

HALF YEARLY
REPORT
2025
31 JULY



OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL PROSECUTOR (OSP), GHANA





OSP HALF YEARLY REPORT JULY 2025



A Publication of the Office of the Special Prosecutor,
The Republic of Ghana
6, Haile Selassie Avenue, South Ridge, Accra.

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Accra, 31 July 2025

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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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Preface

It is my honour to present the Seventh 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 in respect of the operations of the Office spanning the period 1 January 2025 to 31 July 2025.

This reporting period was characterised by intensification of the Office's prosecutorial mandate. We advanced high-profile investigations to court and initiated bold inquiries into suspected corruption, often in the face of deep-seated resistance from entrenched interests. Notwithstanding these expected challenges, the Office remains resolute and guided by the rule of law, fairness, firmness, evidence-based action, and the interest of the public.

We recognise that the fight against corruption cannot be waged and won only through punitive action and incarceration. Indeed, the legislative set-up of the Office leans heavily on corruption-prevention and asset recovery and disgorgement of tainted property. Consequently, we proceed on sustainable anti-corruption outcomes by pairing enforcement with robust prevention and asset recovery, especially founded on our unique plea bargaining regime. In this spirit, the Office scaled up its preventive mandate through active engagement with public institutions, private sector actors, civil society – and secured convictions and asset recovery through impactful plea bargaining.

We also reckon that the nation's anti-corruption legal framework requires re-imagination, modernisation and retooling to address the immense scale and complexity of modern corruption in the context of our social, economic and political constructs. On this

Preface

score, the Office has proposed the inclusion of a new chapter in the Constitution dedicated to the fight against corruption to stamp the Republic's collective opprobrium against corruption through definitive constitutional expression by the institution of proposed concrete measures to effectively and comprehensively suppress and repress corruption in public life as well as in the private sector – chief among which include lifestyle audit non-conviction-based asset recovery, enhanced asset declaration and verification regime, and a reverse onus presumption of corruption as the foundation of both anti-corruption criminal proceedings and civil asset recovery proceedings.

The Office is also leading the charge in respect of the passage of a comprehensive Corrupt Practices Act and Conduct of Public Officers Act.

Then again, the Office, as one of three implementing partners of the new National Ethics and Anti-Corruption Strategy and Implementing Plan, is fashioning and moulding anti-corruption structures that would stand the test of time. The task ahead remains formidable. Much more so is our resolve to perform.



Kissi Agyebeng
The Special Prosecutor
The Republic of Ghana
31 July 2025

Introduction

1.1 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 protocols. 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.

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

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

1.4 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.

1.5 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

Introduction

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.

1.6 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.

The Office of the Special Prosecutor: Ghana's Flagship Anti-Corruption Institution

| **Mandate** | Figure 1



2 Developments

Kenneth Nana Yaw Ofori-Atta
Ernest Darko Akore

2.1 Kenneth Nana Yaw Ofori-Atta, a former Minister of Finance, is under investigation by the Office as being suspected of corruptly using public office for his private benefit by –

i. directly influencing the procurement process to obtain an unfair advantage in the award of procurement contracts to Strategic Mobilization Ghana Limited (SML) in respect of the enhancement of revenue assurance in the downstream petroleum sector, upstream petroleum production, and minerals and metals resources value chain;

ii. directly influencing the procurement process to obtain an unfair advantage in the procurement of contractors and materials in respect of the National Cathedral Project of Ghana, and unlawfully approving payments for such contractors;

iii. unlawfully padding up approved payments in respect of 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);

iv. unlawfully approving payments out of the Tax Refund Account of Ghana Revenue Authority; and

v. unlawfully approving payments in respect of a contract awarded by the Ministry of Health of Ghana to Service Ghana Auto Group Limited for purchases and after-sales service and maintenance of 307 Mercedes-Benz Sprinter 305 CDI ambulances for the National Ambulance Service of Ghana.

Developments

2.2 Mr. Ofori-Atta is suspected to have acted together with Ernest Darko Akore, who performed the role of Mr. Ofori-Atta's chef de cabinet – in their common purpose for or in committing the suspected offences.

2.3 By a letter dated 24 January 2025, Mr. Ofori-Atta was informed that the Office has commenced investigation into suspected corruption and corruption-related offences regarding cases in respect of which the Office considered him a suspect. Further, he was directed to attend, in person, the Office on 10 February 2025 for interviewing. Mr. Ofori-Atta was out of the jurisdiction at the time

2.2 By a letter dated 31 January 2025, Mr. Ofori-Atta informed the Office, through his lawyers, that he was out of the jurisdiction indefinitely on medical grounds and that the firm would notify the Office of his arrival in the country in aid of rescheduling his personal attendance at the Office. Further, the lawyers offered its willingness to provide the Office with any information we may require in aid of the investigation until his arrival in the country.

2.3 Upon receipt of these representations from his lawyers, the Office, by a letter dated 5 February 2025, informed Mr. Ofori-Atta that the Office did not need or required notification from his lawyers of his future arrival in the jurisdiction. The Office acknowledged his lawyers' offer to provide us with information in aid of the investigation. However, the Office insisted that his personal attendance at the OSP was required.

2.4 The Office directed Mr. Ofori-Atta to indicate, by close of business on 10 February 2025, a reasonable date of his return to the jurisdiction and attendance at the OSP. The Office warned him if that if he failed so to do, the OSP would take all necessary legal steps to secure his return to the jurisdiction and attendance at the Office at our own choosing.

Developments

2.5 Mr. Ofori-Atta failed to indicate a reasonable date of his return to the jurisdiction upon the expiry of the 10 February 2025 deadline, except to still persist in his expressed intent of remaining indefinitely outside the jurisdiction by the transmission of his lawyers of a purported and brusque medical letter on 10 February 2025, which only sought, in effect, to state that he may undergo a possible surgical intervention in March 2025.

