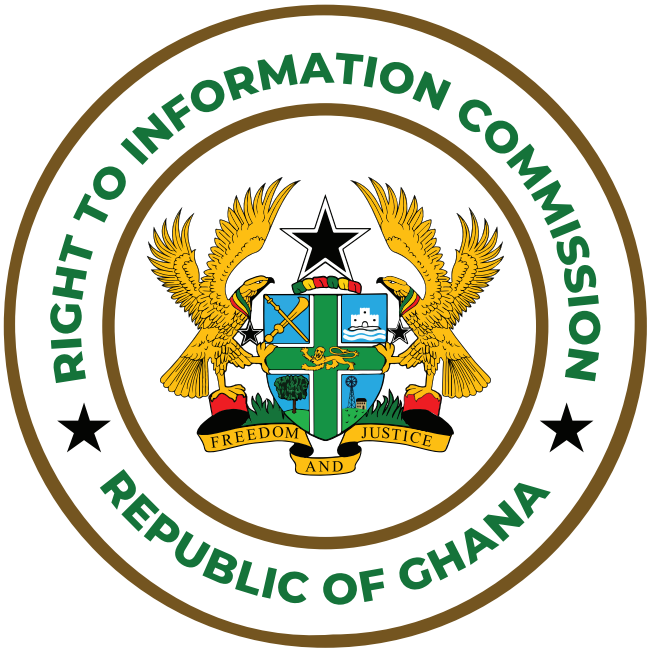
RIGHT TO INFORMATION COMMISSION
REPUBLIC OF GHANA

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ANNUAL REPORT 2025

Right to Information Commission





ANNUAL REPORT 2025

RIGHT TO INFORMATION COMMISSION

REPUBLIC OF GHANA

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MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



It is with great pleasure that I present the 2025 Annual Report of the Right to Information Commission (RTIC), prepared in fulfilment of Section 77(4) of the Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989).

The year 2025 was a significant one for the Commission, marked by important institutional developments, increasing public engagement with the Right to Information regime, and renewed efforts to strengthen transparency, accountability, and citizen participation in governance. It was also a year that underscored the growing importance of access to information as a cornerstone of democratic governance, institutional accountability, and sustainable national development.

During the year under review, the Commission continued to discharge its statutory mandate by receiving and determining applications for review, monitoring compliance with the Act, undertaking public education and sensitisation programmes, and providing guidance to public institutions and citizens on the effective implementation of the Right to Information Act. The steady increase in requests for information and applications for review reflects increasing public reliance on the Right to Information framework and growing confidence in the Commission as an independent oversight institution committed to safeguarding the public's right of access to information.

The year under review witnessed significant leadership transitions within the Commission, beginning with the appointment of a new Executive Secretary and culminating, later in the year, in the inauguration of a reconstituted Governing Board. Together, these developments ushered in a renewed phase of strategic leadership and institutional strengthening aimed at advancing the Commission's mandate and enhancing its effectiveness. The Board, Management and staff remain committed to improving service delivery, deepening stakeholder engagement, strengthening institutional compliance, and expanding public awareness of the rights and obligations established under the Act.

While notable progress was made during the year, the Commission remained mindful of the challenges confronting the effective implementation of the Act, including resource constraints, infrastructure limitations, and varying levels of institutional compliance. Nevertheless, through the dedication and commitment of the Governing Board, Management, and staff, the Commission continued to strengthen its oversight, enforcement, and public education functions in pursuit of a more transparent, accountable, and responsive public sector.

As we look ahead, the Commission will continue to prioritise public education and awareness creation, strengthen compliance monitoring and enforcement mechanisms, support capacity-building initiatives for information officers and public institutions, and leverage technology to

improve access to information and service delivery. We remain committed to working collaboratively with government institutions, civil society organisations, the media, development partners, and the general public to foster a culture of openness, accountability, and transparency throughout Ghana.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to His Excellency the President of the Republic of Ghana, the Governing Board, Management, staff of the Commission, our stakeholders, and development partners for their continued support and commitment to the objectives of the Right to Information Act. I am particularly grateful to the dedicated staff of the Commission whose professionalism, resilience, and unwavering commitment continue to advance the Commission's mandate and contribute to its achievements.

As Executive Secretary, I am honoured to lead the Commission at this important stage of its development and remain committed to advancing its vision of a transparent, accountable, and informed society through the effective implementation of the Right to Information Act. I look forward to working with all stakeholders to further strengthen the culture of openness and public accountability in Ghana.

Together, we will continue to strengthen the right of access to information, promote transparency and accountability in public administration, and contribute meaningfully to the deepening of democratic governance and sustainable development in Ghana.

Ms. Genevieve Shirley Lartey, Esq.
Executive Secretary
Right to Information Commission

APPOINTMENT AND SWEARING-IN OF THE NEW GOVERNING BOARD OF THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION COMMISSION

The 2025 reporting year witnessed important leadership and governance transitions within the Right to Information Commission, following the appointment of a new Executive Secretary and the inauguration of a newly constituted Governing Board. These developments marked a significant step in strengthening the leadership of the Commission and reaffirmed Government's commitment to promoting transparency, accountability and effective access to information in Ghana.

As part of this transition, Ms. Genevieve Shirley Lartey, Esq. was sworn into office as the Executive Secretary of the Commission on Wednesday, 16 April 2025 at the Jubilee House. The swearing-in ceremony was officiated by His Excellency John Dramani Mahama, President of the Republic of Ghana, in the presence of government officials and representatives of the Commission. Her appointment introduced a new phase of administrative leadership intended to deepen institutional reforms and strengthen implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989).



Official group photograph taken after the swearing-in ceremony of the Executive Secretary and Governing Board of the Right to Information Commission with the President, H.E. John Dramani Mahama (Middle), Hon. Felix Kwakye Ofosu, Minister of State In-Charge of Government Communications (Third Right), Dr. James Kwaku Asante (Fourth Right), Ms. Christina Edmund, (First Right), Ms. Genevieve Shirley Lartey, Esq. (Fourth Left), Hon. Aba Edusah (Third Left), Ms. Angela Emefa Kpegah (Second Right), Hon. Wisdom Kobena Mensah Woyome (First Left), and Mr. Christopher Belami Doughan (Second Left).

Subsequently, on Tuesday, 4 November 2025, the new Governing Board of the Commission was formally inaugurated by the President at a ceremony held at the Presidency. The Board was composed of professionals drawn from diverse fields, including law, media and communication, public administration, governance, education and development practice, reflecting a multidisciplinary approach to the advancement of the right to information regime in Ghana. The membership of the Board comprises Dr. James Kwaku Asante (Chairman), Ms. Christina Edmund (Deputy Chairperson), Ms. Genevieve Shirley Lartey, Esq. (Executive Secretary and Member), Hon. Aba Edusah (Member), Ms. Angela Emefa Kpegah (Member), Hon. Wisdom Kobena Mensah Woyome (Member), and Mr. Christopher Belami Doughan (Member).

During the inauguration, President Mahama reaffirmed the strategic role of the Commission in promoting transparency, accountability and democratic governance through effective implementation of the Right to Information Act. The appointment of the Executive Secretary and inauguration of the new Governing Board are expected to strengthen institutional leadership, enhance regulatory oversight and support the Commission's ongoing efforts to improve access to information and compliance with Act 989.

PROFILE OF THE NEW GOVERNING BOARD

Dr. James Kwaku Asante (Board Chairman)



Dr. James Kwaku Asante serves as the Chairman of the Governing Board of the Right to Information Commission. He is an accomplished academic, media practitioner and communications expert with extensive experience in journalism, media education and public affairs.

He previously served as Dean of the Faculty of Journalism and Media Studies at the University of Media, Arts and Communication (UniMAC), formerly the Ghana Institute of Journalism (GIJ). Over the course of his professional career, he has built significant experience in both print and broadcast journalism, having worked with the Ghanaian Times and Tv3 Network Limited.

His career included coverage of major national political events and presidential affairs in Ghana. Dr. Asante holds a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Media and Communication from the University of Westminster, a Master of Business Administration (MBA) from the University of Glamorgan, and a Master of Arts degree in Journalism from Cardiff University. He is also an alumnus of the Ghana Institute of Journalism.

His extensive background in media, communication and governance is expected to support the Commission's efforts to deepen public awareness, strengthen stakeholder engagement and promote transparency and accountability through effective implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989).

Ms. Christina Edmund (Deputy Chairperson)



Ms. Christina Edmund serves as the Deputy Chairperson of the Governing Board of the Right to Information Commission. She is a seasoned public administrator with over three decades of experience in the Ghana Civil Service, particularly in public sector administration, human resource management and institutional reform.

Throughout her distinguished career, she held several senior leadership positions within the Civil Service, including Chief Director at the Ministry of Aviation and the Public Enterprises Secretariat at the Office of the President.

She also served as Director of Human Resource Management at the Ministries of Finance, Interior, and Lands and Natural Resources, where she contributed significantly to administrative coordination and personnel management within the public sector.Ms. Edmund possesses extensive experience in public sector human resource development and capacity-building, she has also facilitated a number of training programmes for Civil Servants in Ghana and across English-speaking West African countries. In addition, she played key roles in the implementation of various Civil Service reform initiatives aimed at improving efficiency and institutional performance. Academically, she holds a postgraduate degree in Public Administration from the University of Ghana and a Bachelor of Arts (Hons.) degree in Social Sciences from the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology.

With a background in professional training in leadership and corporate governance, her experience in public administration and institutional governance is expected to contribute significantly to the strategic direction and oversight responsibilities of the Commission in advancing the implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989).

Ms. Genevieve Shirley Lartey, Esq. (Executive Secretary / Board Member)



Ms. Genevieve Shirley Lartey, Esq. serves as the Executive Secretary and a member of the Governing Board of the Right to Information Commission. She was appointed in 2025 and brings to the Commission years of professional experience in legal practice, corporate governance, commercial law, financial regulation, regulatory and compliance management. Her professional background spans both legal advisory and regulatory practice, with specialised knowledge in governance systems and institutional compliance frameworks.

Ms. Lartey holds a Master of Laws (LL.M) in Financial Markets Law and Regulation from the University of Ghana School of Law, a Bachelor of Laws (LL.B) from the University of London, and a Bachelor of Arts degree in Psychology and Linguistics from the University of Ghana and a member of the Ghana Bar Association.

As Executive Secretary, she provides administrative and strategic leadership for the Commission and supports the implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989). Her leadership is expected to contribute to strengthening institutional partnerships, enhancing public awareness on the right to information, and deepening compliance with the Act across public institutions in Ghana.

Hon. Aba Edusah (Board Member)



Hon. Aba Edusah is an accomplished educationist with extensive experience in educational administration and organisational management. She holds a Master's degree in Education Planning and Administration.

Over the course of her career, she rose through the ranks to become an Assistant Director of Education and served in various capacities, including Basic School Headteacher, Secondary School Tutor, and District Chief Executive for the Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District.

Her experience in educational leadership, community engagement, and public administration has contributed significantly to local governance and social development initiatives. Hon. Edusah is recognised for her commitment to effective leadership and service delivery.

Ms. Angela Emefa Kpegah (Board Member)



Ms. Angela Emefa Kpegah is a seasoned governance and human resource professional with over twenty years of experience in strategic leadership, organisational development, policy formulation, and public administration in both Ghana and the United Kingdom. Prior to her appointment, she served as Director of General Services and Secretary to the Commission at the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), where she provided strategic oversight for Human Resources, Finance, Procurement, Information Technology, Administration, Transport, and Estates. Before joining the NDPC in 2018, she held several senior management positions in the United Kingdom, including roles at Academy Enterprise Trust, Ark Schools, and the London Borough of Barnet.

Ms. Kpegah holds a Master of Business Administration (MBA) from the University of Hull, a Postgraduate Diploma in Management Studies from the Greenwich School of Management, an HND in Management Information Systems from the Institute of Management and Information Systems, United Kingdom, and a Certificate in Strategic Leadership from the National College of Defence Studies, Accra. She is also a member of the Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development (CIPD), United Kingdom.

Hon. Wisdom Kobena Mensah Woyome (Board Member)



Hon. Wisdom Kobena Mensah Woyome is a politician, entrepreneur, and public servant with extensive experience in governance and development. He has served as a Member of Parliament for the South Tongu Constituency from 2009 to 2025. Throughout his parliamentary career, he has served on several committees, including the Youth, Sports and Culture Committee, Foreign Affairs Committee, Standing Orders Committee, and Privileges Committee. He also served as Vice Chairman of the Volta Regional Members of Parliament Caucus. In the private sector, Hon. Woyome is Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Stewise Group of Companies, with operations in freight forwarding, civil works, and general trading across West Africa.

He holds a Master of Science degree in Development Finance from the University of Ghana, a Postgraduate Diploma in Business Administration from the Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA), and several professional certifications in financial management, results-based performance management, and policy evaluation.

Mr. Christopher Belami Doughan (Board Member)



Mr. Christopher Belami Doughan is an experienced public administrator, educator, and political communication professional with over two decades of service in government administration and education.

He holds a Master of Science degree in Administration (Human Resource Management) from Central University College and a Bachelor of Education degree from the University of Education.

Mr. Doughan has served in several strategic roles, including Executive Aide to a former Deputy Minister for Information and Executive Aide to the Deputy Chief of Staff at the Office of the President. In these capacities, he contributed to executive coordination, stakeholder engagement, policy research, andadministrative support.

He also served in the education sector as a Circuit Supervisor and Head of Science Department in the then Brong Ahafo Region. Mr. Doughan is recognised for his leadership, strategic communication skills, and dedication to public service and national development.

Ms. Christine Yieleh-Chireh (Board Secretary)



Ms. Christine Yieleh-Chireh is a qualified lawyer and governance professional serving as Board Secretary. She provides legal and corporate secretarial support to the Board and its committees, ensuring compliance with applicable statutory, regulatory, and governance requirements.

She holds a Master of Science (M.Sc.) in Public Policy and Management from Carnegie Mellon University, a Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) from the University of Ghana, a Qualifying Certificate in Law from the Ghana School of Law, and a Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) in International Relations and French from Mount Holyoke College. Drawing on her expertise in law, public administration, and corporate governance, Ms. Yieleh-Chireh provides sound legal and procedural advice in support of the Board's oversight responsibilities. She is recognised for her professionalism, discretion, strong organisational skills, and attention to detail, contributing to institutional accountability, transparency, and effective decision-making at the Board level.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2025 Annual Report of the Right to Information Commission (RTIC) provides an overview of the implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989) and the Commission's efforts to promote transparency, accountability and citizens' access to public information in Ghana. Prepared in fulfilment of Section 77(4) of Act 989, the report outlines the Commission's operational activities, public institutional compliance, review processes, public education initiatives, and key challenges recorded during the year under review.

In 2025, the Commission continued to strengthen its institutional and operational capacity despite financial and logistical constraints. Public utilisation of the RTI framework remained strong, with eight hundred and nineteen (819) applications generating two thousand, eight hundred and eleven (2,811) requests for information nationwide. This reflects increasing public reliance on the RTI system. Approximately seventy percent (70.2%) of requests were fully or partially approved, while rejection rates increased to approximately sixteen percent (15.6%), suggesting constraints in institutional responsiveness.

The Commission's review and enforcement mandate remained central to implementation. Ninety-nine (99) Applications for Review were received in 2025, reflecting sustained public confidence in the Commission's adjudicative role. Monitoring and compliance exercises conducted across one hundred and ten (110) institutions revealed that fifty-nine (59) institutions were compliant, while fifty-one (51) were non-compliant.

Despite notable gains, implementation challenges persisted, including inadequate funding, logistical constraints, limited ICT infrastructure, weak records management systems, low public awareness in some regions, and capacity gaps within public institutions. The report therefore recommends increased budgetary support, stronger institutional capacity-building, enhanced digital systems, and expanded the Commission’s reach across the country.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Act 989	Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989)
ACHPR	African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AFR	Application for Review
ATID	Access to Information Division
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CLD	Centre for Law and Democracy
CSO(s)	Civil Society Organisation(s)
EU	European Union
GDCA	Ghana Developing Communities Association
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICIC	International Conference of Information Commissioners
IDUAI	International Day for Universal Access to Information
ISD	Information Services Department
LI	Legislative Instrument
MFWA	Media Foundation for West Africa
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MoF	Ministry of Finance
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
OGP	Open Government Partnership
RTI	Right to Information
RTIC	Right to Information Commission
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview and Background

The right of access to information is recognised as an integral part of freedom of expression under Articles 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) as well as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), to which Ghana subscribes and which form part of the broader International Human Rights framework guiding transparency, accountability, and democratic governance. In Africa, this right is also protected under Article 9 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR), and further elaborated in the Declaration of Principles on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information in Africa (2019). The UN General Assembly has proclaimed 28th September as the International Day for Universal Access to Information, reflecting the global consensus on its importance for open societies and democratic governance.

In Ghana, this right is guaranteed under Article 21(1)(f) of the 1992 Constitution and operationalised through the Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989), which was enacted to promote transparency, accountability and responsible governance in public institutions. The Right to Information Commission (the Commission) was subsequently established under Section 40 of the Act and mandated under Section 41 to promote, monitor, protect and enforce the right of access to information in accordance with the law.

Prior to the enactment of Act 989, the framework for accessing public information in Ghana lacked clear procedural pathways, resulting in challenges in disclosure practices across public institutions. The absence of a structured oversight mechanism often meant that applicants encountered delays and uncertainty in obtaining information. Over the years, the Commission has worked to address these challenges by strengthening compliance mechanisms, deepening public awareness and fostering a culture of transparency within public institutions. Through compliance monitoring, review determinations, enforcement interventions, stakeholder engagements, public education programmes, and institutional capacity building initiatives, the Commission has reinforced the effective implementation of the Act.

The Commission has also advanced efforts towards the passage of Regulations (Legislative Instrument) to support the full implementation of Act 989. In addition, nationwide sensitisation programmes across regional capitals have engaged diverse stakeholders, including public institutions, civil society organisations, traditional authorities, religious bodies, persons with special abilities, the media, students and the general public.

In furtherance of its statutory mandate the Commission serves as the principal oversight institution responsible for ensuring compliance with the Act, in reviewing decisions of public institutions, promoting public awareness, supporting institutional capacity development, monitoring implementation and advising government on measures necessary to strengthen the right to information regime in Ghana. This Annual Report provides a comprehensive account of the Commission's activities during the 2025 reporting year. It outlines key operational interventions, public education initiatives, compliance and enforcement efforts, and collaborative engagements undertaken to strengthen the implementation of the right of access to information in Ghana. The report also functions as an important accountability and governance tool, enabling Parliament, development partners and the general public to assess the Commission's performance and fulfilment of its statutory mandate under Act 989.

1.2 Statutory Requirement for the Annual Report

The preparation and submission of the Annual Report by the Right to Information Commission is undertaken pursuant to Section 77(4) of the Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989). The provision mandates the Minister of Information to lay before Parliament, not later than 30th June each year, an annual report on the activities of public institutions and the Commission in respect of the preceding year. The Act provides that:

"The Minister shall by the 30th of June each year, lay before Parliament, an annual report on the activities of public institutions and the Commission in respect of the preceding year based on the annual reports of the public institutions."

In compliance with this statutory obligation, this report presents a detailed account of the Commission's operations and provides an overview of the implementation of the Act by public institutions in 2025. It outlines major achievements, institutional developments, compliance patterns, review determinations, stakeholder engagements and the overall progress recorded in strengthening the right of access to information within the period under review.

1.3 Methodology

To ensure the preparation of an in-depth Annual Report, the Commission undertook series of engagements with Information Officers and Designated Officers across public institutions nationwide. A series of virtual orientation and training workshops were organised to guide institutions on the completion and submission of the revised RTI Annual Report templates for 2025.

Building on lessons from previous reporting cycles, the updated template incorporated refinements aimed at improving clarity, data consistency and analytical depth. Emphasis was placed on capturing detailed information on average response time, average internal review response time and record management practices. Through practical demonstrations and interactive sessions, participants were taken through the reporting framework, key performance indicators and submission timelines.

These preparatory engagements significantly improved data validity, uniformity and comprehensiveness, thereby enhancing the integrity of the information used in compiling this report.

1.4 Scope and Structure of the Report

The 2025 Annual Report covers the Commission's principal areas of operation, including institutional capacity building, regulatory development, monitoring and enforcement, review and adjudication processes, public education and awareness creation, stakeholder engagement, research initiatives and compliance assessment of public institutions.

