OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL PROSECUTOR
GHANA

# HALF YEARLY Report 2026



AUGUST

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL PROSECUTOR

# OSP HALF YEARLY REPORT
AUGUST 2026

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The Republic of Ghana
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## MISSION

Investigating and prosecuting specific cases of alleged or suspected corruption and corruption-related offences; recovering the proceeds of corruption and corruption-related offences; and taking steps to prevent corruption.

## VISION

Rendering corruption costly and unattractive in all its forms in the public and private sectors through sustained repression and suppression.

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# 01 STATEMENT BY THE SPECIAL PROSECUTOR

# STATEMENT BY THE SPECIAL PROSECUTOR

It is my honour to present the Ninth Half Yearly Report under my tenure as the Special Prosecutor of the Republic, pursuant to section 3(3) of the Office of the Special Prosecutor Act, 2017 (Act 959). This report highlights the investigations and prosecutions conducted by the Office of the Special Prosecutor (OSP) and developments and activities in respect of the operations of the Office spanning the period 1 January 2026 to 31 August 2026.

The period under review was marked by the most debilitating legal challenges to the functioning of the Office. On 15 April 2026, an Accra High Court exercised powers which are the sole preserve of the Supreme Court by striking down parts of Act 959 as inconsistent with the Constitution. The court decided that the Office lacks independent prosecutorial mandate. It invalidated all prosecutions conducted by the Office and nullified all convictions and assets secured by the Office. It then directed that all OSP cases should be handed over to the Attorney-General.

The court so decided although it had been brought to the notice of the judge that there was a matter pending before the Supreme Court in the case of *Noah Ephraem Tetteh Adamtey v. Attorney-General* which was directly on the point of the constitutional consistency of the prosecutorial mandate of the OSP under Act 959; and for which reason the judge (sitting in a lower court which is bound by the decisions of the Supreme Court) should have stayed his hand and abided the determination of that legal point by the Supreme Court as per the dictates of the Constitution in the determination of questions relating to the

enforcement and interpretation of the Constitution; and matters arising as to whether an enactment was made in excess of the powers conferred on Parliament.

This development brought the investigative and prosecutorial work of the OSP to a standstill and uncertainty nationwide. Other courts, except one, adjourned all proceedings awaiting the Supreme Court decision. Therefore, prosecutions stalled; investigations were gravely hampered; corrupt actors became emboldened in their opprobrious conduct; and public confidence in the fight against corruption wavered. The cost to the nation is immeasurable.

On 29 July 2026, the Supreme Court delivered its decision in the much-awaited case of *Noah Ephraem Tetteh Adamtey v. Attorney-General*, which was to decide the fate of the OSP. Upon the filing of the writ by the plaintiff on 8 December 2025, the OSP sought to join the matter acting upon our gathered intelligence that the Attorney-General had no intention of defending the suit and that he would rather agree with the plaintiff that the impugned provisions of Act 959 should be struck down as unconstitutional. However, we admit that intelligence is not evidence and so the Supreme Court dismissed our application for joinder on 27 January 2026 by holding that the State, represented by the Attorney-General, was the only proper defendant and that the OSP was not a necessary party.

Subsequent events confirmed our intelligence. On 8 April 2026 the Attorney-General obtained an extension of time within which to file his statement of case in which he supported the plaintiff's case albeit on his own separate grounds. Consequently, the suit stood undefended until named civil society organisations applied to and were permitted by the Supreme Court to join the suit and file an amicus brief as *amici curiae* – friends of the court.

In its landmark decision, the Supreme Court, by a well-reasoned and emphatic 7-0 verdict, upheld the constitutionality of the prosecutorial function of the OSP and its legal foundation and set-up under Act 959; Office of the Special Prosecutor Regulations, 2018 (L.I. 2373); and Office of the Special Prosecutor (Operations) Regulations, 2018 (L.I. 2374); and it expressly overturned the decision of every other court to the contrary.

We express our appreciation to all citizens and organisations who continue to defend the work of public anti-corruption agencies. We set out for especial mention the following civil society organisations that defended the cause in the *Noah Adamtey* case in the Supreme Court: Ghana Center for Democratic Development; Transparency International Ghana; Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition; Democracy Hub; Star-Foundation Ghana; NORSAAC; Pen Plus Bytes; Africa Centre for Energy Policy; Odekro PMO Foundation; A Rocha Ghana; Parliamentary Network Africa; Imani Centre for Policy & Education; OneGhana Movement; and Africa Education Watch.

We consider such civic vigilance essential to safeguarding Ghana's anti-corruption architecture, institutional independence, and the rule of law. We also commend the legal team of the *amici curiae*.

The Supreme Court decision should be celebrated. It has set matters clear as to the functions and operations of the OSP and the co-existent relationship between the Attorney-General and the OSP. It has greatly strengthened the fight against corruption.

Upon the foundation of the Supreme Court decision, I declared a rebirth of the OSP on 26 August 2026. We will show no fear or favour. We will remain resolute in the lawful discharge of our mandate. We will rigorously investigate cases. We will vigorously prosecute cases where the evidence indicates wrongdoing. We will actively recover assets. We will take all necessary steps to prevent corruption.

Recognising that the fight against corruption will persistently be heckled by the pushback of corrupt actors, we have championed and we will continue to champion that the powers of anti-corruption agencies should be enlarged and enhanced, especially in respect of two main indices. First, global anti-corruption best practices indicate that broad-based lifestyle audit non-conviction-based asset recovery represents the fairest and optimal method of frontally addressing corruption and unexplained wealth.

> ***...I declared a rebirth of the OSP on 26 August 2026. We will show no fear or favour.***

Therefore, we have championed and we will continue in that quest that institutions like the OSP and the Economic and Organised Crime Office (EOCO) should be invested with express and effective lifestyle audit non-conviction-based asset recovery powers to assure that persons show legitimate sources of income sufficient to justify their ownership of property. Therefore, where a person's resources far outstrip his legitimate income, the unexplained portion should be liable to confiscation. This will also be a critical tool to detect fraud and undeclared income for tax purposes. Added to this, conviction after criminal proceedings should not be a condition-precedent for asset recovery. Civil proceedings should suffice.

Second, we have proposed the institution of a reverse onus clause of a presumption of corruption tied to lifestyle audit. Therefore, where a person is in possession of property disproportionate to his known legitimate sources of income, he should be deemed to have obtained it through corrupt means unless he proves the contrary.

This proposed unexplained wealth mechanism is not a shortcut around justice or a licence for arbitrary confiscation. On the contrary, once the appropriate legal threshold is established before a civil court, unreconcilable assets not traced to legitimate sources of income should be liable to confiscation.

Even though our investigative and prosecutorial work was gravely hampered during the reporting period, we have not been indolent. We have reviewed all cases under investigation and at trial. In some cases, we have uncovered more evidence of wrongdoing. In some cases, we have identified more suspects. We will refile some of the pending major cases based on our discoveries.

The nature of the cases the OSP handles are extraordinarily complex, and it is acknowledged globally that corruption cases are among the most difficult to prove. These cases cannot be judged simply by how swiftly an arrest is announced or a prosecution is commenced and concluded. They require immense time, painstaking mining of credible information, forensic analysis, adequate resources, and cooperation across jurisdictions.

> ***We will refile some of the pending major cases based on our discoveries.***

The effectiveness of specialised anti-corruption institutions depends not only on robust legal mandates, but also on operational certainty, institutional independence, adequate resourcing and meaningful cooperation with other law enforcement agencies. We call on our sister investigative, intelligence and prosecutorial institutions to cooperate, collaborate, share intelligence, and work with each other. It is one Republic of Ghana we all work for, so let us make her great and strong.



# 02 THE OPERATIONS OF THE OFFICE

# 2.0 THE OPERATIONS OF THE OFFICE

**2.1** The Office of the Special Prosecutor is the flagship anti-corruption institution in Ghana. It functions as a specialised autonomous investigative and prosecutorial agency. Its powers and functions are founded on the Office of the Special Prosecutor Act, 2017 (Act 959) and its additional legislative instruments – the Office of the Special Prosecutor Regulations, 2018 (L.I. 2373), governing the management of human capital and discipline and the Office of the Special Prosecutor (Operations) Regulations, 2018 (L.I. 2374), outlining operational rules of engagement.

Further, the mandate of the Office extends to the Criminal Offences Act, 1960 (Act 29); the Criminal and Other Offences (Procedure) Act, 1960 (Act 30); the Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663); and any other law enforcement enactments in the context of corruption and corruption-related offences.

**2.2** The mandate of the Office is primarily four-fold – investigating suspected or alleged corruption and corruption-related cases[1]; prosecuting suspected offenders; recovering and managing assets; and taking steps to prevent corruption.

**2.3** The Office exercises full police and law enforcement and security powers in the performance of its functions.

**2.4** The Office is independent and unique in its mandate. Its independence, by law, is assured in the proper sense, as the Special Prosecutor retains full authority and control over the initiation, investigation, prosecution and conduct of cases.

[1] See www.osp.gov.gh for an expansive list of corruption and corruption-related offences.

**2.5** The mandate of the Office encompasses the authority to investigate and prosecute public officials, private individuals, as well as politically exposed persons – that is, individuals entrusted with significant public roles in Ghana or abroad, including senior officials from political parties, government, judiciary, and the military. This category also includes individuals who have served as executives in foreign countries, senior political party officials abroad, or immediate family members and close associates of such persons.

**2.6** The Office is the first of its kind in the history of the country and it is not comparable to any State agency or institution that existed or now exists in the Republic.



# 03 DEVELOPMENTS

# 3.0 DEVELOPMENTS

## Legal Challenges to the Operations of the Office



**GJ/0369/2026**

**The Republic (on the application of Peter Archibold Hyde) v. The Office of the Special Prosecutor**

**3.1** On 30 January 2026, Peter Archibold Hyde (a former Customs officer who was being tried with others in the Criminal Division of the High Court by the OSP in CR/0513/2025 The Republic v. Issah Seidu & 3 Others) commenced civil proceedings in the General Jurisdiction Division of the High Court seeking quo warranto orders challenging the OSP's authority to institute criminal proceedings in the name of the Republic without a fiat from the Attorney-General.

i. When the matter came up for hearing on 9 March 2026, the learned judge, noting the pendency before the Supreme Court of JI/3/2026 *Noah Ephraem Tetteh Adamtey v. The Attorney-General*, which the OSP had brought to his notice, stayed proceedings and adjourned the matter *sine die* pending the determination of the matter by the Supreme Court.

ii. In a curious turn of events, a hearing notice was served on the OSP on 14 April 2026 directing the parties to appear before the court the next day 15 April 2026 at 8:00 a.m. for hearing.

iii. When the matter came up for hearing on 15 April 2026, counsel for Hyde submitted his frustration that the matter was adjourned *sine die* on 9 March 2026 to await the Supreme Court's decision, yet nothing had occurred as of 15 April 2026 and that the OSP's alleged

unlawful exercise of prosecutorial authority was an ongoing breach. Notwithstanding the objections raised by the Office on the impropriety of the High Court upstaging the Supreme Court and usurping its exclusive jurisdiction on the legal question, the judge decided to proceed with delivering his ruling although the Supreme Court case was still pending, and without the benefit of the decision of the Supreme Court on the matter.

iv. The judge held that the OSP was not expressly authorised by the Attorney-General under article 88 of the Constitution and the Office of the Special Prosecutor Act, 2017 (Act 959) to exercise prosecutorial powers. He opined that the OSP requires an executive instrument issued by the Attorney-General to carry out prosecutions in line with the practice with respect to other state institutions authorised by the Attorney-General to conduct criminal prosecutions. He then proceeded to declare all convictions so secured by the OSP as null and void and ordered a retrial of all accused persons in such cases.

