months of taking office, at the end of every four years, and at the end of the term of office. Failure to file within the stipulated time constitutes a breach of the constitutional and statutory provisions.

C. Constitutional Consequence for Non-Compliance

Article 286(2) provides that:

“Failure to declare or knowingly making a false declaration shall be a contravention of this Constitution...”

Such contraventions must be dealt with under Article 287, which requires CHRAJ to investigate and take appropriate action.

D. Administrative Injustice

It is my humble submission that failing to declare assets undermines transparency, accountability, the fight against corruption, and public confidence in governance. These omissions constitute serious administrative breaches within CHRAJ’s jurisdiction under the **Constitution and Act 456**.

5. RELIEF SOUGHT

I respectfully request that the Commission:

1. Investigate the breaches of Article 286 of the **Constitution and Act 550** by the above-listed public office holders.
2. Make a determination on the extent of non-compliance.
3. Apply sanctions in line with Article 287(2) and in particular, apply the Commission’s own precedent in *Ghana Integrity Initiative v. Adjenim Boateng Adjei & 9 Others* (CHRAJ/297/2019), where the Commission disqualified Prof. Douglas Boateng from appointment as Chair or member of any public Board, Council or Commission for a period not less than 2 years, for failing to declare his assets.

In that case, CHRAJ held at pages 156 and 157 of the Decision as follows:

“Prof. Boateng, PPA Board Chairman, failed to declare his assets and liabilities as required by Act 550. The Commission finds his excuse for not declaring his assets and liabilities not reasonable, and hereby disqualifies him from appointment as Chair or member of any public Board, Council or Commission for a period not less than 2 years from the date of this decision. The Commission is of the considered view that the disqualification should be limited to public boards, councils and commissions, and not to extend to Public Office generally, except however, that he must comply with the mandatory exit requirement under Article 286(1)(c) to declare his assets and liabilities as a condition for consideration for future appointment to public office. He has 3 months from the date of this decision within which to provide evidence before the Commission that he has complied with Article 286(1)(c).”

It is a foundational principle of administrative justice that similarly situated persons must be treated alike, and that public bodies must act with fairness, consistency, and equality before the law. The Constitution guarantees equal protection and equal application of the law, and CHRAJ, as a quasi-judicial body, is enjoined to ensure that its decisions do not create the appearance of unequal treatment, selective enforcement, or arbitrary distinctions among public office holders.

In light of the Commission’s own precedent, particularly the widely publicised determination in *Ghana Integrity Initiative v. Adjenim Boateng Adjei & 9 Others*, it is expected that the Commission will apply the same standard of scrutiny, integrity, and accountability in this matter. Indeed, the principles of fairness, legitimate expectation, and administrative consistency demand no less. Where a precedent has attracted significant public attention and has been relied upon to reinforce constitutional norms, the public is entitled to expect that the Commission will not depart from its own standard without compelling justification.

Furthermore, given the repeated presidential admonitions urging all appointees to comply strictly with their constitutional obligations to declare assets, the Commission’s duty to uphold transparency and integrity in public life is heightened.

On this basis, I respectfully submit that the Commission should impose equally severe sanctions, if not proportionately harsher, in this case to ensure fidelity to constitutional requirements, reinforce public confidence in the accountability architecture, and maintain the principles of equality, fairness, and the non-discriminatory application of the law.

6. DOCUMENTS ATTACHED

1. RTI Request dated 20 October 2025
2. Acknowledgement of Receipt (21 October 2025)
3. Auditor-General’s Response (4 November 2025) with list of institutions and office holders

7. CONCLUSION

This matter concerns serious violations of Ghana's constitutional framework for accountability. Asset declaration is a cornerstone of integrity in public life. The failure of the named public office holders to comply with Article 286 and **Act 550** poses a significant threat to public accountability and must be addressed urgently.

I therefore respectfully pray that CHRAJ exercises its investigative and enforcement powers under Article 287 to uphold the **Constitution** and protect the public interest.

