

HALF YEARLY  
**REPORT**  
**2025**  
DECEMBER

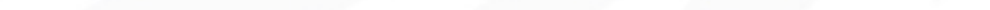


OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL PROSECUTOR (OSP), GHANA





**OSP HALF YEARLY REPORT**  
**DECEMBER 2025**





### **A Publication of the Office of the Special Prosecutor**

The Republic of Ghana  
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It is my honour to present the Eighth 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 July 2025 to 31 December 2025.

The second half of 2025 tested the OSP in existential and continuity ways few periods have. It was a time marked by extreme resistance by those justly threatened by accountability. The pushback against scrutiny came in several forms – including the introduction of a private member's bill in Parliament aimed at abolishing the Office and subsuming its mandate and powers under the Attorney General. The bill was subsequently promptly withdrawn on the back of a call by the President for its withdrawal.



**The second half of 2025 tested the OSP in existential and continuity ways few periods have.**

The Office highly commends the President – and the nation has His Excellency to thank – for the swift and decisive call for the withdrawal of the bill. The President's action stamped firmly the well-considered collective wisdom stated in the first National Anti-Corruption Action Programme in the establishment of the Office as the gold-standard independent anti-corruption agency separate from the Attorney General on the very obvious and practical consideration that the Attorney General, being a member of Cabinet and chief legal advisor to the Government is not well-suited to investigate and prosecute members of a government to which he belongs.



The memorandum accompanying the withdrawn bill cited persistent operational challenges experienced since the establishment of the OSP, including duplication of prosecutorial functions between the OSP and the Attorney-General's Department, institutional friction, jurisdictional overlap, administrative inefficiencies, and high operational costs relative to demonstrable impact. The sponsors of the bill argued that consolidating anti-corruption prosecutorial authority under a strengthened Attorney-General's Office could enhance coordination, efficiency, and prudent use of public resources.

In effect, the chief reasons for the withdrawn intended abolishment of the Office are bare statements that the Office has not performed as expected and that it is a drain on national resources – without any examination of what it was expected to have achieved by December 2025 and the gap between the expectation and actual delivery, and how it has drained national resources relative to its demonstrable impact; and also simply that it would be better to have the Attorney-General fight corruption – yet again without any demonstration as to how this could enhance coordination, efficiency, and prudent use of public resources in the fight against corruption.

The Office does not avoid accountability. It welcomes scrutiny – as attested to by its assiduous attendance to the business of the relevant oversight committees in Parliament, and accountability institutions; and the openness with which it conducts its activities. However, a careful examination of the stated reasons for the calls to abolish the Office clearly posit that the reasons are most unfair, and that they were advanced without any reference to the actual performance of the Office and its demonstrated impact since its inception.

This is especially so as by the time the bill was introduced in Parliament, the Office – notwithstanding the fact that it has still not been fully set-up and it is still facing immense budgetary and resource challenges – had a stellar record and its ultra-high profile and ground-breaking corruption and corruption-related

investigations and corruption-risk analysis of public contracts and transactions had saved the nation more than twenty-fold the total amount of money actually released to the Office from its institution in 2018 to December 2025, and thereby fully paying for and far above the resources invested in its establishment. Therefore, it cannot be maintained by any form of argument that the Office has not performed as expected and that it is a drain on national resources.



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**Some of the key performance record of the Office include:**

i. the 2020 assessment of the risk of corruption in respect of the Agyapa Royalties transaction which saved the nation billions of dollars and the potential loss of sovereignty over our natural

resources;

ii. the 2022 investigation and measures instituted by the Office in respect of customs advance rulings, which led to reversion of discretionary discount on the free on board or freight on board (FOB) value of goods and the home delivery value (HDV) of used vehicles and effectively shut all avenues for officers of the Customs Division of Ghana Revenue Authority to grant discretionary markdowns and removed opportunity for corruption and corruption-related activities in that regard thereby saving the nation millions of cedis;

iii. the 2023 investigation and measures instituted by the Office in respect of auction sales of vehicles and other goods which ushered in an e-auction application – a novel electronic medium for the auction of seized items at the ports – with an attendant increase of an average of 12% per month of revenue accruing from auction sales and consequential addition of millions of cedis to national coffers;

iv. the 2023-2025 investigation of procurement contracts awarded by Ghana Revenue Authority and Ministry of Finance to Strategic Mobilization Ghana Limited, which led to the cancellation of the contracts and saved the nation an aggregated Five Billion Seven Hundred and Thirty Million Nine Hundred and Seventy-Five Thousand Cedis (GH¢5,730,975,000.00); and

v. the 2025 corruption-risk assessment of disinfection services at the national ports of entry between Ghana Health Services and LCB Worldwide Ghana Limited (LCB), which saved the Republic an estimated sum of Three Hundred and Forty-Five Million Cedis (GH¢ 345,000,000.00).

Indeed, at the very time the Office was being derided as of no benefit to the nation, it was actively prosecuting thirty-three persons in criminal courts across the country; had secured notable cash sum recoveries; had seized and was managing substantial tainted prime immovable and movable assets; fully intensified qualitative and effective corruption-prevention initiatives; had become a significant deterrent in corruption-prevention; and was investigating more than a hundred cases.

No person now engages in corruption lightly as such acts have become costly as a result of the operations of the OSP. And the daily savings accruing to the Republic from the corruption-prevention work of the OSP are substantial.

It bears reflecting that the creation of every public institution is attended with the pangs and sacrifices akin to the raw emotion and anxiety of raising a newborn child. If the Office is not performing as it should in its still very formative years, the solution is not to abolish it. The answer lies in forbearance and dutiful and careful nurturing

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through enhancement of its powers and mandate, the removal of operational handicaps, and the assurance of adequate resourcing – not condemnation and dismantling. It is only by these assured proven and tested measures that the fight against corruption would be won.