He further directed the Attorney-General to take over all pending criminal cases of the OSP until the OSP applies to the Attorney-General and is granted express authorisation by way of an executive instrument to initiate and conduct prosecution.

**3.2** This development brought the investigative and prosecutorial work of the OSP to a standstill and uncertainty nationwide. Other courts, except one, adjourned all proceedings awaiting the Supreme Court decision. Therefore, prosecutions stalled and investigations were gravely hampered.



**JI/3/2026**

**Noah Ephraem Tetteh Adamtey v. The Attorney-General**

**3.3** On 8 December 2025, the plaintiff invoked the Supreme Court's original jurisdiction under articles 2(1) and 130(1) of the Constitution, seeking the following reliefs:

(a) A *declaration that, on a true and proper interpretation of Articles 1(2), 88, 93(2) and 296 of the 1992 Constitution, prosecutorial authority in Ghana is vested exclusively in the Attorney-General and cannot be exercised independently for, or in parallel with, the Attorney-General.*

*(b) A declaration that the Office of the Special Prosecutor Act, 2017 (Act 959), to the extent that it purports to confer original, autonomous or insulated prosecutorial authority on the Office of the Special Prosecutor, is inconsistent with and in contravention of Articles 1(2), 88(3)-(4), 93(2) and 296 of the Constitution and is therefore null, void and of no effect.*

*(c) A declaration that sections 3(3) and 4 of Act 959, in purporting to make the Office of the Special Prosecutor independent of the Attorney-General in the initiation, conduct, and termination of prosecutions, violate the Constitution.*

*(d) A declaration that Parliament lacks the authority to enact legislation creating a prosecutorial body with powers equivalent to, or independent of, the Attorney-General, absent a constitutional amendment in accordance with Articles 289-290.*

*(e) A declaration that Parliament acted ultra vires its legislative authority under Article 93(2) in purporting through Act 959, to com-*

*pel a permanent delegation of the Attorney-General's prosecutorial powers to the Office of the Special Prosecutor.*

*(f) A declaration that any statutory delegation of prosecutorial authority made pursuant to Act 959 does not bind subsequent Attorneys-General and lapses upon the assumption of office by a new Attorney-General unless re-authorised by that Attorney-General.*
*(g) An order striking down or severing the provisions of Act 959 that confer autonomous prosecutorial authority on the Office of the Special Prosecutor or insulate it from the Attorney-General's constitutional control.*

*(h) Any further orders or directions that Court considers just equitable, and necessary to preserve the integrity of the Constitution and the prosecutorial architecture established under Article 88.*

**3.4** On 15 December 2025, the OSP applied to be joined as a defendant on the ground that the writ impugned its statutory foundation and that it was a necessary party. On 27 January 2026, the court dismissed the application by holding that the State, represented by the Attorney-General, was the only proper defendant under article 88(5) of the Constitution, and that the OSP was not a necessary party.

**3.5** On 8 April 2026, the Attorney-General obtained an extension of time to file his statement of case. He did not oppose the writ. He supported the plaintiff on his own separate grounds. He argued that Parliament, through Act 959, acted ultra vires the Constitution in three respects. First, it compelled him to authorise the OSP to prosecute. Second, it varied his prosecutorial powers so as to divest him of control and oversight in respect of prosecutions mounted by the OSP. Third, it donated his prosecutorial power to the OSP, a juridical person, when the Constitution contemplates the authorisation only of natural persons.

**3.6** As noted by the Supreme Court, the consequence was that the writ, as filed, stood undefended. Both the plaintiff and the defendant sought the invalidation of provisions of an Act sponsored, drafted and laid before Parliament by a previous Attorney-General.

**3.7** On 5 May 2026, fourteen civil society organisations jointly applied for leave to file an amicus brief. They are Ghana Center for Democratic Development; Transparency International Ghana; Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition; Democracy Hub; Star-Foundation Ghana; NORSAAC; Pen Plus Bytes; Africa Centre for Energy Policy; Odekro PMO Foundation; A Rocha Ghana; Parliamentary Network Africa; Imani Centre for Policy & Education; OneGhana Movement; and Africa Education Watch. The Court granted them leave on 19 May 2026 to file the brief.

**3.8** As the Supreme Court noted, the presence of the amici supplied the adversarial dimension which the alignment of the plaintiff and the Attorney-General had removed. The amici extensively opposed the writ and the Attorney-General's arguments.

**3.9** The issues identified by the Court for determination were:

I. Whether prosecutorial authority under the Constitution is exclusive to and personal to the Attorney-General.

ii. Whether article 88(4) of the Constitution permits the exercise of the prosecutorial function by a body corporate.

iii. Whether article 88(4) of the Constitution mandates a particular mode, instrument, or form by which the Attorney-General must authorise another person to prosecute.

iv. Whether the Attorney-General has in fact authorised the OSP to prosecute, and whether that authorisation is in accordance with any law.

v. Whether the Attorney-General's discretion to authorise prosecutions is subject to article 296 of the Constitution.

vi. Whether sections 3 and 4 of Act 959 compel the Attorney-General to authorise the OSP to prosecute, vary his powers, or otherwise exceed the legislative competence of Parliament.

vii. Whether the Attorney-General retains control over prosecutions conducted by the OSP.

viii. Whether authorisation to prosecute, once given, lapses when the Attorney-General who gave it leaves office.

ix. The validity of prosecutions conducted by the OSP since its inception.

**3.10** On 29 July 2026, the Supreme Court, by a 7-0 unanimous decision, dismissed the writ and the Attorney-General's arguments by holding as follows:

i. The responsibility for the initiation and conduct of all prosecutions of criminal offences lies exclusively with the Attorney-General under article 88(3) of the Constiution, and that the function of initiating and conducting a prosecution may under article 88(4) be exercised by any other person he authorises in accordance with any law. No person may exercise the prosecutorial function of the Republic independent of the Attorney-General or in parallel with him. Any person other than the Attorney-General who prosecutes in the name of the Republic does so only as a person authorised by him in accordance with any law, under his continuing responsibility, and subject to his power to terminate the prosecution.

ii. On the question of whether article 88(4) of the Constitution permits the exercise of the prosecutorial function by a body corporate, "person" bears its ordinary meaning under article 88(4) and it includes a body corporate. The OSP is a body corporate under section 1 of Act 959, and it is capable of receiving authorisation.

iii. Article 88(4) of the Constitution prescribes no particular mode of authorisation. Any law within article 11(1) will serve that purpose.

iv. The OSP has been authorised, in accordance with laws within the meaning of article 11(1) of the Constitution, to initiate and conduct prosecutions of corruption and corruption-related offences at the suit of the Republic. The authorisation does not rest on any single instrument. It is cumulative and it is complete. It rests on Act 959; the two legislative instruments which the former Attorney-General made under Act 959 (L.I. 2373 and L.I. 2374); and on the continuing engagement which the Act requires of the Attorney-General.

v. Where Parliament has provided an authorising framework of its own, as it has for the OSP, that framework operates in its own field. The Attorney-General remains free to issue an executive instrument, a fiat or a directive to supplement or particularise the authorisation now in force, and free to amend or revoke that authorisation by a further legislative instrument. What he may not do is displace a legislative instrument by an executive instrument.

vi. A decision of the Attorney-General to grant, to withhold, to vary or to revoke the authorisation of the OSP is the exercise of discretionary power vested by the Constitution. It must satisfy the standards of fairness, candour, impartiality and freedom from arbitrariness and caprice imposed by clauses (a) and (b) of article 296 of the Constitution. Clause (c) of article 296, which requires that regulations be published by constitutional instrument to govern the exercise of discretionary power where it is vested in a person or authority which is not a judge or judicial officer, does not apply to the discretion to authorise another person to prosecute under article 88(4). The decision to authorise is executive. It entrusts prosecutorial work. It is not a determination of a case between parties.

vii. Nothing in sections 3 and 4 of Act 959 removes the Attorney-General's constitutional responsibility, alters the mode of authorisation, compels him to authorise the OSP, or varies the powers which article 88 of the Constitution confers on him. Therefore, nothing in them exceeds the legislative competence of Parliament. There is no inconsistency between sections 3 and 4 of Act 959 and the Constitution.

viii. In respect of prosecutions, the OSP is not independent of the Attorney-General, not autonomous of him, not insulated from him and not outside his supervision, and does not exercise prosecutorial authority in parallel with him.

ix. The Attorney-General retains the power to enter a nolle prosequi in any prosecution brought by the OSP and thereby to terminate it. Though the Attorney-General's control is real, it is not unaccountable. His exercise of the power of nolle prosequi in respect of prosecutions brought by the OSP is governed by article 296(a) and (b) of the Constitution. He must act fairly and candidly. He must not act arbitrarily, capriciously or from bias, and he must act in accordance with due process of law. He accordingly retains his constitutional responsibility, and he answers for it in the manner in which he discharges it. The OSP, for its part, holds an authorisation that stands until it is lawfully revoked, and that may not be withdrawn without reason given. That is balance struck by article 88 of the Constitution and kept by Act 959.

x. An Attorney-General who terminates a prosecution brought by the OSP answers for that termination not only to the Supreme Court, and not only to the standards which article 296(a) and (b) impose, but also to Parliament and, ultimately to the people. The power of nolle prosequi is a solemn one. It is committed to the Attorney-General not for his own convenience, nor for the convenience of any Government, but for the ordered administration of the Criminal law of the Republic. It should not be exercised lightly in a prosecution for corruption, and where it is exercised the reasons should withstand the scrutiny both of the courts and of the public.

xi. Section 80(2) of Act 959 amends sections 54 and 55 of the Criminal and other Offences (Procedure) Act, 1960 (Act 30) in respect of the exercise of the power of the entry of nolle prosequi to include the Special Prosecutor, with the difference that the Special Prosecutor is required to state reasons for entering a nolle prosequi. The amendment is additive. It is not substitutive. The Attorney-General remains where the Constitution placed him. The Special Prosecutor is placed alongside him and is burdened by a duty to give reasons where the Attorney-General does not have to give reasons. Section 55 of Act 30, as amended, permits either officer to

vest the section 54 power, by order in writing, in a person appointed to sign indictments or to represent the State at trials on indictment, and to revoke that order in writing.

xii. The Office of the Attorney-General is a public office. Its holder for the time being exercises the powers of the office, and those powers are of the office and not of the individual. Article 88 of the Constitution designates the holder of a constitutional office, not the person for the time being in it. An authorisation granted by the Attorney-General is granted by the office and it endures until amended or revoked in the manner in which it was granted. Nothing in the constitutional text supports a doctrine by which an authorisation lapses automatically. The rule of perpetual succession applies to executive power as it applies to every institutional public power. If it were otherwise, no regulation made by a Minister would survive her tenure, no order of a judge would survive his retirement, and no appointment made by a President would survive his term.

xiii. Appointment fills an office; it does not supply the source of the function. The same holds for the appointment of the Special Prosecutor. The President appoints the Special Prosecutor to the office, while the Attorney-General authorises the exercise of the prosecutorial function. The two are distinct acts under distinct provisions, and neither is the source of the other.

xiv. The successor Attorney-General is not without means of intervention. He may amend the authorisation by further legislative instrument under article 297(d) of the Constitution. He may narrow its scope. He may revoke it and re-issue it in different terms. Any such step must satisfy article 296(a) and (b) and must proceed in the manner prescribed by article 297(d), by an instrument of the same kind as that by which the authorisation was made. Until so amended or revoked, the authorisation stands.

xv. The conclusions follow that sections 3 and 4 of Act 959 are consistent with the Constitution and are not void.

xvi. The OSP holds an authorisation under article 88(4) of the Constitution. The authorisation has been complete in every element since 22 December 2018, when L.I. 2373 and L.I. 2374 entered into force. Nothing turns on the period between the coming into force of Act 959 on 3 January 2018 and 22 December 2018 when L.I. 2373 and L.I. 2374 entered into force. The Act was in force throughout the period, and it directed that the OSP prosecute on the authority of the Attorney-General. The instruments perfected an authorisation contemplated by the statute under which they were made and operated upon the office as that statute constituted it. Anything lawfully begun by the OSP before those instruments came into force was therefore begun under an authority the Act had already conferred and the instruments afterwards completed, and it is not to be impeached on that ground.

xvii. Every prosecution instituted by the OSP, and every conviction, confiscation order, freezing order, seizure, plea entered under section 71 of Act 959, and other order or proceeding conducted by or before the OSP from its inception, is valid.

xviii. Any ruling or order of a court below which is inconsistent with the interpretation given in the judgment is nullified to the extent of the inconsistency.

xix. Nothing in the judgment impugns the authority of any prosecutor authorised by the Attorney-General under section 56 of Act 30 or under any other law.

