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BEYOND THE PITCH: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IN GHANA'S FOOTBALL INDUSTRY

Introduction

Sports at its core is a display of human performance; the thrill of competition, the agony of defeat and the joy of victory. But behind every sporting activity, every sponsorship banner and every jersey sold lies a sophisticated and often underappreciated legal ecosystem: Intellectual Property (IP) law.

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) announced that the 2026 edition of World IP Day, will carry the theme "IP and Sports: Ready, Set, Innovate!" highlighting how creativity and innovation, backed by IP rights, keep the world of sports thriving, dynamic, and

accessible for everyone, everywhere. For Ghana, the stakes are equally real. The country's football clubs, governing bodies, and sports entrepreneurs are sitting on a wealth of brand equity; names, crests, slogans, and identities that inspire fierce loyalty among millions of fans. Yet the legal frameworks that should protect these assets remain poorly understood and inconsistently enforced. It is not merely a legal issue, but a daily commercial reality that undermines revenue generation, brand value, and the long-term growth of the industry.

This article examines the intersection of Intellectual Property(IP) and Ghanaian football, with a particular focus on trademark and copyright protection. It

explores the types of IP at play in the football industry, the nature and consequences of infringement of these rights.

Understanding Intellectual Property In Football

Intellectual property refers to creations of the human mind that are accorded legal protection giving their owners exclusive rights to use and exploit them commercially for defined periods. The concept rests on a simple but powerful premise: that creative and inventive effort deserves recognition and reward, and that without such protection, the incentive to innovate would be significantly diminished.

Ghana's IP legal framework aligns with international standards through agreements like The Berne Convention, WIPO Copyright Treaty, the TRIPS Agreement, the Paris Convention and the Madrid Protocol.

Trademark Protection In Football

Football related trademarks protect the unique branding elements of athletes, teams, and leagues, including names, logos, slogans, mascots, and colours. In practical terms, the following elements of a football club or competition constitute trademarks capable of registration and protection:

Club names are the primary identifier of football clubs. The names "Asante Kotoko S.C" or "Accra Hearts of Oak S.C" carry decades of goodwill, history, and emotional attachment. Under the Trade Marks Act, 2004 (Act 664), such names may be registered as word marks, entitling the owner to prevent others from using identical or confusingly similar names in the course of trade.

Club logos and crests are visual trademarks and, perhaps the most immediately recognisable IP asset a football club

possesses. The porcupine of Asante Kotoko and the eponymous oak tree of Hearts of Oak are commercial assets that appear on merchandise, kits, marketing materials, and digital platforms worldwide. Unauthorised reproduction of these crests constitutes trademark infringement.

Team slogans that have been formally adopted and consistently used by clubs may also acquire trademark protection where they distinguish the club's commercial activities.

The primary legal basis for trademark registration and protection in Ghana is the Trade Marks Act, 2004 (Act 664), as amended by the Trade Marks (Amendment) Act, 2014 (Act 876).⁵ Trademark owners must generally register their marks before enforcing rights in Ghana.⁶ However, certain trademarks are classified as well-known marks and do not need to be registered for protection. For established clubs like Asante Kotoko and Hearts of Oak, whose names and crests are widely recognised across the African continent, the well-known marks doctrine may provide some protection even without formal registration though registration remains strongly advisable.

Trademark Infringement in Ghanaian Football

Trademark infringement occurs when a person uses, without authorisation, a sign that is identical or confusingly similar to a registered mark in relation to identical or similar goods or services, in a manner likely to deceive or confuse the public.⁷ In the Ghanaian football context, infringement takes several forms:

Counterfeit football jerseys represent the most pervasive and commercially damaging form of trademark infringement. Counterfeit jerseys bearing the crests of Kotoko, Hearts of Oak, the Black Stars, and international clubs are openly available across major markets in Ghana, sold at a fraction of the price of legitimate merchandise, and without any royalty reaching the clubs whose brands they exploit.