Further, the argument that consolidating anti-corruption prosecutorial authority under a strengthened Attorney-General's Office could enhance coordination, efficiency, and prudent use of public resources perplexingly runs counter to the collective wisdom underlying the national ethics and anti-corruption action programme of the essential and critical utility of having an independent anti-corruption institution separate from the Attorney General and unfettered and unaffected by the political inhibitions of the reality that faces every Attorney General of a natural inclination and reluctance of scrutinising the actions of colleague Ministers and other appointees of the Government to which he belongs. Therefore, separating the anti-corruption institution from the Attorney General insulates the fight against corruption from political colourisation and control, and assures neutrality of accountability.

This is the same thinking that informed the recommendation by the Constitution Review Commission (CRC) in its final report presented to the President in December 2025 aimed at strengthening Ghana's anti-corruption framework by the proposed creation of a new independent Anti-Corruption and Ethics Commission (AEC) with exclusive authority to investigate and prosecute corruption-related offences to take over or merge with the OSP and to be independent of political control and have prosecutorial powers separate from the Attorney General and Minister of Justice.

I dare state, that if the clearly contrived yardstick upon which the withdrawn bill intended at abolishing the Office is measured against the actual performance of every investigative and prosecutorial public institution, none would survive abolishment though they have been in existence continuously for decades, while

the OSP has been in existence only since 2018. However, this is no way of building a nation as no purpose is served by comparing public institutions on by a beggar-thy-neighbour basis. Rather, we must strengthen and enhance the capabilities of our investigative and prosecutorial institutions to assure their effective performance to stand the test of time.

It is on this score that I reckon, and it seems to me, that the pushback against the Office is merely a sponsorship by the hundreds of persons under investigation by the Office and their associates and persons who are obvious candidates and potential candidates of investigation by the Office – intended solely at deflecting focus from scrutiny and accountability and running down the Office. Afterall, no one welcomes corruption and corruption-related investigations where they or their associates are the subjects of the enquiry. That is just the human condition of not happily acceding to indictment. For such persons, getting rid of the OSP would suit their purposes. We should not permit them to succeed.

On another score, the second half of 2025 was marked by exemplary hard work. The Office filed significant cases in the lawcourts, while several investigations are nearing completion after thorough enquiry. Many tainted prime assets were seized, pending trial outcomes and forfeiture proceedings. The Office also saw through the transmission of its extradition request through the Attorney General to the authorities in the United States of America for the extradition of two fugitive-accused persons to stand trial before the High Court, Accra.

The Office continued efforts to effectively prevent corruption and mitigate risks of losses to the Republic. This included strengthening compliance checks, guiding public institutions on ethical practices and integrity plans, engaging stakeholders on accountability measures, and running Youth Against Corruption campaigns to raise awareness and foster integrity among young persons.

These preventive actions are essential in building a culture of accountability across all aspects of society. And I am proud to state that the fight against corruption is fully lighted-up and forcefully alive.

On behalf of the OSP, I express profound gratitude to all persons who have stood against corruption and corruption-related practices and all persons who have stood for right and in defence of the Office – especially our allies, partners, and champions of accountability – known and unknown.

Your solidarity and fortitude allowed the Office to continue its work in the face of unprecedented attacks in varied forms against the Office and its work, some of its principal officers and dedicated staff, and your good selves.

May we keep striving together in the fight against corruption to secure for our Republic decent existence.

**Yε ma mo amo.**

**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; 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.

**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.

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

#### **Mandate**



#### **INVESTIGATION**



#### **PROSECUTION**

#### **ASSET RECOVERY AND MANAGEMENT**



#### **PREVENTION**





- **Kenneth Nana Yaw Ofori-Atta**
- **Ernest Darko Akore**

**3.1** Kenneth Nana Yaw Ofori-Atta, a former Minister of Finance (a citizen of Ghana), and Ernest Darko Akore, who acted as Mr. Ofori-Atta's Chef de Cabinet (a dual citizen of Ghana and the United States of America) have been under investigation by the Office since December 2023 for suspected corruption and corruption-related offences mainly in the nature of using public office for their 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.

**3.2** The investigations involving the two former public officials have resulted in the filing of criminal charges by the Office against them and other persons in the High Court, Accra (in respect of procurement contracts awarded to Strategic Mobilization Ghana Limited); and the filing of an extradition request by the Office, through the Attorney General as the central authority under the mutual legal assistance regime, to the authorities in the United States of America (US) for the apprehension and repatriation of Mr. Ofori-Atta and Mr. Akore (who are in the US) to stand trial in Ghana.

**3.3** The proceedings instituted by the Office against Mr. Ofori-Atta and Mr. Akore to ensure their physical attendance at the OSP for investigation and to stand trial before the High Court, Accra has had a complex history, some of which we related in the first half-yearly report of 2025. Notwithstanding formidable legal challenges and feigned excuses and pretend-hurdles (which affirm our long-held position that Mr. Ofori-Atta and Mr. Akore have no intention of returning to the jurisdiction), the Office has been resolute in its quest to secure the physical presence of the two fugitive-accused persons to stand trial and we have the utmost belief that we would achieve that.

**3.4** We state the following time-sequence of the proceedings instituted by the Office against Mr. Ofori-Atta and Mr. Akore from January 2025 to December 2025 for the full context and effect, owing to the immense public interest attached to the investigations involving especially Mr. Ofori-Atta. We have declassified some information which we now publicise:

i. In the first week of January 2025, Mr. Ofori-Atta requested the approval of the Chief of Staff of the outgoing Government to travel to Rochester, Minnesota in the United States for a medical check-up from 4 January 2025 to 28 January 2025. He indicated his anxiousness to attend to urgent matters of Government while away.