**3.11** The Supreme Court decision in the Noah Adamtey case set matters clear as to the functions and operations of the OSP and the co-existent relationship between the Attorney-General and the OSP

in respect of the OSP's prosecutorial function. The decision overturned all other decisions which impugned the prosecutorial function of the Office, including the decision of the High Court in the Peter Archibald Hyde case and thereby restored and preserved the prosecutorial function of the OSP. The Supreme Court decision also restored and preserved the validity of every prosecution instituted by the OSP; every conviction; confiscation order; freezing order; seizure; plea entered under section 71 of Act 959; and other order or proceeding conducted by or before the OSP from its inception.



**Kenneth Nana Yaw Ofori-Atta**

**Ernest Darko Akore**

**3.12** During the reporting period, the Office continued to pursue the extradition process for the return of Mr. Ofori-Atta and Mr. Akore to Ghana to stand trial in the ongoing criminal proceedings in CR/0106/2026 The Republic v Kenneth Ofori-Atta & Seven Others before the High Court (Criminal Division), Accra. The extradition request, initiated by the Office through the Attorney-General as the central authority under the mutual legal assistance framework, continued through the relevant processes.

**3.13** In February 2026, the Commission for the Control of INTERPOL's Files (CCF) communicated its decision regarding the Red Notice issued in June 2025 in respect of Mr. Ofori-Atta. The CCF determined that the notice did not comply with INTERPOL's rules relating to political neutrality and the processing of notices and directed its deletion from INTERPOL's systems.

**3.14** The CCF's decision referred to contextual factors surrounding the request, including public statements and controversy associated with the matter, and concluded that the notice appeared to be of a predominantly political character within the meaning of INTERPOL's rules.

**3.15** The Office acknowledged the decision. However, the Office disagrees with it; and it has maintained that its investigations, prosecutions, and recovery actions are undertaken pursuant to its lawful statutory mandate under Ghanaian law and are based on evidence and due process and not political commentary, public discourse and controversy, or political characterisation.

**3.16** The Office continued to work with United States authorities and designated officers of the Office of the Attorney-General in Ghana to have requisite court processes served on Mr. Ofori-Atta and Mr. Akore in accordance with United Sates procedure on service of court processes on persons under extradition request.



# 04 CASES

# 4.0 CASES

**4.1** The investigation mandate of the Office is dual. First, the Office investigates to prevent corruption. Second, the Office investigates to prosecute suspected offenders. Therefore, the cases which fall under the first investigation mandate will not necessarily end in prosecution. The investigations in respect of those cases are designed to plug loopholes that beget and generate corruption and corruption-related activities. The object is to render engagement in corrupt activities exacting and inordinate. On the other score, the second investigation mandate is aimed primarily at the criminal prosecution of suspected offenders.

**4.2** The initiating and conclusion of cases in respect of the second investigation mandate proceed through well-structured phases. The Office first engages in intelligence gathering or "pre-investigation" to determine whether it should open investigation into a matter that may lead to the criminal prosecution of suspected offenders. Subsequently, the Special Prosecutor directs the opening of a preliminary enquiry or investigation where he determines that the matter is within the mandate of the Office. Where sufficient information is gathered, the Special Prosecutor directs the initiation of a full investigation. If the Office is unable to gather sufficient information at the preliminary enquiry stage after a reasonable period, the investigation is terminated. The Special Prosecutor will only direct the institution of criminal proceedings where it is determined that the Office has the requisite probative evidence to meet the standard of proof required in criminal prosecutions – that is, proof beyond reasonable doubt.

**4.3** On the other hand, the Special Prosecutor directs the institution of corruption-prevention measures where the matter under investigation either ends in criminal proceedings or does not necessarily lead to prosecution.

**4.4** The Office takes special care to safeguard and protect the privacy and reputations of persons it investigates. To this end, the Office seeks to avoid unnecessary stigmatisation by conducting its operations with as little intrusion into the privacy of individuals and the business operations of companies as the circumstances permit.

**4.5** Thus, the Office only publishes the initiation or commencement of investigation where the Special Prosecutor deems the investigation in question to be at a threshold which dictates communication to the public.

**4.6** The following are the highlighted cases handled by the Office during the period under reference:

## A. CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS



### CR/0106/2026

**The Republic v. Kenneth Ofori-Atta & 7 Others**

On 18 November 2025, the OSP charged eight persons, including a corporate entity, with seventy-eight charges of corruption and corruption-related offences. The accused are Kenneth Nana Yaw Ofori-Atta, a former Minister of Finance; Ernest Darko Akore, *Chef de Cabinet* to Ofori-Atta; Emmanuel Kofi Nti, former Commissioner-General of Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA), Ammishaddai Owusu-Amoah, former Commissioner-General of GRA; Isaac Crentsil, former Commissioner of the Customs Division of GRA, Col. (rtd) Kwadwo Damoah, Member of Parliament for Jaman South and former Commissioner of the Customs Division of GRA; Evans Adusei, beneficial owner and Chief Executive of Strategic Mobilization Ghana Limited (SML); and SML.

The Republic seeks to prove that the accused persons conspired to set up and did perform acts in furtherance of the conspiracy to set up a criminal enterprise of directly and indirectly influencing the procurement process to obtain unfair advantage for a private company in the award of procurement contracts for transaction audit services, external price verification services, measurement audit of downstream petroleum products, upstream petroleum audit services, and minerals audit services purportedly by the Government of Ghana, acting through the Ministry of Finance and GRA; and that the criminal enterprise was characterised by no genuine need for contracting the pri-

vate company for the obligations it purported to perform, and the contracts were secured for the private company through self-serving patronage, sponsorship, and promotion by the accused persons based on false and unverified claims.

The Republic seeks to establish that the contracts were attended by the commission of egregious prohibited acts as mandatory statutory prior approvals by Parliament, and the Board of Public Procurement Authority were wantonly disregarded by the public official accused persons who collectively acted with increased emboldened impunity as they freely abused their public offices by using the offices for private benefit and profit.

Further, the public official accused persons ensured that there was no established financial management system of monitoring and verification to assure that the Republic was obtaining the value for the money it was paying to the private company; and the channels of payments of public funds to the private company were set on automatic mode by the public official accused persons detached from actual performance and based on false and unverified claims in willful oppressive injury to the public.

The Republic contends that the actions of the accused persons created the opportunity for the private company to largely pretend to perform the services under the various contracts – leading to immense financial loss to the Republic of about One Billion Four Hundred and Thirty-Six Million Two Hundred and Forty-Nine Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Eight Cedis Fifty-Three Pesewas (GH₵1,436,249,828.53).

The Republic further seeks to establish that the accused persons based their actions on their false claims that the private company possessed technical expertise and capability in revenue assurance, and that the technical expertise and capability of the private company had greatly increased revenue for the Republic; and further that the

private company exclusively possessed the only patented and proven technology systems in the world for value chain transaction audits, external price verification, and measurement audit services in the downstream petroleum, upstream petroleum, and minerals sectors.

The first two accused persons, Ofori-Atta and Akore, are fugitives from justice and currently in the United States of America. On 19 November 2025, the OSP filed a request with the Attorney-General for extradition processes to be instituted for the apprehension of Ofori-Atta and Akore in any jurisdiction in which they may be located or found and extradited to Ghana for them to stand trial.

The case opened on 11 December 2025 at the High Court (Criminal Court 5), Accra. The Court took the pleas of Nti, Owusu-Amoah, Crentsil, Adusei, and SML and admitted the natural persons to GH¢50 million bail each, with two sureties to be justified. The Court also ordered that they deposit all passports and travel documents to the Registry of the Court and report to the OSP once every week. Damoah's plea was taken on 17 December 2025, and he was also granted similar bail conditions as those whose pleas were taken on 11 December 2025.

The Court further ordered for Summons to be Issued to be served on Ofori-Atta and Akore to appear on 26 February 2026 to answer to the criminal charges levelled against them.The Office continued to work with United States authorities and designated officers of the Office of the Attorney-General in Ghana to have requisite court processes served on Mr. Ofori-Atta and Mr. Akore in accordance with United Sates procedure on service of court processes on persons under extradition request.

Case Management Conference was to commence on 29 January 2026. However, proceedings were impeded by the reckoning that the court processes were yet to be served by relevant United States authorities on Mr. Ofori-Atta and Mr. Akore.

On 29 April 2026, the case was adjourned in light of the developments following the 15 April 2026 ruling of the High Court (General Jurisdiction) in GJ/0369/2026 *The Republic (on the application of Peter Archibold Hyde) v. The Office of the Special Prosecutor,* which brought the investigative and prosecutorial work of the OSP to a standstill and uncertainty nationwide; and the pending case before the Supreme Court of JI/3/2026 *Noah Ephraem Tetteh Adamtey v. The Attorney-General*, which challenged the prosecutorial authority of the OSP.

The case was recalled from 30 July 2026 after the favourable decision by the Supreme Court in the *Noah Adamtey* case.



**CR/0603/2025**

**The Republic v. Mustapha Abdul-Hamid & 9 Others (substituted with CR/0374/2026: The Republic v. Mustapha Abdul-Hamid & 7 Ors)**

On 23 July 2025, the Office initiated criminal proceedings in the High Court, Accra against Mustapha Abdul-Hamid (a former Chief Executive of National Petroleum Authority) and nine others including three corporate entities.

The accused persons were initially charged with twenty-five counts of conspiracy to commit extortion by a public officer; extortion by a public officer; using public office for profit; conspiracy to commit money laundering, and money laundering.

On 20 October 2025, the OSP amended the charges from twenty-five to fifty-four counts following the discovery of new evidence. The Republic seeks to prove large-scale extortion, abuse of public office, and money laundering totaling GH₵ 291,574,087.19 and USD 332,407.47.

On 6 November 2025, the OSP confirmed seizure and freezing of assets exceeding Gh₵100 million and US$100,000 including real estate holdings, fuel stations, and logistics vehicles.

The plea of the accused persons was taken on 9 December 2025, and the Court adopted earlier bail terms imposed on the accused.

The court directed the prosecution to file all mandatory disclosures by 12 January 2026 and adjourned the case to 19 January 2026 for Case Management Conference.

Proceedings continued on 19 January 2026 with the consideration by the Court of applications relating to the supervision of the accused persons pending trial. Following an application by the Republic, the Court varied the bail conditions and imposed additional reporting requirements. The Court further ordered that a stop list be placed at all entry points to prevent the accused persons from leaving the jurisdiction without prior authorisation.

On 10 March 2026, the Office informed the Court that the fourth accused person, Albert Ankrah, had approached the Office expressing willingness to cooperate with the prosecution and to assist the Republic as a witness. The Office indicated that the request was being considered in accordance with the applicable legal framework.