2.6 In the considered opinion of the Office, that medical letter could not be held to be a disclosure of a reasonable date of Mr. Ofori-Atta's return to the jurisdiction and attendance at the Office since it merely indicated that there may be a possible surgical intervention that may or may not occur in March. The letter, which was in no way a medical report, neither stated nor demonstrated that Mr. Ofori-Atta was a travel risk or that he was an invalid who needed around-the-clock intense medical attention to the point that travelling to the jurisdiction would endanger his life.

2.7 Upon the expiry of the 10 February 2025 deadline, the Special Prosecutor publicly declared Mr. Ofori-Atta a wanted person and a fugitive from justice on 12 February 2025 – on the ground that his avowed posture of remaining indefinitely outside the jurisdiction without indicating a reasonable time of his return to the jurisdiction showed clearly that he had no intention of voluntarily returning to the jurisdiction.

2.8 By a letter dated 17 February 2025, Mr. Ofori-Atta's lawyers transmitted to the Special Prosecutor, a communication laced with vituperation and designed variously as a denigration of the Office; a lecture on their suppositions as to the mandate of the Office; a threat of legal action; a sort of homily as to how the Office should conduct its affairs; an attack on the person of the Special Prosecutor; and a suggestion that the Special Prosecutor had

Developments

embarked on a personal vendetta against Mr. Ofori-Atta – without disclosing the alleged series of retaliatory, vengeful, or hostile acts the Special Prosecutor had directed at him or alleged exchange of such acts between Mr. Ofori-Atta and the Special Prosecutor.

2.9 Crucially, the 17 February 2025 letter from Mr. Ofori-Atta's lawyers failed to indicate a reasonable date of Mr. Ofori-Atta's return to the jurisdiction and attendance at the Office. On this reckoning, the Office, by a letter dated 17 February 2025, re-affirmed and restated to Mr. Ofori-Atta that he remained a wanted person and a fugitive from justice. The Office further stated that this tag would so remain until he indicated a reasonable time of his return to the jurisdiction with the necessary and reasonable assurances of abiding by his indicated reasonable time, or until such time that the Office enforced his return to the jurisdiction and attendance at the Office, whichever came first.

2.10 By a letter dated 18 February 2025, Mr. Ofori-Atta's lawyers communicated to the Office that he was scheduled for a possible surgical intervention in the United States on 20/21 March 2025 and further that taking the date of the possible surgical intervention into account, he would require a recovery period of six to eight weeks. On this basis, his lawyers stated that he should be able to return to the jurisdiction between 14 and 30 May 2025.

2.11 By a letter dated 18 February 2025, the Office acceded to Mr. Ofori-Atta's request to return voluntarily to the jurisdiction between 14 and 30 May 2025, as the Office deemed the indicated recovery period reasonable in the circumstances. Consequently, the Office removed Mr. Ofori-Atta's name from the list of wanted persons pending his voluntary return to the jurisdiction based on his own indicated dates.

Developments

2.12 Consequently, the Office directed Mr. Ofori-Atta to attend the Office, in person, on Monday 2 June 2025 at 13:30 GMT for interviewing. The Office emphasised that if he failed to voluntarily return to the jurisdiction within his stated dates, and if he failed to attend the Office on the rescheduled date of Monday 2 June 2025 at 13:30 GMT, his name would be re-entered on the list of wanted persons and the OSP would consider him a fugitive from justice, whereupon the Office would take all necessary legal steps to secure his return to the jurisdiction and attendance at the Office at our own choosing.

2.13 By a letter dated 28 May 2025, Mr. Ofori-Atta's lawyers informed the Special Prosecutor that a medical expert has diagnosed Mr. Ofori-Atta with cancer and has earmarked 13 June 2025 for surgery for which reason he would be unable to return to the jurisdiction as scheduled. His lawyers stated that, to the knowledge of the Office, this had been brought to the attention of the court before which Mr. Ofori-Atta is presently pursuing a human rights claim against the Office and the Special Prosecutor.

2.14 His lawyers stated further that in order not to hold the Office back in the performance of its function they had Mr. Ofori-Atta's instructions of his readiness to go through video recorded interview for the purpose of eliciting his caution statement. His lawyers offered to meet the Special Prosecutor in person or approach the bench for the purpose of viewing Mr. Ofori-Atta's biopsy report – whichever suited the Special Prosecutor.

2.15 In the reckoning of the Office, the letter from Mr. Ofori-Atta's lawyers dated 18 February 2025 clearly indicated that the possible surgical intervention to be performed on him was to occur 20/21 March 2025, upon which careful consideration the Office indulgently pushed Mr. Ofori-Atta's attendance at the Office to 2 June 2025.

Developments

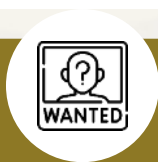
2.16 Therefore, Mr. Ofori-Atta had a duty to promptly inform the Office of any fundamental change in his medical circumstances on 21 March 2025, when the advertised surgical intervention was not performed – to enable the Office reschedule a new date of his attendance at the Office to accommodate any such material changes in his medical condition and treatment itinerary.

2.17 Mr. Ofori-Atta had known, at least, since 21 March 2025, that no surgical procedure was to be performed on him in March. Yet, he purposively sat by indolently and chose not to inform the Office of such fundamental changes in his circumstances. Instead, about sixty-seven days after learning of the alleged changed circumstances around 21 March 2025, Mr. Ofori-Atta elected to spring a surprise on the OSP just six days before his

scheduled attendance at the OSP by offering to undergo a video recorded interview and a viewing of his biopsy report.

2.18 By a letter dated 30 May 2025, the OSP declined Mr. Ofori-Atta's offer of video recorded interview for the purpose of eliciting his caution statement. The Office has always insisted on his personal attendance, and we had indicated clearly to him that we were unwilling to waive it. If we were amenable to taking any such statement from Mr. Ofori-Atta in absentia we would have done so in February.

