

**IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE  
SEVENTH PARLIAMENT OF THE FOURTH  
REPUBLIC OF GHANA**

**TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT OF THE  
APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE**

**ON**

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT'S  
NOMINATIONS FOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE  
OF THE REPUBLIC**

**December, 2019**

**TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT OF THE APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE ON  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT'S NOMINATION FOR  
THE NEXT CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE REPUBLIC**

**1.0 INTRODUCTION**

H. E. the President of the Republic, Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo Addo in accordance with Article 144 (1) of the 1992 Constitution and acting in consultation with the Council of State communicated to Parliament on Thursday, 12<sup>th</sup> December, 2019 his nomination of His Lordship, Justice Anin Yeboah, Justice of the Supreme Court as the next Chief Justice of the Republic of Ghana. This has been occasioned by the fact that Her Ladyship, Justice Sophia A. B. Akuffo is due to retire from the bench on 20<sup>th</sup> December, 2019, thus H. E. proposed the nomination to avoid a vacuum in the office of Chief Justice.

Consequently, the nomination was referred to the Appointments Committee by the First Deputy Speaker, Joseph Osei-Owusu for consideration and report pursuant to Order 172(4) of the Standing Orders of the House.

**2.0 REFERENCE DOCUMENTS**

The Committee referred to the under-listed documents during its deliberations:

- i. The 1992 Constitution;
- ii. The Standing Orders of Parliament;
- iii. The Nominee's Curriculum Vitae; and
- iv. Selected Judgments and Publications of His Lordship, Justice Anin Yeboah.

**3.0 CONSIDERATION OF THE REFERRAL**

- 3.1 Pursuant to Order 172 (3) of the Standing Orders of the House, the Committee in the first instance caused to be published in newspapers of national circulation and the electronic space, the name of the nominee and notice of the Committee's Public Hearing for the attention of the general public. The publication further requested Memoranda from the general public on the nominee.

- 3.2 The Committee subsequently obtained Confidential Report on the nominee from the Ghana Police Service and the Bureau of National Investigations (BNI) as part of its background checks. The nominee's Tax Status Report was also obtained from the Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA).
- 3.3 A Public Hearing was thereafter held to consider the nomination. At the start of proceedings, the Nominee subscribed to the Oath of a Witness and subsequently answered questions relating to his Curriculum Vitae, matters relating to eligibility, issues pertaining to Judicial administration and other issues of national concern.

No adverse reports were received from the two (2) institutions.

- 3.4 The Committee has duly considered the nomination and report as follows:

#### 4.0 **BACKGROUND**

Justice Anin Yeboah was born on 24<sup>th</sup> May, 1953 at Toase in the Ashanti Region to John Edward Yeboah and Yaa Akyeah. He started his primary education at Nkromah Roman Catholic School (1958 to 1963) and proceeded to Asamanka- Dentin Methodist Primary School. He later attended Toase Local Authority Middle School, and obtained a Middle School Leaving Certificate in 1968. He proceeded to Amaniampong Secondary School at Mampong in the Ashanti Region for his Ordinary Level Certificate (1968 to 1974) and then to Apam Secondary School for his Advanced Level Certificate (1974 to 1976).

The nominee enrolled at the University of Ghana, Legon and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts (Law and Political Science) from 1976 to 1979. He proceeded to the Ghana School of Law and was awarded a Qualifying Certificate in Law (QCL) in 1981. He was called to the Ghana Bar in 1981.

Justice Anin Yeboah served as an Assistant State Attorney at the Attorney General's Department Koforidua from 1981 to 1982 for his National Service. He worked as a Private Legal Practitioner from 1982 to 1985 with Kyekyeku Chambers in Koforidua and later joined Afisem Chambers also in Koforidua from 1985 to 2002 as a Private Legal Practitioner and a Senior Partner. He was a Part- time tutor at the Ghana Institute of Bankers in Law Relating to Banking from 1995 to 1998.

In 2001, he was appointed a Justice of the High Court where he served for two years (2002 to 2003) and was soon appointed a Justice of the Court of Appeal from 2003 to 2008. In June 2008, he was elevated to the Supreme Court where he has remained to date.