Following discussions with the Office, Albert Ankrah and Isaac Mensah, directors associated with Kel Logistics Limited and Kings Energy Limited respectively, entered into cooperation arrangements with the Republic. Consequently, the OSP withdrew charges against the two accused persons, and they are to assist the prosecution as witnesses in the case.

Following the withdrawal of charges against the named two accused persons, the Office filed an amended charge sheet reflecting the revised parties before the Court. The remaining accused persons subsequently pleaded not guilty to the amended charges, and proceedings continued against them, including the preservation and recovery of suspected proceeds of crime connected to the matter.

On 15 April 2026, the High Court considered an application by the defence seeking to discharge the accused persons based on arguments challenging the prosecutorial authority of the Office. The Court declined the application and allowed the proceedings to continue, while noting the existence of related legal proceedings concerning the prosecutorial authority of the Office.

The matter was adjourned to 26 May 2026 pending further proceedings, including developments arising from the legal challenge concerning the prosecutorial authority of the Office.

On 26 May 2026, Counsel for the Republic informed the Court of developments concerning ongoing legal proceedings affecting the exercise of the Office's independent prosecutorial mandate. Counsel for the Republic further informed the Court that the Supreme Court had heard the constitutional matter concerning the independent prosecutorial authority of the Office in the Noah Adamtey case and had fixed judgment for 29 July 2026.

Counsel for the accused persons subsequently invited the Court to exercise its discretion and adjourn the proceedings to the next legal year pending determination of the above-mentioned matters, particularly the decision of the Supreme Court in the Noah Adamtey case. The Court adjourned the matter to 30 July 2026 pending the determination of the related proceedings concerning the prosecutorial authority of the Office.

The Office continues vigorously to pursue the prosecution of the accused persons, together with related asset preservation and recovery proceedings.

**CR/0513/2025**

**The Republic v. Issah Seidu & 3 Others**

On 27 June 2025, the Office arraigned three public officials and one retired public official – Issah Seidu, James Keck Osei, John Abban, and Peter Archibold Hyde – before the High Court, Accra on charges for corruption by and of a public officer and using public office for profit concerning an attempt to unlawfully appropriate ten containers of imported rice at the Tema Port.

On 21 October 2025, the prosecution informed the Court that witness statements and disclosures have been duly filed and served on the accused persons. Defence Counsel requested, and the Court granted the request, for additional time to review the documents. The Court further indicated that trial would commence in 2026 as the presiding judge was proceeding on leave.

On 9 February 2026, the matter was called for case management conference. In the interim, on 30 January 2026, the fourth accused person, Peter Archibold Hyde (a former Customs officer) commenced civil proceedings in the General Jurisdiction Division of the High Court seeking quo warranto orders challenging the OSP's authority to institute criminal proceedings in the name of the Republic without a fiat from the Attorney-General in the case of GJ/0369/2026 The Republic (on the application of Peter Archibold Hyde) v. The Office of the Special Prosecutor.

On 15 April 2026, the General Jurisdiction judge held that the OSP was not expressly authorised by the Attorney-General under article 88 of the Constitution and the Office of the Special Prosecutor Act, 2017 (Act 959) to exercise prosecutorial powers. He opined that the OSP requires an executive instrument issued by the Attorney-General to carry out prosecutions in line with the practice with respect

to other state institutions authorised by the Attorney-General to conduct criminal prosecutions. He then proceeded to declare all convictions so secured by the OSP as null and void and ordered a retrial of all accused persons in such cases. He further directed the Attorney-General to take over all pending criminal cases of the OSP until the OSP applies to the Attorney-General and is granted express authorisation by way of an executive instrument to initiate and conduct prosecution.

This development was brought to the notice of the Criminal Jurisdiction judge on 15 April 2026. The court indicated that in the circumstances, it would await the decision of the Supreme Court on the matter in JI/3/2026 Noah Ephraem Tetteh Adamtey v. The Attorney-General.

The case was called on 15 May 2026. Counsel for the Republic informed the court that the Supreme Court was yet to determine the Noah Adamtey case. Counsel for the second accused person James Keck Osei informed the court that Mr. Osei had passed away. Counsel for the first and third accused persons urged the court to discharge them. The court declined and adjourned proceedings to 16 July 2026 pending the outcome of the Supreme Court case.

The case is taking its normal course after the favourable outcome in the Supreme Court case of Noah Adamtey.

**CR/0407/2025**

**The Republic v. Charles Cromwell Nanabanyin Onuawonto Bissue & Another (substituted with CR/0559/2025 The Republic v. Charles Cromwell Nanabanyin Onuawonto Bissue & 2 Others)**

On 28 April 2025, the Office charged Charles Bissue (the Secretary to the disbanded Interministerial Committee on Illegal Mining) with six(6) counts of using public office for profit and three(3) counts of corruption by a public officer in respect of suspected bribes and illicit gifts to unlawfully secure a fast-tracked issuance of a concession sticker to enable a business entity to commence mining without a licence.

Mr. Bissue was initially charged together with businessman Andy Thomas Owusu, who has since been convicted following the execution of a plea bargain.

Following further investigations and the discovery of additional evidence, the Office filed a new charge sheet under case number CR/0559/2025 The Republic v. Charles Cromwell Nanabanyin Onuawonto Bissue & 2 Others. The new proceedings were instituted against Charles Bissue, Raphael Mensah, and Dr. Naa Dedei Tagoe.

On 9 December 2025, the court granted an application by the prosecution for the first prosecution witness to testify in camera, citing a significant risk to the witness should his identity be publicly disclosed. The case was adjourned to 12 January 2026 for the taking of the testimony of the first prosecution witness.

On 18 February 2026, the court heard an application by the third accused person seeking a stay of proceedings pending an appeal

against a ruling permitting the first prosecution witness to testify in camera on the ground that the in camera proceedings affected the accused person's constitutional right to a fair and public hearing. The Republic opposed the application, arguing that the applicant had failed to demonstrate exceptional circumstances or any irreparable prejudice. The matter was adjourned to allow the respondent to regularise its affidavit in opposition.

On 16 March 2026, the court heard a repeat application by the third accused seeking a stay of proceedings pending appeal. The applicant maintained that the continuation of the in camera proceedings would prejudice her rights to a fair trial. The Republic opposed the application and argued that adequate safeguards had been put in place by the court to protect the witness while preserving the rights of the accused persons. The court dismissed the application, holding that the applicant had failed to demonstrate exceptional circumstances or irreparable harm warranting a stay of proceedings.

On 30 March 2026, the court was scheduled to deliver its ruling on objections raised by defence counsel regarding portions of the witness statement of the first prosecution witness, intended to be adopted as evidence-in-chief. The court was unable to deliver its ruling due to the indisposition of the judge. On 9 June 2026, the court delivered its ruling on the objection by upholding it and striking out impugned parts.

On 22 June 2026, the court dismissed an application by the Republic for stay of proceedings to abide the outcome of the Supreme Court in the Noah Adamtey case. The matter was adjourned to 23 June 2026 and subsequently to 6 July 2026 for the contitnution of the testimony of the first prosecution witness. The case is proceeding on its normal course.

**FT/0035/2025**

**The Republic v. Ibrahim Kofi Sessah (Substituted with FT/0075/2025 The Republic v. Ibrahim Kofi Sessah & Another)**

On 11 March 2025, the Office initiated criminal proceedings against Mr. Ibrahim Kofi Sessah, a Technician with the Local Government Service at Adeiso District, for his alleged involvement in a large-scale bribery and money laundering scheme relating to the unlawful sale of Ghana Education Service (GES) appointment letters.

Acting in concert with others at large, including Anthony Gyasi (an IT Officer at GES Head Office), Sadia Alhassan (a teacher at Philip Quaque Boys Basic School), and Francis Asare (a private business-man), Mr. Sessah is alleged to have solicited payments from prospective teacher applicants in exchange for GES appointment letters.

Between January 2022 and December 2023, Mr. Sessah is suspected of receiving GH¢604,260.00 through his Zenith Bank account, of which GH¢ 580,000.00 was collected directly from over 100 applicants. A substantial portion of these funds was allegedly transferred to Anthony Gyasi.

Following investigations, Mr. Sessah was arrested and charged with using public office for profit, giving bribe to influence a public officer, and money laundering. He was arraigned before the High Court, Accra on 6 May 2025, where he pleaded not guilty.

On 24 July 2025, the charge sheet was substituted with an additional accused person, Gloria Acquah, as the second accused.

On 11 December 2025, the prosecution disclosed that they had duly filed materials for disclosures and same had been served on the accused persons. The case was adjourned to 22 January 2026 for case management conference, which proceeded and the matter was adjourned to 11 February 2026 for continuation. The case was subsequently fixed for 13 May 2026 for the commencement of the trial.

On the return date counsel for the accused persons cited the High Court ruling of 15 April 2026 in the Peter Archibald Hyde case as a bar to the continuation of proceedings. The court reluctantly adjourned proceedings to 18 June 2026 for an update on the proceedings before the Supreme Court in the Noah Adamtey case. On the return date the court adjourned the matter to 27 October 2026 for an update on the case before the Supreme Court.



**D13/9/2022**

**The Republic v. Alexander Kwabena Sarfo-Kantanka**

The Office has appealed the judgment of the High Court, Kumasi which acquitted and discharged the accused person in respect of criminal charges in relation to corruption in respect of public elections.

**NR/TL/HC/CCI/10/23**

**The Republic v. Sumaila Abdul Rahman, Stephen Yir-Eru Engmen, Patrick Seidu & Andrew Kuundaari**

The trial of the former Chief Executive, former Deputy Chief Executive in charge of Operations, former Deputy Chief Executive in charge of Finance and Administration of Northern Development Authority and the Chief Executive of A&QS Consortium Limited is pending before the Criminal Division of the High Court, Tamale. The four are facing a total of eleven counts of corruption and corruption-related offences comprising conspiracy to directly or indirectly influence the procurement process to obtain an unfair advantage in the award of a procurement contract, directly or indirectly influencing the procurement process to obtain an unfair advantage in the award of a procurement contract, corruption by a public officer, and corruption of a public officer.

On 26 April 2024, the court dismissed an application by the accused persons on a submission of no-case-to-answer. The court held that the Republic had established a prima facie case against the accused persons in respect of all the charges. The accused persons appealed the ruling at the Court of Appeal, which was subsequently dismissed.

The accused persons opened their defence in October 2024 which concluded on 7 November 2025. The case was adjourned to 9 March 2026 for the court to fix a date for judgment. On the return date the court fixed 13 April 2026 for judgment. It was again fixed for 29 May 2026 for judgment. It was subsequently fixed for 27 July 2026 for an update on the Supreme Court case of Noah Adamtey. It was subsequently indicated that judgment would be delivered sometime in October 2026 after the long legal vacation which spans 1 August to 30 September.

**CR/0257/2024**

**The Republic v. Adjenim Boateng Adjei**

The trial of the former Chief Executive of Public Procurement Authority is ongoing before the Criminal Division of the High Court, Accra. Mr. Adjei has been charged with eight counts of using public office for profit and directly and indirectly influencing the procurement process to obtain an unfair advantage in the award of public contracts.

On 8 December 2025, the prosecution indicated its pending motion to call an additional witness. The case was fixed for 20 January 2026 for continuation, and it was proceeding steadily until the ruling of the High Court (General Jurisdiction) of 15 April 2026 in the Peter Archibald Hyde case. On 22 April 2026 it was adjourned to 17 June 2026 pending the determination by the Supreme Court in the Noah Adamtey case. It was then adjourned to 13 October 2026 after the long legal vacation.