- ii. Mr. Ofori-Atta sent a similar communication (not a request for approval to travel), to the Chief of Staff of the incoming Government. Again, he indicated his willingness to attend to matters of the State.
- iii. Mr. Ofori-Atta entered the United States on 5 January 2025.
- iv. By a letter dated 24 January 2025, Mr. Ofori-Atta was informed that the Office had commenced investigations 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 interview. Mr. Ofori-Atta was still in the United States at the time.
- v. By a letter dated 31 January 2025, Mr. Ofori-Atta informed the Office, through his lawyers, that he was out of the jurisdiction indefinitely (although he had indicated to the Chief of Staff of the Government which handed over power on 7 January 2025 that his medical check-up would end on 28 January 2025) 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.
- vi. 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 require 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.
- vii. 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, we would take all necessary legal steps to secure his return to the jurisdiction and attendance at the Office at our own choosing.

viii. 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.

ix. 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 2025. 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.

x. 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.

xi. This declaration was backed by a warrant of arrest issued by the Circuit Court, Accra against Mr. Ofori-Atta on 12 February 2025 at the instance of the OSP.

xii. 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 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.

xiii. 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.

xiv. 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.

xv. 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.

xvi. 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 jurisdic-



tion and attendance at the Office at our own choosing.

xvii. Instead of honouring his word to return to Ghana between 14 and 30 May 2025, Mr. Ofori-Atta rather chose to travel on 20 May 2025 to London in the United Kingdom from Washington Dulles International Airport (IAD) in the United States on Virgin Atlantic Flight VS0022. He arrived at London Heathrow Airport (LHR) on 21 May 2025.

xviii. On 28 May 2025, Mr. Ofori-Atta travelled back to the United States from London Heathrow Airport (LHR) to Minneapolis Saint Paul International Airport (MSP) on Delta Airlines Flight DL0009.

xix. Our observation, through our confidential sources, of Mr. Ofori-Atta's physical appearance and demeanour throughout his short stay in the United Kingdom between 21 and 28 May 2025 and our further observation of him, through our confidential sources, upon his return to the United States on 28 May 2025 as he made his way from Minneapolis to his base in the DMV area (the region encompassing the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia) in the United States confirmed the OSP's long-held position that Mr. Ofori-Atta was physically and psychologically healthy enough to travel to Ghana and attend the OSP in person without any threat to his health; and that Mr. Ofori-Atta simply had no intention of voluntarily returning to Ghana.

xx. On the same day Mr. Ofori-Atta returned to the United States from the United Kingdom, his lawyers informed the Special Prosecutor that a medical expert had diagnosed Mr. Ofori-Atta with cancer and had earmarked 13 June 2025 for surgery for which reason he would be unable to return to the jurisdiction as scheduled. His lawyers stated erroneously that, to the knowledge of the OSP, this had been brought to the attention of the court before which Mr. Ofori-Atta is pursuing a human rights claim against the Office and the Special Prosecutor.

xxi. 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.

xxii. 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.

xxiii. 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.

xxiv. 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 purposefully 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.

xxv. Consequently, 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 had 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 2025.

xxvi. Further, the Office declined Mr. Ofori-Atta's invitation to view his biopsy report as we considered it a pointless exercise. This was

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 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 sought to suggest was his condition and for which reason he could not return to the jurisdiction.

xxvii. This much was clear – since 24 January 2025, Mr. Ofori-Atta had 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, especially as our confidential sources credibly informed us of his apparent good physical and psychological condition on his travels between the United States and the United Kingdom.

xxviii. Consequently, the Office re-declared Mr. Ofori-Atta a wanted person and a fugitive from justice. His name was re-entered on the OSP's list of wanted persons, just before close of day on 2 June 2025.

xxix. On the same 2 June 2025, 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.

xxx. The INTERPOL Red Notice effectively blocked up Mr. Ofori-Atta from any further foreign travels from the United States except if forcibly being removed to Ghana.

xxxi. Further, on the same 2 June 2025, the Office 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.

xxxii. 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 had absconded from the jurisdiction and had no intention of returning voluntarily to the jurisdiction.

xxxiii. On 1 October 2025, Mr. Ofori-Atta filed an application for removal from the INTERPOL Red Notice. The OSP ably challenged the application by its submissions transmitted to the Commission for the Control of INTERPOL'S file.

xxxiv. By a letter dated 14 October 2025, the lawyers of Mr. Akore informed the Office that he officially took his outstanding leave and left the jurisdiction in November 2024 and that he subsequently resigned his position on 31 January 2025; whereupon they demanded for relevant documentation on their client including and complaints and warrants to enable them advise their client on his legal position.

xxxv. On 30 October 2025, the Special Prosecutor announced, at a press conference, the conclusion of the investigation in respect of the procurement contracts awarded to Strategic Mobilization Ghana Limited; and he indicated that the accused persons, including Mr. Ofori-Atta and Mr. Akore would be arraigned before the High Court (Criminal Division), Accra before the end of November 2025.

xxxvi. On 7 November 2025, INTERPOL informed the OSP that Mr. Ofori-Atta had filed supplementary submissions arguing that in public statements made on 23 October 2025 concerning his prosecution by the OSP, the Attorney General and Minister of Justice for Ghana unequivocally stated that his Office had insufficient grounds to request the extradition of Mr. Ofori-Atta from the United States. He contended that from the OSP's own conduct and press statements, it appeared that it was still in the early stages of investigation and had failed to produce any documents, docket, or case supporting the initiation of extradition. Accordingly, the Red Notice lacked any purpose under Article 82 of INTERPOL's Rules on the Processing of Data and should be deleted, and at a minimum suspended pending

