

23 August 2026

THE HONOURABLE ATTORNEY-GENERAL  
AND MINISTER FOR JUSTICE  
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL  
AND MINISTRY OF JUSTICE  
ACCRA

THE SPECIAL PROSECUTOR  
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL PROSECUTOR  
ACCRA

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SPEAKER  
PARLIAMENT OF GHANA  
PARLIAMENT HOUSE  
ACCRA

THE COMMISSIONER  
COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS  
AND ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE  
ACCRA

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE  
GHANA POLICE SERVICE HEADQUARTERS  
ACCRA

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL  
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS DEPARTMENT  
GHANA POLICE SERVICE  
ACCRA

Dear Sir/Madam,

**JOINT PETITION FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGATIONS OF  
ATTEMPTED EXTORTION, CORRUPTION, ABUSE OF PUBLIC OFFICE AND  
RELATED CONDUCT INVOLVING THE MINORITY LEADER OF PARLIAMENT**

1. We, the undersigned, Solomon Owusu, Director of Communications and Spokesperson of the United Party, and Andrew Appiah-Danquah, Director of Legal and Constitutional Affairs of the United Party, respectfully present this petition in the public interest and in furtherance of our civic and constitutional responsibility to promote accountable government, protect the integrity of public institutions and resist every form of corruption and abuse of public power.

2. This petition arises from exceptionally grave allegations recently made against the Honourable Alexander Kwamena Afenyo-Markin, Member of Parliament, former Majority Leader of the Eighth Parliament and current Minority Leader of Parliament.
3. The allegations concern an alleged attempt by the Honourable Afenyo-Markin, either personally or acting through another person or group of persons, to obtain the sum of one million United States dollars or such other amount as an investigation may establish from Mr Sammy Gyamfi, Chief Executive Officer of the Ghana Gold Board.
4. On 19 August 2026, Mr Sammy Gyamfi delivered a public statement at the Government Accountability Series in response to allegations made by the Honourable Afenyo-Markin concerning the operations and financial position of the Ghana Gold Board.
5. In the concluding portion of that statement, Mr Gyamfi alleged, in substance, that persons engaged in a calculated campaign of reputational attacks would employ false allegations to tarnish the reputation of their targets, in the expectation that those targets would succumb to the pressure and submit to what he described as “compulsory arbitration,” through which the persons involved would obtain a financial benefit.
6. Although portions of Mr Gyamfi’s concluding remarks were expressed in the plural, the statement was, in its substance and context, a direct response to the Honourable Afenyo-Markin and repeatedly addressed him personally.
7. Following that statement, Mr Eric Adjei, Chief Executive Officer of the National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme and a publicly known associate of Mr Sammy Gyamfi, made further public allegations against the Honourable Afenyo-Markin.
8. Mr Adjei alleged, among other things, that the Honourable Afenyo-Markin was engaged in extortionist conduct and had established or was associated with a team that employed requests made under the Right to Information Act to obtain information from public institutions, after which persons connected with that enterprise allegedly assumed the role of “negotiators.”
9. It has subsequently been alleged, and publicly attributed directly to Mr Sammy Gyamfi, that the Honourable Afenyo-Markin attempted to demand or obtain the sum of one million United States dollars from him.
10. The cumulative effect of the statements made by Mr Gyamfi and Mr Adjei is the allegation that the monetary demand was connected with actual or threatened reputational attacks, adverse publicity, political pressure, threatened official or parliamentary action, or an offer to discontinue or moderate such conduct in consideration of the payment demanded.
11. We do not have possession of the communications, recordings, electronic messages or other evidence upon which these allegations may be founded.

We are consequently unable and do not purport to determine whether the allegations are true.