The report is structured into eight (8) main chapters. Chapter One provides the legal foundation, mandate and contextual background of the Commission. It outlines the statutory basis for the Annual Report, and the preparatory processes undertaken in compiling the report. Chapter Two presents the operational activities of the Commission. It covers human resource development, stakeholder engagements, research initiatives, regulatory advancements and efforts aimed at expanding the Commission's regional presence. Chapter Three analyses the performance of public institutions under the Act. It presents data on applications received, regional distribution, modes of application, demographic trends, and comparative performance analysis. Chapter Four outlines reviews conducted by the Commission and Cases before the Courts. The Commission's quasi-judicial mandate in reviewing decisions of public institutions under Act 989. Chapter Five highlights promotional and public education initiatives conducted by the Commission. Chapter Six focuses on monitoring, enforcement and compliance activities. Chapter Seven elaborates the activities of the Access to Information Division of the Information Services Department, and Chapter Eight speaks to key challenges encountered and strategic recommendations.

The Report is supplemented by appendices containing detailed statistical data, compliance records, determinations, institutional reporting information and other supporting materials intended to facilitate transparency, verification and future policy analysis.

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION

2.1. Human Resource and Staff Development

The Commission maintains its firm conviction that a high-performing and well-resourced workforce is a strategic enabler for achieving its statutory mandate and institutional objectives. During the 2024 reporting period, the Commission successfully filled nineteen (19) critical vacancies to strengthen operational capacity. However, the year under review presented significant challenges regarding personnel expansion.

The Commission was unable to initiate new recruitment processes due to the Ministry of Finance (MoF) not granting the necessary financial clearance for the year. The inability to recruit additional personnel had a direct impact on the Commission's regional operationalisation agenda, monitoring activities, enforcement functions, public education programmes, and institutional compliance initiatives. Consequently, the planned operationalisation of regional offices in Koforidua, Cape Coast, Ho, Tamale and Takoradi was stalled. While the office space in Cape Coast was successfully refurbished, the deployment of personnel to the office remains on hold pending staff recruitment.

In spite of these constraints, the Commission remained committed to the holistic well-being and professional growth of its existing staff through a number of initiatives. The HR Unit coordinated comprehensive health education and screening programmes for one hundred and eight (108) staff members. This initiative focused on critical health issues, including dental health, prostate and cervical cancer awareness, alongside breast cancer screening exercises. The programme formed part of the Commission's occupational health and staff well-being strategy aimed at promoting a healthy and productive workforce. Two senior staff participated in executive training sessions focused on contemporary Ghana Public Services standards. This training concentrated on updates on modern performance appraisal systems, as well as current policies regarding staff promotions and upgrading. The commission recognises that continuous professional development remains critical to institutional effectiveness and therefore intends to expand training opportunities in areas including records management, information governance, digital transformation, administrative justice, and RTI adjudication.

2.2. Stakeholder Engagements and Collaborations

To promote transparency and foster the building of an informed citizenry, as required by Act 989, the Commission continued to prioritise strategic partnership with key stakeholders. These partnerships remain essential for securing the technical, financial, and capacity building support necessary for the effective implementation of the RTI Act.

The Commission expanded its local and international footprint by participating in international forums and conferences for Information Commissioners. These engagements served as platforms for global benchmarking and the exchange of best practices, ensuring the Commission remains aligned with international transparency frameworks.

Again, building on previous successful relationships with partners such as Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), STAR-Ghana Foundation, and the Media Foundation for West Africa, the Commission established several new high-impact partnerships in 2025. A standout collaboration was formed with the Centre for Law and Democracy (CLD). Through this partnership, selected staff received training in the Comprehensive Methodology, a specialised tool developed by the CLD to evaluate practical compliance with RTI legislation. In addition to this, a central coordination team was designated to oversee field activities, aimed at identifying implementation gaps and providing actionable recommendations to enhance accountability within public institutions. Similarly, the Commission collaborated with the media and government agencies to boost public awareness efforts and drive widespread RTI compliance.



Staff Participation in Performance Management Training

2.3. Regulatory Framework (Legislative Instrument)

The passage of a Legislative Instrument (LI) remains a paramount goal for the Commission to fully operationalise the Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989).

The drafting process which commenced in 2021 reached an advanced stage during the year under review. Substantial progress was achieved through extensive consultations with key stakeholders, including the former Ministry of Information, Ministry of Justice and Attorney-General's Department, the Parliamentary Select Committee on Subsidiary Legislation of the 8th Parliament, and the general public. Under the RTI Legislative Framework, the Commission had planned to re-engage the Parliamentary Select Committee on Subsidiary Legislation and the Leadership of the Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee, Ministry of Justice and Attorney-General's Department, and Government Communication's team at the Office of the President to move toward the formal laying of the draft Regulations for LI. However, due to budgetary constraints, these specific activities could not be fully executed during the year under review. The Commission remains resolute and intends to prioritise these stakeholder engagements in the

coming year to ensure the Regulations for LI is successfully laid before Parliament. Once passed, this instrument will standardise compliance and provide clear procedural guidelines for information requests nationwide and to provide greater legal certainty, strengthen enforcement mechanisms and reduce procedural ambiguities that have contributed to litigation and compliance disputes with regard to enforcement of Act 989.

2.4. Strengthening Regional Presence

The Commission remains dedicated to its regional operationalisation initiative to ensure that RTI services are accessible to all Ghanaians, regardless of their geographical location. Significant strides were made in 2025 under the RTIC Regional Expansion Programme, however, full operationalisation was constrained by inadequate funding.

The Commission successfully acquired and refurbished an office space in Cape Coast, Central Region. Additionally, office spaces were secured in Koforidua, Ho, Tamale and Sekondi-Takoradi to advance the regional operationalisation efforts of the Commission. Despite these acquisitions, full operationalisation and staff deployment were deferred in 2025 due to funding constraints and technical clearance for recruitment from the Ministry of Finance (MoF). These regional offices will complement the Commission's existing four operational regional offices *(Accra, Kumasi, Sunyani, and Bolgatanga)* once resources are available, bringing the Commission closer to its goal of nationwide coverage. This expansion is critical for delivering the principles of good governance and transparency directly to the public, strengthening civic engagements, and providing essential support to public institutions in fulfilling their obligations under the Act.

2.5 Research

In accordance with Section 46(2) of the Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989), the Commission prioritises empirical research as a fundamental tool for evidence-based decision-making and policy formulation. Transitioning from the desktop studies conducted in previous years, such as those concerning public procurement and ICT integration, the Commission significantly broadened its research agenda in 2025. To foster deeper staff engagement and institutional expertise, the Commission identified and assigned several key research topics germane to the evolving RTI landscape in Ghana.

Research Conducted in the Year Under Review:

1. The Scope and Effect of the Illiterates' Protection Act, 1912 (CAP 262).
2. The Concept of Proactive Disclosure of Information as a cardinal tool in access to information.
3. Analysis of the Scope and Effect of Article 135 of the 1992 Constitution on disclosure of security-related information in Ghana.
4. How Public Institutions are to generate, process and preserve accurate and authentic information for enhancement of access to information.
5. Parliamentary Privileges, Fair Trial and Contempt of Court as a basis for denying access to information.
6. Who is considered an indigent person under Ghanaian law?
7. The exercise of discretion by an administrative body in Ghana; the yardsticks under Article 296 of the 1992 Constitution and the Wednesbury Principle.
8. Interaction between the Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989), Data Protection Act, 2012 (Act 843) and the State Secrets Act, 1962 (Act 101).
9. The effect of Article 135 of the 1992 Constitution on RTI requests for official documents for purpose of use in court.
10. Referral of a constitutional matter to the Supreme Court: Grounds, Procedure, and Practice.
11. How to determine public interest under Ghanaian Law in relation to Sections 17 and 75 (2)(c) of the Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989).
12. The Legal Status, Investigative Powers and Accountability Mechanisms of the Office of the Special Prosecutor.
13. Access to information under the Income Tax Act 2015 (Act 896) and its amendments.
14. Access to information under the Whistleblower Act, 2006 (Act 720).

These studies demonstrate the Commission's commitment to continuously improve the implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989). The findings will inform policy

recommendations, guide operational reforms, and strengthen the Commission's mission to uphold the right to information as a cornerstone of democratic governance.

2.6 Open Government Partnership

Ghana became a member of the Open Government Partnership (OGP) in 2011. Since joining the partnership, Ghana has implemented four (4) National Action Plans (NAP) and is currently implementing its 5th National Action Plan. The OGP is an important platform for advancing transparency and accountability, public participation and access to information within Ghana's governance framework.

The Right to Information Law which was a major commitment under NAP-3 was eventually passed by the Parliament of Ghana in March 2019. The Right to Information Commission has since been established to oversee its implementation under NAP-4. Since becoming a participating institution and Ghana's OGP framework in 2023, the Commission has adopted the following commitments to be implemented between the years 2024 and 2027:

- Conduct public awareness activities and education programmes on the RTI Act.
- Mobilise adequate resources to support the implementation of the RTI Act.
- Facilitate the passage of the Regulations required for the full operationalisation of the RTI Act.

These commitments are crucial to the realisation of the OGP value of having a well-informed citizenry, the effective implementation of the commitments will guarantee citizens' right to access information as provided for in Article 21(1)(f) of the Constitution of Ghana.

In fulfilment of its commitment to conduct public awareness, the Commission has successfully held sensitisation programmes in all sixteen (16) regional capitals of the country. These regional sensitisation programmes involved media engagements at the local radio and television stations in the respective regional capitals, courtesy calls to the Traditional and Municipal Authorities as well as public forums for all stakeholders. These regional sensitisation programmes have benefited both the demand side (that is, the public who apply for information) and the supply side (public institutions responsible for providing information).

In addition, to the regional sensitisation programmes, the Commission also conducts institutional capacity building for public institutions across the country, these institutional sensitisations are conducted either based on requests from the public institutions or as an enforcement step by the Commission for institutions that are deemed to be non-compliant. Between the years 2023 and 2024, the Commission has conducted sensitisations for two hundred and three (203) public institutions.

To fulfil the commitment of providing adequate funding for the implementation of the Act, the Commission has three (3) sources of funding, which include

(a) Moneys approved by Parliament

(b) Administrative penalties imposed by the Commission; and

(c) Donations, gifts and grants

The Commission's primary source of funding remains Government Subventions, including allocations for Compensation and Goods and Services. The Commission has thus far collaborated with institutions like the Ghana Developing Communities Association, Star-Ghana Foundation, International Republican Institute, GIZ, OGP Brussels, and the Centre for Law and Democracy, to mention a few, to build institutional partnerships for collaborations towards the effective implementation of approved activities and programmes of the Commission.

With regards to the commitment to pass Regulations to fully operationalise the RTI Act, the Commission went through all the necessary processes including soliciting inputs from stakeholders, organising stakeholder engagements to deliberate on inputs, engage the Office of the Attorney-General and Ministry of Justice, and the Parliamentary Select Committee on Subsidiary Legislation. However, the LI could not complete the constitutional and parliamentary processes necessary for the regulations to mature in law before the dissolution of Parliament. The Commission has commenced processes to ensure that the Legislative Instrument is laid before and passed by Parliament during the tenure of the 9th Parliament.

The Commission participated in other OGP related activities including the 2025 OGP Global Summit and the Open Government Challenge.

2.7 Conclusion

The activities undertaken during the year under review demonstrate the Commission's continued commitment to strengthening institutional capacity, promoting stakeholder collaboration, advancing the regulatory framework for the implementation of the Right to Information Act, and expanding access to information across the country.

Despite resource constraints, the Commission made significant progress in enhancing public awareness, deepening strategic partnerships, promoting research and evidence-based decision-making, and advancing its regional operationalisation agenda.

These efforts collectively reinforce the Commission's mandate to promote transparency, accountability and good governance while ensuring that the right to information remains accessible and meaningful to all persons in Ghana.

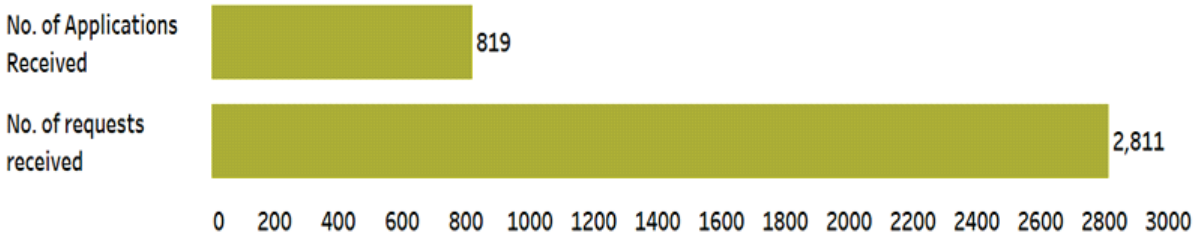
ACTIVITIES OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS UNDER ACT 989

3.1 Applications and Requests Received by Public Institutions

Public institutions across the country recorded a total of eight hundred and nineteen (819) RTI applications, from which two thousand, eight hundred and eleven (2,811) distinct requests for information were generated as shown in Figure 3.1. The disparity between the number of applications submitted and the volume of requests generated suggests that applicants increasingly utilised single applications to seek broader categories of information rather than isolated data points. The pattern reflects a high level of engagement and underscores the importance of efficient systems to manage multiple requests within a single application. The ratio between applications and requests demonstrates increasing sophistication in the utilisation of the RTI framework, with applicants increasingly submitting multi-issue applications.

The increase in requests also reflects growing public confidence in the legal framework established under Act 989 and increased awareness of citizens' rights to access information

Figure 3.1 Graphical Representation of the Applications and Requests Received by Public Institutions



Source: RTI Commission Annual Reporting Data, 2025

3.2 Breakdown of Requests Received

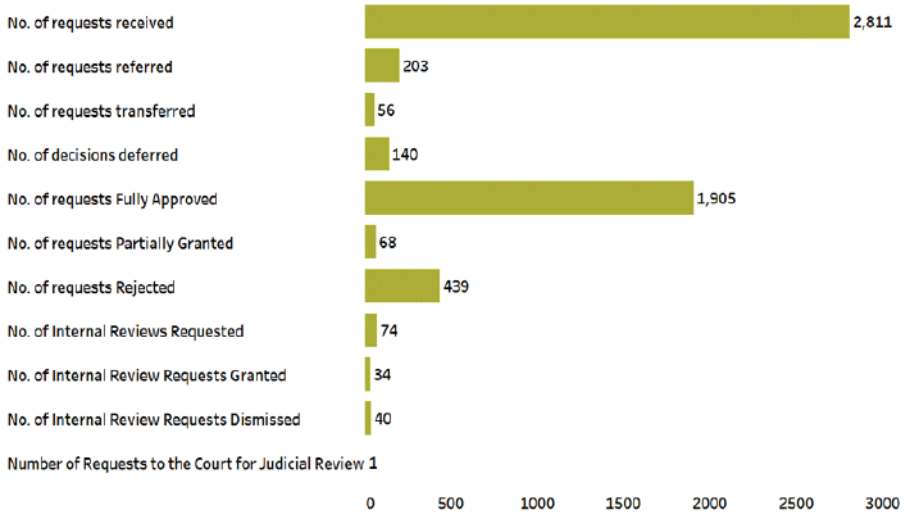
Public institutions processed a total of two thousand, eight hundred and eleven (2,811) requests for information, reflecting varying outcomes in responses and decision-making as represented in Figure 3.2. Out of this number, one thousand, nine hundred and five (1,905) requests, representing approximately sixty-eight percent (67.8%), were fully approved, while sixty-eight (68) requests, representing approximately two percent (2.4%), were partially granted, suggesting that while some information was disclosed, certain aspects were withheld based on applicable legal limitations or institutional considerations. The high proportion of approved and partially approved requests demonstrates increasing institutional acceptance of transparency obligations and suggests gradual maturation of the RTI regime within the public sector.

Additionally, fifty-six (56) requests, representing two percent (2.0%), were transferred, while two hundred and three (203) requests, representing approximately seven percent (7.2%), were referred to other institutions for necessary action. The significant number of transfers and referrals may indicate uncertainty among some individuals regarding custodianship of information.

Furthermore, one hundred and forty (140) decisions, representing five percent (5.0%), were deferred, indicating delays or pending determinations arising from procedural, administrative or substantive review requirements. A total of four hundred and thirty-nine (439) requests, representing approximately sixteen percent (15.6%), were rejected, reflecting refusals based on statutory exemptions or other legally permissible grounds under the Act.

With regard to accountability and review processes, seventy-four (74) internal review applications were filed in response to decisions of public institutions. Out of these, thirty-four (34), representing approximately forty-six percent (45.9%), were granted, while forty (40), representing approximately fifty-four percent (54.1%), were dismissed. This suggests that although internal review mechanisms provided an avenue for redress, a greater proportion of challenged decisions were upheld. At the judicial level, only one (1) request proceeded to court for judicial review, representing a negligible proportion of total requests processed.

Figure 3.2 Graphical Representation of the Breakdown of Requests Received



Source: RTI Commission Annual Reporting Data, 2025

3.3 Regional Breakdown of Applications and Requests Received

The distribution of applications and requests across the regions continued to reveal a high public engagement pattern in the Greater Accra Region. From Figure 3.3, out of the total eight hundred and nineteen (819) applications received and two thousand, eight hundred and eleven (2,811) requests received nationwide, the Greater Accra Region recorded seven hundred and thirty-one

(731) applications, representing approximately eighty-nine percent (89.3%), and two thousand, five hundred and fifty-four (2,554) requests, representing approximately ninety-one percent (90.9%) of total requests. The Ashanti Region recorded the second highest volume, with thirty (30) applications, representing approximately four percent (3.7%), and eighty-two (82) requests, representing approximately three percent (2.9%) of the national total. The Eastern Region followed with twenty (20) applications, representing approximately two percent (2.4%), and sixty-five (65) requests, representing approximately two percent (2.3%).

While these regions recorded significantly lower activity than Greater Accra, they remained comparatively more active than most other regions. The Volta and Western Regions recorded smaller numbers, with eight (8) and seven (7) applications respectively, contributing less than one percent (0.9%) each of the total applications received. In terms of requests, the Volta Region recorded forty-five (45) requests, representing approximately two percent (1.6%) while the Western Region recorded twenty-five (25) requests, representing less than one percent (0.9%). Other regions including Ahafo, Central, Savannah, Bono, Northern, Upper East, Upper West, Bono East and North East Regions recorded comparatively low levels of activity, each contributing less than one percent of both applications and requests nationwide.

It is also important to note that the Oti and Western North Regions did not record any applications or requests during the year. This complete absence of recorded activity may indicate significant awareness and utilisation gaps within the RTI framework, which the Commission intends to address through intensified sensitisation and public education activities in those regions.

