# Beneficial Ownership Transparency



Over who ultimately owns and controls companies.

CORPORATE OWNERSHIP

**LEGAL** 

**BENEFICIAL** 

"Whatever way legal ownership is distributed via companies and arrangements, people always sit at the top of the chain."



**Favour Ime** Regional Associate (Africa) **Open Ownership** 

"Investigative reporting and research-based advocacy can unravel incidences where corrupt companies intentionally attempt to conceal their beneficial owners by falsifying information."

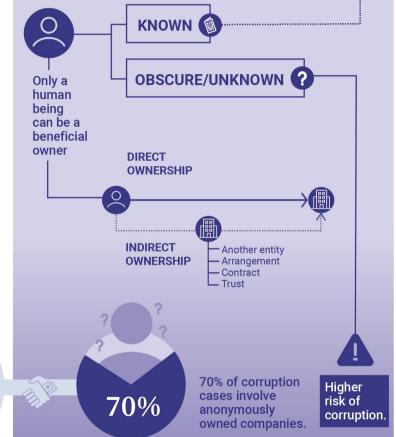


Samuel Bekoe **Economist and Governance Expert** 

**Corruption** is prevalent in the extractive sector.

Over 20% of Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) enforcement actions are regarding the oil, gas and mining sector.







Opening Extractives

Unlocking the benefits of ownership data

#### Further guidance





EITI Standard guidance on Requirement 2.5 on Beneficial Ownership Transparency

## State of Play in Ghana

**Ghana's Companies Act 2019** (Act 992) mandates the Registrar General to collect and maintain information on Beneficial Owners (BO) and Politically Exposed Persons (PEP) associated with all companies.

Applies to companies following a threshold:





17% of the extractive sector companies have disclosed their beneficial ownership information.

"Investigations of the Beneficial Ownership Register will improve data verification and quality assurance. "



Registrar General, Ghana

# Data-driven Research & Investigative Journalism

Investigative journalism involves exposing to the public, matters that are concealed - either deliberately or accidentally. (UNESCO, 2011)

### Techniques of Investigative journalism and data-driven research must be:

- Systematic in practice
- Critical and in-depth in nature and scope
- Go beyond typical, ordinary information
- Data-based and fact-driven (including leaked documents)

"Data-driven research and investigative reporting is not rocket science. Be inventive, be risky, be angry. Do not just observe."



Manasseh Azure Awuni
The Fourth Estate Ghana





#### 1. Draw hypothesis

How do I identify risks to inform further investigation?

**PHASE I** 





Calibrate risks in licensing



2. Identify key target of investigation



3. Identify sources

"You don't need ALL the information in the world to make a story. Knowing what you want and where you can find them is very important"



Emmanuel K. Dogbevi Journalist, Ghana Business News Newsbridge Africa



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to stay undercover until you have enough to confront the main target.

## the art of storytelling

A well told story is as important as the solid investigation beneath it. A good story:

- A Balances between logical presentation and engaging narration.
- Show your reader a picture. Your reader must see and not be told.
- Reflects real life situations and connects with your audience Your story should be relatable, interesting and gripping.
- △ Offers a clear message and highlights important lessons.
- Pays attention to details and avoids the possibility of misinformation.
- Is not easily forgotten.

5. Consider risk factors

ethical and legal and work at minimising them

### ethical and legal considerations



Use cover methods only when necessary. Use open methods as much as possible.



Don't accept gifts from sources, victims or anyone in the investigation process.



Give targets of the investigations the right to respond even if the evidence is overwhelming.



Consult legal advice throughout the investigative process.

# Data-driven Research & Investigative Journalism

The way you cultivate sources over time will be based on the integrity you bring to your work."



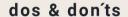
**Dr Steve Manteaw** 

MSG Co-chair **Integrated Social Development Center** 

Always cross-check information - it is an obligation.

It increases the chance of getting it right and reduces risks of facing legal issues.







Don't be in a rush to be the first to publish, prioritize reliability over timeliness.



Do not lose your life for a story. Know where to draw the line.



Be bold but be mindful!

## Start from the known to the unknown

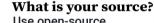
source fact-check

Narrow down your subject so you don't drown in so much information.

As you follow the money, also follow the people. Identify similarities.

**Identify red flags** 

(e.g. too many tax exemptions for one company?)



Use open-source information

Is it credible?

Why is the source giving you the information?

Can you get public information to corroborate?

Is it complete, well disaggregated and up to date?

What is the story?

Who and what might be involved?

"The global energy transition will exacerbate corruption risks in several countries. Journalists and CSOs have a real opportunity to use existing information to ensure accountability. Let's make it count!



Edwin Wuadom Warden Ghana Country Lead, EITI Int Secretariat

Publish What You Pay, Ghana

#### GLOBAL.

Beneficial ownership: Open Ownership Global BO Register

**Open Resources** 

Relevant publicly available sources:

- Public records for investigations:
  OCCRP ALEPH
- Passages 6 Resource Contracts
- Extractive sector company payments and government receipts, subnational revenues and more: **EITI Summary-data**
- $\mathcal{E}^{\mathsf{Company}}$  information: **Open Corporates**

#### **GHANA**

- Beneficial Ownership: Registrar General's Portal
- Mining License holders, contracts, laws: **Minerals Commission**
- Oil/Gas License holders, contracts, laws: **Petroleum Commission**
- Extractive sector company payments and government receipts, subnational revenues and more: **Ghana EITI Website**
- Audit Reports: Ghana Auditor General's website
- Parliamentary proceedings and PAC meetings: **Parliament Library Repository**

State Owned Enterprise (GNPC):

- Crude Oil Sales Reports 2015-2019
- Financial Statements 2014-2019



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