Justice Anin Yeboah was a member of the nine-member panel of Supreme Court Judges that adjudicated in the 2012 Election Petition filed by the then opposition New Patriotic Party. He was the Secretary to the Eastern Region Bar Association from 1990 to 1997 and the President from 1997 to 2002. He was the Chairman of the Ghana Football Association's Appeals Committee from 2003 to 2012 and a member of the Confederation of African Football's Appeal's Committee from 2014 to 2015 as well as a member of the Disciplinary Committee of the Confederation of African Football from 2015 to 2016.

In May 2017, he was approved Chairman of the Disciplinary Committee of the 67<sup>th</sup> Federation of International Football Association (FIFA). He also served on the FIFA Ethics Committee (Adjudicatory Chamber) from 2016 to 2017.

Justice Anin Yeboah undertook a study tour to the United States of America for an Alternative Dispute Resolution Programme in 1998. He has also attended several Legal Workshops covering a wide range of topics especially on Alternative Dispute Resolution from 1998 to 2003 and was a member of the Selected Committee for a review of the Proposed Commercial Court Rules in 2003. In 2003, Justice Anin Yeboah attended seminars on the Land Administration Project; and also seminars on Procurement Act. From 2006 to 2007, he was the Judicial Service Representative on the Alternative Dispute Resolution Bill. He attended all seminars on Maritime Law under the auspices of the Ghana Shippers Council. He undertook a study tour on the United Kingdom's Royal Court of Justice in 2008 and also toured the Nigerian Supreme Court and the Federal Courts in Nigeria. He visited the Judiciary of the United States of America in the same year, and the Republic of Tanzania Judiciary in 2012.

Justice Anin Yeboah was the Chairman of the Judges and Magistrate Association's Committee on Constitution Revision in 2010. He was also a Representative of the Judicial Service to the Constitutional Review Commission in 2011. He was a Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Judicial Service from 2008 to 2011 and a Judge with oversight responsibility for Ashanti and Brong- Ahafo Regions for the Judicial Service of Ghana from

2008 to 2012. He was a Chairman for the Private Process Servers Certification Board for the Judicial Service from 2008 to 2015 and has served as the Chairman of Projects Implementation Committee of the Judicial Service from 2016 to date.

## **5.0 RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS**

### **1. Nominee's involvement in Role at FIFA**

Recounting his involvement in football administration during his career as a Judge, the nominee informed the Committee that he had served in several capacities in football administration both locally and externally. He disclosed that he had served on the Appeal's Committee of the Ghana Football Association (GFA), the Appeal's Committee of the Confederation of African Football (CAF) and currently he is the Chairman of the Adjudicatory Chamber of FIFA's Independent Ethics Committee. He told the Committee that, at all relevant times that he had held the positions, he has sought and obtained permission from the Chief Justice. He, however, assured the Committee that, should his nomination be approved, he will resign from his position as Chairman of the Adjudicatory Chamber of FIFA's Independent Ethics Committee. He assured the Committee he will resign from FIFA.

### **2. Nominee's Court Oversight Role**

The nominee answering a question on how he would oversee the administration of the courts disclosed to the Committee that he was assigned by the former Chief Justice, Georgina Theodora Wood to oversee the administration of the Courts in the Ashanti and Brong-Ahafo Regions to facilitate the performance of her administrative duties under Article 125(4) of the Constitution. He stated that though the scheme proved helpful in assisting the Chief Justice to perform her onerous duties under the Constitution, it was abandoned subsequently for want of funding. He, opined to the Committee that the scheme had been sought to be restored recently.

### **3. Composition of Disciplinary Committee of the General Legal Council**

On whether Superior Court Justices should be allowed to sit on the Disciplinary Committee of the General Legal Council, the nominee responded in the affirmative. The nominee intimated that since very senior lawyers may appear before the Disciplinary Committee, there was the need to include

eminent persons such as Justices of the Superior Courts to enable them bring their rich experiences to bear on the work of the Committee. He indicated that though the procedural actions of the Disciplinary Committee were subject to the supervisory powers of the High Court and its decisions were appealable to the Court of Appeal, continued membership of Justices of the Superior Courts had rather augmented the work of the Disciplinary Committee and suggested that the current practice be maintained.

**4. Asset Declaration by the Chief Justice Designate**

On whether the nominee has declared his assets in accordance with Article 286 of the Constitution, the nominee informed the Committee that he declared his assets when he was appointed as Justice of the Supreme Court, and went on submit another asset declaration form to the Auditor-General last week when he was nominated as the Chief Justice.