## B. CIVIL PROCEEDINGS

### GJ/0199/2026

**Kenneth Nana Yaw Ofori-Atta v.**
**Office of the Special Prosecutor & Another**

This is a defamation suit filed on 2 December 2025 by Kenneth Nana Yaw Ofori-Atta, a former Minister of Finance, against the OSP and the Special Prosecutor.

This suit is in reference to the press conference held by the Special Prosecutor on 30 October 2025 under the heading "Office of the Special Prosecutor Investigation Report: Contractual Arrangements Involving Ministry of Finance, Ghana Revenue Authority, and Strategic Mobilization Ghana Limited'' – and in respect of which Mr. Ofori-Atta has been charged with seven other persons before the High Court (Criminal Division), Accra with seventy-eight counts of corruption and corruption-related offences.

**GJ/0139/2026**

**Mustapha Abdul-Hamid v.**
**Office of the Special Prosecutor**

This is a defamation suit filed on 12 November 2025 by a former Chief Executive of National Petroleum Authority in relation to statements made by the Special Prosecutor during a press conference that he was under investigation for suspected embezzlement. The plaintiff has been charged with other persons by the OSP before the High Court (Criminal Division), Accra for fifty-four counts of corruption and corruption-related offences.

The OSP filed its defence on 4 December 2025 denying the plaintiff's allegations as without merit and misplaced.

**GJ/0123/2026**

**Strategic Mobilization Ghana Limited v.**
**Office of the Special Prosecutor**

The plaintiff filed a writ against the OSP on 10 November 2025 claiming that the OSP mishandled their seized computerized environment including servers, firmware, firewalls and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) components.

They also stated that acts of the OSP violated both nationally and internationally recognized standards on chain of custody, forensic imaging, evidence preservation, and the handling of digital systems; and further that the seizure and handling procedures were not exe-

cuted to preserve evidence but formed part of a preconceived plan to inflict operational harm, compromise proprietary systems, and destroy their technical environment.

The OSP filed its defence on 28 November 2025 denying all the allegations as unfounded and misplaced.



**HR/0010/2026**

**Christian Tetteh Sottie and Isaac Crentsil v. Office of the Special Prosecutor**

The applicants invoked the jurisdiction of the High Court on 20 October 2025 for the protection of their human rights. The OSP delivered its response on 4 November 2025. The case is proceeding on its normal course.



**HR/0157/2025**

**Jacob Kwamina Amuah v. Kwabena Adjei-Boahene & 4 Others**

The applicant invoked the jurisdiction of the High Court on 14 August 2025 for the protection of his human rights. On 11 December 2025, the applicant filed an application for leave to file a further affidavit in support of his application. The case is proceeding on its normal course.



**HR/0078/2025**

**Kenneth Nana Yaw Ofori-Atta v.**
**Office of the Special Prosecutor & Another**

On 13 March 2025, Kenneth Nana Yaw Ofori-Atta, a former Minister of Finance, filed an originating motion on notice seeking, among others, the removal of his photograph and details from the OSP's wanted list published on its website. He further seeks compensation for alleged violations of his right to personal liberty and right to health. On 18 June 2025, the court dismissed an application for an interlocutory injunction filed by the applicant to restrain the OSP from arresting him.

The applicant also filed an application for discovery and another for leave to amend his originating motion on 11 June 2025 and 15 July 2025, respectively. The Court dismissed the application for discovery and fixed 26 January 2026 for the ruling on the second application.

The applicant has appealed the dismissal of the application for discovery, and the dismissal of the application for interlocutory injunction to the Court of Appeal.



**HR/0108/2025**

**Bright Bediako Mensah v. Emmanuel Basintale Amadu and 3 Others**

The applicant invoked the jurisdiction of the High Court on 27 May 2025 for the protection of his human rights. The filing of processes was concluded on 20 October 2025. The case is proceeding on its normal course.



**HR/0108/2025**

**Kwaku Aboagye Acquaah v. Emmanuel Basintale Amadu and 3 Others**

The applicant invoked the jurisdiction of the High Court on 27 May 2025 for the protection of his human rights. The filing of processes was concluded on 11 July 2025. The case is proceeding on its normal course.



**HR/0101/2023**

**Charles Bissue v. Office of the Special Prosecutor**

The Secretary of the disbanded Inter-Ministerial Committee on Illegal Mining (IMCIM), Charles Bissue sued the OSP in the Human Rights Court in Accra. Mr. Bissue alleged that the Office infringed on his human rights by investigating him, declaring him a fugitive from justice when he failed to attend to the Office upon the issuance of notices to that effect, and also by issuing a warrant for his arrest.

The Office contended the suit on the ground that, except persons exempted from criminal proceedings by law, no person (including Mr. Bissue) has a right not to be investigated by the Office for suspected commission of corruption and corruption-related offences. Also, the Office's power of arrest, much like that of all law enforcement agencies, implies the power to declare a person a fugitive from justice, where, as in this case, a person evades apprehension and intentionally renders himself impossible to apprehend. Further, the Office

contended that the alleged warrant of arrest did not exist and that Mr. Bissue misrepresented facts stemming from his unsubstantiated suspicion.

On 7 November 2024, the court dismissed Mr. Bissue's claims against the Office. The Court found Mr. Bissue's claims to be totally unfounded. Subsequently, Mr. Bissue proceeded to the Supreme Court by filing a judicial review application and an injunction application to prevent the OSP from arresting him, pending the determination of the judicial review application. The Supreme Court has prohibited the judge originally assigned to the matter. The case is to be reassigned to a new judge.

The Court of Appeal has granted an application by the applicant for extension of time for him to file an indicated appeal.

# KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

AT A GLANCE

**CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS 08**

**267**
INVESTIGATIONS

**GH¢ 3.7M+**
RESTRAINT OF FUNDS

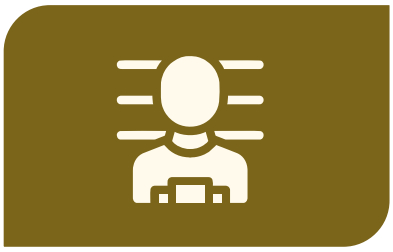
**36**
FREEZING ORDERS

**USD 104K+**
RESTRAINT OF FUNDS

**GH¢ 15.1M+**
ASSETS SEIZED

**GH¢ 22M+**
FINANCIAL IMPACT

## C. International Cooperation



***Asante Kwaku Berko***

On 6 August 2026, a federal jury in Brooklyn, New York, convicted Asante Kwaku Berko (a dual citizen of Ghana and the United States and former Managing Director of Tema Oil Refinery and former Executive Director in the Investment Banking Division of the U.S. based Goldman Sachs group) of conspiring to pay and paying more than US$1Million in bribes between 2014 - 2015 to multiple Ghanaian officials in connection with the development and financing of a 370 megawatt fuel oil plant in Tema, Ghana under a deal between the Republic of Ghana and Aksa Enerji Uretim A.S., a Turkish energy company and Goldman Sachs client.

The OSP provided investigation and evidentiary assistance to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) of the United States through Ghana's established mutual legal assistance framework. The involvement of the OSP has been acknowledged by the United States Department of Justice (DoJ) as providing “significant assistance” to the prosecution. The conviction underscores the importance of international cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of complex corrupt acts spanning multiple jurisdictions.

The OSP has been actively and carefully investigating the Ghanaian dimension, with the guarded reckoning that a conviction of a person in a foreign jurisdiction does not, without more, establish criminal liability under Ghanaian law or justify the immediate prosecution of other persons in Ghana connected with the underlying conduct. Each person's acts must be assessed under Ghanaian law, using lawfully obtained evidence capable of supporting a prosecution. The nature

of the evidence and the applicable law determine whether prosecution should be commenced in Ghana or otherwise. The circumstances of the case are such that the actions of Berko may not necessarily establish culpability in other persons under Ghanaian law.

Our involvement with the case, and the evidence so far, enable us to identify the following as the main persons of interest:

- **Kwabena Donkor,** at all times the Minister of Power
- **Francis Walkson Kwesi Dzata**, at all times the Technical Advisor to the Minister of Power
- **Solomon Adjetey Sowah,** at all times a Deputy Director at the Ministry of Power
- **Lyndon George Nii Saul Mettle,** at all times a Director at Tricorp Group Limited
- **Baffour Ankoma Brobbey,** at all times an employee at Tricorp Group Limited

Other persons of interest include some present and former employees of Volta River Authority, Ghana Grid Company Limited, Electricity Company of Ghana, Public Utilities and Regulatory Commission, and some staff of the entity formerly known as Ministry of Power.

## D. ONGOING INVESTIGATIONS

The Office is currently seized with seventy-nine (79) cases which are at the full investigation stage, including the following:

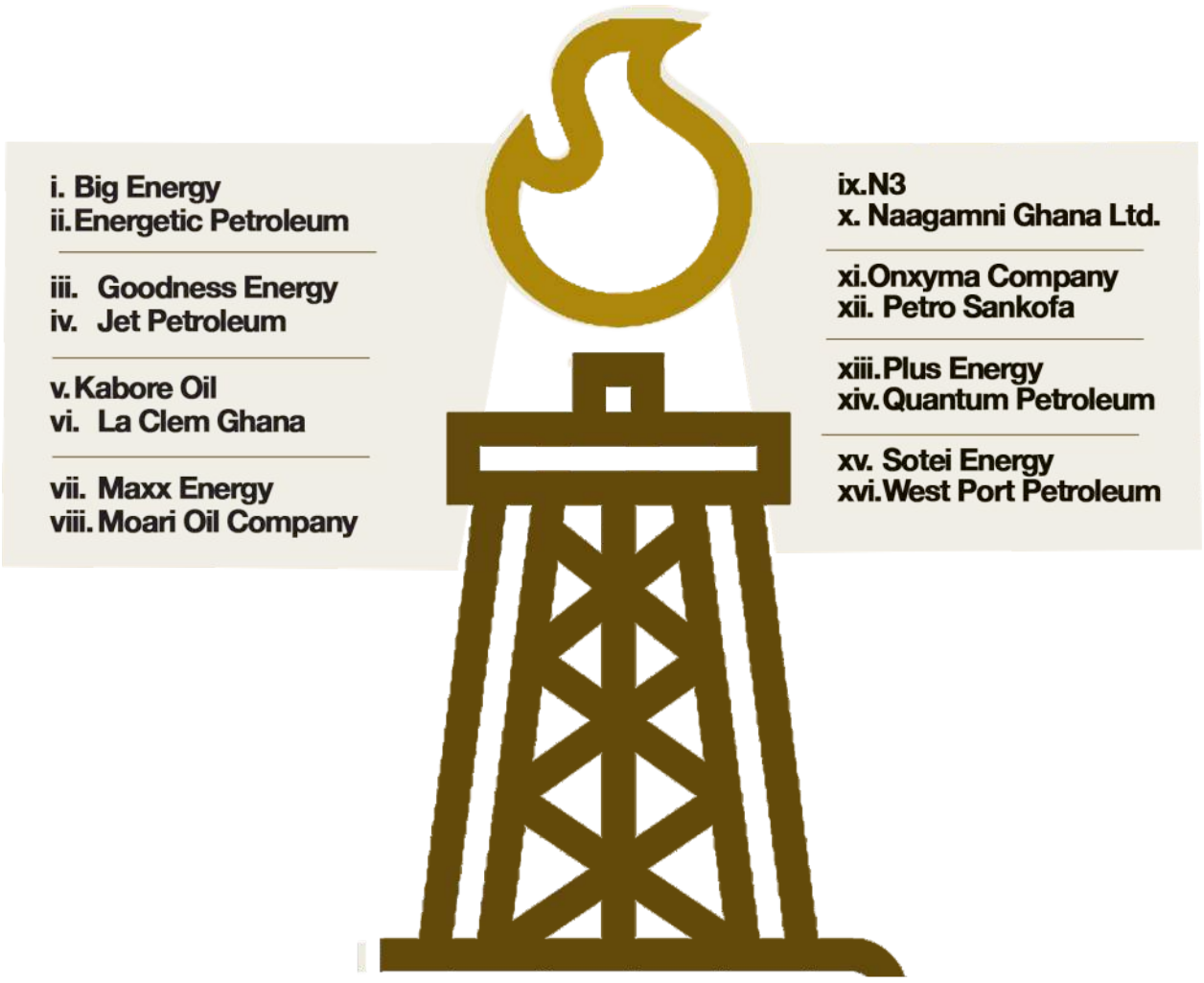


### *Diversion of Petroleum Products*

The Office is investigating suspected corruption and corruption-related offences in respect of suspected diversion of condensate products lifted from the Ghana Gas Plant at Atuabo intended for delivery at the Tema Oil Refinery in 2024 by Maranatha Oil Services by the use of five vehicles registered to R.B.A. Goodness Enterprise.