INTERPOL's full review.

xxxvii. Upon these supplementary submissions INTERPOL blocked the Red Notice against Mr. Ofori-Atta from public view and invited the OSP to respond to Mr. Ofori-Atta's submissions by 21 November 2025.

xxxviii. The OSP notes the total lack of candour underlining Mr. Ofori-Atta's submissions to INTERPOL communicated to the OSP on 7 November 2025, to the effect that by the time he filed the submissions at INTERPOL and claimed that from the OSP's own conduct and press statements, it appeared that it was still in the early stages of investigation, the OSP had actually announced on 30 October 2025, totally contrary to Mr. Ofori-Atta's claims, that it had concluded investigations into the Strategic Mobilization Ghana Limited case and published its findings in a fifty-four page report and it had indicated that Mr. Ofori-Atta and other accused persons would be arraigned before the High Court (Criminal Division), Accra before the end of November 2025.

xxxix. The OSP duly filed its response for transmission to INTERPOL challenging Mr. Ofori-Atta's submissions. The OSP contended that Mr. Ofori-Atta's arguments are a misrepresentation of events and the state of the investigations by the OSP. The OSP stated that following a leakage of official communication by a blogger, there ensued a near-national debate on the status of the extradition process involving Mr. Ofori-Atta. This was followed by comments by the Deputy Attorney General on television suggesting non-cooperation by the OSP, which comments were subsequently rolled back in a press briefing by the Attorney General who stated that the Office of the Attorney General and the Office of the Special Prosecutor were cooperating but that the pace was slower than expected.

xl. The OSP further stated that the differences between the Office of the Attorney-General (the central authority for extradition requests) and the Office of the Special Prosecutor (the investigation and prosecution authority in respect of this matter) were in respect of the mode and style of the request of the extradition and its material



content considering the independence of the Office of the Special Prosecutor. And that these differences had been settled and were no longer at play and certainly do not render the Red Notice as being of no purpose.

xli. The OSP contended that Mr. Ofori-Atta's observation on the status of the investigation by the OSP is wholly contrived and not reflective of the reality as the OSP has not by any statement or conduct suggested in the least that its investigation is still in the early stages. And that indeed, on 18 November 2025 the OSP filed seventy-eight(78) criminal charges against Mr. Ofori-Atta and seven others in the High Court (Criminal Division), Accra in CR/0106/2026 *The Republic v. Kenneth Nana Yaw Ofori-Atta & 7 Others*, upon the conclusion of the investigation. The Office also indicated that it was commencing summons to issue proceedings for the criminal charges to be personally served on Mr. Ofori-Atta in the United States as part of the extradition process. Consequently, the Red Notice should be maintained in full force and effect, especially so as Mr. Ofori-Atta is not merely a subject of investigation, but an accused person charged before a criminal court in Ghana.

xlii. The matter is pending determination.

xliii. On 19 November 2025, the OSP filed a fresh request with the Attorney General for extradition processes to be instituted for the apprehension of both Mr. Ofori-Atta and Mr. Akore in any jurisdiction in which they may be located or found, and extradited to the Republic of Ghana for purposes of criminal trial before the High Court (Criminal Division), Accra.

xliv. The request for extradition is founded on the ground that Mr. Ofori-Atta and Mr. Akore have been charged by the OSP, together with six other persons, with seventy-eight criminal charges before the High Court (Criminal Division), Accra in CR/0106/2026 *The Republic v. Kenneth Nana Yaw Ofori-Atta & 7 Others* and the subjects are wanted to stand trial in the criminal proceedings in Ghana.

xliv. On 24 November 2025, the OSP notified relevant exit and entry authorities that upon extradition or voluntary return to Ghana, the authorities should cause Kenneth Nana Yaw Ofori-Atta (also known as Kenneth Nana Yaw Ofori Atta) and Ernest Darko Akore to be duly received from foreign partners, as the case may be, and apprehended on sight and handed over to the Office of the Special Prosecutor.

xlvi. On 2 December 2025, the High Court, Accra issued fresh warrants of arrest against Mr. Ofori-Atta and Mr. Akore at the instance of the OSP for their apprehension to stand trial in the criminal proceedings in CR/0106/2026 The Republic v. Kenneth Nana Yaw Ofori-Atta & 7 Others.

xlvii. The OSP's extradition request was transmitted by the Attorney General through the Minister of Foreign Affairs before the close of mid-December 2025.

xlvi. Proceedings in CR/0106/2026 The Republic v. Kenneth Nana Yaw Ofori-Atta and Seven Others commenced on 11 December 2025 and the Court ordered for Summons to be Issued to be served on Kenneth Nana Yaw Ofori-Atta and Ernest Darko Akore to appear in the High Court (Criminal Division 5), Accra in the Republic of Ghana on 26 February 2026 to answer to the criminal charges levelled against them.

**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 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.

**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 private 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.

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.

Damoah was not present in Court though there was proof of service of the hearing notice on him. The Court refused an application by the Republic to issue a bench warrant for his arrest on the considered ground that the hearing notice was served on him on a day Parliament was sitting. Therefore, being a Member of Parliament, it was more likely than not that Damoah was on his way to or was returning from Parliament at the time he was served and therefore the service of the process was against

Constitutional dictates. The Court adjourned to 17 December 2025 for the plea of Damoah to be taken.

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 case has been adjourned to 29 January 2026 for Case Management Conference.