He further stated that his understanding of the constitutional provision on Asset Declaration is that assets of public officials should be declared at the commencement of appointment to the office and the end of the tenure, and that if Act 550 provides for declaration of Assets after every four years, then that particular provision is in contravention of the Constitution. He stated that he was still a serving Judicial Officer and therefore could not be in violation of the law.

**5. Reforms in the Current Legal Education**

On what reforms the nominee would introduce to address current challenges in the country's legal education, he disclosed to the Committee that he knew of the pendency of a case on the subject before the Supreme Court and for that matter he could not comment on same.

**6. Capping of Appointments to the Supreme Court**

On whether he would support capping appointments to the Supreme Court, the nominee advocated for the number to be capped at least sixteen (16) Justices of the Court. The nominee cited an instance where as many as four Justices of the Supreme Court including himself had to recuse themselves from sitting on a particular case, which reduced the number of Justices who could be empanelled to hear that matter.

**7. Plans to Expand Court Infrastructure**

On how the nominee would expand court infrastructure to enhance access to justice delivery in the country, he disclosed that the Judiciary had secured funds to construct a number of court buildings across the country. He observed that a number of court buildings in the country were in deplorable state that required urgent rehabilitation.

**8. Regulations to determine Terms and Conditions of the Staff of Judicial Service**

On when the Judicial Council would introduce Regulations in Parliament to determine the terms and conditions of service of Staff of the Judicial Service pursuant to Article 158(2) of the Constitution, the nominee stated that he knew, on authority, that certain steps had been taken to get the Regulations enacted to deal with that subject matter before Parliament.

**9. Increasing IGF Retention Rate**

On whether he would support a suggestion to increase the IGF retention rate for the Judicial Service, the nominee stated that though the IGF retention rate for the Judicial Service had earlier been increased from 15% to the current rate of 30%, funding challenges of the Judiciary still persisted. In that regard, he passionately appealed to Parliament to consider raising the current rate to 50% of IGF for the Judiciary.

**10. Qualification Regarding Appointment of Superior Court Judges**

As to whether in the appointment of Judges, success at the bench or years of practice as a lawyer should be taken into consideration, the nominee stated that the qualification for the appointment of Judges of the Superior Courts is regulated by the 1992 Constitution. A person appointed into the Superior Courts should be of high moral character and proven integrity with a minimum of ten years' standing as a lawyer.

The nominee informed the Committee that while some judges commenced their career from the, Districts and the Circuit Courts and rose through the ranks to become Supreme Court Judges, others are appointed directly from the Bar to the High Court and the Supreme Court. The nominee opined that in Ghana the appointing authority looks at the person's performance and years of experience at both the Bench and Bar before appointing persons to occupy judicial positions.

## **11. Standards Admission into the Ghana School of Law**

As to whether examination to the Ghana Law School that combines nine subject areas in a single sitting is a fair mode of assessment, the nominee stated that the General Legal Council (GLC) is working with the Independent Examination Council (IEC) to review the system and come out with a more flexible mechanism of assessment that will not compromise the standard of legal education in the country.

The nominee indicated that in 2019, a budget for the admission of 500 students to pursue the legal profession programme was submitted. However, when the results were released, less than 130 students had passed. Although the General Legal Council did not anticipate such a massive failure, it had to keep the numbers at that level to maintain the standard that is required by the profession. The nominee pleaded with the public to bear with the Council as they take steps to reform legal education in the country.

He informed the Committee that as a member of the General Legal Council, he led a team that was tasked to assess the health of law faculties in the country. He intimated that, the team went round and inspected libraries, lecture halls and facilities as well as the qualifications of the faculty members. To his dismay, the team came across a faculty in one of the Universities, whose Dean was a non-lawyer. He informed the Committee that most of the faculties visited did not have law libraries stocked with the required textbooks for the teaching of the law.

He assured the Committee that the report of the assessment that was conducted would be published.

## **12. Withdrawal of Judges as a Member of a Court hearing an Issue**

As to whether or not a judge having heard the arguments of parties to a cause or matter and before judgment is delivered, withdraws as a member of the court or tribunal, or as a member of panel determining that cause or matter, as provided for in Article 157(3), the nominee stated that if the withdrawal is as a result of the judge reaching the constitutional age of retirement then it would be a breach of the Constitution for the judge to continue to sit as a member of the court.



