

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL, LEGAL AND
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS ON THE DATA CAPTURE (REGISTRATION,
PROTECTION OF PERSONAL INFORMATION AND PRIVACY) BILL**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Parliament was seized of the Data capture (Registration), Protection of Personal Information and Privacy Bill when it was presented and read the first time in the House on Friday, 20th July 2007. Mr. Speaker referred the Bill to the Committee on Constitutional, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs for consideration and report pursuant to article 106(4) and (5) of the Constitution and Standing Order 179 of the House. The Committee held a number of sittings including consultative sessions during which it reviewed the referral and proposed substantial changes to the Bill. The Bill was consequently withdrawn by leave of the House on Thursday 25th October, 2007 by the Majority Leader and Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, Hon. Abraham Ossei Aiddoh. The revised edition of the Bill namely, Data Capture (Registration, Protection of Personal Information and Privacy) Bill was re-presented to the House and read the first time on the above stated date.

2.0 DELIBERATION

2.1 The under-listed officials amongst others were in attendance at the invitation of the Committee during the workshop and consultative sessions in which the Committee considered both the previous and revised edition of the Bill.

- Prof Ernest Dumor, Chief Executive of the National Identification Authority
- Mr. Akwasi Pianim Osei, Technical Advisor, National Identification Authority

- Prof Kofi Quarshigah, Lecturer, Faculty of Law, University of Ghana, Legon
- Mr. Kofi Asanti, Private Legal Consultant
- Mrs. Sabina Ofori Boateng, Consultant, Legislative Drafting, Office of Parliament
- Prof Justice V.C.R.A. C. Crabbe, Statute Law Revision Commissioner, Attorney-General's Department
- Mrs. Estelle Appiah, Director, Legislative Drafting Office, Attorney-General's Department
- Ms Mavis Amua, Principal State Attorney, Attorney-General's Office
- Ms Agnes Quartey Papafio, State Attorney, Attorney-General's Office
- Twuinese Edward Amuzu, Executive Director, Legal Resources Centre

Professor Kofi Kumado, Director of the Legon Centre for International Affairs (LECIS) and Lecturer at the Faculty of Law, University of Ghana, Legon; and the Legal Resources Centre presented memoranda on the Bill to the Committee. The Committee is grateful to all the above listed persons, including the Legal Resources Centre and the National Identification Authority in particular, for the attendance, valuable input in its deliberations as well as financially assisting in facilitating the various consultative sessions.

3.0 **REFERENCE DOCUMENTS**

3.1 The Committee referred to the under-listed documents in considering the referral:

- a. The 1992 Constitution
- b. The Standing Orders of Parliament

- c. The National Identification Authority Act, 2003 (Act 707)
- d. The Immigration Act 2000 (Act 573)
- e. Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice Act, 1993 (Act 456)

4.0 **BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 The establishment of a national identity register to provide for a scheme of registration for the issuance of national identity cards was informed by the directive principles of state policy enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic. This policy initiative obtains from the core principles around which the socio-economic fabric of the society revolves.

The earliest national attempt at operating a national identification system dates back to the Second Republican Administration. The National Redemption Council Regime promulgated the National Identity Card Decree 1972, (NRCD 129), which sought to issue to all citizens aged sixteen years and above national identity cards and to replace employees' social security numbers with national identification numbers. This laudable objective was shortly after its commencement abrogated. Similarly, an exercise commenced in 1973 for the issuance of national identity cards to citizens in five regions was also discontinued due to lack of financial and logistical support. A similar policy initiative contemplated by the Government in 1987 could not materialise due to economic constraints.

The commitment of Government for the creation of a viable national identification system eventually peaked in the passage of the Act 707 which established the National Identification Authority.

Pursuant to the establishment of the Authority, it has become necessary to provide legal regime for the implementation of the objectives of the Authority hence the introduction of this Bill.

5.0 **OBJECT OF THE BILL**

5.1 The Bill amongst others seeks to establish a national identity register by creating a central database of individuals uniquely linked to a proven biometric identifier and automated fingerprint identification mechanism, for a scheme of registration of individuals for the issuance of national identity cards, protection of the personal information of the individual collected by the Authority for the exercise and protection of the privacy of the individual.