Respectfully submitted.

DATED IN ACCRA THIS 20TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 2025.



.....
WILBERFORCE ASARE
COMPLAINANT

TO:

THE COMMISSIONER
COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE
OLD PARLIAMENT HOUSE
HIGH STREET, ACCRA

October 20, 2025

The Information Officer
Office of the Auditor-General
Ghana Audit Service
Ministries, Accra



Dear Sir,

**REQUEST FOR INFORMATION UNDER THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2019
(ACT 989)**

**Re: Compliance with Article 286 of the Constitution – Declaration of Assets and Liabilities
by Public Office Holders**

I write pursuant to Article 21(1)(f) of the 1992 Constitution and sections 1 and 18 of the Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989) to respectfully request information from your office in accordance with your constitutional mandate under Article 286 (1) of the Constitution and statutory mandate under the Public Office Holders (Declaration of Assets and Disqualification) Act, 1998 (Act 550).

Article 286 of the Constitution and sections 1 and 3 of Act 550 require certain public office holders to submit written declarations of their assets and liabilities to the Auditor-General:

Section 1(1) of Act 550:

A person who holds a public office mentioned in section 3 shall submit to the Auditor-General a written declaration of:

- (a) the properties or assets owned whether directly or indirectly by that person, and
- (b) the liabilities owned whether directly or indirectly by that person.

Section 1(4) of Act 550 further provides that the declaration shall be made:

- (a) before taking office,
- (b) at the end of every four years, and
- (c) at the end of the term of office.

In accordance with section 18 of Act 989, I respectfully request confirmation of whether the Chief Executives and Board Chairpersons of the following public institutions have submitted their asset and liability declarations to the Auditor-General as required under Article 286 of the Constitution and Act 550:

1. Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD)
2. Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC)
3. National Petroleum Authority (NPA)
4. Ghana National Gas Company (Ghana Gas)
5. Bulk Oil Storage and Transportation Company Limited (BOST)

6. Minerals Income Investment Fund (MIIF)
7. Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund (GIIF)
8. Ghana Airports Company Limited (GACL)
9. Ghana Export-Import Bank (EXIM Bank)
10. Ghana Gold Board (GoldBod)
11. Minerals Commission
12. Petroleum Commission
13. State Insurance Company (SIC)
14. Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT)
15. Ghana Integrated Aluminium Development Corporation (GIADEC)

For ease of reference, I have enclosed the list of Chief Executive Officers or Managing Directors and Board Chairpersons. Specifically, for each institution listed above, kindly confirm:

1. Whether the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) / Managing Director (MD) has submitted the required declaration of assets and liabilities. If yes, state the date of submission.
2. Whether the Board Chairperson has submitted all required declarations of assets and liabilities in accordance with Act 550. If yes, state the dates of submission.
3. Whether any of the above-named public office holders are in default of Article 286 and Act 550. If yes, kindly list the names of defaulters and the period of non-compliance.

For the avoidance of doubt, I am not requesting the content of any declaration filed, but only confirmation of compliance, as permitted under the Right to Information Act.

Please note that this request is made under section 18 of Act 989, and I kindly remind your office of the obligation under section 23 to respond within fourteen (14) days of receipt.

Thank you, and I look forward to your acknowledgement of this application.

Yours faithfully,



Wilberforce A. Asare
No. 11 North Legon Road
North Legon, Accra
E: w.aasare@gmail.com
T: 0208991455

Enc.: 1. List of CEOs/MDs/Board Chairpersons of public institutions.
2. Copy of Driver's Licence.