Unauthorised use of club logos on printed materials, digital content, social media accounts, and marketing collateral without the consent of the club constitutes

infringement even where no physical goods are involved. The consequences of infringement extend beyond immediate revenue loss. Brand dilution, which constitutes the gradual erosion of a mark's distinctive character through widespread unauthorised use, poses a long-term threat to a club's commercial value and sponsor relationships.

Copyright Protection In Ghanaian Football

Copyright is a right that creators have over their literary and artistic works. While the rules and the act of playing football cannot be protected by copyright, many of the creative and commercial elements surrounding the game are protected under the Copyright Act, 2005 (Act 690) (the "Copyright Act").

In Ghana, copyright protects original works once they are created and recorded in a tangible form. This means there is no need for formal registration, although registration can be useful in proving ownership in the event of a dispute.

Several types of football-related content are

protected by copyright in Ghana. Match broadcasts; whether live or recorded are protected as audiovisual works. This also applies to highlight reels, documentaries, and other digital video content. Photographs taken during matches or football events are protected as artistic works, while music associated with football such as theme songs, jingles, and tournament anthems are protected as musical works.

Copyright includes two main rights; economic rights – which allow the owner to obtain financial benefits from their work (e.g., licensing) and moral rights -which protect the creator's connection to the work, such as being credited as the creator of the work.

The Copyright Act provides various penalties, including payment of fines and terms of imprisonment for copyright-related offences.

Copyright Infringement in Football

Match Broadcasting Rights

Broadcasting rights are one of the most significant sources of revenue in football.

These rights authorise broadcasters to transmit football content across television, radio, and digital platforms. They may cover live matches, delayed broadcasts, or highlight packages. There are three main types of sports broadcasting rights: television rights, radio rights and streaming rights.

Football leagues and associations typically own and manage these rights. In Ghana, the Ghana Football Association plays a central role in regulating football and managing its commercial interests. This includes negotiating broadcasting deals, securing sponsorships, and ensuring proper organization of football activities.¹¹ Broadcasting rights are often sold for substantial sums. For instance, the Premier League sold its 2025–2029 broadcasting rights for approximately £13.2 billion, underscoring the immense economic value of football media content. Revenue from such deals helps fund major sporting events, improve infrastructure such as stadiums, and support grassroots football development.

Broadcasting rights are often sold on a territorial basis. This means content may only be shown in specific countries or regions under exclusive agreements. To enforce these restrictions, platforms use geo-blocking technology, which limits access based on a user's location. As a result, some content may not be available in Ghana, and users may receive notifications stating that the content cannot be accessed in their location.

Photography and Match Images

Every match generates a wealth of photographic content such as action shots, goal celebrations, crowd scenes, and portrait images. These images are generally protected by copyright. The photographer who captures the original image generally owns the rights to that photograph, including the exclusive right to reproduce, distribute, and display it publicly.¹³ Using match photographs in advertising campaigns or publishing them in digital media requires permission from the copyright holder.

Club Anthems and Stadium Music

Music is woven into the fabric of football culture. From the famous UEFA Champions League anthem to the official World Cup anthems, music plays a powerful role in creating the match-day atmosphere. This music is protected by copyright, and its public performance requires appropriate licensing.

Social Media and User-Generated Content

Social media has transformed how fans engage with sport and created one of the most contested frontiers in sports copyright law. Fans routinely record match footage, post goal clips, create highlight compilations, and share reaction videos. This content significantly amplifies a club's reach and visibility; however, where it is used without proper authorisation, it may constitute an infringement of copyright.

Act 690 provides certain permitted uses, including for purposes of criticism, review, or news reporting. Such use must be accompanied by acknowledgment of the work and its author, and must not conflict

with the normal exploitation of the work or unreasonably prejudice the legitimate interests of the copyright owner.

The unauthorised live streaming of football matches, the circumvention of geo-blocking restrictions through tools such as VPNs, and the creation of unlicensed highlight compilations all constitute clear infringements of copyright under Copyright Act, 2005 (Act 690), as they involve the unauthorised reproduction and communication of protected content.

Similarly, the commercial use of match photography without the consent of the photographer violates the exclusive rights of the copyright owner. In the same vein, incorporating match footage into advertising campaigns without proper licensing amounts to unlawful exploitation of audiovisual works.