12. We nevertheless consider that allegations of this character, made publicly by persons holding high public office and concerning a serving leader of Parliament, are far too serious to be dismissed as ordinary political rhetoric.
13. If the allegations are true, they may disclose an attempt to use political standing, parliamentary influence, access to information or the threat of reputational injury as instruments for extracting a substantial private financial benefit.
14. If, on the other hand, the allegations are false or incapable of substantiation, they constitute an equally serious assault upon the reputation of the Minority Leader and upon the integrity of Parliament as an institution.
15. The public interest therefore demands neither a presumption of guilt nor a conspiracy of silence. It requires a prompt, impartial and evidence-led investigation capable of establishing the truth.
16. Article 1(1) of the Constitution declares that the sovereignty of Ghana resides in the people of Ghana, in whose name and for whose welfare the powers of government are to be exercised. Public power is consequently fiduciary in character. It is entrusted to public officers for the benefit of the people and cannot lawfully be converted into an instrument of private enrichment, political retaliation or coercion.
17. Article 35(8) of the Constitution imposes upon the State the obligation to take steps to eradicate corrupt practices and abuse of power. That obligation cannot be fulfilled if credible allegations of corruption or the attempted private exploitation of public office are allowed to disappear into partisan controversy without investigation.
18. Article 41(f) also enjoins every citizen to protect and preserve public property and to expose and combat the misuse and waste of public funds and property. This petition is presented in the discharge of that constitutional responsibility and in defence of the larger principle that every person who exercises public authority remains answerable to the people and subject to the law.
19. Article 218 of the Constitution, read together with section 7 of the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice Act, 1993 (Act 456), empowers the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice to investigate complaints concerning corruption, abuse of power and unfair treatment by public officers in the exercise of their official duties, as well as allegations involving breaches of the constitutional code of conduct for public officers.
20. The Office of the Special Prosecutor Act, 2017 (Act 959) similarly establishes an independent institutional framework for investigating and prosecuting specific cases of alleged or suspected corruption and

corruption-related offences involving public officers, politically exposed persons and persons acting in concert with them.

21. The Ghana Police Service and its Criminal Investigations Department possess the general constitutional and statutory responsibility to investigate suspected criminal offences, while the Attorney-General bears constitutional responsibility for the initiation and conduct of criminal prosecutions, subject to the independent prosecutorial jurisdiction conferred upon the Special Prosecutor.
22. The Speaker of Parliament also has an institutional responsibility to protect the dignity, reputation and integrity of Parliament and to ensure that any allegation implicating the conduct of a Member, especially a person occupying a leadership position, is addressed in accordance with the Constitution and the Standing Orders of Parliament.
23. The conduct alleged may, depending upon the evidence ultimately established, engage sections 17, 18 and 151 of the Criminal Offences Act, 1960 (Act 29).
24. Section 151 criminalises the obtaining of property from another person by means of a threat. For this purpose, section 17 recognises, among other things, a threat of libel or slander and an offer to abstain from carrying out the threatened conduct.
25. Consequently, if it is established that a demand for money was accompanied by an express or implied threat to publish, repeat or intensify damaging allegations or by an offer to refrain from such conduct in consideration of payment the conduct may fall within the legal conception of extortion.
26. Where a qualifying demand and threat were communicated but the intended victim refused to pay and no property was ultimately obtained, section 18 may render the conduct punishable as an attempt to commit extortion.
27. Sections 239 to 247 of Act 29 may also become relevant if the alleged demand was made under colour of public office, was connected with the exercise or threatened exercise of parliamentary or official authority, or sought valuable consideration in return for the performance, non-performance or improper alteration of an official function.
28. Sections 20 and 23 of Act 29 may further become material if it is established that an intermediary, political operative, member of an alleged information-gathering team or any other person intentionally assisted, facilitated or acted pursuant to a common purpose in advancing the alleged demand.
29. We recognise that a request for money, standing alone, does not necessarily constitute extortion. The decisive question is whether the alleged demand was accompanied by an express or implied threat, or by an offer to refrain from reputational, prosecutorial, parliamentary, political or other injurious conduct in consideration of payment.
30. That question cannot responsibly be answered through press conferences, radio discussions or partisan exchanges. It requires the lawful examination

of witnesses, communications, recordings, electronic data and all surrounding circumstances.