6.0 **PROVISIONS OF THE BILL**

6.1 The Committee examined the Bill in detail and observed that it consists of two main parts. Part I comprise provisions on Data Capture for the National Identity Register and provide for

- a. National identity register
- b. Registration
- c. Registration centres
- d. Registration officials
- e. Challenges and registration review committees
- f. National identity cards and related provisions
- g. General provisions and miscellaneous offences relating to registration and the national identity cards

Part II of the Bill focuses on the protection of personal information and privacy of individuals and provides for

- a. Collection, use, disclosure and retention of personal information by the Authority
- b. Duties of the Authority with respect to records of personal information
- c. Access to personal information
- d. Functions of the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice to address grievances
- e. Investigation of complaints
- f. Offences and miscellaneous provisions

6.2 Provisions of Various Clauses of the Bill

Clause 1

Clause 1 stipulates the types of registration the Bill addresses namely; mass registration and the update of the register.

Clauses 2 & 3

Clause 2 establishes the National Identity Register to be maintained as an electronic database, while clause 3 spells out the functions of the National Identification Authority under the Bill.

Clause 4 & 5

Clause 4 enumerates details of the electronic database of the National Identity Register while clause 5 indicates the three (3) categories of information that may be recorded in the register.

Clause 6

Clause 6 makes provision for update of the register to accommodate changes of personal information, rectification of clerical errors and input of data from the Births and Deaths Registry.

Clauses 7 & 8

This clause deals with the fundamental eligibility requirements for an individual applying for registration while clause 8 specifies the basic requirements for an application for entry in the register.

Clauses 9 & 10

These clauses provide for the recording of personal information and mandates officers to provide necessary assistance to persons with disabilities during the registration process.

Clause 11 & 12

This clause stipulates the procedure the Board may adopt for verification and authenticating purposes while clause 12 makes the National Identification Authority responsible for the determination of the relevant periods of registration and subsequent publication in the Gazette.

Clause 13

This Clause deals with the establishment of registration centres in the country for mass registration on a decentralised basis. It also indicates the utilization of existing polling stations created by the Electoral Commission as mass registration centres used in the most recent general elections for the purpose.

Clause 14

Clause 14 captures the criteria for designating premises for use as registration centres and clause 15 provides for the official premises of any of our diplomatic missions to serve as registration centres abroad.

Clause 16

Clause 16 states the circumstances where and for which purpose an individual can enter a registration centre.

Clause 17 - 22

These clauses outline the duties of Registration Officers, Assistants, Supervisors and Registration Officials abroad including any person authorized by the National Identification Authority to perform the duties specified here.

Clause 23 - 27

Clauses 23 to 27 provide for the composition of District Registration Review Committees, their functions and authority.

Clauses 28 & 29

The essence and features of a National Identity Card are stipulated under these clauses.

Clauses 30 & 31

Clause 30 and 31 indicate illegible individuals who may be issued with the National Identity Card and validity of the card.

Clauses 32 – 35

These clauses provides for the expiry and re-issue of the National Identity Card, its replacement, determination of an invalid card and circumstances in which the card ought to be surrendered.

Clauses 36 & 37

Clauses 36 and 37 deal with logistical support for registration exercises and also empower the board to make provision for information to a person about another person for the purpose of making an entry in the register.

Clauses 38 & 39

Provision of personal information by the Board without the consent of the person in particular and barring the authority, members of the board and staff of the authority from disclosing without lawful authority, information connected with any application, are enumerated in these clauses.

Clause 40

This clause offers protection for the Board and employees of the authority in the performance of their functions.

Clause 41 & 42

These clauses empower the authority to obtain information from any person for the purpose of validating the National Register. They also provide penalty for the refusal to provide information. Obligations are also placed on the holder of the card to notify the authority of any change of circumstances or any errors that affect the accuracy of information recorded about the holder in the National Register.

Clauses 43 - 45

These clauses state registration offences with respect to entries made which includes forgery, wrong influence, multiple registration, tampering with the National Register and provision of false information. It also mentions offenses which are related to the National Identity Card and prohibit the use of equipment or apparatus in the production of the National Identity Cards without the approval of the authority.

Clauses 46 – 49

These clauses provide for the application of this part to personal information that the authority or the user agency may collect, use or disclose in the performance of a function. The kinds of personal information that may be collected are enumerated and the limits on the use of such information held by the authority are also defined. The provisions further stipulate that the authority can only use information collected for a particular purpose and also gives indication as to the accuracy, completeness of the information held by the authority.

Clauses 50 – 52

These clauses provide for the security of information held by the NIA, the right to access and correct such personal information.