- **CR/0603/2025**

### **The Republic v. Mustapha Abdul-Hamid & 9 Others**

On 23 July 2023, the Office initiated criminal proceedings in the High Court, Accra against Mustapha Abdul-Hamid (a former Chief Executive of the 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 US\$ 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.

- **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 of 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 will commence in 2026 as the presiding judge will be proceeding on leave.

- **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 Inter-Ministerial 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. Bissie was initially charged together with businessman Andy Thomas Owusu, who has since been convicted following the execution of a plea bargain.

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.

- **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 Quaake 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.

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.

On 11 December 2025, the prosecution disclosed that they have duly filed materials for disclosures and same had been served on the accused persons. The case has been adjourned to 22 January 2026 for Case Management Conference.

### • 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 of the charges. The Court ordered Mr. Sarfo-Kantanka to open his defence in respect of the three 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 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 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 2025. 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.

- **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. The appeal is pending.

The accused persons opened their defence in October 2024 which concluded on 7 November 2025.

The case has been adjourned to 9 March 2026 for the Court to fix a date for judgment.

• **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 has been fixed for 20 January 2026 for continuation.

**CRIMINAL CASES**





## B. CIVIL PROCEEDINGS

### • 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.

### • 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 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.

- **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.

- **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/0109/2025**

### **Kwaku Aboagye Acquah 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/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.

- **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 executed 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/0010/2025**

**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.

- **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 press conference by the Special Prosecutor that 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 plaintiffs allegations as without merit and misplaced.

- **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.

The Office contended the suit on the ground that, except persons exempted from criminal proceedings by law, no person (including Mr. Bissie) 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. Bissie misrepresented facts stemming from his unsubstantiated suspicion.

On 7 November 2024, the court dismissed Mr. Bissie's claims against the Office. The Court found Mr. Bissie's claims to be totally unfounded. Subsequently, Mr. Bissie 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.

## **C. CONCLUDED INVESTIGATIONS**

- **Strategic Mobilization Ghana Limited /Ghana Revenue Authority**

On 30 October 2025, the Special Prosecutor presented investigation findings at press briefing in respect of contractual arrangements between Strategic Mobilization Ghana Limited (SML) and the Ghana Revenue Authority and Ministry of Finance 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 OSP investigation showed that:

- i. There was no genuine need for contracting SML for the obligations it purported to perform and that the contracts were secured for SML through self-serving official patronage, sponsorship and promotion based on false and unverified claims.

ii. The SML contracts were attended by egregious statutory breaches as mandatory prior approvals were wantonly disregarded by relevant officials who acted with increased emboldened impunity.

iii. There was no established financial management system of monitoring and verification to ensure that the Republic was obtaining the value for the money it was paying to SML and that the payment channels of payments to SML were set on automatic mode detached from actual performance, causing financial loss to the Republic.

The OSP investigation showed that 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 SML, 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 SML 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 also that the actions of these persons created the opportunity for SML 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).

Further, these persons based their actions on their false claims that SML possessed technical expertise and capability in revenue assurance, and that the technical expertise and capability of SML 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.

On 31 October 2025, the OSP investigation outcome prompted the President to direct the cancellation of all public procurement contracts awarded to SML by GRA and the Ministry of Finance.

The OSP investigation saved the Republic an aggregate of Five Billion Seven Hundred and Thirty Million Nine Hundred and Seventy-Five Thousand Three Hundred and Fifty-Four Cedis Forty-Two Pesewas (GH¢ 5,730,975,354.42). The accused in the SML case deliberately sought to deprive the Republic of a further Two Billion Seven Hundred and Ninety-Nine Million Six Hundred and Four Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Four United States Dollars Seventy-One Cents (US\$ 2,799,604,864.71).

### • **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 seventy-nine 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
- iv. Jet Petroleum
- v. Kabore Oil
- vi. La Clem Ghana
- vii. Maxx Energy
- viii. Moari Oil Company
- ix. N3
- x. Naagamni Ghana Ltd.
- xi. Onxyrna Company
- xii. Petro Sankofa
- xiii. Plus Energy
- xiv. Quantum Petroleum
- xv. Sotei Energy
- xvi. West Port Petroleum



- **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:

- ElectroChem Ghana Limited
- Goldridge Ghana Limited
- GIG Minerals Limited
- RCM Properties
- Energy & Resources Company 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 and 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 and 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 and 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 and 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¢34,249,737.60) 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.

- **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.

- **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.

## **OTHER CASES**

The Office has also seized with one hundred and sixty-one 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.

## BREAKDOWN OF CASES BY CATEGORY





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

### **FINANCIAL RECOVERIES**

- i. The Office recovered Two Million United States Dollars (US\$ 2,000,000.00) for Minerals Income Investment Fund.
- ii. The Office recovered Eight Million Five Hundred and Eighteen Thousand Two Hundred and Thirty-Three Cedis (GH¢8,518,233.00) in respect of investigation regarding diversion of petroleum products.

### **ASSETS SEIZURE**

The Office seized, and it is managing, the following properties in respect of CR/0603/2025 The Republic v. Mustapha Abdul-Hamid & Nine Others pending before the High Court (Criminal Division), Accra:

- i. Cash seizure of Nine Hundred and Fifty-One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety-Five Cedis Fifty-Six Pesewas (GH¢951,995.56).
- ii. Four fuel stations located at Opeikuma, Dansoman, Abeka Lapaz, and Millenium City in Accra.
- iii. Parcel of land located in Tamale valued at Nine Million Nine Hundred and Thirty Thousand Cedis (GH¢9,930,000.00).
- iv. Parcel of land located in Adenta, Accra, yet to be valued.