2.19 Further, the Office declined Mr. Ofori-Atta's invitation to view his biopsy report as we considered it a pointless exercise. This is because it is common learning that a biopsy report contains nothing more than a conclusion, upon the removal and examination of tissue, cells, or fluids from a living body, that



Consequently, the Office re-declared Mr. Ofori-Atta as a wanted person and a fugitive from justice.

Developments

some disease or malady was indicated in the samples. A biopsy report is not an expression of a reasoned medical opinion that the subject is an invalid and unable to travel – as Mr. Ofori-Atta seeks to suggest is his condition and for which reason he cannot return to the jurisdiction.

2.20 This much was clear – since 24 January 2025, Mr. Ofori-Atta failed to show any medical report which suggests that he is a travel risk and unable to return to the jurisdiction by reason of his medical condition. It has all been his singular say-so. Therefore, the Office viewed Mr. Ofori-Atta's lawyers' letter dated 28 May 2025 as an expression of utter bad faith on the part of Mr. Ofori-Atta, and it confirmed our long-held well-considered opinion and conclusion that Mr. Ofori-Atta has no intention of voluntarily returning to the jurisdiction and to attend the Office.

2.21 Consequently, the Office re-declared Mr. Ofori-Atta as a wanted person and a fugitive from justice. His name was re-entered on the OSP's list of wanted persons.

2.22 The Office triggered the process for the issuance of an INTERPOL Red Notice for the location and provisional arrest of Mr. Ofori-Atta in whichever jurisdiction pending extradition or surrender. The Red Notice was entered and uploaded by INTERPOL circa 4 June 2025.

2.23 The Office also dispatched a request for extradition processes to be instituted for the provisional apprehension in any jurisdiction in which Mr. Ofori-Atta may be located or found, and his extradition to the Republic of Ghana.

2.24 The Office also declared Mr. Akore a wanted person and a fugitive from justice upon the consideration, that much like Mr. Ofori-Atta, Mr. Akore has absconded from the jurisdiction and has no intention of returning voluntarily to the jurisdiction.

Developments

2.25 Following the 10 February 2020 declaration by the Special Prosecutor that Mr. Ofori-Atta was a fugitive from justice and a wanted person, Mr. Ofori-Atta filed an originating motion at the Human Rights Court against the Office and the Special Prosecutor 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.

2.26 On 18 June 2025, the court dismissed an application for an interlocutory injunction filed by Mr. Ofori-Atta, which sought to restrain the Office from arresting him. The substantive case has been adjourned to 23 October 2025 for hearing.

2.27 Further, in a separate lawsuit, Mr. Ofori-Atta invoked the supervisory jurisdiction of the High Court seeking to quash the warrant for his arrest issued by the Circuit Court, Accra at the instance of the Office. On 31 July 2025, the High Court dismissed Mr. Ofori-Atta's suit as without merit.

Cecilia Abena Dapaah

2.25 We recall that the Office commenced investigation in July 2023 in respect of suspected corruption and corruption-related offences regarding large amounts of money and other valuable items involving Ms. Cecilia Abena Dapaah, a former Minister of Sanitation and Water Resources, and her associates.

2.26 After nearly seven months of extensive investigation by the Office and a parallel inquiry by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in the United States, no direct and immediate evidence of corruption was found in respect of seized funds and frozen bank accounts linked to Ms. Dapaah and her associates – though the investigation identified strong indications of suspected money laundering and structuring, beyond the direct mandate of the Office.

Developments

2.27 In January 2024, the Office referred the case to the Economic and Organised Crime Office (EOCO) for commencement of investigation into the identified indications of suspected money laundering and structuring – which are under the direct mandate of EOCO.

2.28 In May 2024, EOCO returned the entire docket back to the Office on the back of their reasoning that since money laundering is not a substantive offence but a collateral offence which must be founded on a predicate offence, EOCO did not have a mandate to commence investigations into the matter since it could not premise its investigation on any predicate offence.

2.29 By a letter dated 14 May

2025, the new leadership of EOCO requested the Office to forward the docket back to EOCO for a review and commencement of investigation.



Under the cover of communication dated 29 May 2025, the Office forwarded a duplicate docket of the case back to EOCO.

2.30 Under the cover of communication dated 29 May 2025, the Office forwarded a duplicate docket of the case back to EOCO.

2.31 It is our considered opinion that the docket serves as a valuable background

resource for EOCO to commence its own investigation in respect of aspects of the case the Office does not have a direct mandate. The Office would lend its full collaborative support to EOCO in its review and investigation and probable further action.

3 Cases

3.1 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.

3.2 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.

3.3 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.

Cases

3.4 The Office takes especial care to safe-guard 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.

3.5 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.

3.6 The following are the various cases handled by the Office during the period under reference:

A. Prosecutions

There were seven(7) convictions and one(1) acquittal in respect of the cases pending before the criminal courts during the period under review. The Office has filed an appeal in respect of the case in which the accused was acquitted.

The cases are highlighted as follows:

CR/0603/2025 The Republic v. Mustapha Abdul-Hamid & Nine Others

On 23 July 2023, the Office initiated criminal proceedings in the High Court, Accra against Mustapha Abdul-Hamid (a former Chief Executive of National Petroleum Authority) and nine (9) others including three(3) corporate entities.

Cases

The accused persons are 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. The case is adjourned till 26 August 2025.

CR/0513/2025 The Republic v. Issah Seidu & 3 Others

On 27 June 2025, the Office arraigned three(3) public officials and one(1) 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. The case is adjourned to 21 October 2025.

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 & Two 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. The case has been adjourned to 28 August 2025.