Collectively, these practices undermine the commercial value of broadcasting and media rights and interfere with the lawful interests of rights holders.

Challenges in Protecting Trademarks and Copyrights in Football.

Despite the existence of strong IP laws, Ghana faces several challenges.

Unauthorized streaming of matches is a growing concern, particularly with the rise of digital platforms. These illegal streams reduce the revenue broadcasters earn from their exclusive rights, thereby lowering the overall value of those rights and weakening the financial benefits they bring to the football ecosystem.

Another major issue is weak enforcement. Limited resources and enforcement capacity make it difficult to take effective action against infringement. This affects the revenues of leagues, broadcasters, clubs, and other stakeholders. It also allows piracy and counterfeit merchandise to thrive, which damages brand value and discourages innovation. In addition, many clubs, players, and fans lack sufficient awareness of intellectual property rights and their importance.

Addressing these challenges requires stronger enforcement, better education, and

greater collaboration among stakeholders.

CONCLUSION

Intellectual property is no longer a peripheral issue in football, it is central to how the beautiful game is financed, managed, and commercialized. The legal framework for both copyright and trademarks provides a solid foundation for protecting the valuable assets that surround the sport. However, the effectiveness of these laws depends on how well they are understood, enforced, and integrated into everyday football operations.

Improving awareness and strengthening enforcement will help reduce incidents of football-related copyright infringement. In turn, this will protect revenue streams, enhance brand value, and create a more attractive environment for sponsors and investors.

As global events such as the FIFA World Cup 2026 draw closer, the commercial importance of intellectual property in football will only increase. Ghana has a strong football culture and valuable brands. With the right focus on intellectual property

protection, the country is well-positioned to unlock greater economic value from the game and secure a more sustainable future for its football industry.



LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Ghana Investment Promotion Authority Bill 2026

The Ghana Investment Promotion Authority Bill 2026 has been passed by Parliament and is currently awaiting presidential assent. The Bill seeks to repeal and replace the Ghana Investment Promotion Centre Act 2013 (Act 865) to modernise Ghana's investment framework, enhance competitiveness, and align the country's investment regime with current global and regional economic trends, particularly under the African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement (AfCFTA). Below are highlights of the key changes to Act 865 if the Bill is assented into law.

Institutional Restructuring and Expanded Mandate: A key reform under the Bill is the transition from the Ghana Investment Promotion Centre to the Ghana Investment Promotion Authority (GIPA), with broader statutory functions, enhanced enforcement authority and a more robust governance framework. In addition to serving as a centralised interface for investors, the Authority is positioned as Ghana's coordinating institution for investment matters, including within the framework of the African Continental Free Trade Area. Notably, the Bill extends its mandate beyond inward investment by formally recognising and promoting outward investment by Ghanaian enterprises, reflecting a policy

intention to support domestic businesses in expanding across regional and international markets.

Easing Market Entry for Foreign Investors: The Bill significantly relaxes entry requirements by eliminating the general minimum capital thresholds that previously applied to foreign participation, in order to facilitate broader investor participation, particularly among small and medium-sized enterprises and diaspora investors.

A modified requirement is retained for trading activities, albeit at a reduced threshold. In parallel, the employment condition has been reframed to require a defined proportion of skilled Ghanaian employees rather than adherence to a fixed numerical benchmark, thereby introducing greater flexibility in compliance.

The Bill also streamlines existing exemptions, limiting their scope, and revises the list of sectors reserved for Ghanaian participation by reducing the number of restricted activities.

Strengthened Investor Protection Framework:

The Bill introduces a structured mechanism for addressing investor complaints, establishing a formal process through which grievances against public institutions may be lodged and resolved within defined timelines. This development is intended to enhance accountability and provide investors with a clearer pathway for redress.

Revised Approach to Technology Transfer:

The Bill strengthens oversight of technology transfer arrangements by clarifying the legal consequences of failing to comply with registration requirements. Agreements that are not properly registered will lack enforceability, and associated financial benefits, such as tax deductibility, will be denied. Financial institutions are also restricted from processing related payments in the absence of regulatory approval. The duration of such agreements is also adjusted, with a shorter maximum term subject to renewal, reflecting a more controlled and review-based approach.