- v. Parcel of land located in Haatso, Accra valued at Two Million Seven Hundred and Thirty-Seven Thousand Cedis (GH¢2,737,000.00).
- vi. Parcel of land located at Danyame, Kumasi valued at Four Million Seven Hundred and Sixty-Six Thousand (GH¢4,766,000.00).
- vii. Two-storey residential building located at East Legon, Accra valued at Twelve Million Seven Hundred and Thirteen Thousand Cedis (GH¢12,713,000.00).
- viii. One-bedroom apartment in The Bantree, Airport Residential, Accra valued at One Million Four Hundred and Thirty-Five Thousand Cedis (GH¢1,435,000.00).
- ix. Two uncompleted apartments in The Bantree, Airport Residential, Accra.
- x. One studio apartment in The Signature, Boundary Road, Accra valued at Two Million Seventy-Five Thousand Cedis (GH¢2,075,000.00).
- xi. Two-bedroom apartment in The Signature, Boundary Road, Accra valued at Three Million Five Hundred and Sixty-Two Thousand Cedis (GH¢3,562,000.00).
- xii. One studio apartment in Beyond, Airport Residential, Accra valued at Three Million Five Hundred and Sixty-Two Thousand Cedis (GH¢3,562,000.00).
- xiii. Three one-bedroom deluxe apartments under construction at The Monarch, Airport Residential, Accra.
- xiv. One-bedroom apartment in The Lennox, Airport Residential, Accra valued at One Million Six Hundred and Eighty-Seven Thousand Five Hundred Cedis (GH¢1,687,500.00).

xv. One-bedroom apartment in The Address, Roman Ridge, Accra valued at Three Million One Hundred and Forty-One Thousand Cedis (GH¢3,141,000.00).

xvi. Two uncompleted studio apartments in The Address, Roman Ridge, Accra.

xvii. Two-storey building located at Adjiringanor, Accra valued at Ten Million Cedis (GH¢10,000,000.00).

xviii. Two-bedroom apartment in The Loxwood Apartments, Boundary Road, Accra.

xix. Four uncompleted apartments in The Atlas, Airport City, Accra.

xx. Six-unit blocks of buildings located at Agbogba, Accra valued at Ten Million cedis (GH¢10,000,000.00).

xxi. Twenty-three fuel tanker trucks.

The Office seized, and it is managing, the following properties in respect of the Minerals Income Investment Fund investigation valued at Eighteen Million Six Hundred Thousand cedis (GH¢18,600,000.00):

- i. Mercedes Benz Brabus 800 S/W
- ii. Rolls Royce Mansory Phantom S/C
- iii. Mercedes Benz Maybach S680 S/C
- iv. Toyota Land Cruiser LC300 S/W
- v. Two units Toyota Land Cruiser S/W
- vi. Lexus Lx600
- vii. Two units Fiat bullion vans

## FINANCIAL RECOVERIES

i. The Office recovered  
**2,000,000.00 USD\$**  
for Minerals Income Investment Fund.

ii. The Office recovered **GHC**  
**8,518,233.00**  
in respect of investigation  
regarding diversion of  
petroleum products.