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

The Special Prosecutor accepted Mr. Owusu's offer of restitution and reparation to the Republic on the following considerations in

Cases

accordance with section 71(4) of Act 959:

- i. The history of Mr. Owusu with respect to criminal activity.
- ii. The level of cooperation Mr. Owusu exhibited during the investigation.
- iii. The likelihood of obtaining a conviction if the case proceeds to trial.
- iv. The probable effect on witnesses of a trial.
- v. The need to avoid delay in the disposition of other pending cases.

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 businessman), 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.

Cases

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 2024, the charge sheet was substituted with an additional accused person, Gloria Acquah, as the second accused. The case stands adjourned till 16 October 2025.

NR/TL/HC/CC1/2/25 The Republic v. Tahidu Yakubu & Five Others

In November 2023, the OSP and the Controller and Accountant General's Department 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. The investigation and assessment cover all employees on government payroll and their respective banks and other deposit taking financial institutions. After enhanced investigations, the OSP charged and arraigned six(6) persons before the High Court, Tamale on 13 March 2025 for several corruption and corruption-related offences.

The first accused, Tahidu Yakubu, is a former teacher at Balogu M/A Junior High School (Balogu JHS) in Yendi. The second accused, Abdulai Abubakar Sadic, is the Integrated Municipal Personnel Payroll Database (IPPD) Coordinator at Yendi, responsible for, inter alia, payroll and reactivation of salaries.

Cases

Sammy Suuk, the third accused, is the Schools Improvement Support Officer (SISO) for the Yendi North Circuit and his responsibilities include monitoring and supervision of schools and verification of monthly salaries of teachers in his area of supervision. Mohammed Yusif Jay, the fourth accused, is the former Headmaster of Balogu JHS, in charge of the validation of salaries of teachers in the school. The fifth accused, Stafford Korlety Azudey-Barres is an Assistant Chief Account Technician at the Controller and Accountant-General's Department in Accra. The sixth accused, Osman Issahaku, is the current Headmaster of Balogu JHS, in charge of the validation of salaries of teachers in the school.

The accused persons faced twenty-two(22) counts of corruption by and of a public officer officer; false certificate by a public officer; and causing financial loss to the Republic.

Upon the commencement of the proceedings, the accused persons triggered the OSP's plea bargaining regime under section 71(1) of Act 959 and voluntarily offered to admit the offences and make restitution and the provision of information that will aid in the arrest and prosecution of other persons known to them as having committed or are about to commit corruption and corruption-related offences.

The Special Prosecutor, in accordance with section 71(3), (4), and (6) of Act 959, considered that the offer was acceptable to the prosecution on the basis of the history of the accused with respect to criminal activity; the level of cooperation the accused exhibited during the investigation; and the willingness of the accused to cooperate in the investigation and the prosecution of other persons. On 30 April 2025, the Court considered the plea bargain agreement between the Republic and the accused persons to be satisfactory, and the Judge accepted the plea of guilty from all the accused persons and convicted all the accused persons on their own plea. The accused persons have discharged the financial obligation under the plea bargain.

Cases

D13/9/2022 The Republic v Alexander Kwabena Sarfo-Kantanka

On 24 May 2022, the Office initiated criminal proceedings at the High Court, Kumasi, against the President's nominee for the position of Chief Executive of Juaben Municipal Assembly in the Ashanti Region, Alexander Kwabena Sarfo Kantanka for corruption in respect of a public election.

On 9 April 2024, the Court partially dismissed an application by Mr. Sarfo-Kantanka on a submission of no-case-to-answer. The Court held that the Republic had established a prima facie case against Mr. Sarfo-Kantanka in respect of three(3) of the charges. The Court ordered Mr. Sarfo-Kantanka to open his defence in respect of the three(3) charges.

Mr. Sarfo-Kantanka subsequently filed an appeal in the Court of Appeal against the decision of the High Court. He also filed an application for stay of proceedings to suspend the trial indefinitely pending the outcome of the appeal. The High Court dismissed the application for stay of proceedings and ordered that the trial should proceed on its normal course. The accused subsequently delivered his testimony, and he was cross-examined. The court fixed 28 November 2024 for judgment.

When the case was called on the date for judgment, a new judge, Justice Abdul Razak Musah, sat on the matter. He informed the court that the trial judge, Justice Priscilla Dikro Ofori, had been transferred. Justice Abdul Razak Musah further noted that a notice of change of solicitors had been filed for the accused, and he granted the new legal team additional time to review the case. Additionally, Justice Abdul Razak Musah observed that the accused had not yet filed his address, whereupon he granted him

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further time to do so. And he adjourned the case to 20 January 2025.

On 3 December 2024, the Communications Department of the Judicial Service caused a publication to the effect that Justice Priscilla Dikro Ofori had indeed been transferred from Kumasi to Accra as part of the 2024 beginning of legal year transfers of more than twenty(20) judges at all levels of court. The publication also noted that Justice Priscilla Dikro Ofori had presented the list of all outstanding judgments and rulings, and that she had been authorised to deliver all outstanding judgments and rulings. The publication further indicated that on 29 November 2024, Justice Priscilla Dikro Ofori presented the required Case Completion Plan for a warrant to complete cases that are close to completion. Consequently, the Office expected that Justice Priscilla Dikro Ofori would deliver the judgment on 20 January 2025.

Justice Priscilla Dikro Ofori eventually delivered the judgment on 26 May 2015. The court acquitted and discharged Mr. Sarfo-Kantanka on the reasoning that the evidence did not establish that the various sums of money Mr. Sarfo-Kantanka gave to some of the delegates designated to vote on his nomination were intended to influence them to vote for him, although the evidence included an unchallenged audio-visual recording which showed Mr. Sarfo-Kantanka demanding for a refund from some of the delegates after he lost the election and admission in testimony that money changed hands between the nominee and some of the delegates.

The Office has appealed the judgment at the Court of Appeal on the grounds that the judgment cannot be supported having regard to the evidence and that the judge erred in both law and fact.

Cases

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(4) are facing a total of eleven(11) 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. the appeal is pending.