List of CEOs/MDs/Board Chairpersons of Public Institutions

No.	Public Office	CEO/MD	Board Chairperson
1	Ghana Cocoa Board	Dr. Ransford Anertey Abbey	Dr. Samuel Ofosu Ampofo
2	Ghana National Petroleum Corporation	Kwame Ntow Amoah	Prof. Joseph Oteng-Adjei
3	National Petroleum Authority	Godwin Kudzo Tamakloe	Alhaji Huudu Yahaya Iddrisu
4	Ghana Gas Company Ltd	Judith Adjobah Blay	Gerald Kofi Totobi Quakyi
5	Bulk Oil Storage and Transportation Company Limited	Afetsi Awoonor	Prof. Saint Kuttu
6	Minerals Income Investment Fund	Justina Nelson	Richard Kwame Asante
7	Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund	Nana Dwemoh Benneh	Franklin Mensah
8	Ghana Airports Company Limited	Yvonne Nana Afriyie Opere	Hon. James Agalga
9	Ghana Export-Import Bank	Sylvester Adinam Mensah	Dr. Joseph Nyarkotei Dorh
10	Ghana Gold Board	Samuel Gyamfi	Mr. Kojo Fynn
11	Minerals Commission	Isaac Andrews Tandoh	Amb. William Ntow Boahene
12	Petroleum Commission	Victoria Emeafa Hardcastle	Ernest Thompson
13	State Insurance Company	James Agyenim-Boateng	Hon. Bernard Ahiafor
14	Social Security and National Insurance Trust	Kwesi Afreh Biney	Nana Ansah Sasraku III
15	Ghana Integrated Aluminium Development Corporation	Reindorf Twumasi Ankrah	Kwaku Osafo-Buabeng


From Frederick Lokko • frederick.lokko@audit.gov.gh

To Wilberforce Asare • w.aasare@gmail.com

Johnson Akuamoah • johnson.akuamoah@audit.gov.gh

Richard Agbotame • richard.agbotame@audit.gov.gh

Date 4 Nov 2025, 11:47

 Standard encryption (TLS).
See security details

Dear Mr Asare,
With compliments from the Audit Service and the office of the Auditor-General, kindly find attached the Asset declaration status of the selected CEO's/Board Chairpersons as you requested. Please do not hesitate to contact the Service in case you need further clarification.

Best regards
Frederick Lokko
(Assistant Director of
Audit/Information Officer)

ASSET DECLARATION STATUS OF SELECTED CEO's/BOARD CHAIRPERSONS OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

NO.	PUBLIC OFFICE	NAME OF PUBLIC OFFICER	POSITION	DECLARED	DATE	RELEVANT INFO
1.	Ghana Cocoa Board	Dr. Ransford Anertey Abbey	CEO/MD	Yes	24/03/25	Declared as Policy Advisor to the Vice President (Political Affairs)
2.	Ghana Cocoa Board	Dr. Samuel Ofosu Ampofo	Board Chairperson	Yes	24/04/25	
3.	Ghana National Petroleum Corporation	Kwame Ntow Amoah	CEO/MD	Yes	17/03/25	
4.	Ghana National Petroleum Corporation	Prof. Joseph Oteng-Adjei	Board Chairperson	NO		
5.	National Petroleum Authority	Godwin Kudzo Tamakloe	CEO/MD	Yes	28/03/25	
6.	National Petroleum Authority	Alhaji Huudu Yahaya Iddrisu	Board Chairperson	NO		
7.	Ghana Gas Company Ltd.	Judith Adjabah Blay	CEO/MD	Yes	04/04/25	
8.	Ghana Gas Company Ltd.	Gerald Kofi Totobi Quakyi	Board Chairperson			
9.	Bulk Oil Storage and Transportation Company Ltd.	Afetsi Awoonor	CEO/MD	Yes	28/03/25	
10.	Bulk Oil Storage and Transportation Company Ltd.	Prof. Saint Kuttu	Board Chairperson	Yes	07/05/25	
11.	Minerals Income Investment Fund	Justina Nelson	CEO/MD	Yes	24/04/25	
12.	Minerals Income Investment Fund	Richard Kwame Asante	Board Chairperson	NO		
13.	Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund	Nana Dwemoh Benneh	CEO/MD	Yes	07/05/25	
14.	Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund	Franklin Mensah	Board Chairperson	NO		
15.	Ghana Airports Company Ltd.	Yvonne Nana Afriyie Opare	CEO/MD	Yes	07/05/25	