Clause 53

Under this clause, provision is made for the collection of identity data by user agencies.

Clause 54 & 55

Clause 54 states the sources from which a user agency is to collect identity data as well as the procedure for collection of identity data by a user from other sources. Clause 55 states the conditions necessary for use of identity data by a user agency. This is in accordance with guidelines specified by the authority.

Clauses 56 & 57

Clauses 56 and 57 deal with limits on use and disclosure of identity data by a user agency and clause 58 states the principle of non-invasion of privacy by user agency..

Clause 59

The requirement of the user agency with respect to storage and security is dealt with under this clause.

Clause 60

Clause 60 makes provision for the availability of identity data to user agencies. The data acquired by the user agency from the national database of the NIA could be shared with other user agencies provided the request for information states the purposes for the requirement, period of retention of information, recipients of the information and the security and confidential modalities for disposal of the identity data..

Clause 61 & 63

Above clauses provide for preservation and clearance for the use ^{of} identity data by the user agencies, and CHRAJ is also assigned some functions and

functions in the above provisions.

Clause 64 – 66

These clauses provide for submission and investigation of complaints from individuals. Provision is also made for investigations by the Commission to be held in private. Powers of the Commission during investigations are also spelt out here.

Clause 67 – 68

These clauses stipulate the modality for dispute resolution and also specify the type of information the report the Commission's report should contain.

Clauses 69 – 73

These clauses provide for orders of the Commission, compliance by the authority and user agencies and the powers conferred on the Commission under this Bill in addition to those exercisable by the Commission under Act 456.

Clause 74-77

The above clauses prohibit a person from obstructing the Commission or its Officers in the discharge of a duty, and also prohibit unauthorized access to the Authority's computer resources and data. It further prohibits the communication to another directly or indirectly of a number, code, password or other means to access personal information held by a computer belonging to the authority.

Clause 78 - 80

Clause 78 bans the unauthorized disclosures, submission or transfer of personal information from the register. Clause 79 enumerates other offences and clause empowers a law enforcement officer to request to see a national identity card of an individual for inspection purposes.

Clause 81 - 82

This clause mandates the Authority to collaborate with user agencies and clause 82 makes provision for regulations.

Clause 83 - 85

Clause 83 deals with consequential amendments. Clause 84 is the interpretation clause and clause 85 provides for transitional provisions for identity cards issued and valid at the commencement of this Act to remain in force until their replacement by a national identity card issued under this Bill.

7.0 OBSERVATIONS

- 7.1 The Committee observed that advancement in science and technology has necessitated the adoption of more scientific and reliable ways for planning and provision of basic essential services, and welfare benefits, in furtherance of growth and development. The Committee further observed that the establishment of the National Identification System (NIS) would provide the necessary legal framework for the adoption of requisite scientific approach for the attainment of desired national goals. The Committee noted that the NIS will in particular guarantee ready availability of credible data for planning, relevant information for effective and efficient banking service delivery, credit information, guarantee integrity in the issuance of passports and its

administration generally. It would also save the country huge sums of moneys lost through elimination of ghost names on government pay roll, provide reliable data for the implementation of key educational policies and facilitate and the provision of support for Ghanaian students. The proven biometric data would further ensure easy identification of criminals for the purpose of combating, controlling and prevention of crimes; and provide key indicators for effective monitoring and streamlining of labour market performance. Above all, it will serve as ready source of credible and robust information for compilation of the electoral register.

7.1 Concern of sections of the Public

7.2.1 The Committee considered the provisions of the Bill and memoranda received from the public and noted amongst others the following concerns. Possible conflict between collection of personal information and human rights provisions of the Constitution, combination of legislation on identity data required by the NIA and those on general privacy matters in same bill, and the capacity of the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) to cope with such additional responsibility assigned it under the Bill.

7.2.2 Collection of Personal Information and Possible Interference with Fundamental Human Rights of the Individual

The Committee was informed that, the inclusion of information on the educational, medical, employment, financial and blood type of an individual was unjustifiable as it would interfere with the fundamental human rights of the individual provided for in the Constitution. While noting this concern, the Committee also took note of article 18(2) of the Constitution which subjects, the protection of the privacy of the individual and properties to laws

reasonably required in the interest of public safety, economic well-being of the people, protection of health or morals, the prevention of disorder or for the protection of the rights or freedom of others. The Committee also noted the provisions of article 12(2) of the Constitution which also provides that, "every person in Ghana, whatever his race, place of origin, political opinion, colour, religion, creed or gender shall be entitled to the fundamental human rights and freedoms of the individual contained in this chapter but subject to respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for the public interest." The Committee after examining the above concern in the light of the import of the constitutional provisions referred to in this paragraph held the view that, the object of the Bill seeks amongst others to further the provision of the Constitution in the national interest. The Committee notes further and maintains that the benefits accruing from such legislation as enumerated earlier far outweigh any perceived risks of abuse and intrusion the individual could suffer.