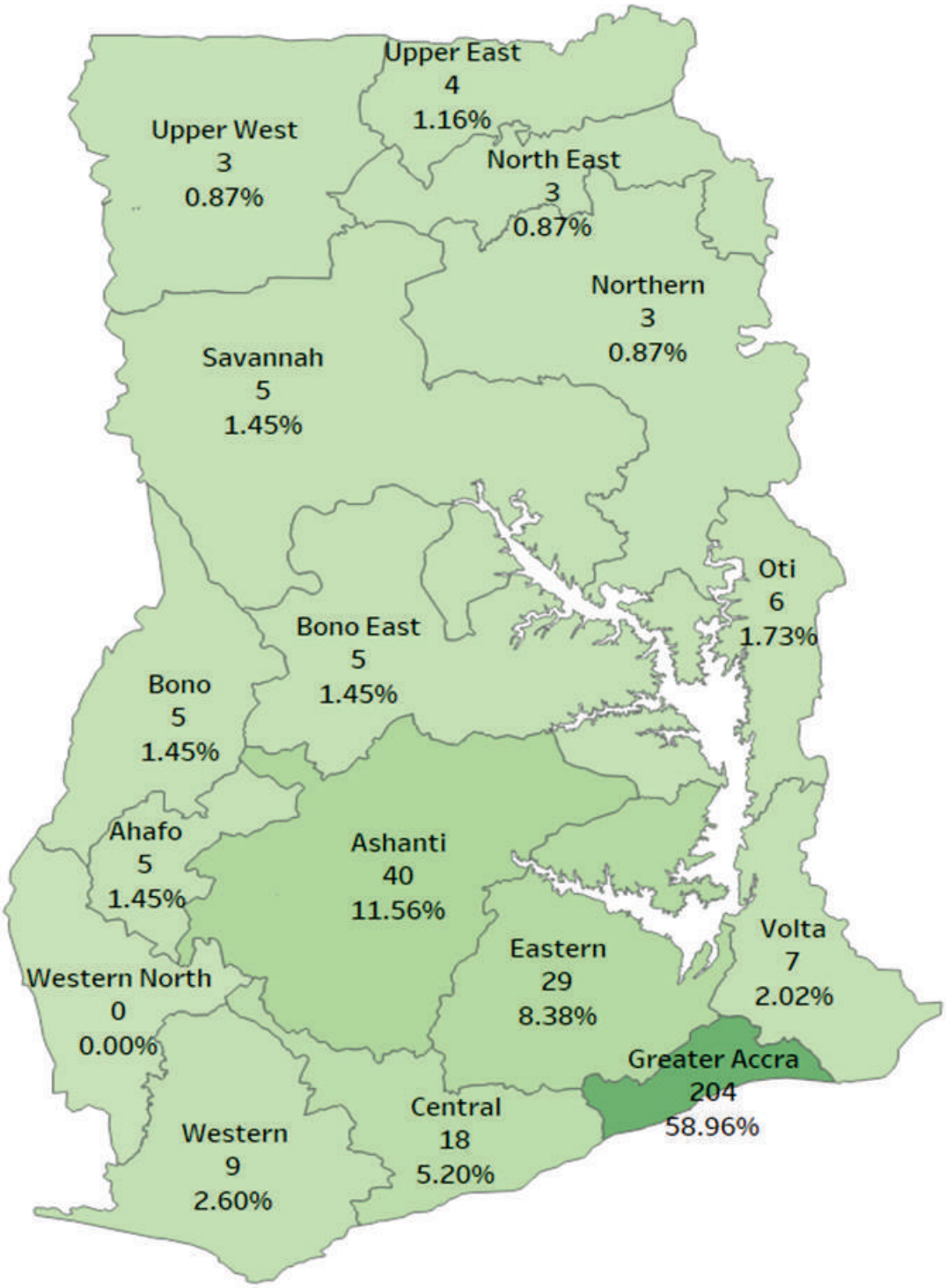
Figure 3.3 Graphical Representation of the Regional Breakdown of Applications and Requests Received



Source: RTI Commission Annual Reporting Data, 2025

3.4 Regional Distribution of Annual Reports Submitted by Public Institutions

Figure 3.4 Regional Distribution of the Annual Reports Submitted by Public Institutions



Source: RTI Commission Annual Reporting Data, 2025

In the year under review, a total of three hundred and forty-six (346) reports were received across the regions, showing a significant concentration of reporting activities within the Greater Accra Region. The distribution of annual reports submitted by public institutions broadly mirrors the concentration of administrative institutions across the country, particularly within Greater Accra. As seen in Figure 3.4, Greater Accra recorded two hundred and four (204) reports, representing approximately fifty-nine percent (58.96%) of all reports received. The Ashanti Region recorded the second-highest number of submissions, with forty (40) reports, representing approximately twelve percent (11.56%) of the national total.

This was followed by the Eastern Region, which submitted twenty-nine (29) reports, representing approximately eight percent (8.38%). The Central Region also made a notable contribution, recording eighteen (18) reports, representing approximately five percent (5.20%). The Western Region recorded nine (9) reports, representing approximately three percent (2.60%), while the Volta Region recorded seven (7) reports, representing approximately two percent (2.02%). Oti Region recorded six (6) reports, representing approximately two percent (1.73%). Bono, Bono East, Ahafo and Savannah Regions each recorded five (5) reports, representing approximately one percent (1.45%) each.

In the lower reporting category, the Upper East Region recorded four (4) reports, representing approximately one percent (1.16%). Similarly, the Northern, North East and Upper West Regions each recorded three (3) reports, representing approximately one percent (0.87%) each. The Western North Region did not record any annual report submissions during the reporting year, highlighting the need for targeted institutional engagement and compliance support.

3.5 Breakdown of RTI Application Activity Across Reporting Institutions

The analysis of annual reports submitted by public institutions reveals varied levels of engagement with the RTI application process. In Figure 3.5, out of the total three hundred and forty-six (346) institutions that submitted annual reports, one hundred and seventy-nine (179), representing approximately fifty-two percent (51.7%), indicated that they received RTI applications during the reporting period. Conversely, one hundred and sixty-seven (167) institutions, representing approximately forty-eight percent (48.3%), reported receiving no RTI applications during the reporting year as indicated in Figure 3.5. The distribution suggests that while a slight majority of reporting institutions actively engaged with the RTI framework through the receipt and processing of applications, a substantial proportion recorded no RTI activity, pointing to possible gaps in public awareness, accessibility, or utilisation of the RTI framework.

Figure 3. 5 Graphical Representation of the Breakdown of RTI Application Activity Across Reporting Institutions



Source: RTI Commission Annual Reporting Data, 2025

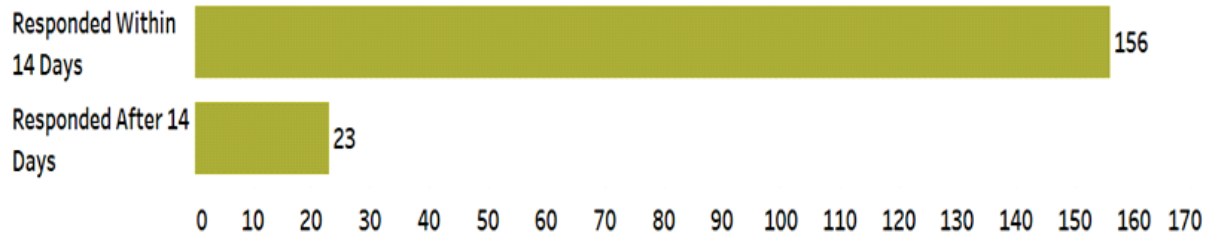
3.6 Response Compliance Subject to the Act

3.6.1 Response Time Compliance (14-Day Rule)

An assessment of institutional adherence to statutory response timelines indicates a generally high level of compliance with the response requirements under Section 23(1) of the Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989), which mandates that an Information Officer shall respond to an application and serve a decision notice within fourteen (14) days of receipt of the application.

Out of the one hundred and seventy-nine (179) institutions that processed RTI requests during the reporting period, one hundred and fifty-six (156), representing approximately eighty-seven percent (87.2%), responded within the stipulated 14-day period on average as represented in Figure 3.6.1. This demonstrates a strong level of institutional compliance with statutory timelines and suggests that the majority of institutions are operationally responsive to information requests. However, twenty-three (23) institutions, representing approximately thirteen percent (12.8%), responded outside the legally prescribed timeframe. Although, this represents a minority of institutions, it nonetheless points to operational or administrative delays within certain institutions that may affect the timely realisation of applicants' rights under the Act.

Figure 3.6.1 Graphical Representation of the Response Time Compliance (14-Day Rule)



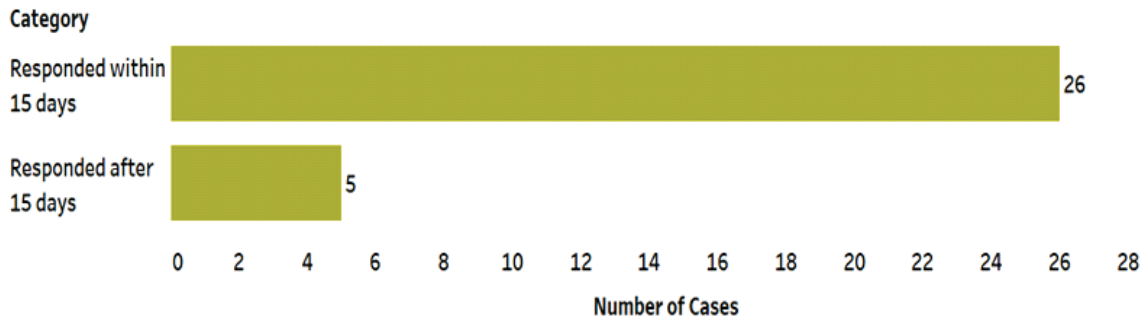
Source: RTI Commission Annual Reporting Data, 2025

3.6.2 Internal Review Response Compliance (15-Day Rule)

Public institutional performance at the internal review stage reflects a generally strong level of compliance with statutory timelines under Section 33(1) of the Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989), which requires that a decision on an application for internal review be made within fifteen (15) days from the date of receipt. During the reporting period, a total of thirty-one (31) institutions processed seventy-four (74) internal review cases.

Twenty-six (26) institutions, representing approximately eighty-four percent (83.9%), issued decisions within the prescribed 15-day period on average, as indicated in Figure 3.6.2. This indicates that the majority of institutions complied with the statutory requirement and demonstrated responsiveness in handling internal review applications. However, five (5) institutions, representing approximately sixteen percent (16.1%), exceeded the stipulated timeline, indicating the need for continued sensitisation, capacity building and monitoring exercises to ensure full adherence to statutory obligations under the Act.

Figure 3.6.2 Graphical Representation of the Internal Review Response Compliance (15-Day Rule)



Source: RTI Commission Annual Reporting Data, 2025

3.7 Reports Received and RTI Applications (2020-2025)

Trend analysis provides valuable insight into the growth trajectory of the RTI regime and enables assessment of public awareness, institutional responsiveness and compliance maturity over time." Over the six-year period, the data reflects both increasing public demand for information under the RTI framework and evolving compliance-reporting practices among public institutions to the RTI Commission. While both indicators generally improved over time, RTI applications demonstrated stronger and more sustained growth compared to institutional reporting.

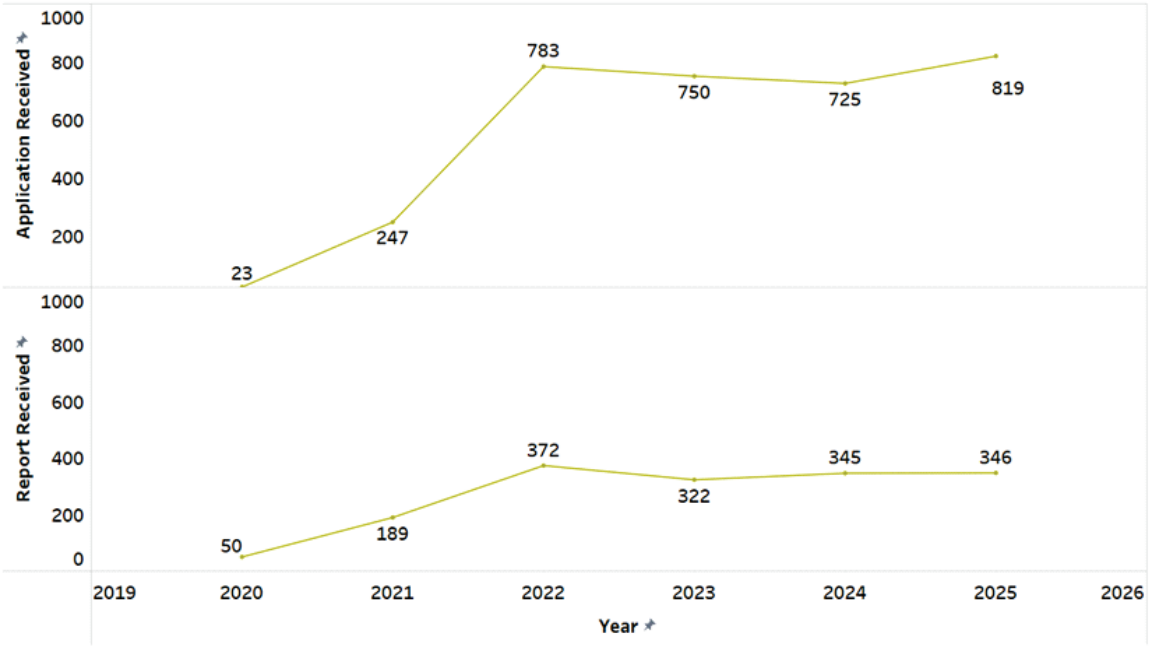
From Figure 3.7, the early phase of implementation recorded fifty (50) institutional RTI reports and twenty-three (23) RTI applications, reflecting relatively low institutional compliance and limited public utilisation of the framework during its formative stage.

In 2021, one hundred and eighty-nine (189) reports were received, representing a two hundred and seventy-eight percent (278.0%) increase over 2020. During the same period, RTI applications rose sharply to two hundred and forty-seven (247), representing approximately a nine hundred and seventy-four percent (973.9%) increase. This marked a major expansion in both institutional participation and public awareness of access rights. In 2022, three hundred and seventy-two (372) reports were received, representing a further increase of approximately ninety-seven percent (96.8%) over 2021. RTI applications also rose to seven hundred and eighty-three (783), representing a two hundred and seventeen percent (217.0%) increase. This period represented the highest expansionary phase in both reporting compliance and public demand.

In 2023, reports from public institutions declined to three hundred and twenty-two (322), representing approximately a thirteen percent (13.4%) decrease compared to 2022. RTI applications similarly declined slightly to seven hundred and fifty (750), representing approximately a four percent (4.2%) reduction. Despite these declines, both indicators remained relatively high, suggesting continued institutional engagement and sustained public reliance on the RTI law. In 2024, three hundred and forty-five (345) reports were received, representing an increase of approximately seven percent (7.1%) over 2023, while seven hundred and twenty-five (725) applications were recorded, reflecting a decline of approximately three percent (3.3%). This indicates a period of fluctuations in both institutional reporting and application levels.

In 2025, three hundred and forty-six (346) reports were received, representing a marginal increase compared to 2024, while eight hundred and nineteen (819) applications were recorded, representing an increase of thirteen percent (13.0%) and the highest application level within the period. This suggests renewed growth in public demand alongside stable institutional reporting levels. The data further indicates that although institutional reporting has fluctuated since 2022, public demand for access to information has continued to grow steadily, reflecting increasing public confidence in, and reliance on, the RTI framework as a tool for transparency, accountability and participatory governance.

Figure 3.7 Graphical Representation of the Reports Received and RTI Applications (2020-2025)



Source: RTI Commission Annual Reporting Data, 2025

3.8 RTI Requests and Outcomes (2023-2025)

Analysis of request outcomes over multiple years enables assessment of disclosure culture within public institutions and provides an important measure of transparency performance. As shown in Figure 3.8, public institutions recorded steady growth in the volume of requests processed under the Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989), with total requests increasing from one thousand, seven hundred and forty-nine (1,749) in 2023 to two thousand, five hundred and seventy-five (2,575) in 2024, and further to two thousand, eight hundred and eleven (2,811) in 2025. This upward trend reflects growing public awareness and utilisation of the RTI framework as a mechanism for accessing information. Throughout the review period, approval rates remained consistently strong, with slight fluctuations over the years.

In 2023, public institutions fully approved one thousand, two hundred and twenty-five (1,225) requests, while nineteen (19) were partially granted, resulting in a combined approval total of one thousand, two hundred and forty-four (1,244). This represents an approval rate of approximately seventy-one percent (71.1%). In 2024, institutional responsiveness remained stable despite significantly higher request volumes. Fully approved requests increased to one thousand, seven hundred and fifty-one (1,751), while eighty-six (86) requests were partially granted, resulting in a combined approval total of one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-seven (1,837), representing approximately seventy-one percent (71.3%) of all requests received.

By 2025, approval performance remained comparatively strong, with one thousand, nine hundred and five (1,905) requests fully approved and sixty-eight (68) partially granted, bringing total approvals to one thousand, nine hundred and seventy-three (1,973). This corresponds to an approval rate of approximately seventy percent (70.2%), reflecting a marginal decline compared to the previous year, but still demonstrating a generally high level of responsiveness to information requests.

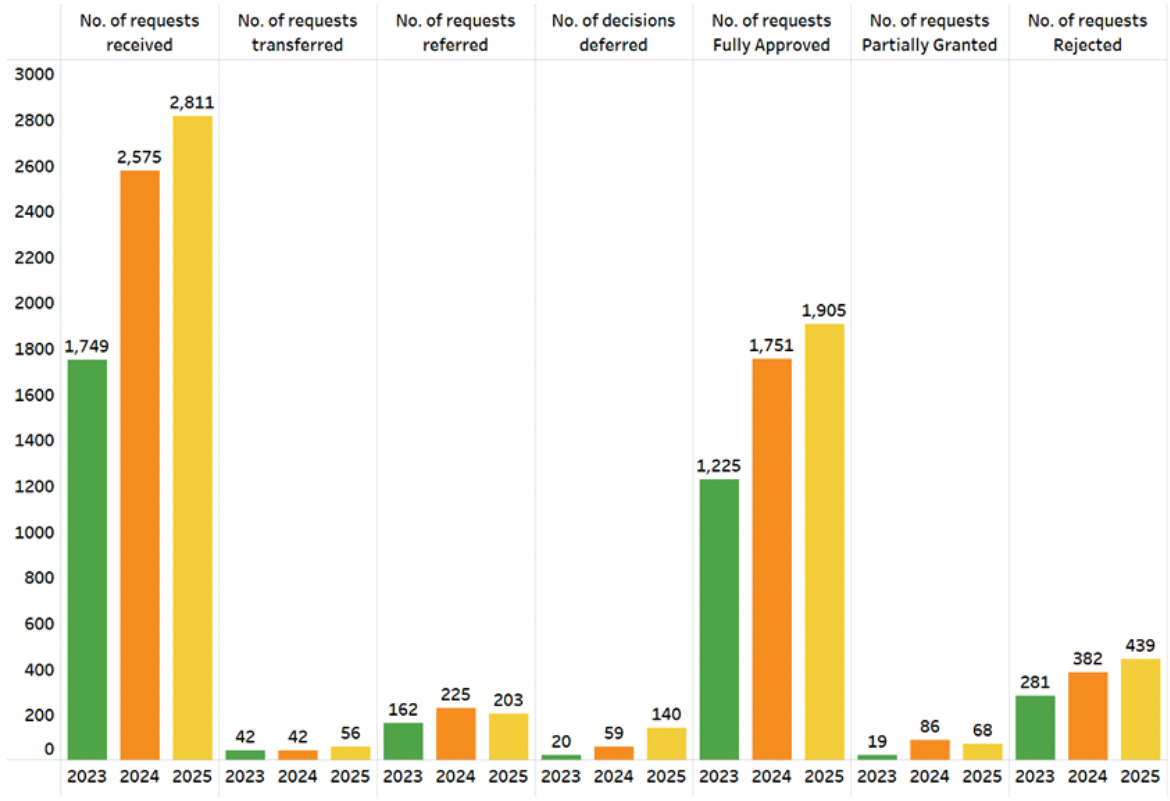
Rejected requests showed a gradual increase over the review period both in absolute and proportional terms. In 2023, two hundred and eighty-one (281) requests were rejected, representing approximately sixteen percent (16.1%) of total requests.

In 2024, rejections increased to three hundred and eighty-two (382), although the rejection rate declined slightly to approximately fifteen percent (14.8%) due to the higher request volume. In 2025, rejected requests further increased to four hundred and thirty-nine (439), representing approximately sixteen percent (15.6%) of all requests received.

A notable trend over the period is the significant increase in deferred decisions. Deferred cases rose from twenty (20) in 2023 to fifty-nine (59) in 2024 and further increased sharply to one hundred and forty (140) in 2025. This trend may indicate growing complexity in requests, institutional resource constraints, administrative delays, or the need for additional time to process sensitive or high-volume applications. Transfers and referrals remained relatively stable, with only moderate fluctuations over the period. Transfers increased from forty-two (42) in both 2023 and 2024 to fifty-six (56) in 2025, while referrals moved from one hundred and sixty-two (162) in 2023 to two hundred and twenty-five (225) in 2024 before declining slightly to two hundred and three (203) in 2025.

This suggests continued application of procedural routing mechanisms where requests fall outside the jurisdiction or mandate of receiving institutions. Overall, the data indicates that while public demand for information has grown substantially, public institutions have generally maintained a stable level of responsiveness in granting requests. However, the increasing number of rejected and deferred requests warrants attention, as it may point to emerging operational bottlenecks, resource limitations, or challenges in balancing disclosure obligations with statutory exemptions under the Act.