### **13. Nominee's Judicial Philosophy**

The nominee when asked about the judicial philosophy that informed his dissenting opinion in *the Republic vs The High Court, General Jurisdiction: Ex-Parte Dr. Zenator A. Rawlings*, told the Committee that his judicial philosophy is the 1992 Constitution.

### **14. Perception of Corruption in the Judiciary**

As to what practical steps the nominee would take to ensure that the perception of corruption in the judiciary is curtailed, the nominee indicated that like any human institution, the perception of corruption persist in the judiciary. He told the Committee, when parties do not get a judgement in their favour, they tend to think that the judge has taken some monetary reward. He, however, stated that the Judiciary has taken measures to deal with the situation when they are reported. He indicated the Chief Justice's Secretariat receives and investigates evidence of acts of alleged corruption on the part of judges and judicial officers. He, however, informed the Committee that, when people lodge complaints and are called upon to assist the Secretariat to investigate the matter, they do not show up or cooperate with the Secretariat.

He gave various instances where judicial officers who were reported to have collected bribes in the name of Judges have been investigated and punished. The nominee pleaded with the public to report cases of alleged corruption on the part of judges and judicial officers to the Chief Justice's Secretariat. He admonished persons who so report to assist and support the Secretariat with the evidence to help the Judiciary achieve a successful prosecution of such matter.

### **15. Receiving of Gift**

On gift taking, the nominee stated that gifts in the Ghanaian cultural sense such as ours, it would be difficult and culturally not appropriate to refuse gifts from relatives and friends on special occasions such as Christmas. The nominee however distinguished, that from corporate entities told the Committee and that he would not take any gift from a corporate entity. He assured the Committee that his colleagues being mindful of the implication of such gifts would not receive gifts.

**16. Speedy Adjudication of Justice**

The nominee in a response to a question on how to make justice delivery available and accessible to the underprivileged in society lamented on the unavailability of courts in many communities in the country. He advocated for the building of more court houses and the recruitment of additional judges to bring justice closer to the people. He explained that the construction of more court houses in the Communities will bring the court closer to the people and thereby make justice delivery more accessible, at cheaper cost. Justice Anin Yeboah also encouraged litigants to explore the possibility of resolving disputes through the ADR mechanism to avoid lengthy litigations associated with the courts. The nominee assured the Committee that given the opportunity, he would expand the Legal Aid Clinic program across the country to help settle petty disputes and expedite justice delivery in Ghana.

On how to reduce the numerous adjournment of cases which by themselves delays justice delivery, the nominee re-emphasised the need to establish more court houses and the appointment of more justice to reduce the workload on the judges. He explained that, once the workload is reduced, cases will be settled expeditiously and the delays in justice delivery resolved.

**17. Procedure for the Appointment of the Chief Justice**

On whether Ghana should adopt the Kenyan procedure for the appointment of the chief justice to ensure fairness and to reduce perceived political influence in the work of the judiciary, the nominee indicated that he was not conversant with what pertains in Kenya regarding the appointment of the Chief Justice. He however indicated that the process and requirement for a person to be appointed as a Chief Justice is clearly outlined in Articles 144 and 128 of the 1992 Constitution. He espoused that, the controls and process has worked well and should be adhered to unless the Constitution is changed. He assured the Committee that any superior court justice with high moral character and proven integrity qualifies for the position of Chief Justice.

**18. Professional Dilemma of Appointment of the 3 Justice to the Supreme Court**

In a response to a question on whether there will be any form of dilemma in the performance of his duties having regards to the fact that the nominee's ex-wife is also a member of the bench, the nominee assured the Committee

that, they are both professionals and would work as professionals with no difficulties.

**19. Availability of Resources to Meet the Capital Expenditure needs of the Judiciary**

The Committee noted that in a response to an earlier question, the nominee proposed 50% IGF retention to enable the judiciary meet its financial requirements. The Committee wanted to know if the 50% retention is sufficient to meet the Capital Expenditure requirements of the Judiciary. The nominee averred that, in many jurisdictions, the Executive Arm of government mainly through the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies are responsible for the provision of Court Houses and residential accommodation of the judiciary. He explained that the proposed 50% IGF retention will help the judiciary to meet part of its operational cost to facilitate expeditious justice delivery.