## ASSETS SEIZURE

• CASH SEIZURE **GHC**  
**951,995.56**



**4** Fuel stations located at  
Opeikuma, Dansoman,  
Abeka Lapaz, and  
Millenium City in Accra.

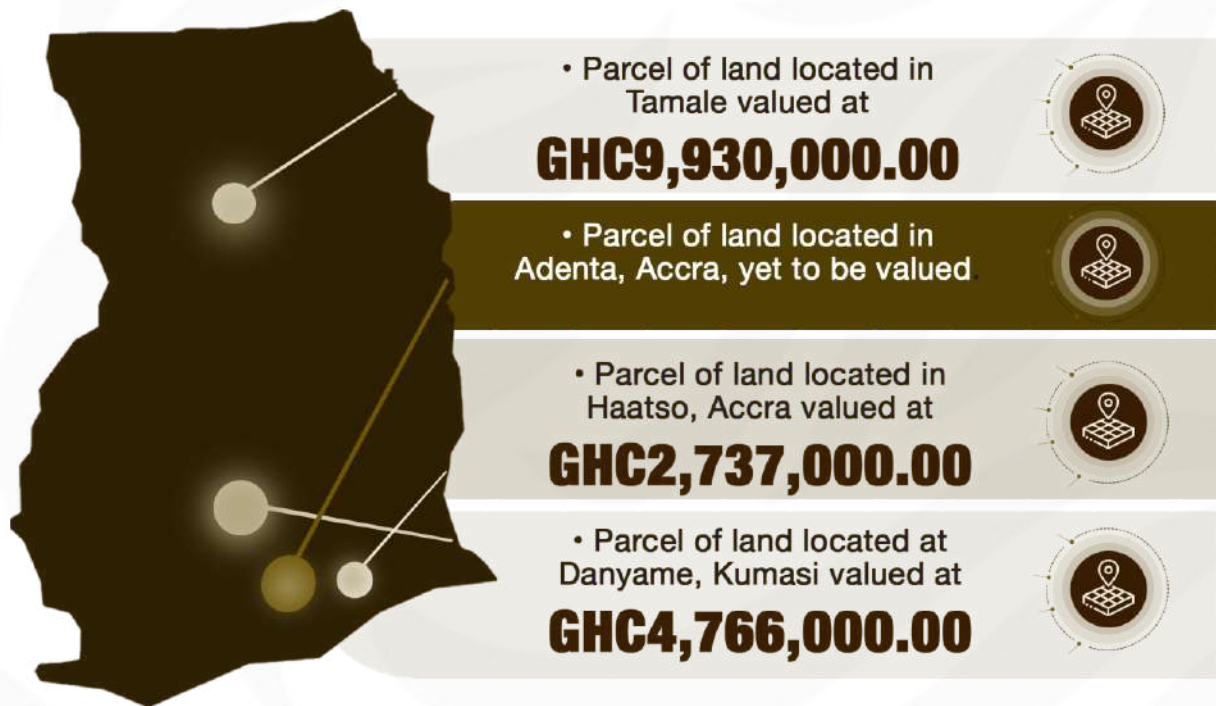


**23**

FUEL  
TANKER  
TRUCKS







**2** Storey residential building located at East Legon, Accra valued at  
**GHC12,713,000.00**

**2** Storey residential building located at East Legon, Accra valued at  
**GHC12,713,000.00**

**1** Bedroom apartment in The Bantree, Airport Residential, Accra valued at  
**GHC1,435,000.00**

**1** Bedroom apartment in The Bantree, Airport Residential, Accra valued at  
**GHC1,435,000.00**

**2** Uncompleted apartments in The Bantree, Airport Residential, Accra.

**2** Uncompleted apartments in The Bantree, Airport Residential, Accra.



**1**

Bedroom apartment in The Lennox, Airport Residential, Accra valued at

**GHC1,687,500.00**

**2**

Bedroom apartment in The Loxwood Apartments, Boundary Road, Accra.

**1**

Bedroom apartment in The Address, Roman Ridge, Accra valued at

**GHC3,141,000.00**



**4**

Uncompleted apartments in The Atlas, Airport City, Accra.

**2**

Uncompleted studio apartments in The Address, Roman Ridge, Accra.

**6**

Unit blocks of buildings located at Agbogba, Accra valued at Ten Million cedis

**GHC10,000,000.00**

**2**

Storey building located at Adjiringanor, Accra valued at Ten Million Cedis

**GHC10,000,000,00**



The Office seized, and it is managing, the following properties in respect of the Minerals Income Investment Fund investigation valued at

**GHC  
18,600,000.00**

- i. Mercedes Benz Brabus 800 S/W
- ii. Rolls Royce Mansory Phantom S/C
- iii. Mercedes Benz Maybach S680 S/C
- iv. Toyota Land Cruiser LC300 S/W
- v. Two units Toyota Land Cruiser S/W
- vi. Lexus LX600
- vii. Two units Fiat bullion vans

Section 2(c) of Act 959 and regulation 31 of L.I. 2374 mandate the OSP to take steps to prevent corruption by identifying the causes that advance corruption including deficiencies in regulatory enactments, regulations or procedures; deficiencies in administration of instructions, including lack of internal control mechanisms or deficient mechanisms; individual interest, including greed, lack of ethicalness and legal awareness; and external influences, including public attitude, culture and traditions – and to undertake necessary measures to prevent corruption – including analysis of the risk of corruption; anti-corruption programmes; anti-corruption assessment of legislation and draft legislation; publicising detected acts of corruption; and education and information of the public.

In pursuance of its corruption prevention mandate, the Office fully intensified qualitative and effective initiatives, which have firmly established the Office as a formidable colossus of deterrence in corruption-prevention. A few of the interventions and initiatives by the Office are highlighted below:

- **GHANA HEALTH SERVICES AND LCB WORLDWIDE  
GHANA LIMITED**

In December 2025, the Office concluded corruption-risk assessment of disinfection services at the national ports of entry between Ghana Health Services and LCB Worldwide Ghana Limited (LCB).

The arrangement grants LCB an exclusive nationwide monopoly to conduct disinfection services and to collect charges directly from importers and exporters. The model also permits LCB to retain revenues in its private accounts, make partial



disbursements to government agencies, and report on its operations without independent verification.

The OSP corruption assessment concluded that the arrangement presents material corruption vulnerabilities across legal authority, procurement, fee imposition, financial flows, institutional oversight, competition, transparency, and public health efficacy.

Therefore, the OSP classified the arrangement as attended by immense systemic corruption risk which requires immediate corrective steps for the mitigation of corruption and corruption-related vulnerabilities. Further, any future arrangement must be regularised through a lawful, transparent framework with rigorous financial, technical, and governance controls.

Consequently, the OSP directed, *inter alia*, the immediate suspension of all disbursements pending a forensic audit; immediate cessation of private custody and retention of fees and revenue; and the preservation and recovery of taxes and Ghana Revenue Authority oversight in respect of tax obligations.

The OSP further directed Ghana Health Service to submit an Integrity Plan to the Office, on or before 31 March 2026, detailing corrective steps taken and systematic re-organisation and controls of the ports of entry and exit disinfection programme to be undertaken to prevent corruption, assure transparency and accountability.

The intervention by the OSP has saved the Republic an estimated sum of Three Hundred and Forty-Five Million Cedis (GHC345,000,000.00) with the breakdown as follows:

Cost Avoidance	=	<b>GH¢120,000,000.00</b>
VAT & Statutory Revenue (Preserved/Recovered)	=	<b>GH¢ 25,000,000.00</b>
Prevented Future Exposure	=	<b>Gh¢ 200,000,000.00</b>



## • YOUTH IN ANTI-CORRUPTION CAMPAIGN

The Office strengthened its corruption-prevention efforts through sustained youth-focused anti-corruption education and sensitisation. Through the Youth Against Corruption (YAC) initiative, the Office engaged 10,575 persons across senior high schools, tertiary institutions as well as its periodic Streetwise X Spaces engagement – designed to equip the focus groups with the knowledge and values required to recognise, resist, and report corrupt practices.