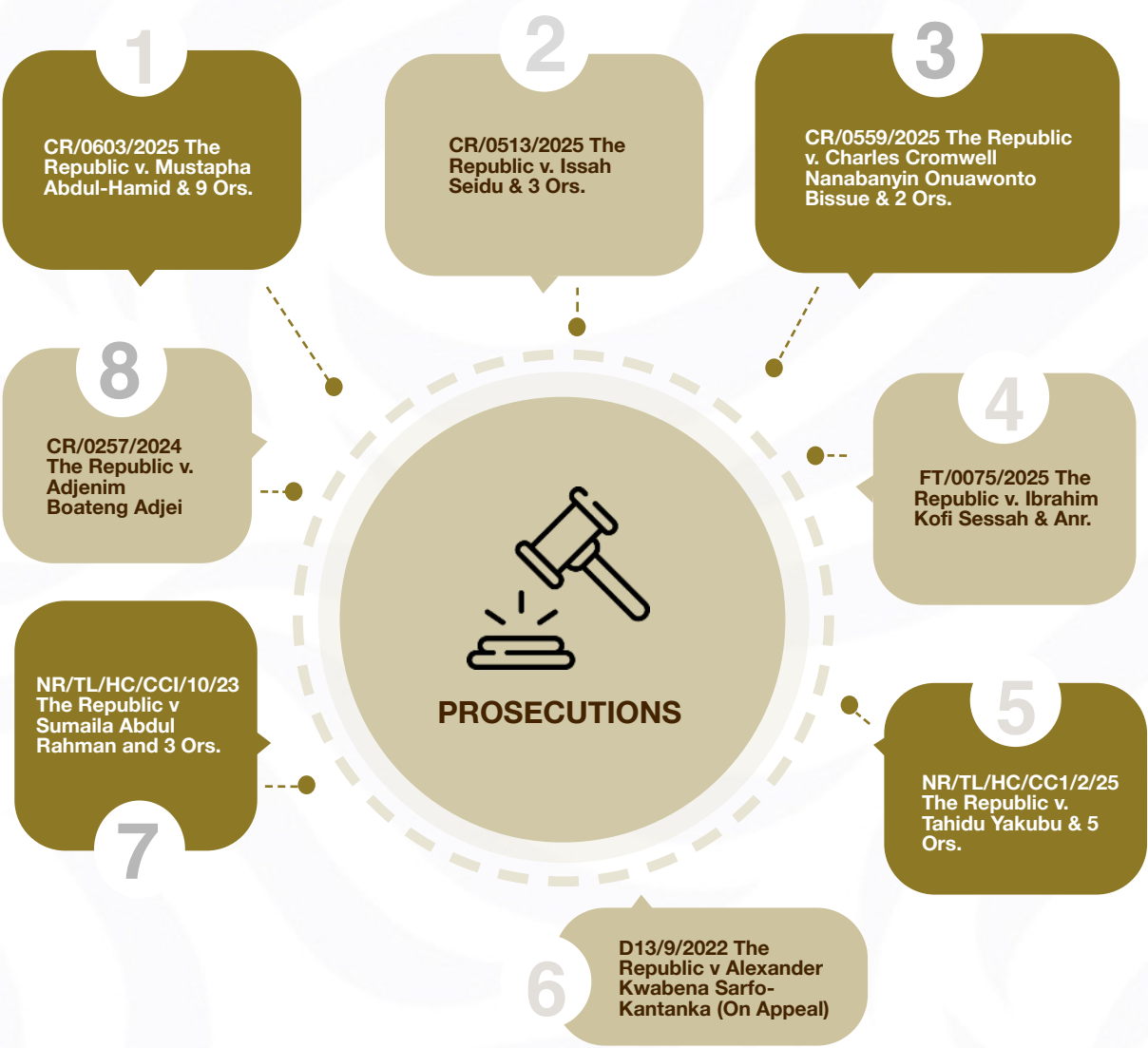
The accused persons opened their defence in October 2024. The fourth accused will present his defence commencing on 21 October 2025.

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(8) 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. The case stands adjourned till 20 October 2025.

Prosecutions

| Figure 2



Cases

B. Other Cases

HR/0078/2025 Kenneth Nana Yaw Ofori-Atta v. Office of the Special Prosecutor & Another

The applicant, 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 substantive case continues in court and stands adjourned to 23 October 2025.

GJ/0858/2025 The Republic v. Circuit Court 2; Ex Parte Kenneth Nana Yaw Ofori-Atta (Interested Party: Office of the Special Prosecutor)

The applicant, Kenneth Nana Yaw Ofori-Atta, a former Minister of Finance, invoked the supervisory of the High Court seeking to quash a an arrest warrant issued against him by the Circuit Court, Accra at the instance of the OSP. On 31 July 2025, the High Court dismissed the application as being without merit.

HR/0101/2023 Charles Bissie v. Office of the Special Prosecutor

The Secretary of the disbanded Inter-Ministerial Committee on Illegal Mining (IMCIM), Charles Bissie sued the OSP in the Human Rights Court, Accra in. Mr. Bissie 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.

Cases

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.

C. Concluded Investigations

Strategic Mobilization Ghana Limited/Ghana Revenue Authority
The Office has concluded investigation into suspected corruption and corruption-related offences in respect of contractual arrangements between Strategic Mobilization Ghana Limited (SML) and the Ghana Revenue Authority for the stated objective of the enhancement of revenue assurance in the downstream petroleum sector, upstream petroleum production, and minerals and metals resources value chain. The Special Prosecutor will issue directives and further action on the matter in due course.

Cases

Gaming Commission of Ghana

The Office has concluded investigation into suspected corruption and corruption-related offences in respect of the procurement and the award of a contract to Turfsport Ghana Limited by the Gaming Commission of Ghana. The suspects have made an offer of restitution to the Republic under section 71 of Act 959. The Special Prosecutor, in exercise of his mandate under section 71(3) of Act 959, has considered that the offer is acceptable. The terms would be duly placed before the High Court for adoption.