Flexible Expatriate Quota Regime:

A more nuanced expatriate quota system is introduced, linking the number of

permissible foreign personnel to the scale of investment. This replaces the existing fixed cap with a tiered framework that accommodates the operational needs of investors at different levels. The Bill further enhances regulatory coordination by requiring that immigration-related processes for registered entities be routed through the Authority, ensuring closer oversight and alignment with investment approvals.

Enhanced Enforcement and Investor Responsibilities:

The Authority is granted expanded compliance and enforcement powers, including the ability to impose administrative sanctions, issue directives and restrict access to incentives where necessary. These powers are supported by strengthened penalty provisions.

Overall, the Bill reduces traditional barriers to entry while introducing stronger safeguards, clearer rules and enhanced institutional oversight. Existing investors are expected to benefit from transitional arrangements that preserve current rights and incentives, subject to compliance with the updated regime within a specified timeframe. The reforms collectively aim to foster a more predictable, efficient and globally

competitive investment climate in Ghana.

24-Hour Economy Authority Act 2026

The 24 Hour Economy Authority Bill was assented to by the President on 19th February 2026, thereby coming into force as law. The Act establishes the 24 Hour Economy Authority and provides the requisite regulatory framework and legal mandate for its operations.

The Act mandates the Authority to coordinate and implement policies, as well as ensure infrastructure readiness for the effective implementation of the 24 Hour Economy and Accelerated Export Development Programme. This Programme is a national policy initiative intended to promote continuous economic productivity, reduce reliance on imports, strengthen local industries and create sustainable employment opportunities. It further seeks to facilitate the development of the infrastructure necessary to support round-the-clock economic activity.

The Programme is anchored on three core policy pillars:

i. Production systems development

transformation: This pillar focuses on expanding the volume, quality, and diversity of domestic production by targeting strategic value chains where Ghana can localise production from end to end. Emphasis is placed on sectors with strong potential for food security, import substitution, value addition, employment creation, and export growth, particularly within regional and continental markets.

ii. Development of supply chain and market systems:

This pillar seeks to address structural inefficiencies in infrastructure and market systems that increase the cost of doing business. It promotes better alignment between production and critical national systems such as energy, finance, and ICT, while adopting a more coordinated and innovative approach to improving distribution, reducing costs, and enhancing market access.

iii. Development of labour:

This pillar targets the strengthening of the workforce by addressing skills gaps, particularly in

digital competencies, and promoting a culture of productivity and discipline. It also emphasises national mobilisation to build human capital and encourage collective responsibility in driving economic development.

Overall, the Act represents a significant policy milestone in positioning Ghana for sustained economic activity, improving investor confidence, and attracting both foreign and domestic investment, thereby strengthening the national economy.

Ghana Deposit Protection (Amendment) Bill 2025

The President of the Republic, His Excellency John Dramani Mahama, has assented to the Ghana Deposit Protection (Amendment) Bill 2025, thereby passing it into law.

The principal legislation, the Ghana Deposit Protection Act (2016) (Act 931), as amended by the Ghana Deposit Protection (Amendment) Act, 2018 (Act 968), establishes the Ghana Deposit Insurance Scheme, administered by the Ghana Deposit Protection Corporation (GDPC). The Scheme is designed to maintain stability and public

confidence in the national financial system by ensuring that deposits held in GDPC-insured institutions are protected in the event of institutional failure.

The amendment introduces significant reforms, including:

i. Expansion of Deposit Protection Coverage:

The scope of protected funds has been significantly broadened beyond traditional financial institutions, such as banks, specialised deposit-taking institutions (SDIs), savings and loans companies, finance houses, microfinance institutions, and rural and community banks, to now include mobile money wallets and other digital financial platforms. This means that electronic money (e-money) and other digitally stored funds are now eligible for protection, subject to operational feasibility. This amendment modifies section 4 of Act 931, marking a major shift toward recognising Ghana's growing digital financial ecosystem.

ii. Strengthening of the GDPC's Mandate:

The mandate of the Ghana Deposit Protection Corporation has been enhanced, positioning it to play a more

central role in promoting a safe, sound, efficient, and stable market-based financial system. This reform aligns Ghana's deposit protection framework with international best practices, particularly in response to evolving financial technologies and systemic risks.