16.	Ghana Airports Company Ltd.	Hon. James Agalga	Board Chairperson	Yes	10/07/25	Declared as MP for Builsa North
17.	Ghana Export-Import Bank	Sylvester Adinam Mensah	CEO/MD	Yes	28/02/25	
18.	Ghana Export-Import Bank	Dr. Joseph Nyarkotei Dorh	Board Chairperson	NO		
19.	Ghana Gold Board	Samuel Gyamfi	CEO/MD	Yes	02/05/25	
20.	Ghana Gold Board	Mr. Kojo Fynn	Board Chairperson	NO		
21.	Minerals Commission	Isaac Andrews Tandoh	CEO/MD	Yes	02/04/25	Declared as Deputy CEO
22.	Minerals Commission	Amb. William Ntow Boahene	Board Chairperson	Yes	19/06/25	
23.	Petroleum Commission	Victoria Emeafa Hardcastle	CEO/MD	Yes	21/03/25	
24.	Petroleum Commission	Ernest Thompson	Board Chairperson	NO		
25.	State Insurance Company	James Agyenim-Boateng	CEO/MD	Yes	07/05/25	
26.	State Insurance Company	Hon. Bernard Ahiafor	Board Chairperson	Yes	12/5/25	As 1 st Deputy Speaker & MP for Akatsi South
27.	Social Security and National Insurance Trust	Kwesi Afreh Biney	CEO/MD	Yes	27/02/25	
28.	Social Security and National Insurance Trust	Nana Ansah Sasraku III	Board Chairperson	NO		
29.	Ghana Integrated Aluminium Development Corporation	Reindorf Twumasi Ankrah	CEO/MD	Yes	27/03/25	
30.	Ghana Integrated Aluminium Development Corporation	Kwaku Osafo-Buabeng	Board Chairperson	NO		



Wilberforce Asare
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Mobile: 233 208 991 455
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20th November 2025

The Commissioner
Commission on Human Rights
and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ)
Old Parliament House
Accra, Ghana

Attention: Joseph Akanjolenur Whittal

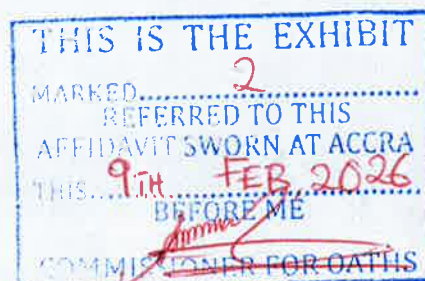
Dear Commissioner,

RE: SUBMISSION OF FORMAL COMPLAINT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12 OF ACT 456 AND ARTICLE 287 OF THE CONSTITUTION

I respectfully write to follow up on the formal complaint I submitted to the Commission on 20 November 2025 pursuant to Article 287 of the Constitution, section 12 of Act 456, and Regulation 2 of C.I. 67. A copy of the original submission is attached for ease of reference.

To date, I have not received any formal acknowledgement of receipt, nor have I been provided with an update or indicative timelines regarding the processing of the complaint.

Given the constitutional importance of the matters raised, particularly the alleged breaches of Article 286 regarding the mandatory declaration of assets and liabilities by certain public office holders, I would be grateful for an update on the status of the complaint and the expected timeframe for its determination.



Although Act 456 and C.J. 67 do not specify an exact period within which a complaint must be determined, a complainant may legitimately expect that such a complaint will be determined within a reasonable period of time.

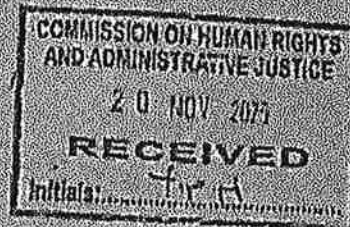
In light of the above, I respectfully request confirmation of receipt of my complaint and guidance on the Commission's anticipated timelines for addressing the matter.