D. Ongoing Investigations

The Office is currently seized with sixty-seven(67) cases which are at the full investigation stage, including the following:

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:

- Asante Gold Corporation
- ElectroChem Ghana Limited
- Goldridge Ghana Limited

Cases

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

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.

Cases

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.

Cases

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 (GHC2,854,144.80),

Cases

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 (GHC2,854,144.80) 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 (GHC34,249,737.6) for the 2024 financial year, and future savings of that amount (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. The Office secured six(6) convictions and the payment of restitution to the Republic during the period under review.

Cases

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.

The investigation further targets the activities of Akonta Mining Limited and other companies; nationals of foreign countries allegedly involved in illegal mining; and allegations of corruption and corruption-related offences against some Municipal and District Chief Executives.

Cases

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

Ghana Water Company Limited

Investigation is ongoing in respect of suspected corruption and corruption-related offences regarding contracts awarded by Ghana Water Company Limited for the provision of goods and services to the following entities:

- Nayak 96 Enterprise
- Dencom Construction Works
- Edmus Limited
- Jomaks
- Espab Construction Limited
- Roger More Construction Limited
- Velech Enterprise
- Intermec Gh. Limited
- A.J.I. Trading & Construction Limited

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

Cases

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.

Bank of Ghana

Investigation is ongoing in respect of the banking and financial sector crisis that precipitated the collapse of some banks and financial institutions and the financial sector clean up and recapitalisation reforms.

The investigation targets alleged corruption and corruption-related offences perpetrated by some officials of the Bank of Ghana, banks, specialised deposit-taking institutions, and financial holding companies.

Estate of Kwadwo Owusu-Afriyie alias Sir John

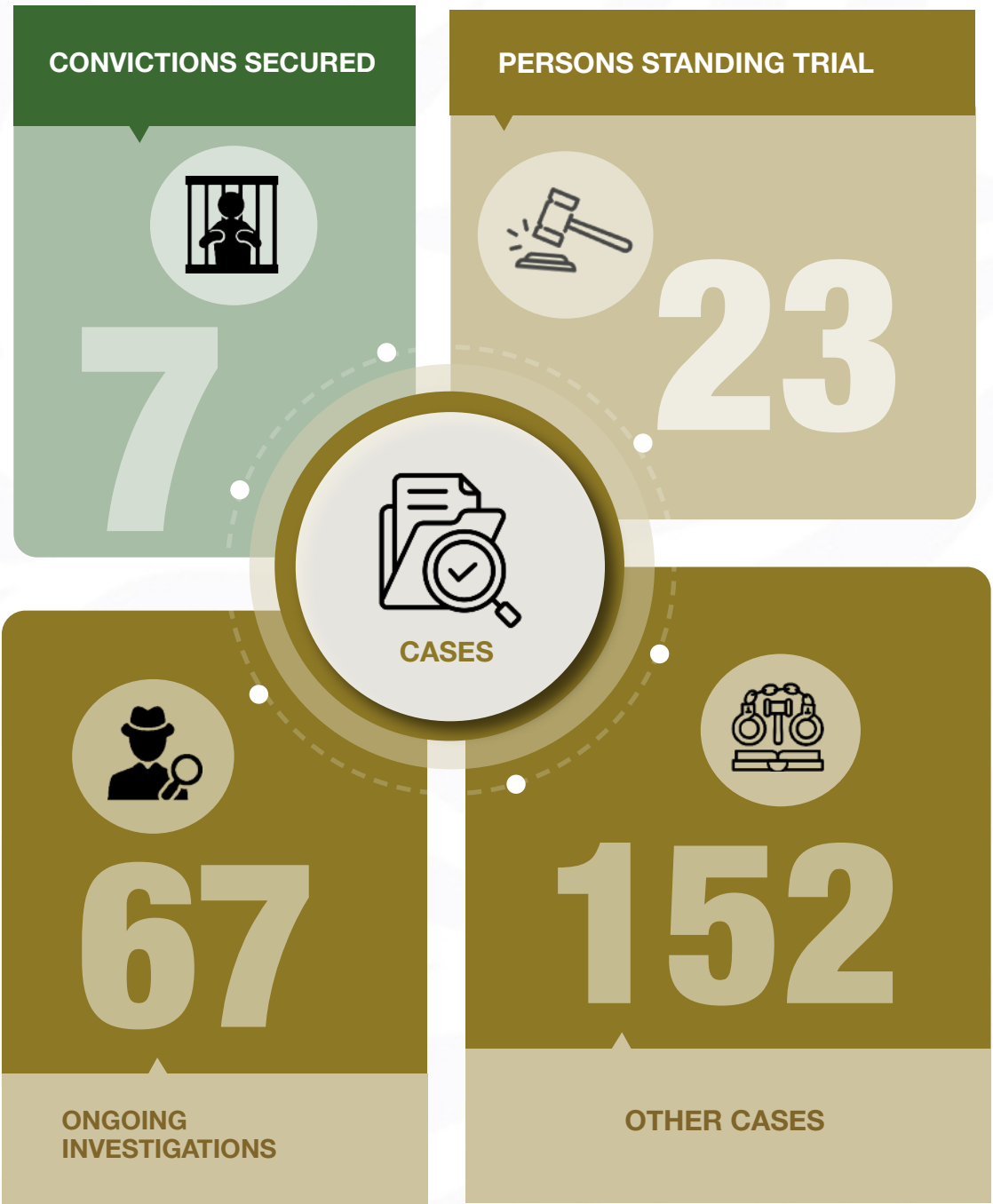
Investigation is ongoing in respect of alleged improper acquisition of state protected land at the Achimota Forest enclave and the Sakumono Ramsar site by a deceased former Chief Executive of the Forestry Commission.