The Office is also investigating suspected diversion of marine gas oil and gas oil products that were lifted in 2023 and 2024 by the following entities:

i. Big Energy
ii. Energetic Petroleum
iii. Goodness Energy Limited
iv. Jet Petroleum
v. Kabore Oil Limited
vi. La Clem Ghana
vii. Maxx Energy
viii. Moari Oil Company
ix. N3
x. Naagamni Ghana Limited
xi. Onxyma Energy Limited
xii. PetroSankofa Limited
xiii. Plus Energy
xiv. Quantum Petroleum
xv. Sotei Energy
xvi. West Port Petroleum




Upon further investigation and action, the OSP no longer considers the following entities as suspects:

i. Maranatha Oil Services
ii. Goodness Energy Limited
iii. Onxyma Energy Limited
iv. PetroSankofa Limited
v. Kabore Oil Limited
vi. Naagamni Ghana Limited

## *Minerals Income Investment Fund*

The Office is investigating suspected corruption and corruption-related offences in respect of the operations of the Minerals Income Investment Fund (MIIF) between 2020-2024 – especially regarding payments made in respect of Agyapa Royalties Limited; Small Scale Mining Incubation Programme (SSMIP); Quarry Value Addition Programme (QVAP); Lithium Asset (projected lithium-focused exploration and development corporation); Gold Asset 2 (Enchi gold project); all other investments by MIIF; funds expended on the Chairman of the Board of Directors; the operational funds of MIIF; purchase of parcel of land for intended office building; contracts and agreement entered into by MIIF; and publications by MIIF.

The investigation targets some former and serving officials of MIIF and the following entities:

1. ElectroChem Ghana Limited
2. Goldridge Ghana Limited
3. GIG Minerals Limited
4. RCM Properties
5. Energy & Resources Company Limited
6. BH Minerals Limited

Upon further investigation and action, the OSP no longer considers the following entities as suspects:

- ElectroChem Ghana Limited
- GIG Minerals Limited
- RCM Properties
- Energy & Resources Company Limited
- BH Minerals Limited

### *Purchase of Cocoa Beans*

The Office is investigating suspected corruption and corruption-related offences regarding the purchase of cocoa beans and the use of the trade of Licensed Buying Companies for private gain.

Upon further investigation and action, the Office no longer considers the Acting Deputy Chief Executive (Finance and Administration) of Ghana Cocoa Board, Ato Boateng as a suspect.

### *Ghana Airports Company Limited*

The Office is investigating suspected corruption and corruption-related offences in respect of the operations and contractual arrangements of Ghana Airports Company Limited between 2020-2024.

### *Ghana Education Service*

The Office is investigating suspected corruption and corruption-related offences in respect of large-scale sale of appointment letters to prospective teachers and laundering of the proceeds of the unlawful enterprise.

### *National Commission on Culture*

The Office is investigating the operations of National Commission on Culture between 2020-2024 with particular focus on suspected corruption and extortion in relation to the payment of staff salaries and salary arrears.

### *Ghana Revenue Authority/Tata Consulting Services*

The Office is investigating suspected corruption and corruption-related offences in respect of the procurement processes leading to the award and execution of a contract by the Ghana Revenue Authority to Tata Consulting Services for the implementation of Integrated Tax Administration System (ITAS) for the Domestic Tax Revenue Division of the Ghana Revenue Authority.

### *National Service Authority*

The Office is investigating suspected corruption and corruption-related offences in respect of the activities of the National Service Authority, especially the recruitment of national service personnel and related activities between 2020-2024.

### *Ministry of Health/Service Ghana Auto Group Limited*

The Office is investigating suspected corruption and corruption-related offences in respect of a contract awarded by the Ministry of Health (initially commenced by the Ministry for Special Development Initiatives) to Service Ghana Auto Group Limited and attendant payments for after-sales service and maintenance of 307 Mercedes-Benz Sprinter 305 CDI ambulances for the National Ambulance Service.

### *National Cathedral*

The Office is investigating suspected corruption and corruption-related offences in respect of the procurement of contractors and materials; payments by a former Minister of Finance, Kenneth Nana Yaw Ofori-Atta; payments by the National Cathedral Secretariat; and the activities regarding the construction of the National Cathedral.

### *Tema Oil Refinery and Tema Energy and Processing Limited*

The Office is investigating suspected corruption and corruption-related offences in respect of contractual arrangements between Tema Oil Refinery and Tema Energy and Processing Limited; and the operation and management of Tema Oil Refinery between 2020-2024.

### *Electricity Company of Ghana Limited*

The Office is investigating suspected corruption and corruption-related offences regarding the termination of a Distribution, Loss Reduction and Associated Network Improvement Project contract between the Electricity Company of Ghana Limited and Beijing Xiao Cheng Technology (BXC).



### *Government of Ghana Payroll Administration*

The OSP and the Controller and Accountant General's Department (CAGD) jointly commenced corruption risk assessment and investigation into suspected corruption and corruption-related offences in respect of Government Payroll Administration. The assessment and investigation are especially aimed at isolating and removing the names of non-existent, ineligible, and undeserving persons from government payroll, recovering wrongful payments and unearned salaries, prosecuting persons suspected to be culpable for any offences, and the institution and implementation of internal controls in respect of payroll processing and payment of salaries.

To facilitate the roll-out of the investigation and assessment throughout the country, a pilot exercise was carried out in the Northern Region (covering educational institutions under Ghana Education Service and the Tamale Teaching Hospital) by a joint team, comprising investigators, tracers, and assessors from the OSP and selected staff of the Payroll Processing Directorate of CAGD between December 2023 and April 2024. On 20 May 2024, the OSP and the CAGD published an investigation report on the pilot exercise.

The exercise resulted in the blockade in January 2024 of a total amount of Two Million Eight Hundred and Fifty-Four Thousand One Hundred and Forty-Four cedis Eighty pesewas (GH₵2,854,144.80), which was traced as representing unearned monthly salaries being paid to persons who are deceased, retired, vacated their posts, flagged as missing staff, or whose whereabouts are unknown (colloquially referred to as "Ghost Names").

The blockade of the amount of Two Million Eight Hundred and Fifty-Four Thousand One Hundred and Forty-Four cedis Eighty pesewas (GH₵2,854,144.80) and the removal from Government Payroll of the corresponding deceased, retired, post vacators, the missing, and those whose whereabouts are unknown has saved the Republic an amount of Thirty-Four Million Two Hundred and Forty-Nine Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty-Seven Cedis Six Pesewas (GH₵34,249,737.6) per annum since 2024 amounting to One Hundred and Two Million Seven Hundred and Forty-Nine Thousand Two Hundred and Twelve Cedis Eight Pesewas (GH₵102,749,212.8) as at 31 August 2026 in addition to future periodic upward pay adjustments for every year that the unearned-salaries-amount would have remained undetected but for the joint investigation and assessment by the OSP and CAGD.

The OSP is taking steps to recover unearned salaries paid in respect of deceased, untraceable, and retired persons and persons who have vacated their posts. Further, the OSP and CAGD are engaged in the process of directing internal control mechanisms in respect of payroll processing to substantially reduce the incidence of the processing and payment of unearned salaries. The OSP and CAGD would proceed by extending the investigation to the remaining fifteen regions of the Republic under Phase I of the exercise.

Further, the Office is pursuing the prosecution of persons suspected to be culpable for corruption and corruption-related offences in this regard.

### *State Lands, Stool Lands, and other Vested Lands*



The Office is proceeding with investigation into the appropriation, sale and lease of State-owned lands and properties to individuals and corporate bodies since 1993. The investigation covers all lands and properties that fall under the direct stewardship of the Lands Commission; the Ministry of Works and Housing; all other Ministries; State Housing Company; State Owned Companies; and other State agencies.

The investigation also covers the management of vested lands and all public lands over which the State's ownership or control has been relinquished and the conditions of release.

Further, the investigation covers the sale, lease, grant, and disposal by the Lands Commission to individuals and corporate entities of some parcels of land and bungalows occupied by the Judicial Service of Ghana.

## *Illegal Mining*



Investigation is ongoing in respect of suspected corruption and corruption-related offences regarding illegal mining – referred to as Galamsey. The investigation targets the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources and the Forestry Commission. It also targets the activities and expenditure of the dissolved Inter-Ministerial Committee on Illegal Mining (IMCIM), especially in respect of the seizure and management of excavators, machinery, road vehicles, and gold nuggets.

## *National Sports Authority*



Investigation is ongoing in respect of suspected corruption and corruption-related offences regarding contracts awarded by the National Sports Authority for the provision of goods and services to the following entities:

- ***Acoma Green Consult***
- ***Tabee Gh. Limited***
- ***Wanschie Car Rentals***
- ***Obiri Car Rentals***
- ***No Farmer No Fortune***
- ***STC Clinic***
- ***Bobina Solutions***
- ***Mum & Sons Signature***

## *Customs Division of Ghana Revenue Authority*



Following the publication by the Office of an investigation report on 3 August 2022 in respect of a complaint against Labianca Company Limited and the Customs Division of Ghana Revenue Authority, the Special Prosecutor directed the commencement of a wider investigation into the issuance of customs advance rulings and markdowns of benchmark values.

Investigation is also ongoing in respect of suspected corruption and corruption-related offences regarding the auction sales of vehicles and other goods by the Customs Division between 1 July 2016 and 15 August 2022.

## *Estate of Kwadwo Owusu-Afriyie alias Sir John*



Investigation is ongoing in respect of alleged improper acquisition of state protected land at the Achimota Forest enclave and the Sakumono Ramsar site by a deceased former Chief Executive of the Forestry Commission.

## E. OTHER CASES

The Office is also seized with one hundred and eighty-eight (188) other cases at the preliminary investigation stage. These may be publicised if the Special Prosecutor determines that they are within the mandate of the Office and that they should be moved past the preliminary investigation stage. This is a policy intended to protect the privacy of individuals and the business operations of institutions and companies, and to avoid unnecessary stigmatisation.




# 05 ASSET RECOVERY AND MANAGEMENT

# 5.0 ASSET RECOVERY AND MANAGEMENT

The Office secured notable financial recoveries and seized substantial tainted prime immovable and movable assets as follows:

## *Financial Recoveries*

The Office recovered **Two Million Eight Hundred Thousand Cedis (GH₵2,800,000.00)** in respect of investigation regarding diversion of petroleum products. This figure is distinct from the value of assets under seizure or freezing orders, and it represents an actual addition to the public purse.