Thank you for your attention. I look forward to your response.

Yours faithfully,



Wilberforce Asare
Complainant



COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE
OLD PARLIAMENT HOUSE
HIGH STREET, ACCRA
A.D. - 2025

IN THE MATTER OF ARTICLES 286 AND 287 OF THE CONSTITUTION

AND

IN THE MATTER OF A FORMAL COMPLAINT UNDER SECTION 12 OF THE
COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE ACT,
1993 (ACT 456)

AND

IN THE MATTER OF REGULATION 2(1) OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN
RIGHTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE (INVESTIGATIONS PROCEDURE)
REGULATIONS, 2010 (C.I. 67)

CASE NO.:

WILBERFORCE ASARE
ACCRA

COMPLAINANT

AND

RICHARD KWAME ASANTE
MINERALS INCOME INVESTMENT FUND

1ST RESPONDENT

PROF. JOSEPH OTENG-ADJEI
GHANA NATIONAL PETROLEUM CORPORATION

2ND RESPONDENT

ALHAJI HUUDU YAHAYA IDDRISU
NATIONAL PETROLEUM AUTHORITY

3RD RESPONDENT

FRANKLIN MENSAH
GHANA INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT FUND

4TH RESPONDENT

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF JUDICATURE
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
HUMAN RIGHTS DIVISION
ACCRA - AD 2026

Filed on 09/02/2026
12:00 am/pm
Registrar
GENERAL JURISDICTION LCC-ACCRA

SUIT NO.....

IN THE MATTER OF AN APPLICATION FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW UNDER

AND

IN THE MATTER OF AN APPLICATION FOR AN ORDER OF MANDAMUS UNDER ORDER 55 OF
THE HIGH COURT (CIVIL PROCEDURE) RULES, 2004 [C.I. 47]

AND

IN THE MATTER OF

THE REPUBLIC

VRS

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
AND ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE
OLD PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ACCRA

EXPARTE

WILBERFORCE ASARE
11 NORTH LEGON
ACCRA

RESPONDENT

APPLICANT

CERTIFICATE OF EXHIBIT
ORDER 20 R 14 (1), (2) AND (3) OF C.I. 47

FELIX AKAKPO LAWER

I,, Commissioner for Oaths, Accra, do
hereby certify that the underlisted exhibits have been exhibited to the affidavit sworn before
me.

- Exhibit 1 - Copy of Complaint to the Respondent dated 20th November, 2025
Exhibit 2 - Copy of Follow-up Letter received by the Respondent on 11 December
2025

FELIX AKAKPO LAWER
COMMISSIONER FOR OATHS
P. O. BOX TN 1933
TESHJE NUNGUA EST. ACCRA

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF JUDICATURE
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
HUMAN RIGHTS DIVISION
ACCRA - AD 2026

SUIT NO.

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OLD PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ACCRA

EXPARTE

WILBERFORCE ASARE
11 NORTH LEGON
ACCRA

RESPONDENT

APPLICANT

STATEMENT OF CASE OF THE APPLICANT

A. BASIS OF APPLICATION

1. My Lord, this application has been brought under order 55 rule 1(a) of the High Court [Civil Procedure] Rules, 2004 (C.I. 47) which states as follow: “An application for an order in the nature of **mandamus**, prohibition, certiorari or quo warranto shall be made by way of an application of judicial review to the High Court”.
2. It is important to state with clarity that the order of mandamus has, for some time, been classified as a mandatory order in England regarding its purpose. In fact, **Halsbury’s laws of England, fourth edition, 2001 Reissue volume 1(1)** states in paragraph 133 as follows “in modern times, the purpose of a mandatory order is to compel the performance of a

public duty whether of an inferior courts or tribunal to exercise its jurisdiction or that, of an administrative body to fulfill the obligation cast upon it."