7.2.3 Combination of Legislation on Identity Data and General Privacy Matters in Same Bill

The Committee is of the view that, the Bill as a general comprehensive legislation on protection of personal information and privacy does not cover the full import of legislation on the subject. It is realised that of necessity collection, holding, use and disclosure of personal information of individuals by both government agencies and organisations in the private sector must occur. For example, a prospective employer must be able to collect personal information such as age, education, state of health and marital status of a prospective employee. How the general law on the collection of personal information and its protection, together with the necessary limitations on use

and disclosure in order to protect the privacy of the individuals concern, should be considered under a separate legislation on privacy generally.

The Committee is however of the opinion that this Bill should for the moment confine itself to the collection, use and disclosure of personal information by the NIA for the registration exercise and the processing of such information in a manner that preserves the right of the privacy of the individual and make adequate provision for the protection of the information.

The Bill makes provision for specified government agencies such as the Revenue Agencies, the Social Security and National Insurance Trust and also other persons subject to stated limitations to have access to the personal information in the custody of the Authority.

The Committee realised that, although Part 1 of the bill is collection of data for the registration and issue of identity cards, the personal information to be collected by the Authority goes beyond what is required for establishing the identity of the individual and seeks other personal information. Part II which is on how the collected information is to be used, retained as well as conditions for disclosure by the Authority and also access by user agencies again repeats the collection of the information by the Authority.

The Committee has accordingly proposed amendments aimed at removing this confusion. It is the view of the Committee that Part II be limited to how the personal information collected and held by the Authority should be protected; indicating the clear conditions for access, use and disclosures by the Authority and user agencies.

7.2.4 Capacity of CHRAJ to Cope with Such Additional Responsibility.

It was the view of some members of the public that, even though CHRAJ is the appropriate Constitutional body to provide redress to grievances under this Bill it currently lacks the capacity, as well as the full complement of structures and personnel to deal with the matters and role assigned to it under this Bill. While noting this concern, the Committee holds the view that the recognition extended to the CHRAJ under the Bill as a first point of call for aggrieved persons is appropriate in view of the ease of accessibility coupled with the fact that aggrieved persons would not be required to make any payment while at CHRAJ. In addition the Committee notes that although the CHRAJ is confronted by a number of challenges it at the moment has offices in almost all districts in the country. The Committee further took note of the fact that persons dissatisfied with decisions of administrative bodies like the CHRAJ as provided for under article 23 of the Constitution are entitled to further seek redress before a court. Above all, the Committee observed that article 229 of the Constitution empowers the CHARJ to bring an action before any court in the country and to seek any remedy which may be available from that court. It is the respectful view of the Committee therefore, that even though the CHRAJ may lack the capacity to conclusively deal with the matter it can always avail itself of any appropriate remedy which will enable it completely determine the matter.

7.1.3 The Committee in the light of the foregoing proposes the following amendments for consideration by the House.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

- (i) Clause 4(1) amendment proposed - line two – delete “identity data” and insert “personal information collected by the Authority in respect ”
(Chairman of the Committee)
- (ii) Clause 4(1) (b) amendment proposed - delete “who is permanently resident” and insert “with indefinite residence status”
(Chairman of the Committee)
- (iii) Clause 4(3), amendment proposed - line one delete “identity data” and insert “personal information”
(Chairman of the Committee)
- (iv) Clause 6, amendment proposed – delete sub-clauses (1) and (2) and insert the following:
“6 (1) The Executive Secretary shall update the Register and ensure that any clerical error in the Register that is discovered is rectified”
(Chairman of the Committee)
- (v) (Clause 7 sub-clause (1) amendments proposed - in paragraph (b) delete “permanently resident in this country “and insert “with indefinite residence status”.
(Chairman of the Committee)
- (vi) Clause 7 sub-clause (1) amendment proposed – insert a new paragraph as follows:
“foreign nationals with residence permits”
(Chairman of the Committee)