## *Assets Seizure*

HIGH-VALUE PHYSICAL ASSETS



TOTAL

GH₵ 15,160,000.00

| | ASSET DESCRIPTION | CATEGORY | ESTIMATED VALUE |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Rolls-Royce Mansory Convertible (2-door) | Motor Vehicle | GH₵ 3,100,000.00 |
| 2 | Range Rover Vela Station Wagon | Motor Vehicle | GH₵ 810,000.00 |
| 3 | Ferrari 458 Speciale (2-door) | Motor Vehicle | GH₵ 2,200,000.00 |
| 4 | Mercedes-Benz 814D Bullion Van | Commercial Vehicle | GH₵ 850,000.00 |
| 5 | Fiat Ducato Bullion Van | Commercial Vehicle | GH₵ 500,000.00 |
| 6 | Mercedes GLE 450 | Motor Vehicle | GH₵ 1,200,000.00 |
| 7 | 4-Bedroom House, East Legon | Real Property | GH₵ 6,500,000.0 |



In addition, the Office executed thirty-six account freezing orders during the reporting period. These measures were applied in restraint of funds across several financial institutions amounting to Three Million Seven Hundred and One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Nine Cedis, Ninety-Six Pesewas (GH₵3,701,899.96) and One Hundred and Four Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Four United States Dollars Ten Cents (US$104,784.37). Account freezing actions serve as a critical complementary instrument to physical seizures in the prevention of dissipation of assets pending the conclusion of formal legal proceedings.

The total financial impact of the interventions undertaken by the Office during the reporting period amounted to GH¢21,661,899.96 and US$104,784.37.

To determine the aggregate financial impact, the United States dollar amount was converted into Ghana cedis at the prevailing exchange rate of US$1.00 to GH¢11.24 as of August 2026. Accordingly, the dollar amount was equivalent to GH¢1,177,776.319, bringing the total financial impact of the Office's interventions during the reporting period to GH¢22,839,674.28 (Twenty-Two Million, Eight Hundred and Thirty-Nine Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy Four Ghana Cedis and Twenty Eight Pesewas).



# 06 PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION

# 6.0 PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION

Section 2(c) of the Office of the Special Prosecutor Act, 2017 (Act 959) and regulation 31 of the Office of the Special Prosecutor Regulations, 2018 (L.I. 2374) mandate the Office of the Special Prosecutor (OSP) to prevent corruption by identifying and addressing the systemic, institutional, administrative and behavioural factors that facilitate corrupt practices.

These include deficiencies in laws, regulations and procedures; weaknesses in administrative systems and internal controls; individual conduct driven by greed, unethical behaviour and inadequate legal awareness; and external influences such as societal attitudes, cultural practices and traditions.

The Office is further mandated to undertake corruption risk assessments, implement anti-corruption programmes, assess legislation and draft legislation from an anti-corruption perspective, publicise detected acts of corruption, and educate the public on corruption prevention.

During the first half of 2026, the OSP significantly expanded its corruption prevention activities through targeted youth engagement, strategic institutional partnerships, public education and professional outreach. These interventions strengthened public awareness, promoted ethical leadership and advanced the institutionalisation of integrity systems within educational institutions, professional bodies and the wider public.

# *Youth Against Corruption (YAC) Initiative*

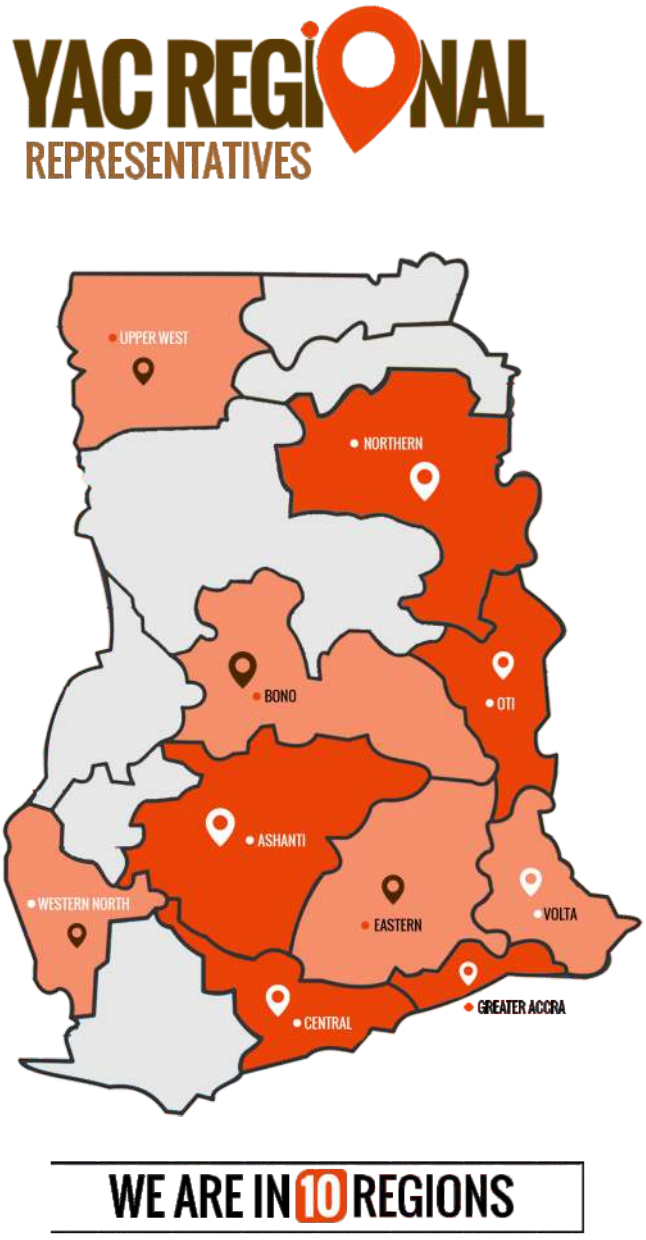
The Youth Against Corruption (YAC) initiative continued to serve as the Office's flagship youth engagement programme, significantly expanding its national reach through a hybrid strategy combining in-person campus engagements, mainstream media broadcasts and digital platforms. The initiative focused on equipping young people with practical knowledge of corruption prevention, ethical leadership and civic responsibility while promoting active participation in the national anti-corruption agenda.

A major milestone during the reporting period was the launch of the YAC-OSP Learning Centre, a free online learning platform offering professional anti-corruption certification courses. The platform provides structured training through 24 lessons covering integrity, ethical leadership, accountability and civic responsibility.

Participants who successfully complete the programme receive professional certification, transforming YAC from a public awareness campaign into a sustainable capacity-building initiative.

The Office also initiated strategic partnerships with key national student representative bodies, including the National Union of Ghana Students (NUGS), the University Students Association of Ghana (USAG), the Graduate Students Association of Ghana (GRASAG), and various Student Representative Councils (SRCs).

These partnerships seek to institutionalise anti-corruption education within student governance by making completion of the YAC professional certification a prerequisite for aspiring student leaders before seeking elected office.



## CAMPUS AND INSTITUTIONAL ENGAGEMENTS

The Office conducted a series of anti-corruption sensitisation programmes across secondary and tertiary educational institutions, reaching more than 1,700 students during the reporting period. The engagements highlighted below represent a selection of the institutions reached and activities undertaken.

The largest engagement was held at Ebenezer Senior High School, where approximately 650 students participated in a session organised during the school's SRC Week. The programme introduced students to the mandate of the OSP and concluded with the signing of an Integrity Pledge, encouraging personal accountability and a culture of reporting corruption.

At City Business College, the Office engaged 220 students on business ethics, commercial integrity and corruption risks within the private sector. Students examined practical corruption scenarios affecting commercial transactions and the wider economy.

The engagement at Accra Technical Training College reached 248 students and focused on corruption risks affecting procurement, public infrastructure projects and technical professions, highlighting the responsibility of technical professionals in safeguarding public resources.

The Office also engaged 200 students at Christian Methodist Senior High School, where discussions centred on ethical leadership, civic responsibility and practical mechanisms for reporting corruption.

At Presbyterian Boys' Senior High School (PRESEC-Legon), separate engagements were held with the Rotary Club and newly appointed prefects, reaching 228 student leaders. These sessions emphasised transparency in student leadership, responsible stewardship of resources and accountability in student governance.


YAC
YOUTH AGAINST CORRUPTION








YOUTH AGAINST CORRUPTION
JOIN THE FIGHT


YAC
YOUTH AGAINST CORRUPTION

## PROMOTING ETHICAL LEADERSHIP THROUGH DEBATE

As part of the Graduate Students Association of Ghana (GRASAG) Week celebrations at the University of Cape Coast, the Office collaborated with GRASAG to organise an inter-college debate on the motion: "A Corrupt but Highly Effective Leader is Better than a Clean but Less Effective Leader."

The debate attracted 107 postgraduate students, researchers and young professionals and provided an opportunity for participants to critically examine the relationship between integrity and effective leadership. Discussions challenged the false dichotomy between corruption and competence and reinforced the principle that sustainable leadership must be grounded in ethical conduct and accountability.

The event also served as the official launch of the YAC-OSP Learning Centre, introducing participants to the Office's new digital anti-corruption training platform.






## MEDIA AND DIGITAL ENGAGEMENT

Recognising the importance of reaching audiences beyond physical engagements, the Office expanded its anti-corruption messaging through television, radio and digital platforms.

The OSP participated in a national television programme on Pent TV, leveraging the Church of Pentecost's extensive national audience to promote integrity, accountability and public participation in corruption reporting. The programme reached an estimated 800,000 viewers, particularly within the youth demographic.

The Office also participated in an interactive discussion on Sweet Melodies FM, reaching an estimated 30,000 listeners. Discussions focused on the impact of corruption on employment opportunities, economic development and the importance of utilising the OSP's whistleblowing channels.

In collaboration with the Centre for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana), the Office hosted a virtual discussion on X Spaces, engaging 131 participants in dialogue on transparency, accountability and youth-led anti-corruption advocacy.




## INSTITUTIONALISING INTEGRITY WITHIN STUDENT GOVERNANCE

Building on the success of the Learning Centre, the Office initiated measures to embed anti-corruption education within student governance structures nationwide. During the reporting period, executives of GRASAG-UCC agreed to recommend completion of the YAC integrity certification course as part of the vetting process for aspiring student leaders.

The Office intends to extend this initiative nationally through partnerships with NUGS, USAG, GRASAG and institutional SRCs, with the long-term objective of making anti-corruption certification a standard requirement for students seeking leadership positions across tertiary institutions. This initiative represents a significant shift from periodic awareness campaigns towards sustainable institutional reforms capable of nurturing a new generation of ethical public leaders.

## PUBLIC AND PROFESSIONAL OUTREACH

Public engagement remained a central component of the OSP's corruption prevention strategy. During the reporting period, the Office partnered with professional associations, civil society organisations and public institutions to engage more than 1,300 professionals and citizens on corruption prevention and ethical governance.

The Office participated in the Insurance Brokers Association of Ghana (IBAG) Annual Education Conference held at Rock City Hotel, Kwahu-Nkwatia, where it engaged 267 insurance professionals on the theme, "The OSP and the Private Sector – Shared Role in the Anti-Corruption Fight." Discussions focused on corruption risks within the insurance industry, the legal obligations of private sector actors and reporting mechanisms available through the OSP. During the engagement, IBAG highlighted concerns regarding alleged bribery and kickback demands affecting business transactions with public institutions. The Office reaffirmed its commitment to investigating all credible reports of corruption and encouraged the Association to develop industry-wide anti-corruption policies and compliance mechanisms.

The Office also engaged 22 members of the Rotary Club of Accra – ODADEE-AOGA on the theme, "Privacy in the Age of Public Investigations." The discussion explained how the OSP balances transparency, accountability and individual rights during investigations, including its policy of protecting the identities of persons under investigation until disclosure becomes necessary in the public interest.