3. The above provision gives any person with a cause of action in mandamus the right to apply for a grant of an order of mandamus to be issued.
4. The Courts have always granted Mandamus to compel a statutory body to perform its duty. In **REPUBLIC VS. REGIONAL LANDS OFFICER, HO, EXPARTE KLUDZE, [1997-98] 1GLR 1028**, Acquah JA [as he then was] granted an application for Mandamus to compel a Regional Lands Officer to perform his statutory duty to register land granted to the Applicant.
5. In **Republic v the President, National House Chiefs, Kumasi, Exparte Nana Amoa Vii [decd] and two others. Suit no.H1/33/2018**, the court held that "a duty is a public duty when its performance is for the benefit of the public and for private profits and that, when the source of a body's power is a statute or subsidiary legislation, that body is amenable to judicial review." [Emphasis supplied.]

B. CONDITIONS FOR THE GRANT OF AN ORDER OF MANDAMUS

6. In **REPUBLIC (NO.2) V. NATIONAL HOUSE OF CHIEFS; EX-PARTE AKROFA KRUKOKO II; (ENIMIL VI INTERESTED PARTY) (NO.2) [2010] SCGLR 134**, the Supreme Court, relying on the case of **THE REPUBLIC V. CHIEFTAINCY SECRETARIAT, EX-PARTE ADANSI TRADITIONAL COUNCIL [1968] GLR 736** set out the conditions that an applicant for an order of mandamus must satisfy, thus:

*"The law has been fairly well settled that in order to ground a successful application for MANDAMUS, there must be a demand and a refusal. This issue was addressed by Anna J, as he then was in the case of **The Republic vs. Chieftaincy Secretariat Ex-parte Adansi Traditional Council (1968) GLR 736**. The Court stated thus: "... .. an order of mandamus would lie to compel performance of the duty at the instance of a person aggrieved by the refusal to perform that duty unless another remedy was indicated by statute. But before a Court would make such an order of mandamus, the applicant must satisfy four main conditions, namely;*

- a. That there was a duty imposed by statute upon which he relied*
- b. That the duty was public in nature*
- c. That there had been a demand*
- d. A refusal to perform that public duty enjoined by statute."*

7. From the above, it is quite clear that where an applicant shows that a person has a duty imposed by both statute and the Constitution which duty it has failed to perform upon

demand, the Court will exercise its discretion in favour of such applicant by making an order of mandamus directed at the public body to compel the functions complained about.

C. WHETHER THE RESPONDENT HAS A DUTY OF A PUBLIC NATURE IMPOSED BY STATUTE

8. My Lord, it is my humble submission that the Respondent is enjoined by Article 287 of the Constitution and section 12 of Act 456 to investigate the allegations submitted by the Applicant and that the refusal of the request by the Respondent without justification is untenable.
9. It must, however, be noted that the Respondent has a circumscribed mandate provided for under the Constitution, its statute and Regulations.
10. The above is an indication that the Respondent is clothed with a function which is public in nature as well as non-discretionary and legally enforceable, thereby placing the Respondent in a position to conduct an independent investigation arising out of the complaint submitted by the Applicant. Yet, the Respondent has failed without any lawful or justifiable excuse to perform its function, which is rooted in the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana. My Lord, this is a proper case where this Court should exercise its discretion in Applicant's favour.
11. In **de Smith's Judicial Review of Administrative Action, Fourth Edition, J.M. Evans at page 540**, the learned author states that:

"Mandamus lies to secure the performance of a public duty, in the performance of which the applicant has a sufficient legal interest. The Applicant must show that he has demanded performance of the duty and that performance has been refused by the authority, obliged to discharge it. To be enforceable by mandamus, a public duty does not necessarily have to be imposed by statute. It may be sufficient for the duty to have been imposed by character, common law, custom or even contract."