Growth and Sustainability Levy (Amendment) Act 2026

The Growth and Sustainability Levy (Amendment) Act 2026 came into force following presidential assent on 31st March, 2026. The Act amends the Growth and Sustainability Levy Act 2023 (Act 1095) by reducing the levy applicable to gold mining companies from three percent of gross production to one percent, thereby restoring the original rate prior to its increase in 2025.

The Growth and Sustainability Levy was originally introduced in 2023 as a fiscal measure to raise revenue in support of economic growth and ensure the long-term sustainability of the economy.

Value for Money Office Bill 2026

In March 2026, the Parliament of Ghana passed the Value for Money Office Bill 2026,

which aims to address inefficiencies within the country's public financial management system. The Bill responds to persistent concerns such as inflated contract sums, abandoned projects, cost overruns, and wasteful public expenditure, with the overarching objective of ensuring that public funds deliver maximum value to citizens.

The Bill establishes a specialized and independent body known as the Value for Money Office, to regulate, monitor, coordinate, promote and develop value-for-money assessments in the management of public expenditure and procurement. Its overarching aim is to institutionalize value-for-money oversights, transform the public financial management landscape and strengthen fiscal discipline across public sector institutions.

In furtherance of its mandate, the Office is also required to promote research and innovation in value-for-money practices, publish periodic reports, and provide technical clearance for capital expenditure, among other functions.

The Bill also makes provision for accountability through reporting obligations.

Under Clause 26, the Board of the Office is required to submit an annual report on its activities and operations to the Minister responsible for Finance after the completion of its audits. The report is to include a summary of value-for-money assessments conducted, key findings and recommendations, as well as a summary of public savings or efficiencies achieved. The Minister is subsequently required to submit the report to Parliament.

In addition, the Bill provides for the establishment of a secure digital management platform to facilitate the electronic submission, receipt, and publication of value-for-money assessments, certificates and reports issued. It further establishes a Value for Money unit within public institutions, prescribes monetary thresholds for public sector projects and procurements by legislative instrument, and requires the issuance of value-for-money certificates of clearance for specified public contracts. The Bill also establishes a review panel and sets out penalties for non-compliance with its provisions.

Furthermore, the Bill addresses its relationship with existing laws.

Clauses 64 to 66 govern the interaction between the proposed Act and other enactments.

These provisions ensure the harmonisation of the value-for-money regime with Ghana's existing public financial management and procurement framework, including the Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663), the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921), and the Audit Service Act, 2000 (Act 584). They preserve ongoing processes under those enactments while providing that the provisions of the Bill will prevail in the event of any inconsistency.



Bank of Ghana Unveils Enhanced Cyber and Information Security Directive (CISD 2026)

The Bank of Ghana ("BoG") has launched its revised Cyber and Information Security Directive (CISD 2026), introducing six strategic pillars to strengthen the resilience of Ghana's digital financial ecosystem.

The Governor of the BoG, Dr. Johnson Asiamah, emphasized that the directive goes beyond compliance, positioning cybersecurity as a core pillar of trust for individuals and businesses. With cyber threats such as ransomware and large-scale data breaches increasingly viewed as national security risks, the updated framework shifts focus toward proactive and collective cyber resilience.

Building on the 2018 directive, CISD 2026 reflects a more advanced approach to governance, accountability, and risk management. Its six pillars include AI and machine learning governance, cloud security, proportional regulation, board-level accountability, inclusive sector oversight, and enhanced threat preparedness.

The directive also underscores the need for continued investment in cybersecurity infrastructure, talent, and advanced technologies, supported by initiatives like the Financial Industry Command Security Operations Centre (FICSOC). Overall, CISD 2026 signals a strong commitment by the Bank of Ghana to future-proof the financial sector and safeguard public trust in an increasingly digital economy.