31. We further recognise the constitutional protection accorded to speech and proceedings in Parliament. Nothing in this petition is intended to criminalise robust parliamentary scrutiny, political criticism or the legitimate discharge of the duties of the Minority Leader.
32. Parliamentary privilege cannot, however, operate as immunity for an alleged private demand for money, attempted extortion, corruption, conspiracy or abuse of public office occurring outside the legitimate business of Parliament.
33. We accordingly request that Mr Sammy Gyamfi be invited to provide a comprehensive formal statement setting out the precise nature of the alleged demand, the amount demanded, the date and place of the demand, the person who communicated it, the words used, the consideration attached to it and every subsequent event which he considers relevant.
34. Mr Eric Adjei should similarly be invited to provide a formal statement explaining whether his allegations are founded upon firsthand knowledge, information received from Mr Gyamfi, documentary or electronic evidence, communications with an alleged intermediary or any other identifiable source.
35. The Honourable Afenyo-Markin should be invited to respond fully to the allegations and should be accorded the presumption of innocence and every protection guaranteed to him by the Constitution and the laws of Ghana.
36. Any person alleged to have acted as an intermediary, negotiator, member of an RTI-related team, agent or representative should be identified and interviewed. Investigators should determine whether that person acted independently or with the authority, knowledge, instruction, approval or subsequent ratification of the Honourable Afenyo-Markin or any other person.
37. The investigation should establish whether any demand was made for one million United States dollars, ten million Ghana cedis or any other amount or valuable consideration, and whether the demand related to silence, the withdrawal or non-publication of allegations, the cessation of political attacks, restraint in parliamentary action, favourable treatment, settlement, “compulsory arbitration” or any other act or forbearance.
38. Investigators should also determine whether any payment, part-payment, promise, settlement proposal, financial instruction, benefit or other consideration was made, offered, discussed or contemplated.
39. Any relevant telephone records, call logs, audio recordings, electronic messages, emails, social-media communications, meeting records, payment instructions, draft agreements and device data should be secured and preserved through lawful process before they can be altered, deleted or lost.

40. The original audiovisual recordings and authenticated transcripts of the relevant public statements by Mr Sammy Gyamfi and Mr Eric Adjei should similarly be obtained and examined in their full context.
41. It should further be determined whether the timing, content and coordination of the public attacks upon Mr Gyamfi or the Ghana Gold Board followed any refusal to pay and whether such subsequent conduct is capable of corroborating the alleged threat.
42. The investigation should not be artificially confined to the personalities presently named. If the evidence discloses that other public officers, political actors or private persons participated in, facilitated or were subjected to similar arrangements, the inquiry should extend to those persons and transactions.
43. We respectfully request that the Honourable Attorney-General and the competent investigative institutions determine whether the established facts disclose attempted extortion, completed extortion, corruption, abuse of public office, conspiracy, abetment or any other offence known to the laws of Ghana.
44. We request the Office of the Special Prosecutor to determine whether the alleged conduct falls within its jurisdiction as corruption or a corruption-related offence involving a public officer or politically exposed person and, if so, to commence the appropriate investigation.
45. We request the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice to investigate whether the alleged conduct constitutes corruption, abuse of power or a breach of the constitutional code of conduct for public officers.
46. We request the Inspector-General of Police and the Director-General of the Criminal Investigations Department to open a criminal inquiry into the alleged monetary demand, the alleged threat accompanying it and the possible participation of any intermediary or associated person.
47. We request the Right Honourable Speaker to refer any aspect of the matter affecting the conduct, dignity and integrity of Parliament to the appropriate parliamentary mechanism, without obstructing, delaying or prejudicing an independent criminal investigation.
48. Where any recipient institution concludes that the matter falls wholly or partly within the jurisdiction of another institution, we respectfully request that the complaint and all evidence received be promptly referred to the appropriate body and that we be notified accordingly.
49. We further request that the institutions concerned coordinate their activities where necessary while preserving their respective constitutional and statutory independence, so that this complaint does not fail through jurisdictional uncertainty, duplication or institutional fragmentation.
50. If sufficient evidence is established, the appropriate criminal, disciplinary, parliamentary, civil recovery or other proceedings should be commenced without fear, favour or partisan consideration.