Figure 3.8 Graphical Representation of the RTI Requests and Outcomes (2023-2025)



Source: RTI Commission Annual Reporting Data, 2025

3.9 Internal Review Decisions (2020-2025)

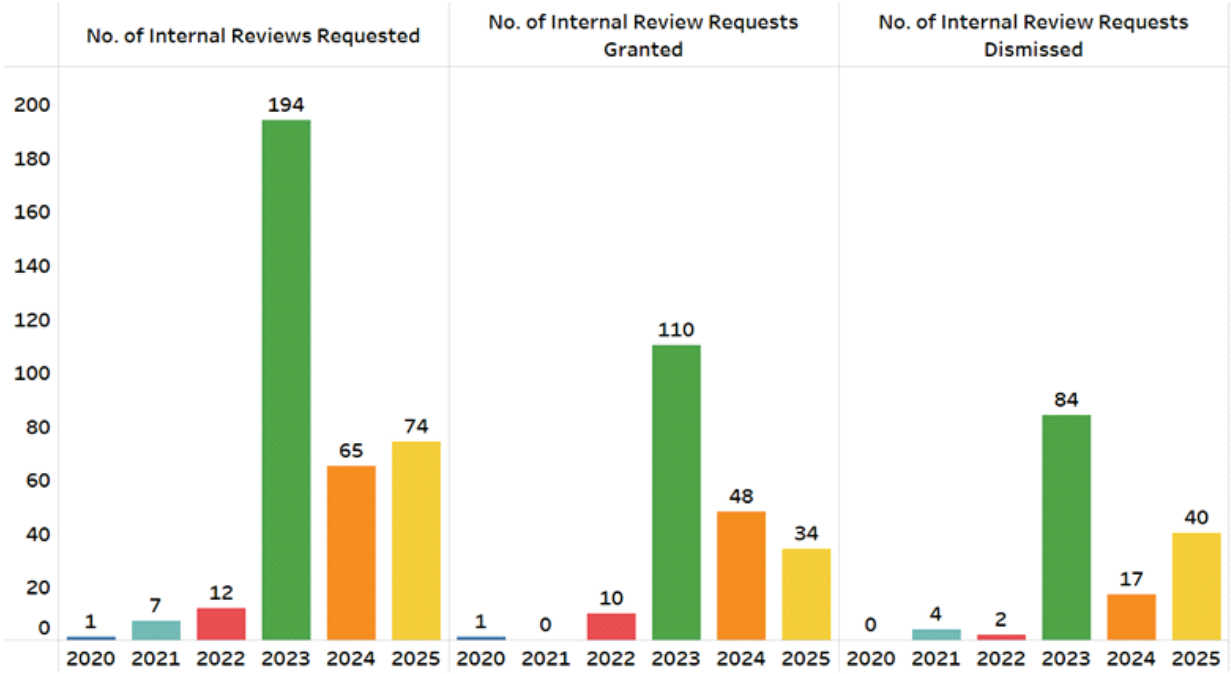
Review trends provide insight into applicant satisfaction levels, quality of institutional decision-making and effectiveness of internal accountability mechanisms. over the period under review, internal review decisions exhibited notable shifts in the proportion of requests granted and dismissed. Per Figure 3.9, in 2020, the internal review mechanism was at an early stage, with only one (1) request recorded, which was granted, resulting in a one hundred percent (100%) grant rate. However, in 2021, seven (7) internal review requests were recorded, none of which was granted, while four (4) requests were dismissed, representing approximately fifty-seven percent (57.1%) of the total requests received.

This reflected a marked shift towards dismissals and may further indicate that some requests were unresolved or disposed of through mechanisms outside the reported categories. The situation improved significantly in 2022, where twelve (12) internal review requests were received. Out of this number, ten (10), representing approximately eighty-three percent (83.3%), were granted, while only two (2), representing approximately seventeen percent (16.7%), were dismissed.

In 2023, internal review activity expanded considerably, with a substantial increase in total requests. Out of one hundred and ninety-four (194) requests, one hundred and ten (110), representing approximately fifty-seven percent (56.7%), were granted, while eighty-four (84), representing approximately forty-three percent (43.3%), were dismissed, reflecting a more balanced outcome between approvals and dismissals. In 2024, the grant rate increased further to about seventy-four percent (73.8%), with fewer dismissals of approximately twenty-six percent (26.2%), suggesting a stronger tendency to approve review requests.

However, in 2025, the trend reversed. Out of seventy-four (74) internal review requests received, only thirty-four (34), representing approximately forty-six percent (45.9%), were granted, while forty (40), representing approximately fifty-four percent (54.1%), were dismissed. This suggests a reversal of the previous trend, with dismissals exceeding approvals in 2025. The trend further shows fluctuations over the review period, with a general improvement in grant rates between 2022 and 2024, followed by a decline in 2025 when dismissals exceeded approvals. A declining rate of successful internal reviews may indicate improvements in initial decision-making quality, while increasing rates may reveal institutional weaknesses requiring corrective action.

Figure 3.9 Graphical Representation of the Internal Review Decisions (2020-2025)



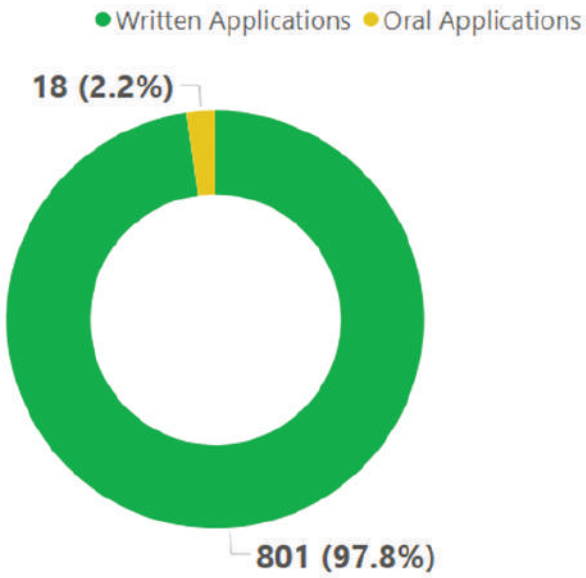
Source: RTI Commission Annual Reporting Data, 2025

3.10 Mode of Application

3.10.1 Procedure of Accessing Information

As seen in Figure 3.10.1, public institutions recorded a total of eight hundred and nineteen (819) RTI applications, comprising both written and oral modes of submission. Out of this number, eight hundred and one (801), representing approximately ninety-eight percent (97.8%), were submitted in written form, while only eighteen (18), representing approximately two percent (2.2%), were made orally. This distribution demonstrates an overwhelming preference for written applications as the dominant mode of accessing information under the RTI framework. The high reliance on written submissions indicates that the majority of applicants preferred submitting formal written requests, with relatively few applicants utilising the oral application mechanism, as provided for under the RTI framework.

Figure 3.10.1 Graphical Representation of the Procedure of Accessing Information



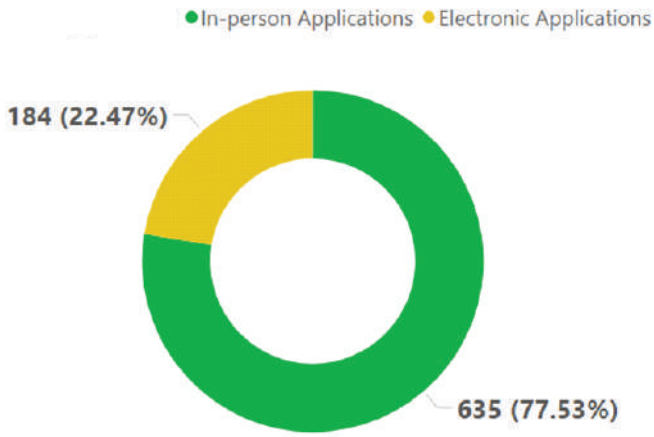
Source: RTI Commission Annual Reporting Data, 2025

3.10.2 Channel of Application

Analysis of application channels provides valuable information regarding accessibility of RTI services and digital readiness of public institutions. RTI applications submitted to public institutions were received through both in-person and electronic channels, reflecting the availability of multiple channels for accessing information under the RTI framework. Out of the total eight hundred and nineteen (819) applications, six hundred and thirty-five (635), representing approximately seventy-eight percent (77.5%), were submitted in person, while one hundred and eighty-four (184), representing approximately twenty-two percent (22.5%), were submitted electronically as indicated in Figure 3.10.2. The distribution indicates that in-person submission remained the predominant mode of application,

suggesting that the majority of applicants continue to rely on direct physical engagement with public institutions when seeking information. This trend may reflect factors such as accessibility preferences, familiarity with traditional administrative processes, or varying levels of digital literacy and internet access. The Commission intend to continue promoting electronic application mechanisms to improve accessibility, efficiency and nationwide reach.

Figure 3.10.2 Graphical Representation of the Channel of Application



Source: RTI Commission Annual Reporting Data, 2025

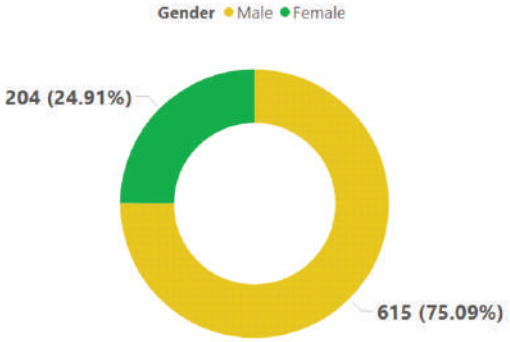
3.11 Demographics of Applicants

Demographic analysis assists in understanding utilisation patterns and identifying population groups that may require targeted awareness interventions.

3.11.1 Gender

Gender-disaggregated data enables assessment of inclusiveness within the RTI regime and helps identify potential disparities in utilisation. In Figure 3.11.1, out of the total eight hundred and nineteen (819) applications received during the year, six hundred and fifteen (615), representing approximately seventy-five percent (75.1%), were submitted by male applicants, while two hundred and four (204), representing approximately twenty-five percent (24.9%), were submitted by female applicants. The distribution indicates that male applicants constituted the majority of RTI users during the reporting period, with application levels that were approximately three times higher than those of female applicants. This disparity may reflect broader differences in awareness levels, access opportunities, or socio-economic and structural factors that influence participation in governance and information access mechanisms.

Figure 3.11.1 Gender Distribution of Applicants

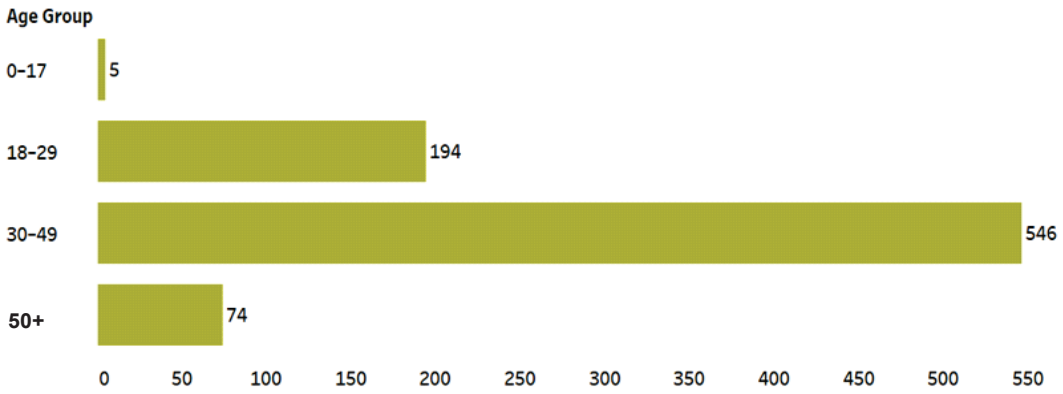


Source: RTI Commission Annual Reporting Data, 2025

3.11.2 Age Group

Age-disaggregated data provides insight into generational engagement with transparency and accountability mechanisms. Analysis of applicant demographics in 2025 indicates that utilisation of the Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989) was predominantly concentrated among adults, particularly those within the economically active and working-age population. Per Figure 3.11.2, the largest proportion of applicants fell within the 30-49 age group, which recorded five hundred and forty-six (546) respondents, representing approximately sixty-seven percent (66.7%) of total applicants. This was followed by applicants within the 18-29 age group, who accounted for one hundred and ninety-four (194) respondents, representing approximately twenty-four percent (23.7%) of the total. Applicants aged 50 and above recorded seventy-four (74) respondents, representing approximately nine percent (9.0%) of the total. At the lower end of the distribution, applicants below 18 years recorded only five (5) respondents, representing approximately one percent (0.6%) of total applications. The distribution suggests that awareness and utilisation of the RTI framework remain highest among economically active adults, while participation among minors and older populations remains comparatively limited. Where younger demographics dominate utilisation, targeted interventions may be necessary to improve engagement among older population groups, and vice versa.

Figure 3.11.2 Graphical Representation of the Age Distribution of Applicants



Source: RTI Commission Annual Reporting Data, 2025

3.12 Conclusion

The analysis presented in this chapter demonstrates the continued growth in the utilisation of the Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989), across public institutions in Ghana. The increase in applications and requests for information reflects growing public awareness and confidence in the RTI framework as a mechanism for promoting transparency, accountability, and citizen participation in governance.

The findings indicate generally strong levels of institutional responsiveness and compliance with statutory timelines, notwithstanding variations in regional performance and fluctuations in internal review outcomes. While approval rates remained high throughout the reporting period, the increasing incidence of deferred and rejected requests highlights the need for continued capacity building, public education, and institutional support to ensure consistent application of the Act.

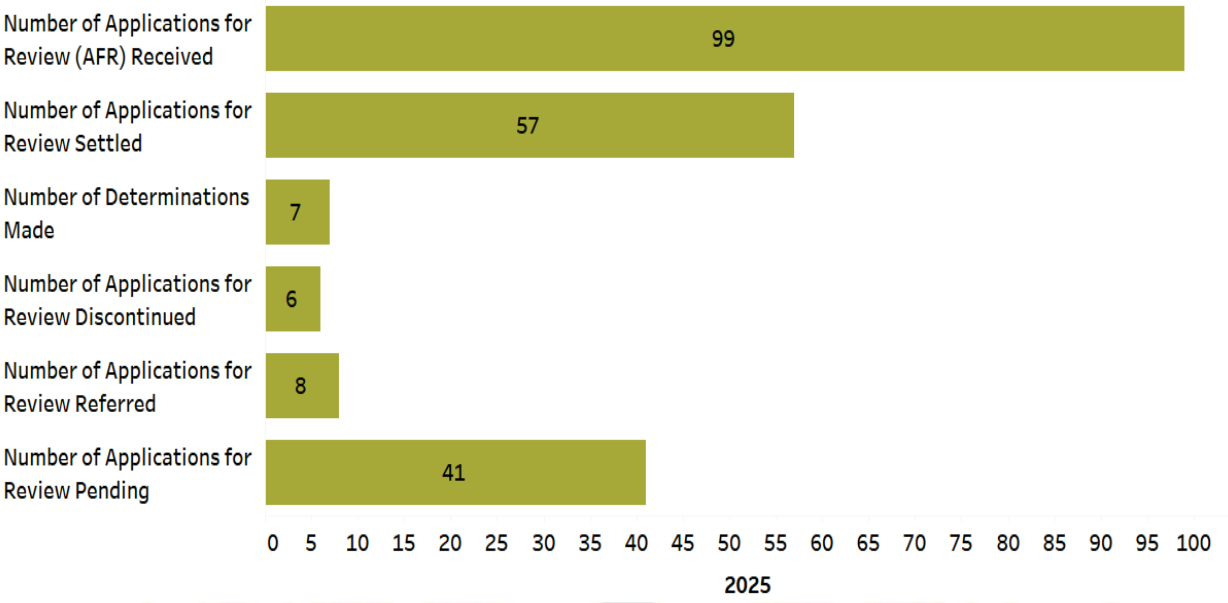
The demographic and application trends observed during the year under review provided valuable insights into the profile of RTI users and the methods through which information is sought. These findings will inform future policy interventions, public awareness initiatives, and compliance monitoring efforts as the Commission continues to strengthen access to information and deepen the culture of openness and accountability in Ghana. Failure by institutions to submit annual reports undermines national monitoring efforts and weakens the Commission's ability to accurately assess implementation of Act 989.

The Commission will consider introducing enhanced compliance monitoring mechanisms and administrative sanctions where reporting obligations are persistently ignored. The Commission intend to undertake targeted studies to determine whether low application levels arise from lack of awareness, institutional barriers, records management deficiencies or other structural factors.

REVIEWS BY THE COMMISSION AND JUDICIAL REVIEWS

4.1 Summary of Applications for Review Received

Figure 4.1 Graphical Representation of the Applications for Review Received.



Source: RTI Commission Annual Reporting Data, 2025

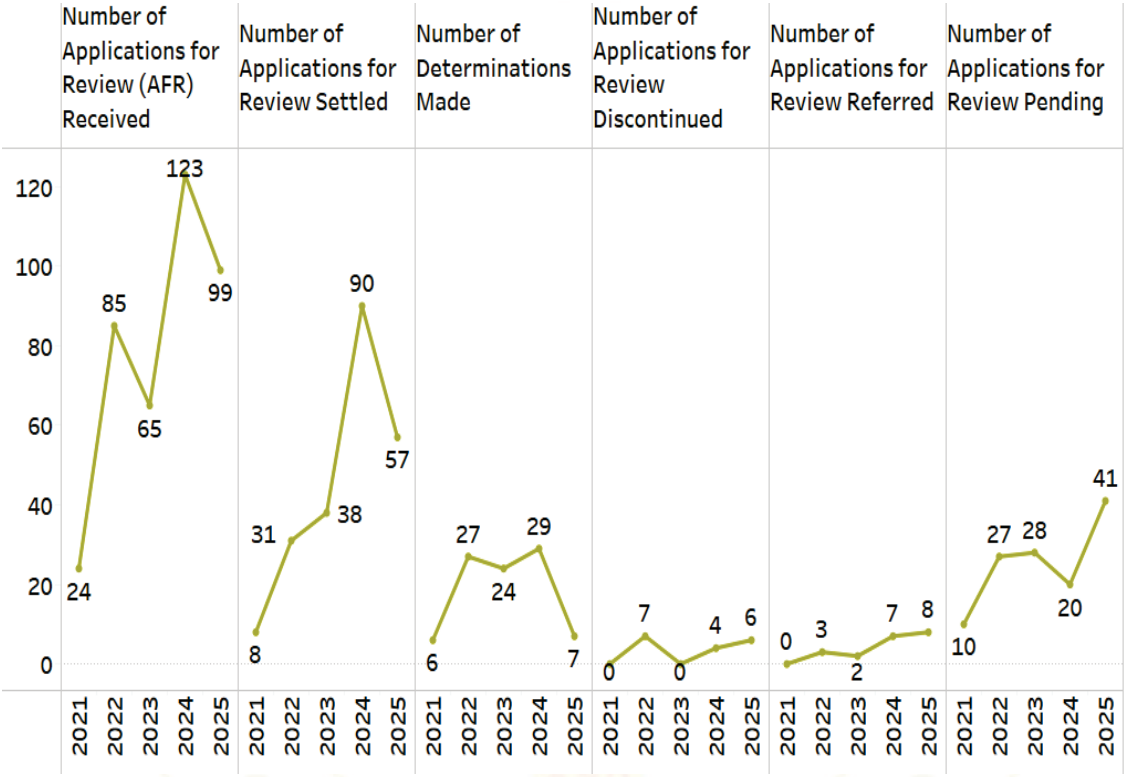
Applications for Review constitute an important indicator of public confidence in the Commission's dispute resolution and oversight functions. The number and nature of review applications provide insight into institutional compliance levels, recurring legal issues and operational challenges affecting implementation of the Act. Each review application received by the Commission was processed in accordance with the principles of fairness, impartiality, due process and administrative justice. The Commission ensured that parties were afforded adequate opportunity to present evidence, make representations and respond to issues arising during the review process.

The Commission received a total of Ninety-Nine (99) applications for review. Twenty (20) applications for review were brought forward from the previous year, cumulating to one hundred and nineteen (119) applications under consideration in the reporting year. As seen in Figure 4.1, fifty-seven (57) of these applications, representing approximately forty-eight percent (47.9%), were successfully resolved through the Commission's review processes. Seven (7) applications, constituting approximately six percent (5.9%), proceeded to formal determination by the Commission. In addition, six (6) applications, representing five percent (5.0%), were discontinued during the review process, while eight (8) applications, representing approximately seven percent (6.7%), were referred to the appropriate public institutions for the pieces of information requested based on correspondence with those institutions.

The reporting period ended with forty-one (41) applications, representing approximately thirty-five percent (34.5%) of the total applications received, remained pending at various stages of the review process. These pending applications remained under active consideration and will be addressed through the Commission's ongoing adjudicative processes.

4.1.1 Review Applications (2021 - 2025)

Figure 4.1.1 Graphical Representation of the Review Applications (2021 - 2025)



Source: RTI Commission Annual Reporting Data, 2025

As seen in Figure 4.1.1, between 2021 and 2025, the Commission recorded a steady increase in review applications, although minor fluctuations were observed across certain operational indicators during the period. Over the five-year period, a total of three hundred and ninety-six (396) applications for review were received, with ninety-nine (99) applications recorded in 2025. This represents approximately twenty-five percent (25%) of the total applications received within the period. Applications increased significantly from twenty-four (24) in 2021 to ninety-nine (99) in 2025, representing a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of approximately forty-three percent (42.5%). This upward trend reflects growing public awareness of the Commission's review mechanism, improved access to it's processes, and sustained public confidence in it's mandate.