12. My Lord, it has been demonstrated beyond doubt that the Respondent has a public duty imposed by statute and that the Respondent ought to be compelled to perform the said duty, which is established by law.

D. DEMAND TO PERFORM DUTY AND REFUSAL BY RESPONDENT

13. In **REPUBLIC (NO.2) V. NATIONAL HOUSE OF CHIEFS; EX-PARTE AKROFA KRUKOKO II; (ENIMIL VI INTERESTED PARTY) (NO.2) (SUPRA)**, Date-Bah JSC, quoted with approval the learned authors of *Halsbury's Law of England* (4th ed.) para, 156 at page 259 as follows:

“As a general rule the order will not be granted unless the party complained of has known what he was required to do, so that he has the means of considering whether or not he should comply, and it must be shown by evidence that there was a distinct demand of that which the party seeking mandamus desires to enforce.....”

14. In the same case, Dotse JSC(as he then was) quoted with approval of the decision of Apatu-Plange J (as he then was) in the case of **REPUBLIC VS. NANA AKUAMOAH BOATENG II EX-PARTE DANSOA & ANOR. [1981] GLR 333**, where the Court inter alia held as follows:

“... .. Before the Court would issue a mandamus, there must be evidence of a demand to perform the act sought to be enforced and that the demand was met with refusal.”

15. Applicant has attached to this application Exhibit 1, which is a complaint under Section 12 of Act 456 dated 24th November 2025 and addressed to the Respondent for a probe and possible sanctions. My Lord, it is the submission of the Applicant that, unless compelled by an order for Mandamus, the Respondent would not perform its constitutionally guaranteed mandate(s).

E. CONCLUSION

17. My Lord, this application discloses a clear and compelling case for the exercise of this Honourable Court’s supervisory jurisdiction. The Respondent is a constitutional body vested with a specific, mandatory and non-discretionary public duty to investigate allegations properly brought before it pursuant to Article 287 of the Constitution and section 12 of Act 456. That duty exists not for private benefit but for the protection of the public interest, the enforcement of constitutional accountability, and the preservation of the rule of law. The Applicant has demonstrated, with uncontroverted evidence, that a formal and unequivocal demand was made for the Respondent to perform this duty, and that the Respondent has failed and refused to act, without lawful justification or explanation.
18. My Lord, where a constitutional or statutory body charged with enforcing accountability declines to act, the result is not merely administrative inertia but a constitutional failure. If such inaction is allowed to stand, it would undermine public confidence in constitutional institutions and render the safeguards deliberately entrenched in the Constitution illusory rather than effective. The authorities cited before this Court make it abundantly clear that mandamus exists precisely to prevent such outcomes; to ensure

that public bodies do not, by silence or indifference, defeat rights conferred by law or abdicate responsibilities imposed by statute.

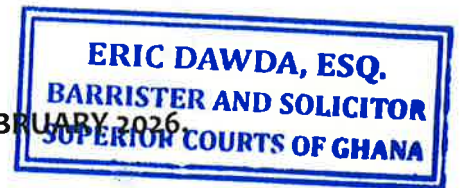
19. In the circumstances, this is a proper and deserving case for the grant of an order of mandamus. The Applicant has satisfied all the settled conditions: the existence of a public duty imposed by law; the public nature of that duty; a clear demand for its performance; and a refusal by the Respondent. Absent the intervention of this Honourable Court, the Respondent's failure will persist, to the detriment of constitutional governance and public accountability. The Applicant therefore respectfully prays this Honourable Court to exercise its discretion in his favour and compel the Respondent to perform the duty imposed upon it by the Constitution and statute, within specified timelines, in vindication of the rule of law and the supremacy of the 1992 Constitution.

Humbly submitted.



ERIC DAWDA, ESQ
LICENCE NO. eGAR02022/26
TELEPHONE 0541695811

DATED, ACCRA THIS 9TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 2026.



THE REGISTRAR
HIGH COURT
ACCRA

AND FOR SERVICE ON THE RESPONDENT.