Ghana Secures Huawei Partnership to Expand AI Skills and Digital Access

The Minister for Communications, Digital Technology and Innovations, Samuel Nartey George, has secured a strategic partnership with Huawei Technologies to deliver free artificial intelligence (AI) training for girls under the government's flagship Girls in ICT Programme.

The agreement was finalized during discussions with Huawei Senior Vice President, Steven Yi, at the Mobile World Congress 2026 in Barcelona. It reflects growing investor confidence in Ghana's digital ecosystem, alongside Huawei's interest in key initiatives such as a proposed \$250 million AI Compute Centre, rural telephony expansion, and 5G rollout.

As part of the partnership, Huawei will introduce a specialized AI training module to enhance the programme's existing curriculum in coding, animation, and basic computing. The initiative is expected to equip approximately 3,000 girls in 2026 with advanced digital skills and create pathways into broader programmes like the One Million Coders initiative. Implementation will be

supported in collaboration with the Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communications (GIFEC).

The initiative is expected to improve smartphone accessibility, deepen digital inclusion, and accelerate the adoption of advanced connectivity, including 5G, positioning Ghana as a growing hub for technology investment in West Africa.

Securities and Exchange Commission Ghana Admits 11 Virtual Asset Service Providers (VASPs) into its Regulatory Sandbox

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), Ghana, has admitted 11 Virtual Asset Service Providers (VASPs) into its regulatory sandbox, marking a significant step in the development of Ghana's digital asset ecosystem.

The initiative allows participating firms to pilot their products and services within a controlled environment under the SEC's supervision. The selected VASPs include Blu Penguin, HanyPay, Goldbod, Africoins, Hyro Exchange GH Ltd., HSB Global, Koinkoin, Whitebits, Vaulta, Xchain, and Bsystem Ltd.

The sandbox will run for an initial period of 12 months. After the first six months, firms that meet regulatory requirements and demonstrate market readiness may transition to full licensing under the Virtual Asset Service Providers Act 2025. Others may continue within the sandbox for the remaining period.

This initiative is designed to promote responsible innovation while strengthening investor protection, market integrity, and compliance with anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing standards. Insights from the sandbox are expected to inform future regulatory guidelines and licensing frameworks for virtual asset service providers in Ghana.



JUDICIAL CORNER

Chief Justice Sets Up Special Courts for Corruption and Illegal Mining (Galamsey)

His Lordship the Chief Justice, Justice Paul Baffoe-Bonnie, has introduced a dedicated division within the High Court to handle matters of high public interest more effectively. This initiative reflects a deliberate

effort to strengthen the country's justice delivery system.

This newly created division of the High Court is established to focus on both civil and criminal matters within key areas of national importance, ensuring a coordinated and efficient approach to justice, particularly in matters relating to corruption and public accountability, illegal mining and environmental protection, the recovery of state assets, as well as organised crime and national security. Through this broad yet specialised jurisdiction, the court serves as a central forum for addressing complex legal issues that have significant implications for governance, security, and national development.

The establishment of this division is widely seen as a response to public dissatisfaction with delays in prosecuting corruption and illegal mining (galamsey) cases. By creating a focused judicial track for such matters, the judiciary aims to ensure faster resolution, improve accountability, and reinforce public confidence in the legal system. It also signals a broader commitment to tackling financial misconduct and environmental degradation with greater urgency and expertise.

Extension of High Court Working Hours to Enhance Efficiency

In a related move aimed at improving efficiency within the judicial system, the Chief Justice has directed an extension of the High Court's working hours, with court offices now set to operate from 8:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. on weekdays.

This adjustment marks a shift from the court's traditional schedule and is intended to ease administrative delays by giving judges, lawyers, and court staff more time to handle matters. The extended hours are expected to improve access for litigants and legal practitioners while enabling the courts to manage growing caseloads more effectively.

The reform comes at a critical time when there is increased public scrutiny on the judiciary to deliver timely outcomes, particularly in cases of national importance. By expanding operational hours, the courts are better positioned to reduce backlogs and enhance the overall pace of justice delivery.

WHO'S WHO?