Despite the increase in applications, case resolution performance remained relatively strong. In 2025, the Commission successfully settled fifty-seven (57) applications, accounting for approximately twenty-five percent (25.4%) of the total two hundred and twenty-four (224) settlements recorded between 2021 and 2025. Over the five-year period, settlements increased from eight (8) cases in 2021 to fifty-seven (57) in 2025, representing a CAGR of approximately sixty-four percent (63.6%). This sustained improvement suggests a strengthening of the Commission's capacity to resolve disputes through administrative and mediated processes, although performance decreased when compared with the outstandingly high output recorded in 2024.

Determinations issued by the Commission in 2025 reflect a strategic emphasis on alternative dispute resolution (ADR) approaches. During the year, seven (7) determinations were issued, representing approximately eight percent (7.5%) of the total ninety-three (93) determinations recorded over the five-year period. While determinations peaked at twenty-nine (29) in 2024, the increase from six (6) determinations in 2021 to seven (7) in 2025 represents a CAGR of approximately four percent (3.9%). The relatively lower number of determinations in 2025 suggests that a larger proportion of cases were resolved through settlements (mostly mediation) and other administrative mechanisms rather than through formal adjudication.

Applications discontinued during the review process remained relatively low, indicating sustained applicant commitment to pursuing review procedures. Over the five-year period, discontinuations remained limited, with no cases recorded in 2021 and 2023, seven (7) cases recorded in 2022, and four (4) cases recorded in 2024. These modest variations suggest improved procedural clarity and more effective case management processes that help reduce withdrawals. It is important to note that, withdrawals can also mean public institutions eventually giving out information to applicants after complaints have been lodged with the Commission. Referred applications increased gradually during the period under review, reflecting the emergence of more complex cases requiring additional administrative or legal attention.

No referrals were recorded in 2021. However, three (3) cases were referred in 2022 and two (2) in 2023. Referrals increased to seven (7) in 2024 and eight (8) in 2025. In total, twenty (20) review applications were referred between 2021 and 2025, with 2025 accounting for forty percent (40%) of total referrals. The CAGR for referrals between 2022 and 2025 stands at approximately thirty-nine percent (38.7%), suggesting that as access to information expands, cases involving more complex legal or jurisdictional considerations are increasingly emerging.

Pending applications rose significantly in 2025, indicating increasing pressure on the Commission's case management capacity. As at the close of the reporting year, forty-one (41) applications remained pending, representing approximately forty-one percent (41.4%) of applications received during the year. Over the five-year period, pending applications increased from ten (10) in 2021 to forty-one (41) in 2025, representing a Compound Annual Growth Rate of approximately forty-two percent (42.3%). This trend reflects sustained growth in caseload volumes and highlights the operational pressures associated with managing an expanding review docket despite earlier gains in processing efficiency.

4.2 Determinations Issued by the Commission

SELASI AKLOTSOE MENSAH V. THE GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE: AFR NO: RTIC/AFR/123/2024

The Applicant, Selasi Aklotsoe Mensah on the 27th September, 2024 requested for some pieces of information from the Ghana Education Service, the Respondent.

The pieces of information included the qualification of one Mr. Edward Allan Agbeti, the headmaster of Dzodze Penyi Senior High School, whether they said headmaster attended Mount Mary College of Education and University of Cape Coast and if so, the year he completed and the programmes he offered.

The Respondent through its Information Officer refused to grant the Applicant access to the information on grounds that the information requested was exempt under section 16 of the Right Information Act, 2019 (Act 989).

The Applicant subsequently applied for an internal review. But the Respondent failed to respond to the internal review request.

The Applicant therefore applied to the Commission for review.

The Commission wrote to the Respondent requesting the Respondent to furnish it with the information requested by the Applicant to determine whether the information requested is exempt. The Respondent failed to respond to the Commission's request.

Accordingly, on 12 March 2025, the Commission determined the matter based on the information available to it.

Having come to the conclusion that the information requested is not exempt from disclosure as purported by the Respondent, the Commission imposed an administrative penalty of GH¢50,000.00 on the Respondent for failing to comply with the provisions of Act 989. The Respondent was also directed to release the information requested to the Applicant.

MICHAEL NANA AMISSAH VRS MINISTRY OF EDUCATION RTIC/AFR/95/2024

The Applicant requested certain information from the Ministry of Education relating to Expression of Interest (EOI) and Request for Proposal (RFP) process for a specific contract. The Ministry failed to respond to the Applicant's requests. Being dissatisfied with the Ministry's response, the Applicant petitioned the Commission for review. Following several correspondences between the Commission and the Ministry, it provided only partial information to the Applicant. The Ministry further contended that part of the requested information was exempt under Section 13 of Act 989 and indicated that it would communicate its decision regarding the remaining information. However, it failed to do so.

Upon determination of the matter, the Commission found that while a portion of the requested information was indeed exempt, the remaining withheld information did not fall within any exemption under the Act. Consequently, the Commission held that the Respondent had acted contrary to the Act by failing to disclose the non-exempt information. The Commission therefore imposed a penalty of GH¢50,000.00 and ordered the Respondent to release the non- exempt information to the Applicant.

EVANS AZIAMOR MENSAH VS NATIONAL SERVICE AUTHORITY: AFR NO. RTIC/AFR/01/2025

The Fourth Estate, represented by Evans Aziamor-Mensah (the Applicant), requested information from the National Service Authority (the Respondent) on 23rd October 2024. The information requested included a breakdown of the total number of personnel posted to each region 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023, the total number of personnel accepted by user agency in each region for the years 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023, and the total number of personnel accepted and approved in each region for the years 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023.

The Respondent refused the request, which prompted the Applicants to apply to the Director-General of the Respondent on 25th November 2024 for an internal review. The Director-General also refused the request, citing advice received from the Office of the Special Prosecutor. The Applicants subsequently petitioned the Commission for a review, following which the Commission wrote to the Respondent requesting it to furnish the Commission with copies of the requested information for review. The Respondent failed to respond.

The Commission determined that the Respondent was not justified in refusing to grant the requested information to the Applicants and accordingly imposed an administrative penalty of GH¢50,000.00 against the Respondent. The Commission also ordered the Respondent to release the requested information to the Applicants.

THE ROYAL AMPONG FAMILY V. CENTRAL REGIONAL HOUSE OF CHIEFS: AFR NO: RTIC/AFR/37/2025

The Royal Ampong Family (the Applicant) acting through its secretary Mr. Theophilus Ken Dorman, on 10th March, 2025 submitted a request for some information to the Central Regional House of Chiefs (the Respondent).

The Respondent, in response, provided only a portion of the requested information to the Applicant. Dissatisfied with this response, the Applicant submitted a follow-up request for the outstanding information but received no response from the Respondent.

On 8th May 2025, the Applicant further requested for the outstanding information but once again received no response. Consequently, the Applicant petitioned the Right to Information Commission (the Commission) on 16th May, 2025 for a review of the Respondent's refusal to grant full access.

Upon receiving the petition, The Commission wrote to the Respondent on 27th May, 2025 requesting reasons for the denial of access but the Respondent failed to respond to the Commission's request.

The Commission directed the Respondent to release the outstanding information to the applicant and imposed an administrative penalty of GH¢50,000 on the Respondent.

WILLIAM KOFI YIRENKYI V. NATIONAL SIGNALS BUREAU: AFR NO: RTIC/AFR/09/2025

On 6th January, 2025, William Kofi Yirenkyi (the Applicant) requested for information from the National Signal Bureau (the Respondent) through its Director General.

The applicant did not receive any response and then petitioned to the Right to Information Commission (the Commission) on 21st January, 2025 for a review of the failure of the Respondent to provide the information requested.

The Commission subsequently wrote to the Respondent on 3rd February 2025 requesting an explanation for its failure to respond to the Applicant's request with which the Respondent had failed to respond to the Commission's request.

The Commission consequently imposed an administrative penalty of GH¢100,000 on the Respondent and directed the Director-General to ensure that the Applicant is granted access to his requested information.

CENTRE FOR DEMOCRATIC EMPOWERMENT V. MINISTRY OF EDUCATION: AFR NO: RTIC/AFR/11/2024

The Centre for Democratic Empowerment, through Mr. Ernest Dannsah Appiah, requested from the Ministry of Education the Public Procurement Authority approval letters for the use of the Single Source Procurement method in respect of specified contracts, as well as statutory mandatory documents such as SSNIT Clearance Certificates and PPA licenses submitted by contractors.

The Ministry, by a letter dated 21st October 2024, relied on section 20(1)(b) and (c) of the Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989) and referred the Applicant to the Public Procurement Authority and SSNIT for the requested information.

The Commission held that SSNIT clearance certificates and PPA licenses are mandatory prerequisites for public contracts and are submitted when contracts are awarded. It found the Ministry's claim that it did not possess the documents untenable, since it was the contract-awarding institution and required bidders to submit such documents. The Commission therefore imposed an administrative penalty of GH¢80,000 and ordered the Ministry to release the requested information to the Applicant.

DR. VICTOR M. ATSU & ANOR. V. NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE BUREAU

Following the refusal of National Intelligence Bureau (hereinafter called "the Respondent") to respond to the request for information and subsequent petition for internal review by Dr. Victor M. Atsu and Mr. Alhassan Ibn Osmanu (hereinafter called "the Applicants"), the Applicants petitioned the Commission on 5th August 2022 for a review of the failure of the Respondent to provide the pieces of information requested by the Applicants.

The Commission on receipt of the review application, wrote to the Respondent requesting reasons for its failure to respond to the Applicants' request.

The Respondent in response, indicated to the Commission that the information requested for was under investigation and after further probe by the Commisssion, informed the Commission that the investigation will be concluded within six (6) months.

After expiration of the six (6) months, the Commission wrote to the Respondent for an update on the matter but received no response. The Respondent had also failed to release the information to the Applicants.

The Commission thus imposed an administrative penalty of One Hundred Thousand Cedis (GH¢100,000.00) on the Respondent and directed the Director-General to ensure that the Applicants are granted access to his requested information.

4.3 Update on Cases in Court

During the year under review, the Commission had a total of seventeen (17) cases in court. Out of this number, seven (7) were brought forward from the previous year and the remaining number were cases commenced in 2025. So far, the cases between the Commission and La Dade-Kotopon Municipal Assembly as well as Ga East Municipal Assembly ended in favour of the Commission with execution duly effected. In relation to Greater Accra Regional Hospital, there was an amicable settlement. The remaining matters are pending before the Courts and are at various stages of adjudication.

4.4 Conclusion

The review and adjudication activities undertaken by the Commission during the ensuing year underscored the growing reliance on the enforcement mechanisms established under the Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989). The increase in review applications reflects heightened public awareness of the right to information and confidence in the Commission's role as an independent oversight body. Through mediation, determinations, referrals, and enforcement actions, the Commission continued to provide effective redress to applicants while promoting compliance among public institutions. Although the volume of pending applications increased during the reporting period, the Commission remained committed to ensuring the timely and fair resolution of disputes. The outcomes achieved during the year demonstrate the Commission's continued contribution to strengthening transparency, accountability, and access to information in Ghana, while reinforcing the importance of compliance with the provisions of Act 989.

PROMOTION OF THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION

5.1 Strengthening Citizen Empowerment Through Media Engagement

Media engagement serves as a critical mechanism for expanding public awareness of the right to information and strengthening citizens' ability to participate meaningfully in governance processes. The Commission recognises the critical role of the media in promoting transparency, accountability, and an informed citizenry. In promoting the implementation of Act 989, the Commission maintained an active presence on various media platforms to sensitise both public institutions and the general populace regarding their statutory rights and duties. These interactions served as essential channels for raising awareness, addressing common misconceptions, and motivating citizens to utilise their right of access to information.

During the year under review, the Commission carried out five hundred and seven (507) public awareness campaigns through traditional and digital media outlets to improve public understanding and the practical use of the RTI Act. These public awareness initiatives were conducted through several media channels such as GTV, Class TV, No.1 FM (105.3), Channel 1 TV, Joy FM, Metro TV, Asaase Radio (100.3), and Radio Gold 90.5. These engagements primarily addressed fundamental elements of Act 989, specifically the protocols for lodging information requests, the legal obligations of public institutions, and the critical function of Information Officers in ensuring statutory compliance.

Through these collaborative efforts, the Commission underscored the necessity of transparency and civic involvement in national governance, ensuring that the public is equipped to demand accountability from those in positions of authority. By capitalising on the significant influence and reach of the media, the Commission successfully widened its educational outreach and fostered deeper connections with a more diverse audience. The strategic deployment of television, radio, and digital media enabled the Commission to connect with both rural and urban populations, ensuring that both sectors of society were adequately informed on the tenets of the Act. The Commission will continue to strengthen its engagement with the media in the coming years, recognising that sustained public awareness and access to information are essential pillars of democratic governance in Ghana.



Stephen Owusu being interviewed at GTV Breakfast show



Deborah Nkyi Perkoh & Vincent Appau Bediako being interviewed at Class Fm morning show



Stephen Owusu Esq. on Metro Tv's Good Afternoon Ghana show



Stephen Owusu Esq. discussing the Commissions 5th Anniversary on Channel One Television



Maureen Barlett- Vanderpuye & Andrew Adu Boahene being interviewed at the CTV program



Akua Afriyie and Andrew Adu Boahene representing the Commission on No.1 FM to discuss matters of the 5th Anniversary and related issues.



Amoako kofi Gyampah & Isaac Antwi being interviewed at Adehyee FM



Eric Tsisah & Sakyi Nnduro Kofi being interviewed at Storm FM Morning Show Program

5.2 Sensitisation and Capacity Building for Public Institutions

The Commission maintains, as a core priority, the necessity of ensuring that public institutions fully understand and effectively discharge their statutory obligations under Act 989. In furtherance of this objective, the Commission proactively conducted twenty-one (21) sensitisation and training programmes across all regions during the year under review. These initiatives were designed to strengthen compliance with the Act while fostering a culture of openness, transparency, and accountability within the public sector. The programmes also sought to strengthen internal RTI compliance framework within public institutions and improve the quality of service delivery in response to information requests. Among the key organisations sensitised were Parliament of Ghana (Parliamentary Affairs), Ghana AIDS Commission, Ghana Health Service, Medical and Dental Council, the Bank of Ghana (BoG), the Ghana Audit Service, the National Lottery Authority, and the Municipal Assemblies of Ablekuma West and Adenta. Participating institutions gained a deeper appreciation of the provisions of Act 989 and its significance in promoting transparency, accountability, and good governance through these engagements.

During the period under review, the Commission utilised a blend of in-person workshops and digital training modules to ensure maximum participation and reach in promoting the right of access to information. These programmes primarily targeted information officers and other key administrative personnel responsible for handling information requests within public institutions. Institutions engaged during these sessions included the National Identification Authority, the Office of the Head of Civil Service, and the Ghana Integrated Iron and Steel Development Corporation. The dialogues focused on ensuring that these entities establish functional RTI units, appoint and train Information Officers, and advocate the open disclosure of public records. These sessions empowered attendees to practice proactive disclosure, improve their record-keeping standards, and respond promptly and professionally to information requests as mandated by the Act. Furthermore, the Commission extended its sensitisation efforts to educational institutions and community groups in order to cultivate awareness among the youth. Institutions engaged included the Akenten Appiah-Menka University of Skills Training and Entrepreneurial Development, Cambridge International School, Peace Educational Complex, Juaben Anglican Junior High School, Juaben Roman Catholic School, and the Centre for National Culture.

In addition to fostering awareness and understanding of the law, the Commission undertook three hundred and nineteen (319) stakeholder engagements during the reporting period to strengthen collaboration through both domestic and international dialogue on transparency, accountability, and the promotion of the right to information. Key partners involved in these engagements included the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), UNESCO, Ghana Developing Communities Association (GDCA), and the Centre for Law and Democracy (CLD). These engagements provided valuable opportunities for the Commission to collaborate with relevant stakeholders and strengthen partnerships within the access-to-information space.

Furthermore, as part of efforts to assess and strengthen the practical implementation of the RTI framework in Ghana, the Commission initiated a comprehensive study on RTI implementation. Staff of the Commission received specialised training on the RTI Implementation Assessment Comprehensive Methodology. This analytical tool developed by the CLD was employed to evaluate the extent to which public institutions comply with RTI legislation in practice. A central coordination team was subsequently appointed to oversee field activities associated with the study. The assessment aims to identify existing strengths, highlight implementation gaps, and offer practical recommendations to enhance transparency, accountability, and institutional compliance with the RTI regime across public institutions in Ghana.



RTI Commission engages delegates of GIZ



RTI Commission meets delegates from UNESCO



Sensitisation at Bank of Ghana



Sensitisation at Ghana AIDS Commission

5.3 RTI Month 2025 and 5th Anniversary Celebration

The month of October marked a significant milestone for the Right to Information Commission as it commemorated the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Commission, following the swearing-in of the first Board of the Commission on 19th October, 2020. The Commission's 5th Anniversary was commemorated as part of the annual RTI Month celebration, which is usually in September; a period dedicated to intensify public awareness and engagement on the right of access to information and on Act 989. The RTI Month activities commenced with a press launch, during which the Commission invited journalists from leading media houses to formally announce the RTI Month and 5th Anniversary celebrations and the planned activities for the month. Following the launch, the Commission deepened its public outreach through a series of media engagements across major television and radio platforms, using these channels to highlight the progress made in implementing the RTI Act and to further educate citizens on how to exercise their right to access public information.

As part of the commemorative activities, the Commission organised a Stakeholders' Engagement Forum, bringing together key partners from public institutions, civil society organisations (CSOs), development partners, and the media. The forum provided an opportunity for participants to reflect on the progress achieved since the Commission's establishment, exchange insights on emerging challenges, and reaffirm their collective commitment to strengthening the culture of transparency and access to information in Ghana.

A major highlight of the month's celebration was the observance of the International Day for Universal Access to Information (IDUAI). The commemorative event, which also climaxed the 5th Anniversary celebration, was organised by the Commission at the Mövenpick Ambassador Hotel, Accra under the theme: *"RTI @ 5: Championing Transparency and Accountability through Access to Environmental Information in a Digital Era."* The conference convened distinguished participants from public and private institutions, the media, civil society organisations, and international development partners. It served as a platform to review the Commission's achievements, deliberate on policy directions, examine implementation challenges, and explore opportunities for collaboration in advancing access to information.

The conference attracted several distinguished dignitaries, including King Tackie Teiko Tsuru II, Ga Mantse, Dr. Dominic Akuritinga Ayine, Attorney-General and Minister for Justice , representing the President of Ghana, and Hon. Felix Kwakye Ofosu, Minister of State for Government Communications.

The event was also attended by members of the Commission's Governing Board, management and staff of the Commission, civil society organisations, and other key stakeholders within the access-to-information ecosystem as well as several heads of public institutions. The 2025 RTI Month and 5th Anniversary celebrations ended with a Thanksgiving Service at the University of Ghana Anglican Church. The service brought together staff of the Commission, partners, and stakeholders to express gratitude for five years of progress in promoting and protecting citizens' right to access public information, while reaffirming the Commission's commitment to deepening transparency, accountability, and democratic governance in Ghana.



RTI Commission's Press Launch-engagement with the Media



Genevieve Shirley Lartey Esq., Executive Secretary, RTI Commission addressing Members of the Board, Staff and the Media at the Press Launch





Delegates present at the RTI Commission's 5th Anniversary Stakeholders Conference



Unveiling the RTI Commission's 5th Anniversary cloth at the Stakeholders Conference



Panelist discussing key issues during the RTI Commission's 5th Anniversary Stakeholders Conference

5.4 Advancing Global Collaboration

As part of its mandate to promote transparency and strengthen the implementation of Act 989, the Commission continued to engage the international access-to-information community during the year under review. Participation in global and regional conferences provided a platform for the exchange of technical knowledge, capacity building, and the cultivation of strategic partnerships with other information commissions and RTI advocates worldwide.

In pursuit of this objective, the Commission participated in the International Conference of Information Commissioners (ICIC) held in Berlin, Germany. The conference focused on improving low-threshold access to environmental information, particularly through the use of digital technologies and innovative information systems. Discussions at the conference also emphasised the critical role of civil society organisations and the media in expanding public access to environmental data and raising awareness about environmental governance.