- (vii) Clause 11 sub-clause (1), amendments proposed paragraph (a) line one, insert "applicant" after "individual"
(Chairman of the Committee)
- (viii) Clause 22 sub-clause (2) amendments proposed – line one delete and insert the following:
“(2) where an applicant who is a Ghanaian is challenged, and the applicant insist on eligibility to be registered,”
(Chairman of the Committee)
- (ix) Clause 22 sub-clause (4) - amendments proposed - line one – after “applicant” insert “an Assembly member or a chief” and after “applicant” insert “an Assembly Member or a chief” and after “application” insert “or on form B1 or B2”
(Chairman of the Committee)
- (x) Clause 27 sub-clause (4) line one – amendments proposed – for “three months” substitute “one month”.
(Chairman of the Committee)
- (xi) Clause 28 sub-clause (1) for “registrable facts” substitute “personal information”
(Chairman of the Committee)
- (xii) Clause 29 paragraphs (b) - amendment proposed line two delete
“connected to the identity data of an individual”
(Chairman of the Committee)

- (xiii) Clause 30 - amendments proposed – sub-clause (4) paragraph (b) delete
“prescribed” and insert “specified”
(Chairman of the Committee)

- (xiv) Clause 32 sub-clause (1) provide the consequences for failure to comply
- (xv) Clause 32 sub-clause (3) line two delete "identity data" and insert the "particulars of personal information".
(Chairman of the Committee)
- (xvi) Clause 32 sub-clause (4) line one delete "may" and insert shall
(Chairman of the Committee)
- (xvii) Clause 35 sub-clause (1) (b) line one amendments proposed, delete "acquires" and insert "regains". This is a more appropriate word.
(Committee of the Committee)
- (xviii) Clause 35 sub-clause (2), line three delete "year" and insert "quarter"
(Committee of the Chairman)
- (xix) Clause 37 sub-clause (3) line one delete "holds" and insert "is provided with" and delete "that was collected".
(Chairman of the Chairman)
- (xx) Clauses 37 and 38 – transfer to Part II because the clauses deal with the protection of personal information and conditions for disclosure.
(Chairman of the Committee)
- (xxi) Clause 38 for "information" substitute "personal information" and provide so wherever the words appear.
(Chairman of the Committee)
- (xxii) Clause 39 sub-clause (1) line six delete "lawful"
(Chairman of the Committee)
- (xxiii) Clause 42 sub-clause (2) paragraph (a) and (b) delete and insert the following "(a) within thirty days after the change of circumstance occurs; or (b) when the holder becomes aware of the error"
(Chairman of the Chairman)
- (xxiv) Clause 42 sub-clause (2) line one after "who" insert "knowingly"

(xxv) Clause 43 sub-clause (1) paragraph (b) insert "fraudulently" before "obtains" and in paragraph (d) delete "wrongly" and insert "illegally".

(Chairman of the Committee)

(xxvi) Clause 44 sub-clause (1) paragraph (b) line two – delete "as a personal national identity card".

(Chairman of the Committee)

(xxvii) Clause 44 sub-clause (2) paragraph (a) sub paragraph (iii) delete "another person" and insert "any individual".

(Chairman of the Committee)

(xxviii) Clause 44 sub-clause (4) paragraph (a) (iii) line one delete "it" and on line two delete "renewal" and insert "re issue"

(Chairman of the Committee)

(xxix) Clause 46 delete and insert the following:

"46 This Part applies to personal information which

(a) the authority may retain, use or disclose; and

(b) a user agency may access from the database of the Authority and retain, use or disclose

in the performance of a function under this Act or any other enactment"

(Chairman of the Committee)

(xxx) Clause 47 amendment proposed – delete line one and insert the following "47 The Authority may use, retain or"

(Chairman of the Committee)

(xxxi) Clause 47 paragraph (b) and (c) amendment proposed – delete "a person" wherever it appears and insert "an individual"

(Chairman of the Committee)

(xxxii) Clause 49 – amendment proposed – sub-clause (1) delete lines one and two and insert the following:

“The Authority shall take reasonable steps to.....”

(xxxiii) Clause 53 – amendment proposed – delete the clause and insert the following:

“Right of user agency to access, use, retain and disclose personal information.

(1) Subject to subsection (2) a user agency may access, use, retain and disclose personal information in the database of the Authority.