In addition, the OSP participated in the 2026 3i Africa Summit, organised by the Bank of Ghana, where it joined a panel discussion on "Guardians of Trust: How Digital Public Infrastructure Can Protect Citizens While Fighting Corruption." The session, attended by over 70 participants, highlighted the importance of transparency, accountability and credible enforcement in building public confidence in Ghana's emerging digital public infrastructure.

# *Outlook*

**www.yac-osp.org**

The Office will continue to strengthen corruption prevention by expanding the **YAC Learning Centre**, deepening partnerships with educational institutions and professional bodies, institutionalising integrity certification within student governance, and broadening public education through traditional and digital media.

These initiatives are intended to build a culture of integrity and accountability while strengthening public resilience against corruption across all sectors of Ghanaian society.





# 07 MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

# 7.0 MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

## 7.1 Participation in the 17th Session of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption

The Office participated in the 17th session of the Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), held in Vienna, as part of Ghana's delegation.

During the session, Ghana highlighted key anti-corruption measures and initiatives being implemented to strengthen accountability and integrity systems. Particular emphasis was placed on the OSP's Youth Against Corruption initiative, which seeks to promote anti-corruption awareness, ethical values, and active youth participation in the fight against corruption.

The engagement provided an opportunity for the Office to contribute to global discussions on strengthening international cooperation, enhancing preventive measures, and advancing effective responses to corruption.

## 7.2 Participation in the 16th Commonwealth Regional Conference of Heads of Anti-Corruption Agencies in Africa

The Office participated in the 16th Commonwealth Regional Conference of Heads of Anti-Corruption Agencies in Africa held in Yaoundé, Cameroon.

The conference, organised by the Cameroon Anti-Corruption Commission (CONAC) in collaboration with the Commonwealth Secretariat, focused on the application of emerging technologies, including Artificial Intelligence (AI), in detecting fraud, monitoring public procurement processes, and analysing large volumes of data to support anti-corruption investigations.

Participants also examined challenges affecting the effective deployment of AI in anti-corruption efforts, including institutional capacity constraints, weak data systems, and limitations in oversight frameworks.

The conference provided a platform for experience-sharing among anti-corruption agencies across Africa on emerging trends, innovative approaches, and strategies for strengthening enforcement mechanisms.

## 7.3 International Study Visits and Knowledge Exchange Programmes

The Office hosted a delegation from the Kingdom of Eswatini comprising officials from the Eswatini Anti-Corruption Commission and the Ministry of Justice.

The study visit focused on Ghana's anti-corruption institutional framework, legislative regime, and operational approaches, with the objective of supporting knowledge exchange and strengthening anti-corruption systems in Eswatini.

The Office also received a high-level delegation from the Zambia Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) for a three-day study visit. The engagement focused on the Office's approaches to corruption investigations, prosecution, asset recovery, and public engagement.

The visit provided an opportunity for both institutions to share experiences, identify areas of commonality, and discuss approaches to addressing complex corruption and economic crime cases.

As part of the engagement, the delegation toured the Office's operational facilities, including the European Union-funded forensic laboratory currently under construction, which forms part of the Office's efforts to enhance its investigative and forensic capabilities.

## 7.4 Engagement with Transparency International Ghana

The Office hosted representatives of Transparency International Ghana, led by its Executive Director, Mary Addah, for an engagement on Ghana's anti-corruption framework and the mandate of the Office.

Discussions focused on the role of the Office in investigating corruption-related offences, particularly matters involving politically exposed persons, as well as its contribution to strengthening Ghana's accountability architecture.

The engagement also considered operational and institutional challenges affecting the effective execution of the Office's mandate, including legal constraints, resource requirements, and the need for enhanced collaboration among anti-corruption institutions.

Both institutions explored opportunities for strengthening cooperation in areas including corruption prevention, asset recovery, transparency promotion, and addressing illicit financial flows.

Transparency International Ghana reaffirmed its commitment to supporting initiatives that promote accountability, integrity, and effective anti-corruption measures in Ghana.

## 7.5 Capacity Building and Professional Development

The Office continued to invest in strengthening the professional capacity of its personnel through specialised training programmes aimed at enhancing investigative effectiveness and institutional capability.

During the reporting period, officers participated in four training programmes covering key areas including investigative interviewing, digital intelligence, cryptocurrency investigations, covert investigative techniques, and leadership for senior investigators.

The training programmes were delivered by internationally recognised institutions in Ghana and South Africa, including the International Centre for Asset Recovery (ICAR) of the Basel Institute on Governance, the Commonwealth Africa Anti-Corruption Centre, and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH.

The training engagements form part of the Office's commitment to equipping staff with the technical expertise required to investigate and prosecute complex corruption and economic crime cases.

The programmes enhanced staff competencies in areas including:

- financial and corruption investigations;
- intelligence gathering and analysis;
- forensic interviewing and evidence management;
- asset tracing and recovery in accordance with international standards;
- mutual legal assistance and international cooperation;
- anti-money laundering and countering illicit financial flows; and
- investigation and prosecution of complex economic crimes.

Through continued collaboration with strategic partners, the Office remains committed to strengthening institutional capacity, adopting international best practices, and enhancing its ability to deliver on its mandate to investigate and prosecute corruption-related offences.


WATCHING


GHANA


VISION


VISION


GHANA


ACC
ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION ZAMBIA



# 08 COLLABORATION & STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT




## 8.1 National Dialogue on the Office of the Special Prosecutor

The Office participated in a national dialogue on its mandate, operations, and contribution to Ghana's anti-corruption framework, organised by the Centre for Democratic Development Ghana (CDD-Ghana), with support from the European Union, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, the Ministry of Finance, and other civil society organisations.

The dialogue provided a platform for stakeholders to assess the performance of the Office since its establishment, examine institutional challenges, and identify opportunities for strengthening Ghana's anti-corruption architecture.

The engagement was informed by findings from an independent assessment study commissioned by CDD-Ghana on the eight-year performance of the Office. The study indicated strong public support for an independent anti-corruption institution separate from the Attorney-General's Department, with more than 70 per cent of respondents expressing support for such an arrangement.

The study further revealed that over 50 per cent of respondents expressed confidence in the Office compared to other institutions mandated to combat corruption.

The dialogue formed part of broader efforts to promote accountability, transparency, and citizen participation in anti-corruption governance. It also provided an opportunity for stakeholders to provide feedback on the Office's mandate, operational effectiveness, and areas requiring further institutional strengthening.

## 8.2 Regional Sensitisation and Stakeholder Engagements on the Office of the Special Prosecutor

Following the national dialogue, regional stakeholder engagements were conducted across the country to validate and further examine findings from the eight-year assessment report of the Office.

The engagements brought together a wide range of stakeholders, including civil society organisations, policymakers, traditional authorities, professional associations, and media practitioners, to discuss the role of the Office within Ghana's anti-corruption framework and enhance public understanding of its mandate and operations.

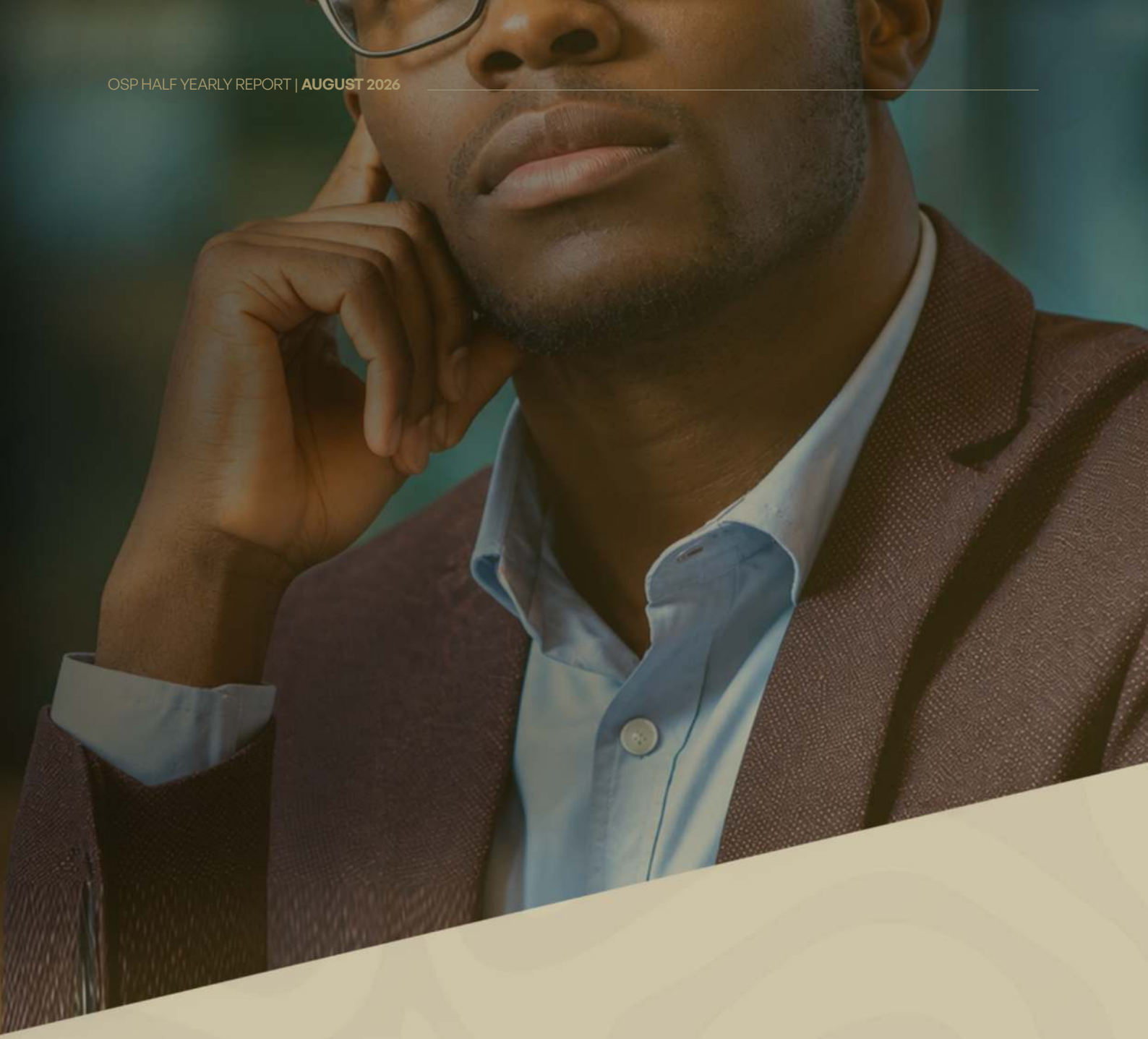
The regional engagements provided an avenue for stakeholders to share experiences, identify regional perspectives on corruption-related challenges, and contribute recommendations aimed at improving the effectiveness, visibility, and public engagement strategies of the Office.

Through these collaborations, the Office continues to strengthen partnerships with state and non-state actors, promote public participation, and enhance collective efforts towards preventing and combating corruption in Ghana.









# 09 REFLECTIONS

# 9.0 REFLECTIONS

The performance of the OSP demonstrates its continued commitment and resilience in fulfilling its mandate of investigating and prosecuting corruption-related offences, recovering proceeds of corruption, and taking steps to prevent corruption notwithstanding legal challenges which crippled its operations for a greater part of the reporting period.

The Office remains committed to professionalism, fairness, due process, and accountability in the discharge of its mandate. It will continue to strengthen collaboration with justice sector institutions, state agencies, civil society organisations, development partners, and the public to enhance Ghana's response to corruption.

The Office remains focused on improving investigative and prosecutorial efficiency, advancing asset recovery outcomes, strengthening corruption prevention measures, and contributing to a stronger culture of integrity, transparency, and accountability.



**Kissi Agyebeng**
**The Special Prosecutor**
**The Republic of Ghana**
**31 August 2026**


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