Other Cases

The Office is also seized with one hundred and fifty-two (152) 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.

Summary of Cases

| Figure 3



4

Prevention of Corruption

Constitutional Review Process

The Office made an in-person presentation and the submission of a memorandum to the attention of the Constitution Review Committee. The Office proposed three (3) major constitutional amendments, viz:

- i. Insertion of a dedicated Anti-Corruption Chapter in the Constitution.
- ii. Consolidation of anti-corruption mandate in the Office of the Special Prosecutor and enhancement of its anti-corruption powers.
- iii. Constitutional collaboration between the Ghana Audit Service and the Office of the Special Prosecutor in aid of strengthening the asset declaration and verification regime.

The Office also proposed that the fight against corruption should be founded on lifestyle audit non-conviction-based asset recovery, enhanced asset declaration and verification regime, and a reverse onus presumption of corruption as the foundation of both anti-corruption criminal proceedings and civil asset recovery proceedings.

This is premised on the assessment that 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 in both public and private contexts.

Therefore, the principle of lifestyle audit non-conviction-based asset recovery should be highlighted in the Constitution to encompass public officers, politically exposed persons, and

Prevention of Corruption

persons in the private sector suspected of having engaged or engaging in corruption and corruption-related activities – on the reckoning that a person must have legitimate sources of income sufficient to justify the interests in any property that the person holds. Thus, where a person's resources far outstrip his legitimate income, the unexplained portion should be liable to confiscation on the presumption that it was acquired through corrupt means unless the person ably sets aside the presumption by establishing legitimate source(s) of the resources. This would also be a critical tool to detect fraud and undeclared income for tax purposes.

National Ethics and Anti-Corruption Strategy and Implementation Plan

Subsequent to the expiration of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP 2015-2024), the Government of Ghana is rolling out a comprehensive National Ethics and Anti-Corruption Strategy and Implementation Plan. The Government has indicated that the goal is to improve ethical behaviour and enhance the fight against corruption founded on a strategy of placing greater focus not just on the factors associated with reducing corruption, but also on tangible measures of corruption and corruption perception.

The OSP has been designated as one of the three implementing partners, including the Office of the Attorney-General and Minister of Justice and the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice. The implementing Partners will closely work with the Coordinating Office at the Office of the President.

The Special Prosecutor has been appointed to the Working Group to Develop the National Ethics and Anti-Corruption Strategy and Implementation Plan.

Prevention of Corruption

In pursuance of the new anti-corruption drive, the Office actively participated in a National Ethics and Anti-Corruption Strategy and Implementation Plan Formulation retreat.

Youth in Anti-Corruption Campaign

In pursuance of its statutory mandate to take steps to prevent corruption, the Office continues to prioritise civic education and stakeholder engagement, with particular focus on young persons. In the first half of the year, the Office sensitised about four thousand youth across five institutions, including basic schools, senior high schools, and tertiary institutions. These engagements aim to build awareness of corruption risks and promote values of integrity and accountability at the formative and foundational ages.

As part of these efforts, the Office participated in the Ethical Leadership Conference organised by the University of Ghana Business School. The conference brought together student leaders to reflect on the role of ethics in leadership. Our officers addressed participants on the importance of equipping themselves with the knowledge and values needed to navigate ethical challenges and contribute to a more transparent and responsible society.

Prevention of Corruption

| YAC OUTREACH DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

| Figure 4



Prevention of Corruption



Media and Public Engagements

During the first half of 2025, the Office sustained its public engagement efforts through both social and traditional media channels, with a focus on educating the public on its mandate, promoting nationwide anti-corruption initiatives, clarifying its actions and directives, and addressing pro-corruption propaganda and misinformation.



5

Miscellaneous Activities

National Anti-Corruption Conference

In June 2025, the Special Prosecutor delivered the keynote address at the National Anti-Corruption Conference organised by the Government of Ghana in partnership with the African Union Advisory Board Against Corruption, held in Accra under the theme “Revitalising the Anti-Corruption Architecture in Africa: Ghana’s Accountability Journey.”

The Special Prosecutor outlined five priority actions the State must pursue to make corruption a costly enterprise. He also emphasised the need to focus more on preventing corruption through integrity-based designs, particularly for the youth, in order to safeguard the nation’s future. Additionally,

he stressed the importance of public education, fairness, and accountability in building a resilient anti-corruption culture.

Network of Anti-Corruption Institutions in West Africa (NACIWA)



The Office was admitted to the membership of the Network of Anti-Corruption Institutions in West Africa (NACIWA).

Within the reporting period, the Office was admitted to the membership of the Network of Anti-Corruption Institutions in West Africa (NACIWA). This achievement reflects the Office's deepening engagement in regional anti-corruption efforts and

underscores its commitment to fostering cross-border collaboration within the Economic Community of West African States.

NACIWA fosters regional cooperation among national anti-corruption institutions through peer learning,

Miscellaneous Activities

information sharing, and joint capacity-building initiatives. As a new member, the OSP now gains access to a robust network of expertise, technical and training assistance.

Our NACIWA membership adds to the OPS's growing participation in prominent global and regional anti-corruption bodies including Association of Heads of Anti-Corruption Agencies in Commonwealth Africa, Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities (Global Network), International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA) and Ghana's delegation to sessions of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.

Strengthening Inter-Agency Cooperation

As part of the efforts to foster institutional collaboration in the national fight against corruption, the Special Prosecutor paid working visits to heads of key law enforcement agencies, including the Economic and Organised Crime Office (EOCO), the Financial Intelligence Centre (FIC), the Inspector-General of Police (IGP), and the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ). The visits aimed to strengthen partnership, enhance information sharing, and align strategies for more effective investigation, prosecution, and prevention of corruption and corruption-related offences.