The Commission participated in the Regional Conference on Information Integrity in West Africa and the Sahel, held in Cape Verde. The conference examined the growing challenges associated with disinformation, hate speech, and the proliferation of artificial intelligence-generated content within the digital information space. The forum provided an important platform for stakeholders to deliberate on coordinated strategies for promoting information integrity and strengthening democratic governance across the region.

The Commission took part in the global commemoration of the International Day for Universal Access to Information (IDUAI) hosted in the Philippines and organised by UNESCO. The event highlighted how digital technologies and open data platforms can improve public access to information, enhancing transparency, and enabling citizens and stakeholders to participate meaningfully in governance.

The Commission attended the Open Government Partnership (OGP) Summit in Spain in October 2025. This global summit brought together over 2,000 high-level government representatives and civil society leaders to share progress and best practices regarding open government initiatives.



The Executive Secretary of the RTI Commission, Ms Genevieve Shirley Lartey Esq. handing over the baton to the Philippines at IDUAI 2025 in the Philippines



Open Government Partnership (OGP) Summit in Spain

Through participation in these international forums, the Commission acquired valuable insights into innovative approaches to the implementation of Act 989. These interactions also strengthened the Commission's collaboration with global partners and reinforced its role within the international RTI community. Going forward, the Commission will continue to leverage international partnerships and global expertise to enhance the implementation of Act 989 and further improve public access to information in Ghana.

5.5 Conclusion

The activities undertaken during the year under review demonstrate the Commission's continued commitment to promoting awareness, understanding, and effective implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989). Through sustained media engagement, institutional sensitisation, stakeholder collaboration, commemorative events, and participation in international forums, the Commission expanded public knowledge of the right to information and strengthened compliance among public institutions.

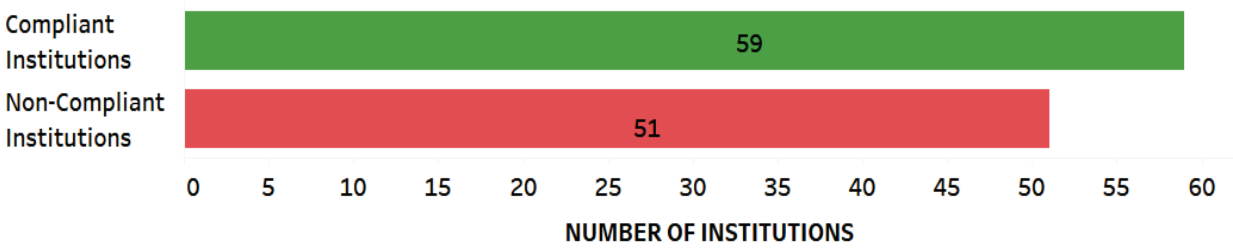
These efforts have contributed significantly to advancing transparency, accountability, citizen participation, and good governance in Ghana. Going forward, the Commission will continue to deepen strategic partnerships, enhance public education initiatives, and support institutions in fulfilling their obligations under Act 989 to ensure that access to information remains a practical and accessible right for all persons.

MONITORING, ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE

6.1 Compliance and Monitoring Exercise

In the discharge of the Commission's oversight mandate under Act 989, targeted monitoring exercises were conducted across selected public institutions to assess their level of compliance with the statutory provisions of the Act, with particular emphasis on the establishment and functionality of access to information systems and procedures.

Figure 6.1 Graphical Representation of the Compliance and Monitoring Exercise



Source: RTI Commission Annual Reporting Data, 2025

A total of one hundred and ten (110) institutions were assessed during the reporting period. Of these, fifty-nine (59) institutions, representing approximately fifty-four percent (53.6%), met the compliance criteria, while fifty-one (51) institutions, representing forty-six percent (46.4%), were assessed as non-compliant as shown in Figure 6.1 above. Although the results reflect a slight majority of institutions adhering to statutory requirements, the proportion of non-compliant institutions remains substantial, indicating the persistence of systemic implementation gaps.

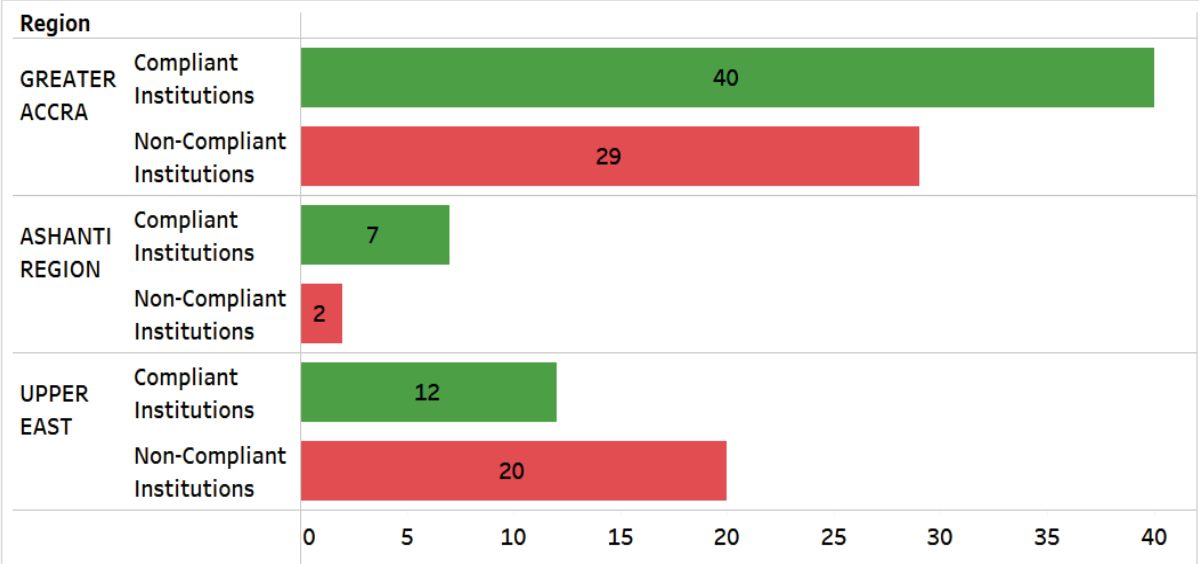
The distribution of compliance outcomes suggests that progress in implementing the Act is uneven across institutions. While some institutions have effectively institutionalised access to information processes, others continue to face constraints related to technical capacity, administrative readiness and procedural clarity. These disparities point to underlying structural and operational challenges that continue to affect full compliance.

The findings therefore highlight the need for sustained monitoring, complemented by targeted sensitisations. The Commission will intensify post-assessment measures through structured follow-up monitoring, focused sensitisation programmes and advisory support to underperforming institutions. These interventions are expected to strengthen the performance of public institutions, close compliance gaps and enhance overall adherence to the provisions of the Act.

6.1.1 Regional Breakdown of Compliance and Monitoring Exercise

The regional analysis of compliance outcomes is based on institutions monitored in regions where the Commission maintains an operational presence, namely Accra (Greater Accra Region), Kumasi (Ashanti Region) and Bolgatanga (Upper East Region), which facilitated closer supervision and follow-up monitoring. Although the Commission also has an office in Sunyani (Bono Region), no monitoring activities were undertaken in that region during the reporting period. Regional analysis enables the Commission to identify geographical variations in compliance levels and allocate resources more effectively to areas requiring additional support or intervention.

Figure 6.1.1 Graphical Representation of the Regional Breakdown of Compliance and Monitoring Exercise



Source: RTI Commission Annual Reporting Data, 2025

As indicated in Figure 6.1.1, in the Greater Accra Region, a total of sixty-nine (69) public institutions were assessed, accounting for the largest proportion of institutions monitored. Of these, forty (40) institutions, equivalent to fifty-eight percent (58.0%), were compliant, while twenty-nine (29), representing forty-two percent (42.0%), were non-compliant. Although the region recorded a moderate level of compliance, the relatively high number of non-compliant institutions suggests that implementation gaps persist despite the advantages of proximity to central administrative structures.

In the Ashanti Region, a total of nine (9) public institutions were monitored. Of these, seven (7), representing approximately seventy-eight percent (77.8%), were compliant, while two (2), representing approximately twenty-two percent (22.2%), were non-compliant. This performance indicates a comparatively high level of compliance among the institutions assessed in the region.

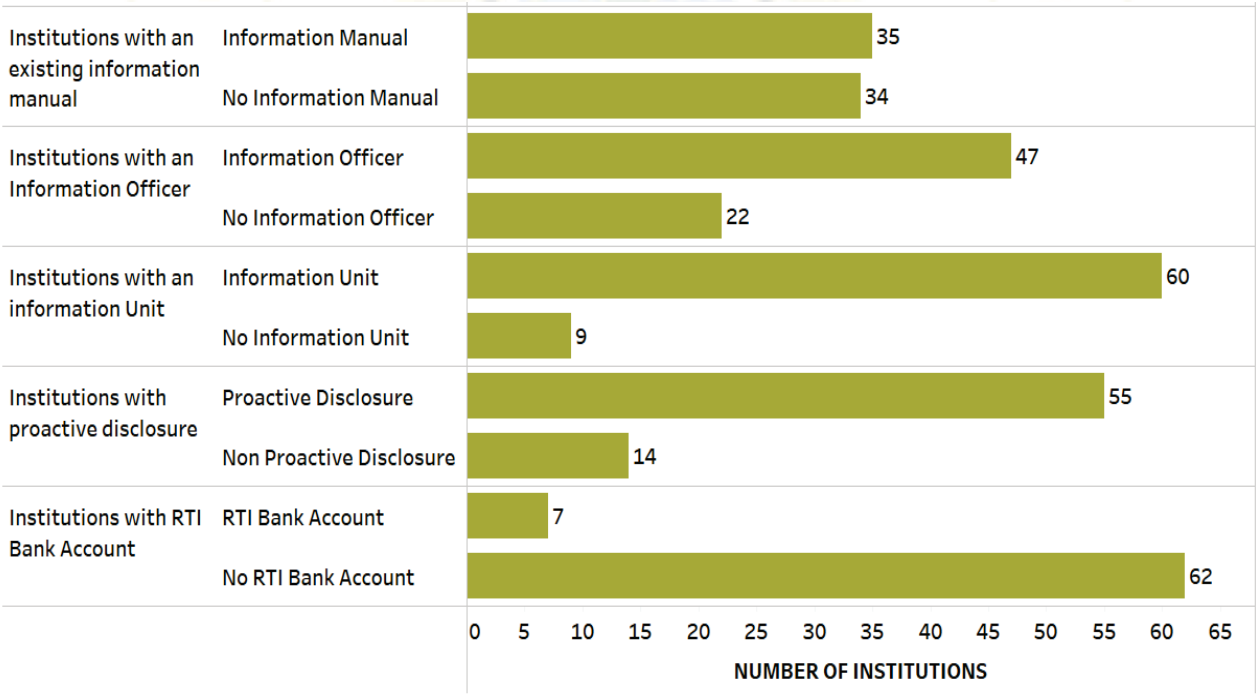
In the Upper East Region, a total of thirty-two (32) public institutions were assessed of which twelve (12) institutions, representing approximately thirty-eight percent (37.5%), were compliant, while twenty (20), representing approximately sixty-three percent (62.5%), were non-compliant. This indicates that non-compliance significantly outweighs compliance in the region, pointing to deeper structural and capacity-related challenges affecting implementation.

The regional distribution highlights uneven compliance levels across operational areas, suggesting that geographical location, institutional capacity and access to regulatory support may influence performance. The findings underscore the need for region-specific interventions, particularly in low-performing regions, through intensified sensitisation exercises, targeted capacity-building programmes and strengthened follow-up monitoring to improve compliance outcomes nationwide.

6.2 Analysing the Progress of Compliance and Monitoring Exercise

The monitoring exercise extended beyond general compliance to assess key institutional indicators critical to the effective implementation of Act 989. The results revealed varying levels of institutional readiness across core operational indicators, highlighting both areas of progress and persistent gaps.

Figure 6.2 Graphical Representation of the Progress of Compliance and Monitoring Exercise.



Source: RTI Commission Annual Reporting Data, 2025

Per Figure 6.2, in terms of organisational structures, sixty (60) out of the sixty-nine (69) institutions assessed, representing eighty-seven percent (87.0%), had established Information Units. However, nine (9) institutions representing thirteen percent (13.0%) had not established such units, indicating that a segment of institutions still lacks the basic organisational framework required to manage access to information requests efficiently.

In relation to human resource capacity, forty-seven (47) institutions representing approximately sixty-eight percent (68.1%) had appointed Information Officers, while twenty-two (22) institutions representing approximately thirty-two percent (31.9%) had not made such appointments. The absence of Information Officers in nearly one-third of the institutions suggests potential inefficiencies in the processing and management of information requests, thereby affecting overall responsiveness.

The availability of Information Manuals, which serve as a critical transparency tool guiding public access to institutional information, remains uneven. Thirty-five (35) institutions representing approximately fifty-one percent (50.7%) had developed Information Manuals, while thirty-four (34) institutions representing approximately forty-nine percent (49.3%) had not. This near parity indicates that a significant proportion of institutions have yet to fully meet this statutory requirement, limiting public awareness to access available information.

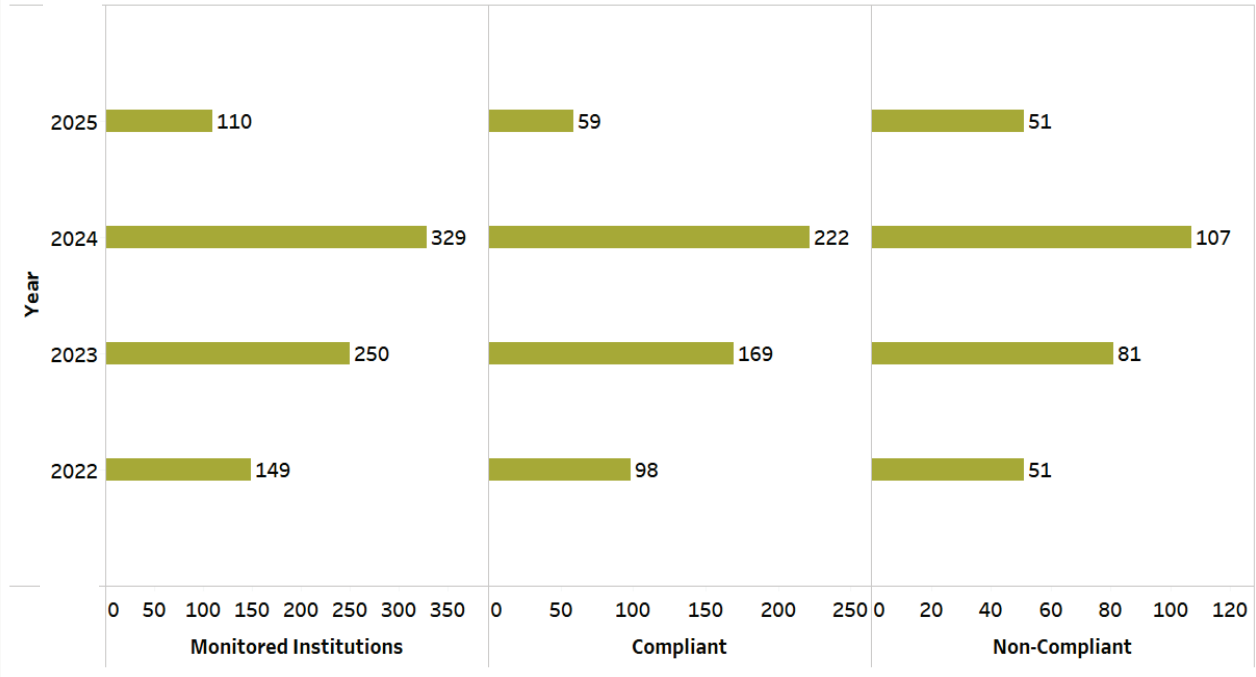
Financial preparedness for implementing the Act appears to be particularly weak. Only seven (7) institutions representing approximately ten percent (10.1%) had established RTI Bank Accounts to manage fees associated with information requests, while sixty-two (62) institutions representing approximately ninety percent (89.9%) had not. This suggests limited institutional capacity to operationalise the financial provisions of the Act, which may affect sustainability and efficiency in service delivery.

In contrast, performance in proactive disclosure was relatively strong. Fifty-five (55) institutions representing approximately eighty percent (79.7%) were found to be engaging in proactive disclosure practices, while fourteen (14) institutions representing approximately twenty percent (20.3%) were not. This indicates that most institutions are increasingly adopting transparency practices by routinely publishing information without requiring formal requests, although gaps remain in ensuring universal adoption across all public institutions.

6.3 Analysis of Institutional Compliance (2022-2025)

An assessment of the Commission's monitoring activities over the four-year period reveals evolving trends in both the scale of monitoring coverage and institutional compliance with Act 989. The data highlights patterns in compliance performance relative to the number of institutions assessed each year.

Figure 6.3 Graphical Representation of the Analysis of Institutional Compliance (2022-2025)



Source: RTI Commission Annual Reporting Data, 2025

From Figure 6.3 above, in 2022, the Commission monitored one hundred and forty-nine (149) institutions, of which ninety-eight (98), representing approximately sixty-six percent (65.8%), were compliant, while fifty-one (51), representing approximately thirty-four percent (34.2%), were non-compliant. This period reflects the early phase of structured monitoring, with a moderate level of institutional adherence recorded.

In 2023, monitoring coverage expanded significantly to two hundred and fifty (250) institutions. Of these, one hundred and sixty-nine (169) institutions representing approximately sixty-eight percent (67.6%) were compliant, while eighty-one (81) representing approximately thirty-two percent (32.4%) were non-compliant. The marginal increase in compliance suggests incremental improvement in institutional responsiveness despite the broader assessment scope.

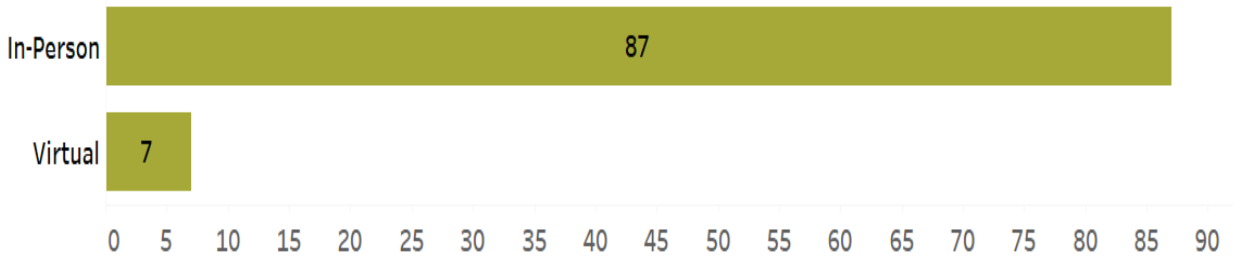
The upward trend in monitoring intensity continued in 2024, with three hundred and twenty-nine (329) institutions assessed, being the highest within the review period. Out of this number, two hundred and twenty-two (222) institutions representing approximately sixty-eight percent (67.5%) were compliant, while one hundred and seven (107) representing approximately thirty-three percent (32.5%) were non-compliant. Notably, the compliance rate remained relatively stable compared to 2023, indicating that increased monitoring coverage did not significantly alter overall compliance outcomes.

In contrast, 2025 recorded a reduction in monitoring coverage to one hundred and ten (110) institutions due to logistical constraints. Of these, fifty-nine (59), representing approximately fifty-four percent (53.6%), were compliant, while fifty-one (51), representing approximately forty-six percent (46.4%), were non-compliant. This represents a marked decline in compliance levels relative to previous years, suggesting that a higher proportion of institutions assessed during the year did not meet statutory requirements.

6.4 Institutional Sensitisation

The Commission sustained its public education and capacity-building efforts through targeted sensitisation programmes aimed at strengthening institutional understanding and implementation of Act 989. These engagements were delivered through a combination of in-person and virtual modalities to maximise outreach and participation.