On 13th April 2026, the Ghana Football Association appointed Carlos Manuel Brito Leal de Queiroz as Head Coach of the Black Stars to lead the team's 2026 World Cup campaign.

Before his appointment, the 73-year-old Portuguese coach was the Head Coach of the Oman national team. He has also managed several other national teams, including Japan, Qatar, Portugal, Egypt, South Africa, Colombia, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

Some of the major highlights of his coaching career include two spells as Sir Alex Ferguson's assistant at Old Trafford, first from 2002 to 2003 and again from 2004 to 2008. During that period, he was part of the Manchester United coaching team that won three Premier League titles and one UEFA Champions League title.

He is widely respected as a strong tactician, known for developing young talent and building solid foundations for long-term success in national teams.

FIRM NEWS

B&P Associates Commemorates 2026 Pro Bono Week

B&P Associates marked its Pro Bono Week with a series of community-focused initiatives aimed at expanding access to legal support and raising awareness on key social issues.

Activities included a church engagement session offering free legal consultations, as well as a session on domestic violence aimed at promoting awareness and community education.

The firm also collaborated with the Legal Aid Commission (LAC) during its "A Day with Legal Aid" initiative by assisting with the LAC's case load, providing legal assistance and representation to persons who cannot afford legal services, thereby promoting access to justice.

The week concluded with a "Market Ready Fair", featuring spot interviews and CV reviews for law students from selected

universities and the official launch of the BPA Academy, an initiative focused on skills development, mentorship, and practical exposure for aspiring legal practitioners. These efforts reflect our firm's ongoing commitment to community, capacity building, mentorship, and access to legal services.



B&P Associates Earns Recognition in Chambers and Partners & Legal 500 EMEA 2026 Rankings

B&P Associates has once again been recognized in the prestigious Legal 500 EMEA 2026 rankings, reinforcing the firm's strong reputation across the region.

The firm secured rankings in both Commercial/Corporate and Mergers & Acquisitions, highlighting its continued excellence in delivering high-quality legal

advisory services to clients navigating complex business transactions.

Our Managing Partner, Adelaide Benneh, was also recognized for her outstanding leadership and professional excellence.

This recognition reflects the team's dedication, deep industry expertise, and commitment to providing practical, client-focused solutions in an evolving legal and business landscape.



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This publication may provide a summary of legal issues but is not intended to give specific legal advice. If you require legal advice, please speak to a qualified lawyer, which may include a qualified member of our legal team at B&P Associates.

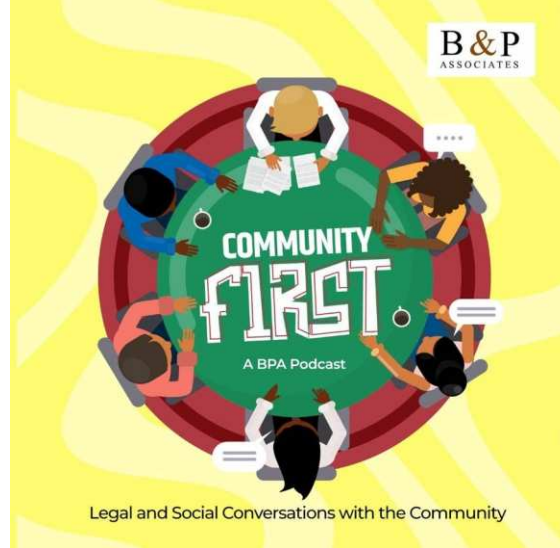
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The Team is highly regarded for its cross-border legal expertise, responsiveness, and commitment. We provide business-oriented legal advice across a range of sectors, to both local and international clients.

For more information, visit us at <https://www.bpaghana.com>



BPA Community First Podcast

The Firm launched its Podcast at the beginning of 2023- "The BPA Community FIRST Podcast".

Our focus is to bring together a diverse group of experts and practitioners to share their views on various legal and social issues that matter most to our community. We are excited to collaborate and build effective partnerships to enrich the quality of our discussions. Our goal is to empower individuals with the knowledge of the law as a tool for creating lasting, positive change.

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