The Director-General of the Criminal Investigations Department (CID) of the Ghana Police Service paid a courtesy call on the Special Prosecutor to explore avenues for strengthening operational cooperation between the CID and the Office of the Special Prosecutor (OSP), particularly in the areas of intelligence sharing, access to criminal records and coordinated investigative

Miscellaneous Activities

efforts. Both parties underscored the importance of clearly delineating institutional mandates to avoid jurisdictional overlaps and ensure effective case management.

Intensified Advocacy

The Office actively intensified its advocacy for the necessary reforms to Ghana's national and regional anticorruption architecture. Using a wide range of platforms, the Office advanced calls for vital reforms such as broadening the powers of the Office, centralising anti-corruption law enforcement and upgrading the national anti-corruption framework. These are aimed at creating an efficient infrastructure that can adequately tackle corruption in its varied forms.

15th Commonwealth Regional Conference of Heads of Anti-Corruption Agencies

In May 2025, the Office participated in the landmark 15th Commonwealth Regional Conference of Heads of Anti-Corruption Agencies in Cape Town, South Africa, themed "Enhancing



Miscellaneous Activities

Inclusive Participation of State and Non-State Actors to Prevent and Combat Corruption. The conference convened leaders from anti-corruption agencies across 21 African Commonwealth countries, fostering collaboration to strengthen institutions and promote transparency.



NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION CONFERENCE

Theme "Revitalising the Anti-Corruption Architecture in Africa: Ghana's Accountability Journey"

6TH JUNE 2025

ACCRA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE CENTRE

9AM



H.E PROF NAANA JANE OPOKU-AGYEMANG
VICE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GHANA

SPECIAL GUEST OF HONOUR



HON. SEYNABOU NDIAYE DIAKHATÉ
CHAIRPERSON, AFRICAN UNION ADVISORY
BOARD AGAINST CORRUPTION (AUABC)



HON. DR. DOMINIC AKURITINGA AYINE
ATTORNEY GENERAL & MINISTER FOR
JUSTICE, REPUBLIC OF GHANA



MR. KISSI AGYEBENG
SPECIAL PROSECUTOR, REPUBLIC OF GHANA

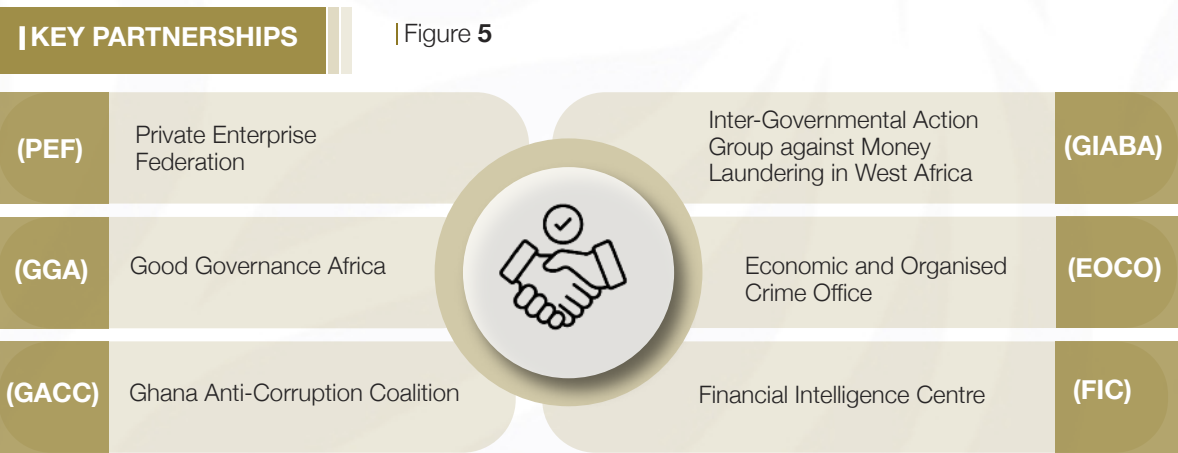
6

Collaborations

6.1 The Office partnered with the Private Enterprise Federation (PEF), Good Governance Africa (GGA), and the Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC) on a nationwide tour to educate private sector actors on procurement corruption and to build trust in reporting corruption. The partnership held workshops in Tamale, Sunyani, Kumasi, Koforidua, and Ho.

6.2 The Office also partnered with the Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC) and Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA) to train selected journalists on the legal procedures for asset confiscation in corruption-related cases. The Economic and Organised Crime Office (EOCO) and the Financial Intelligence Centre (FIC) added their weight to the training – reinforcing inter-agency cooperation in public education on financial crime. The training underscored the crucial role of the media in advancing transparency and accountability.

6.3 The Office has also benefitted from technical training, development of policies and procedural rules, and investment in forensic and interrogation capabilities with the support of the European Union, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), and the Basel Institute on Governance.



7

Conclusion

The Office is now firmly embedded within Ghana's anti-corruption architecture as the foremost independent anti-corruption public institution. The Office is actively pursuing its objects with increased momentum by undertaking multiple investigations, filing more cases before the courts, recovering and confiscating tainted assets, and aggressively working to make corruption a high-risk and costly enterprise.

The Office recorded notable successes during the period under review, including convictions and the recovery of assets and restitution to the Republic. The Office is pursuing investment, particularly in forensic and interrogation capabilities to enhance its technological capacity to tackle increasingly complex corruption cases.

Additionally, the Office is deepening international cooperation, receiving support and working on parallel investigations with foreign counterparts. In the second half of the year, the Office intends to conclude and file more cases, while consolidating its institutional foundations and operational independence.

As the foremost anti-corruption enforcement body, the Office remains Ghana's best instrument in the fight against corruption – and it is committed to fulfilling that responsibility with integrity, resolve, and innovation.



OSP HALF YEARLY REPORT JULY 2025



0800-000-700 / 030 266 8517 | @ospghana | corruptionreports@osp.gov.gh | www.osp.gov.gh