Figure 6.4 Graphical Representation of the Institutional Sensitisation



Source: RTI Commission Annual Reporting Data, 2025

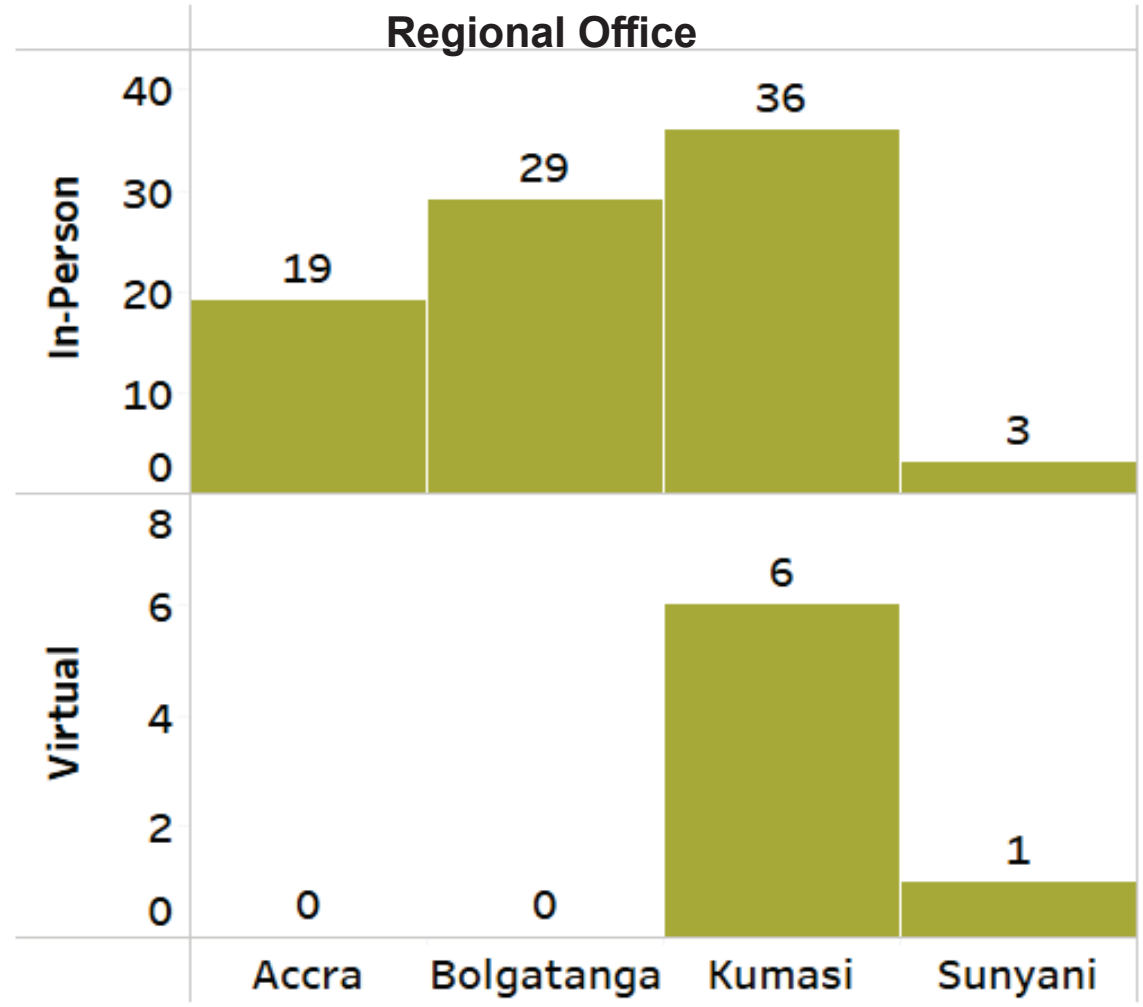
A total of ninety-four (94) institutions were sensitised during the reporting period. Of these, eighty-seven (87) institutions, representing approximately ninety-three percent (92.6%), participated in in-person sessions, while seven (7) institutions, representing approximately seven percent (7.4%), were engaged through virtual platforms as represented in Figure 6.4.

The distribution of sensitisation modes indicates a strong preference for in-person engagements, reflecting the Commission's strategic emphasis on direct institutional interaction. This approach facilitates deeper engagement, allows for practical demonstrations and enhances real-time clarification of implementation challenges. At the same time, the use of virtual platforms provided complementary coverage, enabling the Commission to engage institutions where physical access was constrained.

6.4.1 Regional Breakdown of Sensitised Institutions

The Commission's sensitisation programmes targeted regions where it maintains an operational presence using a combination of in-person and virtual sessions to enhance institutional awareness and understanding of the provisions of Act 989.

Figure 6.4.1 Graphical Representation of the Regional Breakdown of Sensitised Institutions



Source: RTI Commission Annual Reporting Data, 2025

A total of Ninety-Four (94) institutions were sensitised across the four regions. In Greater Accra, nineteen (19) institutions were sensitised, all through in-person engagements representing one hundred percent (100%). Kumasi recorded the highest coverage, with forty-two (42) institutional engagements, of which thirty-six (36) representing approximately eighty-six percent (85.7%) participated in-person and six (6) representing approximately fourteen percent (14.3%) participated virtually.

In Sunyani, four (4) institutions were sensitised, including three (3) in-person, representing seventy-five percent (75%) and one (1) virtually, representing twenty-five percent (25%). Bolgatanga engaged twenty-nine (29) institutions entirely through in-person sessions, representing one hundred percent (100%) as seen in Figure 6.4.1.

The regional breakdown demonstrates a strategic preference for direct in-person engagement, while virtual platforms provided a complementary mechanism to reach institutions where physical interaction was limited. This approach contributed to reinforcing institutional capacity, improving understanding of statutory obligations, and supporting the effective implementation of the Act.

6.5 Conclusion

The monitoring and compliance activities undertaken during the year under review provided valuable insights into the level of institutional adherence to the Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989). While the findings demonstrate encouraging progress in areas such as the establishment of Information Units and proactive disclosure practices, significant gaps remain in the appointment of Information Officers, development of Information Manuals, and operationalisation of RTI Bank Accounts.

The regional disparities observed further underscore the need for targeted interventions and sustained institutional support. The Commission will continue to strengthen its monitoring, enforcement, and sensitisation efforts to enhance compliance, improve institutional readiness, and promote a culture of transparency, accountability, and responsiveness across public institutions in Ghana.

ACTIVITIES OF THE ACCESS TO INFORMATION DIVISION OF THE INFORMATION SERVICES DEPARTMENT

In 2025, the Access to Information (ATI) Division of the Information Services Department implemented a number of initiatives aimed at strengthening the implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989) across public institutions. The Division focused on capacity support for RTI officers and nationwide public education campaigns to create awareness of the RTI Act.

This report provides an overview of the Division's technical and operational support to information officers from January to December 2025, including support for the processing of information requests, institutional coordination and compliance guidance under Act 989. It also highlights Ghana's participation in the 2025 International Day for Universal Access to Information (IDUAI) held in Manila, Philippines, underscoring the country's continued engagement in global efforts to promote transparency, accountability and access to information.

7.1 Public Education by Information Officers

Public education is critical to raising awareness of individuals' right under Act 989. Recognising this importance, the information officers undertook an extensive public education programme throughout 2025. A total of one hundred and sixty-seven (167) public education campaigns were successfully conducted nationwide. These campaigns were aimed at enhancing public understanding of Act 989, promoting active citizen engagement and strengthening the supply side of the RTI architecture.

Information Officers strategically carried these comprehensive awareness initiatives within Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs), ensuring broad geographic and demographic coverage. The public education campaigns involved interactive outreach to various educational institutions thereby promoting awareness of transparency and accountability principles among students and educators. Community Information Centres served as critical platforms for disseminating RTI information, reaching grassroots populations directly within their local contexts. To expand outreach and maximise public awareness information officers proactively engaged religious congregations, such as churches and mosques, to educate citizens about their fundamental right to information. Additionally, community gatherings, public forums, market squares and town hall meetings were leveraged extensively, facilitating direct dialogue with citizens, clarifying public misconceptions and enhancing grassroots advocacy and participation in RTI processes.

The cumulative impact of these over one hundred and sixty-seven (167) public education campaigns in 2025 significantly raised public awareness, increased citizen confidence and participation and strengthened the overall implementation framework of the RTI Act nationwide. This robust and sustained public education strategy remains significant to Ghana's commitment to transparent governance and public accountability.

7.2 International Day for Universal Access to Information (IDUAI) Celebration

The International Day for Universal Access to Information (IDUAI) is an annual global event organised by UNESCO to promote awareness of the individual's right to access information. The IDUAI serves as a platform to assess progress made in promoting access to information since the adoption of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. In 2025, Ms. Bridget Mensah and Mr George Frimpong Basoah of the Access to Information Division (ATID) of the Information Services Department participated in this global conference held in Manila, Philippines, from 29th to 30th September 2025.

The event, jointly organised by UNESCO and the Government of the Philippines, marked the 10th anniversary of the meeting of the United Nations' civil society actors and digital governance experts from around the world. The participants utilised the opportunity to interact and network with other participants, exchange experiences and share best practices on public access to information.

The 2025 celebration, themed “Ensuring Access to Environmental Information in the Digital Age”, focussed on the importance of timely, accurate, and cross-border access to environmental data in advancing sustainable development and combating the effects of climate change. It emphasised the growing role of digital innovation, open data platforms and multilateral cooperation in ensuring that citizens everywhere have access to information that affects their environment, livelihoods, and wellbeing.

Ghana's participation followed its successful hosting of IDUAI 2024 in Accra, which culminated in the Accra Statement on Harnessing the Power of Data. The Manila conference provided an opportunity to build on the momentum generated by Ghana's successful hosting of IDUAI 2024. The conference also provided valuable exposure to emerging best practices in environmental data management and citizen engagement strategies within the global RTI community.

7.3 Conclusion

The activities undertaken by the Access to Information Division during the year under review contributed significantly to strengthening public awareness, institutional capacity, and compliance with the Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989). Through sustained public education initiatives and active participation in international access-to-information engagements, the Division continued to support the advancement of transparency, accountability, and citizens' access to information across Ghana.

CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Challenges and Constraints

During the 2025 reporting period, several structural, operational and institutional constraints affected the effective implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989) across public institutions. These challenges are summarised as follows:

1. Many public institutions operate with inadequate logistical resources, limited office space, and unreliable internet connectivity, directly hindering the digital processing of requests.
2. Inconsistent and insufficient budgetary allocations to support RTI-related activities, including sensitisation and operational costs.
3. There is a persistent lack of awareness among public institutions and the general public, particularly in rural and underserved areas, leading to low patronage of RTI mechanisms.
4. Capacity gaps among existing Information Officers regarding the nuances of Act 989 lead to inefficiencies.
5. There remains a notable absence of dedicated RTI units in some sectors.
6. Weak internal coordination and cumbersome administrative processes frequently result in missed statutory timelines.
7. Low public patronage of RTI mechanisms due to limited awareness and understanding.
8. Poor records management systems make responding to requests within the legal timeframe extremely difficult for some public institutions.
9. Public institutions struggle to balance the mandate of disclosure with the stringent requirements of data protection laws.
10. The continued delay in finalising the Legislative Instrument continuous to limit procedural clarity and consistency in implementation.
11. Low institutional prioritisation of RTI activities within some public institutions.
12. Challenges in developing, updating and publishing RTI Information Manuals.
13. Difficulty in handling complex, ambiguous or overly broad RTI requests.
14. Limited stakeholder engagement and collaboration in promoting RTI implementation.

8.2 Recommendations

To address the identified challenges and strengthen implementation of the Act, the following recommendations are proposed:

1. Provide adequate logistics, including computers, reliable internet access, office space and essential operational tools to support RTI functions.
2. Secure dedicated and sustainable funding streams to ensure the long-term sustainability of RTI operations.
3. Expand sensitisation and outreach programmes, particularly in rural and underserved communities.
4. Implement continuous training and capacity-building programmes for RTI Officers and institutional staff.
5. Ensure the establishment of dedicated RTI units and the appointment of trained Information Officers in all public institutions.
6. Strengthen internal coordination mechanisms and enforce inter-departmental collaboration in responding to RTI requests.
7. Enhance public engagement strategies to increase awareness and utilisation of RTI mechanisms.
8. Improve and digitise records management systems to facilitate efficient information retrieval.
9. Develop clear guidelines to harmonise RTI implementation with data protection and other legal requirements.
10. Fast-track the passage and operationalisation of the Legislative Instrument to strengthen the legal framework.
11. Integrate RTI implementation into institutional performance frameworks and prioritisation structures.
12. Provide technical support and standardised templates for the development and updating of Information Manuals.
13. Develop standard operating procedures and guidance for handling complex or ambiguous RTI requests.
14. Strengthen stakeholder engagement frameworks and partnerships to support RTI implementation.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: List of Institutions Imposed with Administrative Penalties in 2025

NO	INSTITUTION	AMOUNT/GH₵
1	Ghana Education Service	100,000
2	Ministry of Education	130,000
3	National Intelligence Bureau	100,000
4	National Signals Bureau	100,000
5	National Service Authority	50,000
6	Central Regional House of Chiefs (Cape Coast)	50,000

Appendix 2: List of Administrative Penalties Recovered in 2025

NO	INSTITUTION	AMOUNT/GH₵
1	Ablekuma Central Municipal Assembly	10,000.00
2	Architects Registration Council	50,000.00
3	Ga East Municipal Assembly	73,857.14
4	Ghana Airport Company Limited	150,000.00
5	Ghana Highway Authority	50,000.00
6	Judicial Service	100,000.00
7	La Dade Kotopon Municipal Assembly	126,642.85
8	Ministry of Education	419,978.57
9	Prudential Bank	100,000.00
10	Ridge Hospital	15,000.00
11	Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT)	200,000.00

Appendix 3: List of Determinations Made in 2025

NO.	APPLICANT	VS	PUBLIC INSTITUTION CONCERN
1	Mr. Selasi Akakpo Mensah	vs	Ghana Education Service
2	Michael Naa Amissah	vs	Ministry of Education
3	Centre For Democratic Empowerment	vs	Ministry of Education
4	Mr. William Kofi Yirenkyi	vs	National Signals Bureau
5	Evans Aziamor-Mensah	vs	National Service Authority
6	Central Regional House of Chiefs (Cape Coast)	vs	The Royal Ampong Family
7	Dr. Victor M. Atsu & Anor.	vs	National Intelligence Bureau

Appendix 4: List of Public Institutions Sensitised in 2025

NO.	INSTITUTIONS	MODE	OFFICE
1	Parliament of Ghana (Parliamentary Affairs)	In-Person	Accra
2	National Investigation Bureau	In-Person	Accra
3	Ghana AIDS Commission	In-Person	Accra
4	Ablekuma West Municipal Assembly	In-Person	Accra
5	Adenta Municipal Assembly	In-Person	Accra
6	Ghana Institute of Engineering	In-Person	Accra
7	University of Media and Communication	In-Person	Accra
8	Medical and Dental Council	In-Person	Accra
9	Bank of Ghana	In-Person	Accra
10	Ghana Audit Service	In-Person	Accra
11	National Lottery Authority	In-Person	Accra
12	Ghana Health Service	In-Person	Accra
13	National Identification Authority	In-Person	Accra
14	Office of the Head of Civil Service	In-Person	Accra
15	Ghana Integrated Iron and Steel Development Corporation	In-Person	Accra

16	Ghana Institute of Surveyors	In-Person	Accra
17	Student Loan Trust Fund	In-Person	Accra
18	Department of Rural Housing	In-Person	Accra
19	Accra Technical University	In-Person	Accra
20	Springboard International School	In-Person	Kumasi
21	State Experimental Basic 2	In-Person	Kumasi
22	Aamusted (Autonomy Hall)	In-Person	Kumasi
23	Danyame M/A School	In-Person	Kumasi
24	State Experimental Basic 1	In-Person	Kumasi
25	Nyhiaeso International School	In-Person	Kumasi
26	Bofra World School	In-Person	Kumasi
27	Manhyia Local Prisons	In-Person	Kumasi
28	Astolinks International	In-Person	Kumasi
29	Ridge School	In-Person	Kumasi
30	Ashanti Regional Coordinating Council	In-Person	Kumasi
31	Akenten Appiah-Menka University of Skills Training and Entrepreneurial Development (Student Parliament)	In-Person	Kumasi
32	Cambridge School	In-Person	Kumasi
33	Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly	In-Person	Kumasi
34	Serwaa Nyarko Senior High School	In-Person	Kumasi
35	Si Wo Bo Na Boa Wo Nua	In-Person	Kumasi
36	Tailors Association (Bantama)	In-Person	Kumasi
37	Traditional Herbalists Association	In-Person	Kumasi
38	Peace Educational Complex	In-Person	Kumasi
39	Juaben Anglican JHS	In-Person	Kumasi
40	Old Tafo Zone (Hairdressers and Beauticians Association)	In-Person	Kumasi
41	New Bantama Zone (Hairdressers and Beauticians Association)	In-Person	Kumasi
42	Juaben M/A JHS	In-Person	Kumasi

43	Juaben Roman Catholic School	In-Person	Kumasi
44	Soadwa Zone (Hairdressers and Beauticians Association)	In-Person	Kumasi
45	New Asafo Zone (Hairdressers and Beauticians Association)	In-Person	Kumasi
46	Mother Smith International School	In-Person	Kumasi
47	Sokoban M/A JHS	In-Person	Kumasi
48	Adventist JHS (Domeabra)	In-Person	Kumasi
49	Centre for National Culture	In-Person	Kumasi
50	Ash Town Zone (Hairdressers and Beauticians Association)	In-Person	Kumasi
51	Adum Zone (Hairdressers and Beauticians Association)	In-Person	Kumasi
52	Juansa Presby School	In-Person	Kumasi
53	Penworth School	In-Person	Kumasi
54	Global Community School	In-Person	Kumasi
55	Agogo Ramsey School	In-Person	Kumasi
56	Adehyie FM	Virtual	Kumasi
57	Lawsom FM	Virtual	Kumasi
58	Oyerepa FM	Virtual	Kumasi
59	Garden City Tv	Virtual	Kumasi
60	Ghana Broadcasting Corporation	Virtual	Kumasi
61	Boss Fm	Virtual	Kumasi
62	Women Traders Association, Sunyani	In-Person	Sunyani
63	Heads of Regional Coordinating Council	In-Person	Sunyani
64	Presbyterian Church of Ghana YPG Magazine Branch	In-Person	Sunyani
65	Moonlight Fm	Virtual	Sunyani
66	Our Lady Queen of Africa Parish	In-Person	Bolgatanga
67	Assemblies of God - Redemption Centre	In-Person	Bolgatanga
68	Assemblies of God - Holy Ghost Temple	In-Person	Bolgatanga
69	Presbyterian Church of Ghana	In-Person	Bolgatanga

70	Deeper Christian Life Ministry	In-Person	Bolgatanga
71	Pentecost International Worship Centre	In-Person	Bolgatanga
72	Regional Hospital Mosque	In-Person	Bolgatanga
73	Lesken Local Mosque	In-Person	Bolgatanga
74	Masjid J'ama'ah - Sawaba	In-Person	Bolgatanga
75	Bolgatanga Central Mosque	In-Person	Bolgatanga
76	Dambele Morble Mosque	In-Person	Bolgatanga
77	Sacred Heart Cathedral	In-Person	Bolgatanga
78	Community Water and Sanitation Agency	In-Person	Bolgatanga
79	Ministry of Trade and Industry	In-Person	Bolgatanga
80	Environmental Protection Agency	In-Person	Bolgatanga
81	Bolgatanga Central Technical Institute	In-Person	Bolgatanga
82	Information Services Department	In-Person	Bolgatanga
83	New Times Corporation	In-Person	Bolgatanga
84	Ghana Enterprises Agency	In-Person	Bolgatanga
85	Ghana Standards Authority	In-Person	Bolgatanga
86	National Road Safety Authority	In-Person	Bolgatanga
87	Department of Labor	In-Person	Bolgatanga
88	Narcotics Control Commission	In-Person	Bolgatanga
89	Ghana National Fire Service	In-Person	Bolgatanga
90	Zamse Senior High Technical School	In-Person	Bolgatanga
91	Gowrie Senior High School	In-Person	Bolgatanga
92	Bolgatanga Municipal Assembly	In-Person	Bolgatanga
93	Methodist Basic School, Bolgatanga	In-Person	Bolgatanga
94	GBC Ura Radio	In-Person	Bolgatanga