**20. Composition of the Supreme Court**

Explaining what the Constitutional provision in Article 128 (3) means when it empowers the most senior Justice of the Supreme Court to preside at the sitting of the Supreme Court in the absence of the Chief Justice, the nominee explained that, the absence of the Chief justice should not be interpreted only to mean when the Chief Justice is out of the jurisdiction of the Ghana. He cited instances where the chief justice had to recuse herself from some cases before the Supreme Court because of concerns of conflict of interest. In such instances, He explained, the most senior Justice of the Supreme Court presides at the sittings of the Supreme Court in accordance with Article 128 (3).

**21. Exercise of Discretionary Power**

On whether the Controls put in place under Article 296 (c) of the 1992 Constitution to control the exercise of discretionary power should be mandatory for all discretionary powers exercised by all public officials, the nominee explained that, every person vested with discretionary power is required not to exercise the discretionary power in an arbitrary, capricious or biased either by resentment, prejudice or personal dislike and shall be in accordance with due process of law. He further explained that Article 296 (c) requires that if the authority is not a judge or a judicial officer, the person shall publish a constitutional instrument or regulation to govern the exercise of the discretionary power. He was however of the view that if every

administrative discretionary power is to be exercised in accordance with Article 296 (c), it will be a recipe for disaster. He said the court system provides opportunities for persons who feel discretionary power has been abused to seek redress by seeking the courts to compel the authority that exercised a discretionary power to show cause for its actions.

**22. Delay in Justice Delivery**

The nominee when asked about the challenge that confronts the Judicial Service and solution to make it effective told the Committee about the numerous challenges that confront the Judicial Service in their efforts to ensure prompt justice delivery in the country even though some efforts have been made to speed up the process that justice delivery could be enhanced through the E-justice System. He intimated that this would allow the Chief Justice to monitor and track the status of all cases. He further indicated that the current number of judges in the Judicial Service is inadequate and urged that for justice delivery in the country to be enhanced, more Judges must be employed and well-motivated.

**23. Duration of Presidential Election Petition**

In response to the issue to be taken by the Judicial Service in reducing the time frame of Presidential Election Petitions, the nominee informed the Committee that the Courts met, discussed and developed measures of optimizing the duration for considering presidential election petitions.

**24. Nominees Judgment on the 2012 Presidential Election Petition**

The nominee's attention was drawn to his ruling during the 2012 Presidential Election Petition held by the Supreme Court, contained in a five hundred and eighty-eight (588)-paged judgements with a 5-4 majority decision where he advocated for an entire re-run of the presidential elections, and implication this could have had on the security and peace of the nation.

The nominee in response, told the Committee that it was a misconception to suggest that his judgement did not take into consideration, the peace and stability of the country. He stated that his position on the matter was based on the Article 63 (3) of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic which provides that, "In a presidential election, the candidate who receives more than 50% of the valid votes cast shall be declared elected as president" and therefore

per the pink sheets that were annulled in his judgement no one had more than 50% of the votes cast.

**25. Parliamentary Debate Guiding Ethics and Interpretation**

On how Parliamentary Debate could guide ethics and interpretation, the nominee told the Committee that he never taught Interpretation as a subject and that he was an External Examiner some years back. He informed the Committee he takes students on civil procedure.

**26. Judicial Cases Left to Hang**

The nominee when asked what he would do about Instances where Judges leave cases hanging for a long time without adjudicating upon them, he explained that this issue had been addressed on several occasions by his would be predecessors. The nominee opined that under the rules they prepare registrars summons the to the parties in the matter, where they don't turn up to show cause why action should not be struck out, the action is struck off the list.

**27. Civil Procedure as a Reason for delayed Cases**

The nominee answering a question on how civil Procedure streamline how litigation should be conducted so Parties are not at liberty to resort to their own way as to when to come to Court or otherwise. The nominee told the Committee that the Civil Procedure states out the time frame and how certain processes are to be filed. It give parties time to prepare themselves for litigation. He reiterated that with the implementation of the e-Justice programme where processes could be done electronically, it will go a long way to improve and speed up the Court processes.