- 51.If, after a proper investigation, the allegations cannot be substantiated, that conclusion should equally be communicated with sufficient clarity to protect the integrity of public discourse and the reputation of any person who may have been wrongly accused.
- 52.Our concern transcends the persons and political parties presently involved. A constitutional democracy cannot remain healthy where holders of political or public authority are permitted to employ institutional influence, access to information, threatened exposure or official power as instruments of private bargaining.
- 53.An equally dangerous culture is created when grave allegations of criminality are publicly made by persons in authority but are never submitted to investigation. Such a practice encourages impunity where the allegations are true and reckless character assassination where they are false.
- 54.Ghana has, over several years, witnessed the gradual normalisation of allegations of corruption and abuse of power without the prompt and transparent institutional response necessary to establish responsibility. That culture is destructive of public confidence, weakens constitutional institutions and encourages the belief that political prominence provides immunity from accountability.
- 55.Article 1 of the Constitution offers a direct answer to that culture: all public power proceeds from the people and must be exercised for their welfare. Those entrusted with such power remain servants of the constitutional order and are accountable to the people from whom that authority derives.
- 56.No public or political office is a private estate. No office-holder is entitled to convert institutional authority into personal leverage. No allegation of criminality should be accepted without proof; but no credible allegation involving a person of political prominence should be suppressed or ignored because of that prominence.
- 57.We therefore respectfully pray that the recipient institutions:
- a. acknowledge receipt of this petition and assign an official reference number to it;
  - b. commence, or cause to be commenced, a prompt and independent preliminary inquiry into the allegations;
  - c. obtain formal statements from Mr Sammy Gyamfi and Mr Eric Adjei and require them to produce all evidence in their possession or control;
  - d. invite the Honourable Afenyo-Markin to respond fully to the allegations;
  - e. identify and investigate every alleged intermediary, negotiator, team member, agent or other participant;

- f. secure and preserve all relevant electronic, documentary, audiovisual and financial evidence through lawful process;
- g. determine whether the alleged demand was connected with a threat of reputational injury, adverse publication, prosecution, parliamentary action, political pressure or any other act or forbearance;
- h. determine whether any public office, parliamentary position or institutional authority was employed or threatened as leverage in furtherance of the alleged demand;
- i. determine whether the evidence discloses attempted extortion, corruption, abuse of public office, conspiracy, abetment or any related offence;
- j. institute the appropriate criminal, disciplinary, parliamentary, civil recovery or other proceedings if the allegations are substantiated;
- k. communicate an appropriate conclusion if the allegations are not substantiated; and
- l. take such further lawful action as may be necessary to vindicate constitutional accountability, deter the abuse of public power and preserve public confidence in Ghana's democratic institutions.

58. We submit this petition in good faith and in the public interest. We do not assert that criminal liability has already been established. We ask only that persons who have made serious and apparently particularised allegations be required to place their evidence before the competent institutions and that the person against whom the allegations have been made be afforded a fair opportunity to answer them.

59. Silence by the institutions of state in the face of an allegation of this magnitude would create the dangerous impression that political prominence places a person beyond scrutiny. Premature condemnation would be equally unjust. The constitutionally responsible course is a prompt, professional, impartial and independent investigation.

60. We accordingly request your urgent intervention and a written communication indicating the steps taken in response to this petition.

Respectfully submitted,

**SOLOMON OWUSU**

Director of Communications and Spokesperson  
United Party

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'S' followed by a smaller, more complex signature.

Date: 22/08/2026

**ANDREW APPIAH-DANQUAH**

Director of Legal and Constitutional Affairs  
United Party



Date: 22 August 2026

**Attachments**

1. Excerpts of the statement presented by the Chief Executive Officer of the Ghana Gold Board at the Government Accountability Series on 19 August 2026.
2. Authenticated audiovisual recording and/or transcript of the relevant public statements made by Mr Eric Adjei.
3. Authenticated audiovisual recording, publication or transcript containing Mr Sammy Gyamfi's direct allegation concerning the alleged demand for one million United States dollars.
4. Any further electronic communication, recording, witness statement or documentary material available to the Petitioners at the time of submission.