(2) A user agency that accesses, uses, retains or discloses personal information of the Authority shall comply with the applicable provisions of this Part and guidelines issued by the Authority”

(Chairman of the Committee)

(xxxiv) Clause 54 amendment proposed – delete the clause and insert the following:

“Notification to the individual by user agency

54 (1) Where a user agency intends to access the personal information of an individual from the database of the Authority, the user agency shall take reasonable steps to ensure that the individual is aware of the

(a) authority for the access;

(b) purpose for which the personal information is required; and

(c) intended recipient of the personal information

before the accessing of the personal information from the Authority

(2) A user agency may access or collect personal information other than from the Authority where,

(a) the personal information is publicly available,

(b) the individual concerned authorises the access or collection of the information; or

(c) the access or collection of the information is not prejudicial to the interest of the individual.

(Chairman of the Committee)

(xxxv) Clause 55 amendment proposed – delete the clause and insert the following:

“Power of Authority to issue guidelines

55 (1) The Authority shall in addition to the provisions of this Part issue guidelines on the access, use, retention and disclosure of personal information by user agencies.

(2) Guidelines issued under subsection (1) shall be under the signature of the Executive Secretary and shall provide sanctions for breach of the guidelines”.

(Chairman of the Committee)

(xxxvi) Clause 56 – amendment proposed – line two – delete “identity data that was collected” and insert “personal information obtained from the Authority ...”

(Chairman of the Committee)

(xxxvii) Clause 60 amendment proposed – delete sub-clause (2)

(xxxviii) Clause 60 sub-clause (3) line one delete “collection” and substitute “access”.

(Chairman of the Committee)

(xiL) Clause 62 to 73 amendment proposed – delete all the clauses and insert the following:

- **“Reference to the Commission by an aggrieved person**

An individual person aggrieved by:

(a) a decision of the Authority in relation to the use, retention or disclosure of that individual's personal information; or

(b) the access, use, retention or disclosure of that individual's personal information by a user agency,

under this Part may refer the matter to the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice for redress.

(Chairman of the Committee)

- **Power of the Commission and further redress**

(1) The Commission shall on a reference under section.....investigate the matter and determine it as the Commission considers just.

(2) A person dissatisfied with a decision of the Commission may seek further redress in the High Court.

- **Application of Act 456 and C.I.7**

The provisions of the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice Act 1993 (Act 456) and the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (Complaint Procedure) Regulations, 1994 (C.I.7) shall apply for the purposes of section.....with the necessary modifications".

(Chairman of the Committee)

(xL) Clause 74 amendment proposed – delete sub-clause (1)

(Chairman of the Committee)

(ixL) Clause 78 amendment proposed – line one delete "without authority

(Chairman of the Committee)

(viiiL) Clause 80 amendment proposed – insert a sub-clause (2) as follows:

"(2) Failure by an individual to produce that individual's national identity card on demand shall not be a ground for arrest by a law enforcement officer".

(Chairman of the Committee)

(viiL) Clause 80 sub-clause (2) amendment proposed – at end insert "or imprisonment for a term of not more than five years".

For "identity data" substitute "personal information" where the context so requires.

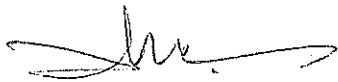
(viL) (Clause 82 sub-clause (1) paragraph (g) amendment proposed – line one delete "to require" and insert "the presentation of"

8.0 CONCLUSION

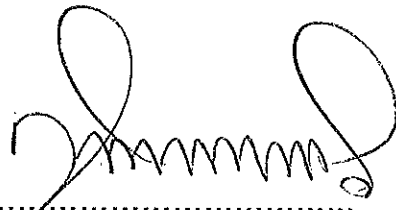
It is vital that the requisite structure and registration processes are instituted to elicit the full operation of the national identification system. It is hoped that the passage of the Bill will activate the process required for the issue of national identity cards to all Ghanaian citizens and foreign nationals permanently or legally resident within the jurisdiction. The passage of this Bill will equally guarantee the protection of privacy rights guaranteed under this Constitution.

The Committee has carefully examined the content of the Bill in the light of its object and purpose and is of the view that they fully address the above concerns. Further to this, the provisions of the Bill are consistent with the Constitution and all other relevant statutes and accordingly recommend its passage by the House.

Respectfully submitted



.....
HON. KOJO ARMAH
VICE CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON
CONSTITUTIONAL, LEGAL &
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS



.....
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