**28. Improving the Conditions of Service for Magistrates and Other Judges of the Lower Courts and Judicial Service Offices**

When asked on what he would do to improve the conditions of service for Magistrates and other Judges of the Lower Courts not recognised by Article 71 of the Constitution, the Nominee stated that when given the nod, he would put a memo to the General Legal Council and make up a strong presentation on their behalf. He cited the example of Sweden where Judges of Lower Courts have same Conditions of Service as Judges of the Superior Courts because they have heavy workload. He told the Committee that the reverse is what pertains in Ghana, where Judges of the Lower Courts have poor conditions of service.

**29. Enforcing Court Judgements**

As to whether he would enforce all Court Judgements expected of him to some specific cases pending, the Nominee stated that when there is a Judgement on a Civil Procedure to recover something, the law does not put the obligation on the Judge to enforce the judgement unless there is a specific order to do that.

**30. Protecting Reputation of Citizens**

On his thought on how to protect the reputation of well-meaning citizens and guaranteeing the freedom of speech since the Criminal Libel Law has been repealed and in the wake of social media being a toxic source of misinformation, the nominee advised that the situation could be addressed through legislation and for that matter Parliament should take the necessary steps to have such a legislation in place.

**31. Reconstituting the Judicial Council**

When asked whether he would suggest an amendment to the Judicial Council as stipulated in Article 153 of the Constitution, the nominee stated that he would suggest the two (2) nominees from the Ghana Bar Association on the Judicial Council to be increased to three (3) as in his opinion two is not an adequate representation.

**32. Management and Administrative Experience**

On what he would bring on board as a Chief Justice beyond law in terms of management and administration, Justice Anin stated that there are Management Experts and Administrators in the Judicial Service. According to him, his role as a Chief Justice is basically oversight, and that he would learn on the job and also tap from the expertise of those on the job.

**33. Proposals for Review of the Constitution**

When asked which provisions in the Constitution he would suggest for possible review based on his experience at the bench, the Chief Justice-Designate Mentioned Article 131 of the Constitution, which required leave of the Circuit Court to be sought before application for review at the Supreme Court. It was his opinion that the article deprives litigants to seek justice in situation where there exists an apparent error in the adjudication of a case at the circuit court.

He was however quick to add that such freedom has limitations meant to prevent abuse by their users. The limitations, according to him, was yet to be tested as no citizen has brought such issue before the Court. He emphasised that the testing the Article 167 within the context of social media usage would help draw boundaries on responsibilities of the users.

**39. Making Verbatim Transcript of the Court Available to the General Public**

In response to whether he would allow verbatim transcripts of court proceedings to be made available to the general public, the Chief Justice-Designate said that transcripts on court proceedings during trial are not meant for public consumption and an attempt to do that could lead to misrepresentation of facts which has the potential to undermine fair trial. He informed the Committee that the prevailing practice was that anybody who is interested in a trial could apply for a certified copy of the proceedings and he would be given even though he may to get it as quickly as he would have wished. He indicated that such delays in the acquisition of the proceedings will be reduced with the full implementation of the E-Justice Programme.

**40. Halting the Practice of Appointing Justices of Appeals Court and Supreme Court as Members of the General Legal Council**


Relating to the suggestion that the law composing of Members of General Legal Council to include Justices of Appeals Court and Supreme Court should be amended in order not to compromise on appeal cases from the Council, the Chief Justice-Designate said that he did not find anything wrong with such provisions but added that he and his colleagues did not have any issue with the suggestion to amend the law if that was the wish of the State or the Ghana Bar Association.

**6.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**


The Committee observed that given his high standard of competence and integrity, forthrightness, astuteness and in-depth appreciation of the law that he exhibited before the Committee and independence of thought, the nominee, His Lordship Justice Anin Yeboah qualifies to serve as the Chief Justice of the Republic. His demeanor and composure during the stretch of his vetting portrays him as a calm and tolerant person. A person inclined to administer justice fairly and fittingly to the people of the land.

The Committee is also satisfied that the nomination of Justice Anin Yeboah is in conformity with the 1992 Constitution and Standing Orders of the House, and is persuaded of his eligibility, competence and suitability and, accordingly, recommends by consensus the nominee to the House for approval.

Respectfully submitted.



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**HON. JOE OSEI-OWUSU**  
**(FIRST DEPUTY SPEAKER,**  
**& CHAIRMAN**  
**APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE)**



.....  
**ASANTE AMOAKO-ATTA (MR.)**  
**PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT CLERK**  
**(CLERK TO THE COMMITTEE)**

*23 December, 2019*