Further, the Office participated in two Youth Summits in Tamale and Koforidua. The summits, organised by the Centre for Opportunities and Rural Development (CORD) Ghana and STAR Ghana respectively, brought together youth activists, student leaders and young persons across the country to commit and take action towards accountable governance.

Across all engagements, participants demonstrated strong interest and understanding of corruption-related issues. The discussions centered on real-life scenarios, the effects of corruption on national development, and the pivotal role young persons play in promoting national integrity and accountability.

Additionally, the Office launched the Youth Against Corruption Radio show on Radio Grin at the Nyankpala Campus of University of Development Studies.

## • GHANA ANTI-CORRUPTION TRAINING

The Office facilitated a Training of Trainers (ToT) session for the Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition's twelve-member project team in preparation for the rollout of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)-funded “Strengthening the Rule of Law and the Fight Against Corruption” project across sixty districts.

The session focused on the OSP Act, enhancing the team's understanding of the mandate of the Office, reporting mechanisms – including witness protection – and standards of conduct for public officers. The OSP is also supporting the production of audiovisual jingles in twelve major local languages and an abridged version of the OSP Act. The training strengthened the team's capacity to sensitise communities, promote ethical behaviour, and deepen citizen participation in the fight against corruption.

## • TRAINING OF JOURNALISTS

The Office facilitated two training sessions for forty journalists who specialise in investigative reporting. The first, a Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)-funded initiative, focused on enhancing journalists' understanding of financial crimes and the role of the OSP. The second, a Media Foundation for West Africa (MFWA) initiative under the Next Generation Investigative Journalism (NGIJ) Fellowship, provided journalists with the opportunity to engage directly with senior officials on issues including the Office's legal powers and the scope of its mandate.

The trainings deepened participants' understanding of the OSP's mandate and operations, asset recovery frameworks, and financial crime typologies, while reinforcing the role of accurate, ethical, and accountable journalism in supporting national anti-corruption efforts.

The Office continues to collaborate with consultants and donor agencies to support journalists beyond the training period, ensuring the sustainability of the knowledge acquired and encouraging each participant to investigate areas of concern – particularly corruption and related matters – with a view to exposing wrongdoing, promoting transparency and accountability, and supporting national anti-corruption efforts.

## • MEDIA AND PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

The Office strengthened its public engagement through social and traditional media, using these platforms to clarify its mandate, share updates on investigations, prosecutions, and asset recovery, and highlight national anti-corruption initiatives.

The Office also worked to address misinformation regarding its impact, notable achievements, and the basis of its actions. Senior officers engaged in media discussions to educate the public on the Office's role and contributions to the fight against corruption.



### PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION

- GHANA HEALTH SERVICES AND LCB WORLDWIDE GHANA LIMITED

- YOUTH IN ANTI-CORRUPTION CAMPAIGN

- GHANA ANTI-CORRUPTION TRAINING

- TRAINING OF JOURNALISTS

- MEDIA AND PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

### UNITED NATIONS ANTI-CORRUPTION CONFERENCE

In December 2025, the Office participated in the 11th session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption in Doha, Qatar.

The Office also participated in the 5th United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Anti-Corruption Symposium, which brought together experts, policymakers, researchers and practitioners to examine the opportunities and challenges associated with the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the fight against corruption and to discuss how emerging technologies can strengthen integrity systems, improve transparency, and support citizen-led accountability. The discussions covered AI-enabled detection of procurement fraud, use of open data, satellite imagery, and geospatial tools, as well as risks like algorithmic bias and weak accountability.

A staff of the Office was selected from among hundreds of global applicants and awarded a fully funded UNODC academic grant to present research on the use of AI in combating corruption. He participated as a panelist and presenter, sharing Ghana's experience with youth-focused anti-corruption initiatives, including the Youth Against Corruption (YAC) programme, and exploring how AI can be aligned with ethical governance frameworks and African value systems.

The OSP's participation highlights Ghana's growing international recognition in anti-corruption research.



8.1 The Office joined other key anti-corruption agencies to commemorate the 2025 edition of International Anti-Corruption Day.

8.2 The Office threw its full weight and expertise behind the ongoing development of the Conduct of Public Officers (COPO) Bill.

8.3 The Office collaborated with the Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC) to enhance citizens' understanding of the OSP Act and emphasise their role in the national fight against corruption, with initiatives taking place in the Western, Upper East and Upper West Regions.

8.4 The Office carried out joint cross-border investigations and operations with Dutch and Belgian authorities in Accra, Brussels and Amsterdam.

The fight against corruption would be carried out much more effectively and won if the OSP is spared the constant and needless existential battles. It serves no purpose to expose the Office to daily barrages of acts aimed at abolishing it and extinguishing its powers and mandate. The reckoning that these existential challenges emanate not only from actors and their associates seeking to avoid accountability, but also from public official actors, including some Members of Parliament, make it all the more worrisome.

These actions are not and they can never be characterised, by any stretch of the imagination, as being in the national interest as they weaken the OSP and thereby weaken the fight against corruption and thereby serve the interest of the corrupt and those who desire to engage in corruption with the cover of impunity of action.

If the nation sincerely desires to meaningfully fight corruption, we should embrace and implement the recommendation by the Constitution Review Commission of the creation of an independent institution firmly grounded and boarded-up in the Constitution with exclusive authority to investigate and prosecute corruption-related offences to take over or merge with the OSP and to be independent of political control and have prosecutorial powers separate from the Attorney General and Minister of Justice and also cladded with enhanced powers and the assurance of full resources. Any drive short of this would render the fight against corruption illusory.



**Kissi Agyebeng**  
**The Special Prosecutor**  
**The Republic of Ghana**  
**31 December 2025**



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