Appendix 5: List of Compliant Institutions in 2025

NO.	INSTITUTIONS	OFFICE
1	National Sports Authority	Accra
2	Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG)	Accra
3	Adenta Municipal Assembly	Accra
4	Ga East Municipal Assembly	Accra
5	Ayawaso West Municipal Assembly	Accra
6	Bulk Oil Storage and Transportation Company Limited (BOST)	Accra
7	Ghana Standards Authority	Accra
8	Tema General Hospital	Accra
9	PSC Tema Shipyard	Accra
10	TDC Ghana Ltd	Accra
11	Tema West Municipal Assembly	Accra
12	Accra Psychiatric Hospital	Accra
13	Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SNNIT)	Accra
14	Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD)	Accra
15	Ministry of Health	Accra
16	Ghana Education Service	Accra
17	Metro Mass Transit Limited	Accra
18	National Identification Authority	Accra
19	Food and Drugs Authority (FDA)	Accra
20	Ghana News Agency	Accra
21	National Lottery Authority (NLA)	Accra
22	Office of the Registrar of Companies	Accra
23	Ministry of Trade, Agribusiness & Industry	Accra
24	National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO)	Accra
25	National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)	Accra
26	Ministry of Transport	Accra
27	Volta River Authority (VRA)	Accra
28	National Theatre of Ghana	Accra

29	Narcotics Control Commission	Accra
30	Public Procurement Authority (PPA)	Accra
31	National Communications Authority (NCA)	Accra
32	Ministry of Defence	Accra
33	National Food Buffer Stock Company	Accra
34	Accra Technical University	Accra
35	Department of Factories Inspectorate	Accra
36	Public Works Department (PWD)	Accra
37	Korle Bu Teaching Hospital	Accra
38	Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs	Accra
39	Ministry of the Interior	Accra
40	National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA)	Accra
41	Ashanti Regional Coordinating Council	Kumasi
42	Asokwa Municipal Assembly	Kumasi
43	Kwadaso Municipal Assembly	Kumasi
44	Oforikrom Municipal Assembly	Kumasi
45	Old Tafo Municipal Assembly	Kumasi
46	Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal Assembly	Kumasi
47	Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly	Kumasi
48	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ)	Bolgatanga
49	Ghana Enterprises Agency	Bolgatanga
50	Ghana Standards Authority	Bolgatanga
51	National Road Safety Authority (NRSA)	Bolgatanga
52	Ghana Statistical Service	Bolgatanga
53	National Identification Authority (NIA)	Bolgatanga
54	Department of Gender	Bolgatanga
55	National Peace Council	Bolgatanga
56	National Population Council	Bolgatanga
57	Ghana Highway Authority	Bolgatanga
58	National Lottery Authority	Bolgatanga
59	Ghana Refugee Board	Bolgatanga

Appendix 6: List of Non-Compliant Institutions in 2025

No.	INSTITUTIONS	Office
1	Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences	Accra
2	Accra College of Education	Accra
3	Ghana College of Nurses and Midwives	Accra
4	Ghana National Petroleum Corporation	Accra
5	GIHOC Distilleries Company Limited	Accra
6	Intercity STC Coaches Limited	Accra
7	Pharmacy Council	Accra
8	Allied Health Professions Council	Accra
9	Medical and Dental Council	Accra
10	Ghana National Procurement Agency	Accra
11	Ghana Hydrological Authority	Accra
12	Bank of Ghana	Accra
13	Rent Control Department	Accra
14	Nursing and Midwifery Council	Accra
15	Ghana Integrated Iron & Steel Development Corporation	Accra
16	Ghana Real Estate Agency Council	Accra
17	Ghana College of Pharmacists	Accra
18	Ghana Railway Development Authority	Accra
19	National Folklore Board	Accra
20	African Peer Review Mechanism - Ghana Chapter	Accra
21	Institute of Chartered Accountants Ghana	Accra
22	Ghana- India Kofi Annan Centre of Excellence In ICT	Accra
23	Ghana Post Company Limited	Accra
24	Ghana Psychology Council	Accra
25	Kwame Nkrumah Memorial Park and Mousoleum	Accra
26	Law Reform Commission	Accra
27	Mortuaries and Funeral Facilities Agency	Accra
28	Passport Office	Accra
29	National Vaccine Institute	Accra
30	Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly	Kumasi
31	Suame Municipal Assembly	Kumasi
32	National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE)	Bolgatanga

33	National Service Authority	Bolgatanga
34	Northern Development Authority	Bolgatanga
35	Labour Department	Bolgatanga
36	Department of Social Welfare	Bolgatanga
37	Hydrological Services Department	Bolgatanga
38	Public Records and Archives Administration Department (PRAAD)	Bolgatanga
39	Department of Urban Roads	Bolgatanga
40	Microfinance and Small Loans Centre (MASLOC)	Bolgatanga
41	Narcotics Control Commission	Bolgatanga
42	Legal Aid Commission	Bolgatanga
43	Department of Rural Housing	Bolgatanga
44	Upper East Regional Department of Agriculture	Bolgatanga
45	Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority	Bolgatanga
46	Department of Factories Inspectorate	Bolgatanga
47	Gratis Foundation	Bolgatanga
48	Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands	Bolgatanga
49	Ghana-India Kofi Annan Centre of Excellence in ICT	Bolgatanga
50	Centre for National Culture	Bolgatanga
51	Intercity STC Coaches Limited	Bolgatanga

Appendix 7: List of Institutions that Submitted Annual Reports for 2025

NO.	INSTITUTIONS THAT SUBMITTED THEIR ANNUAL REPORTS
1.	Ablekuma Central Municipal Assembly
2.	Ablekuma North Municipal Assembly
3.	Ablekuma South Sub-Metropolitan District Council
4.	Ablekuma West Municipal Assembly
5.	Abuakua North Municipal Assembly
6.	Accra Digital Centre
7.	Accra International Conference Centre
8.	Accra Metropolitan Assembly
9.	Accra Psychiatric Hospital
10.	Accra Technical University
11.	Achiase District Assembly
12.	Ada East District Assembly
13.	Ada West District Assembly
14.	Adansi Asokwa District Assembly
15.	Adansi South District Assembly

16.	Adentan Municipal Assembly
17.	Afigya Kwabre North District Assembly
18.	Afigya Kwabre South District Assembly
19.	Agona East District Assembly
20.	Ahafo Ano South East District Assembly
21.	Ahafo Ano South West District Assembly
22.	Ahafo Regional Co-ordinating Council
23.	Ahanta West Municipal Assembly
24.	Aircraft Accident and Incident Investigation and Prevention Bureau
25.	Akatsi South Municipal Assembly
26.	Akuapem North Municipal Assembly
27.	Akuapem South Municipal Assembly
28.	Akyemansa District Assembly
29.	Amansie Central District Assembly
30.	Amansie South District Assembly
31.	Amansie West District Assembly
32.	Ankaful Psychiatric Hospital
33.	Anloga District Assembly
34.	Architects Registration Council
35.	Architectural and Engineering Services Limited
36.	Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly
37.	Asante Akim North Municipal Assembly
38.	Asene Manso Akroso District Assembly
39.	Ashaiman Municipal Assembly
40.	Ashanti Regional Coordinating Council
41.	Ashiedu Keteke Sub-Metropolitan District Assembly
42.	Asikuma Odoben Brakwa District Assembly
43.	Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly
44.	Asokwa Municipal Assembly
45.	Assin Fosu Municipal Assembly
46.	Assin North District Assembly
47.	Assin South District Assembly
48.	Asunafo North Municipal Assembly
49.	Asunafo South District Assembly
50.	Asuogyaman District Assembly
51.	Atebubu-Amantin Municipal Assembly
52.	Atiwa East District Assembly
53.	Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly
54.	Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal Assembly
55.	Atwima Nwabiagya North District Assembly

56.	Audit Service
57.	Awutu Senya District Assembly
58.	Awutu Senya East Municipal Assembly
59.	Ayawaso Central Municipal Assembly
60.	Ayawaso East Municipal Assembly
61.	Ayawaso North Municipal Assembly
62.	Ayawaso West Municipal Assembly
63.	Ayensuano District Assembly
64.	Bank of Ghana
65.	Bawku Municipal Assembly
66.	Bekwai Municipal Assembly
67.	Berekum East Municipal Assembly
68.	Berekum West Municipal Assembly
69.	Biakoye District Assembly
70.	Birim Central Municipal Assembly
71.	Birim North District Assembly
72.	Birim South District Assembly
73.	Births and Deaths Registry
74.	Bolgatanga East District Assembly
75.	Bongo District Assembly
76.	Bosome Freho District Assembly
77.	Bosomtwe District Assembly
78.	BOST Energies Limited Company
79.	Bui Power Authority
80.	Builsa North Municipal Assembly
81.	Bunkpurugu Nakpanduri District Assembly
82.	Bureau of Ghana Languages
83.	Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly
84.	Central Gonja Municipal Assembly
85.	Chereponi District Assembly
86.	Commission for Technical and Vocational Education and Training
87.	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
88.	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
89.	Controller and Accountant General's Department
90.	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
91.	Cyber Security Authority
92.	Denkyembour District Assembly
93.	Department of Co-operatives
94.	Department of Factories Inspectorate
95.	Department of Feeder Roads

96.	Department of Parks and Gardens
97.	District Assemblies Common Fund
98.	Dormaa East District Assembly
99.	Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority
100.	Eastern Regional Coordinating Council
101.	Economic and Organised Crime Office
102.	Effia Kwesimintsim Municipal Assembly
103.	Ejisu Municipal Assembly
104.	Ejura Sekyedumase Municipal Assembly
105.	Ekumfi District Assembly
106.	Electoral Commission
107.	Electricity Company of Ghana
108.	Ellembelle District Assembly
109.	Energy Commission
110.	Engineering Council
111.	Environmental Protection Authority
112.	Fair Wages and Salaries Commission
113.	Fanteakwa North District Assembly
114.	Fanteakwa South District Assembly
115.	Financial Intelligence Centre
116.	Fisheries Commission
117.	Food and Drugs Authority
118.	Forestry Commission
119.	Ga Central Municipal Assembly
120.	Ga East Municipal Assembly
121.	Ga North Municipal Assembly
122.	Ga South Municipal Assembly
123.	Ga West Municipal Assembly
124.	Gaming Commission of Ghana
125.	Ghana AIDS Commission
126.	Ghana Airports Company Limited
127.	Ghana Book Development Council
128.	Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
129.	Ghana Civil Aviation Authority
130.	Ghana Cocoa Board
131.	Ghana Commodity Exchange
132.	Ghana Communication Technology University
133.	Ghana Cylinder Manufacturing Company Limited
134.	Ghana Deposit Protection Corporation
135.	Ghana Education Service

136.	Ghana Enterprises Agency
137.	Ghana Export-Import Bank (EXIM Bank)
138.	Ghana Free Zones Authority
139.	Ghana Gold Board
140.	Ghana Health Service
141.	Ghana Highway Authority
142.	Ghana Hydrological Authority
143.	Ghana Immigration Service
144.	Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund
145.	Ghana Integrated Aluminium Development Corporation
146.	Ghana Integrated Iron and Steel Development Corporation
147.	Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communications
148.	Ghana Investment Promotion Centre
149.	Ghana Irrigation Development Authority
150.	Ghana Maritime Authority
151.	Ghana Meteorological Agency
152.	Ghana National Fire Service
153.	Ghana National Gas Limited Company
154.	Ghana National Petroleum Corporation
155.	Ghana News Agency
156.	Ghana Ports and Harbours Authority
157.	Ghana Post Company Limited
158.	Ghana Prisons Service
159.	Ghana Publishing Company Limited
160.	Ghana Refugee Board
161.	Ghana Revenue Authority
162.	Ghana School of Law
163.	Ghana Shippers' Authority
164.	Ghana Standards Authority
165.	Ghana Statistical Service
166.	Ghana Technical and Vocational Education and Training Service
167.	Ghana Tertiary Education Commission
168.	Ghana Tourism Authority
169.	Ghana Water Limited
170.	Gomoa Central District Assembly
171.	Gomoa East District Assembly
172.	Gomoa West District Assembly
173.	Graphic Communications Group Limited
174.	Greater Accra Regional Co-ordinating Council
175.	Greater Accra Regional Hospital

176.	Health Facilities Regulatory Agency
177.	Ho Municipal Assembly
178.	Information Services Department
179.	Institute of Accountancy Training
180.	Internal Audit Agency
181.	Jaman North District Assembly
182.	Juaben Municipal Assembly
183.	Judicial Service
184.	Kadjebi District Assembly
185.	Keta Municipal Assembly
186.	Ketu North Municipal Assembly
187.	Komenda Edina Eguafo Abirem Municipal Assembly
188.	Korle Klottey Municipal Assembly
189.	Kpone-Katamanso Municipal Assembly
190.	Krachi East Municipal Assembly
191.	Krachi Nchumuru District Assembly
192.	Krowor Municipal Assembly
193.	Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly
194.	Kwabre East Municipal Assembly
195.	Kwadaso Municipal Assembly
196.	Kwaebibirem Municipal Assembly
197.	Kwahu Afram Plains North District Assembly
198.	Kwahu East District Assembly
199.	Kwahu South Municipal Assembly
200.	Kwahu West Municipal Assembly
201.	La Dadekotopon Municipal Assembly
202.	La Nkwantanang-Madina Municipal Assembly
203.	Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority
204.	Lands Commission
205.	Lawra Municipal Assembly
206.	Ledzokuku Municipal Assembly
207.	Lower Manya Krobo Municipal Assembly
208.	Mampong Municipal Assembly
209.	Management Development and Productivity Institute
210.	Manhyia North Sub-Metro Assembly
211.	Mental Health Authority
212.	Mfantseman Municipal Assembly
213.	Microfinance and Small Loans Centre (MASLOC)
214.	Minerals Income Investment Fund
215.	Ministry of Communication, Digital Technology and Innovations

216.	Ministry of Defence
217.	Ministry of Education
218.	Ministry of Energy and Green Transition
219.	Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology
220.	Ministry of Finance
221.	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture
222.	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
223.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration
224.	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
225.	Ministry of Health
226.	Ministry of Labour, Jobs and Employment
227.	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
228.	Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs
229.	Ministry of Roads and Highways
230.	Ministry of Sports and Recreation
231.	Ministry of the Interior
232.	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts
233.	Ministry of Trade, Agribusiness and Industry
234.	Ministry of Transport
235.	Ministry of Works, Housing and Water Resources
236.	Ministry of Youth Development and Empowerment
237.	Mion District Assembly
238.	Narcotics Control Commission
239.	National Ambulance Service
240.	National Biosafety Authority
241.	National Blood Service
242.	National Commission on Culture
243.	National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons
244.	National Disaster Management Organisation
245.	National Food Buffer Stock Company
246.	National Health Insurance Authority
247.	National Identification Authority
248.	National Information Technology Agency
249.	National Insurance Commission
250.	National Investment Bank
251.	National Labour Commission
252.	National Lottery Authority
253.	National Media Commission
254.	National Peace Council
255.	National Road Safety Authority

256.	National Schools Inspectorate Authority
257.	National Sports Authority
258.	National Teaching Council
259.	National Theatre
260.	New Juaben South Municipal Assembly
261.	Ningo Prampram District Assembly
262.	Nkoranza North District Assembly
263.	Nkoranza South Municipal Assembly
264.	Nkwanta North District Assembly
265.	North East Gonja District Assembly
266.	North East Regional Coordinating Council
267.	Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal Assembly
268.	Nuclear Regulatory Authority
269.	Obuasi East Municipal Assembly
270.	Obuasi Municipal Assembly
271.	Office of the Attorney-General and Ministry of Justice
272.	Office of the Head of the Civil Service
273.	Office of the Head of the Local Government Service
274.	Office of the President
275.	Office of the Registrar of Companies
276.	Offinso Municipal Assembly
277.	Offinso North District Assembly
278.	Oforikrom Municipal Assembly
279.	Okaikoi South Sub Metro District Council
280.	Okaikwei North Municipal Assembly
281.	Okere District Assembly
282.	Old Tafo Municipal Assembly
283.	Oti Regional Coordinating Council
284.	Pantang Hospital
285.	Parliamentary Service
286.	Petroleum Commission
287.	Petroleum Hub Development Corporation
288.	Postal and Courier Services Regulatory Commission
289.	Prestea Huni-Valley Municipal Assembly
290.	Public Procurement Authority
291.	Public Sector Reform Secretariat
292.	Public Services Commission
293.	Public Utilities Regulatory Commission
294.	Public Works Department
295.	Right to Information Commission (RTIC)

296.	Savannah Regional Coordinating Council
297.	Securities and Exchange Commission
298.	Sekondi Sub Metropolitan District Council
299.	Sekyere Afram Plains District Assembly
300.	Sekyere Central District Assembly
301.	Sekyere East District Assembly
302.	Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly
303.	Sekyere South District Assembly
304.	Shai-Osudoku District Assembly
305.	Shama District Assembly
306.	Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SNNIT)
307.	State Housing Company Limited
308.	State Interests and Governance Authority
309.	State Protocol Department
310.	Students Loan Trust Fund
311.	Suame Municipal Assembly
312.	Suhum Municipal Assembly
313.	Sunyani Municipal Assembly
314.	Takoradi Sub-Metro Council
315.	Tamale Metropolitan Assembly
316.	Tano North Municipal Assembly
317.	Tano South Municipal Assembly
318.	Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal Assembly
319.	TDC Ghana Limited
320.	Techiman Municipal Assembly
321.	Techiman North District Assembly
322.	Tema General Hospital
323.	Tema Metropolitan Assembly
324.	PSC Tema Shipyard Limited
325.	Tema West Municipal Assembly
326.	Twifo/Ati -Morkwa District Assembly
327.	University of Education, Winneba
328.	University of Ghana
329.	University of Health and Allied Sciences
330.	University of Media, Arts and Communication
331.	Upper Denkyira East Municipal Assembly
332.	Upper Manya Krobo District Assembly
333.	Upper West Akim District Assembly
334.	Volta Lake Transport Company Limited
335.	Volta Regional Coordinating Council

336.	Volta River Authority
337.	Wa East District Assembly
338.	Wa Municipal Assembly
339.	Wassa East District Assembly
340.	Weija-Gbawe Municipal Assembly
341.	West Akim Municipal Assembly
342.	West Gonja Municipal Assembly
343.	Yendi Municipal Assembly
344.	Yilo Krobo Municipal Assembly
345.	Youth Employment Agency
346.	Yunyoo-Nasuan District Assembly

Appendix 8: List of Institutions that Did Not Submit Annual Reports for 2025

NO.	INSTITUTIONS THAT DID NOT SUBMIT THEIR ANNUAL REPORTS
1.	37 Military Hospital
2.	Abuakwa South Municipal Assembly
3.	Abura/ Asebu/ Kwamankese District Assembly
4.	Adaklu District Assembly
5.	Adansi North District Assembly
6.	Afadzato South District Assembly
7.	Agona West Municipal Assembly
8.	Agortime Ziope District Assembly
9.	Ahafo Ano North Municipal Assembly
10.	Ajumako Enyan Essiam District Assembly
11.	Akatsi North District Assembly
12.	Akenten Appiah-Menka University of Skills Training and Entrepreneurial Development
13.	Akrofuom District Assembly
14.	Allied Health Professions Council
15.	Amenfi Central District Assembly
16.	Aowin Municipal Assembly
17.	Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly
18.	Asutifi North District Assembly
19.	Asutifi South District Assembly
20.	Atiwa West District Assembly
21.	Atua Government Hospital
22.	Atwima Mponua District Assembly
23.	Banda District Assembly

24.	Bawku West District Assembly
25.	Bia East District Assembly
26.	Bia West District Assembly
27.	Bibiani Anhwiaso Bekwai Municipal Assembly
28.	Bibiani Municipal Hospital
29.	Binduri District Assembly
30.	Bodi District Assembly
31.	Bole District Assembly
32.	Bolgatanga Municipal Assembly
33.	Bolgatanga Technical University
34.	Bono East Regional Coordinating Council
35.	Bono Regional Coordinating Council
36.	Builsa South District Assembly
37.	Bureau of National Intelligence
38.	C.K. Tedam University of Technology and Applied Sciences
39.	Cape Coast Teaching Hospital
40.	Cape Coast Technical University
41.	Central Region Development Commission
42.	Central Regional Coordinating Council
43.	Central Tongu District Assembly
44.	Centre for National Culture, Accra
45.	Centre for National Distance Learning and Open Schooling (CENDLOS)
46.	Centre for Plant Medicine Research
47.	Christian Health Association of Ghana
48.	Coastal Development Authority
49.	Copyright Office
50.	Council for Law Reporting
51.	Council of State
52.	Creative Arts Agency
53.	Dafiama Bussie Issa District Assembly
54.	Data Protection Commission
55.	Department of Rural Housing
56.	Department of Social Welfare
57.	Department of Urban Roads
58.	Dormaa Central Municipal Assembly
59.	Dormaa West District Assembly
60.	Dr. Hilla Limann Technical University
61.	East Gonja Municipal Assembly
62.	East Mamprusi Municipal Assembly

63.	Effia Nkwanta Regional Hospital
64.	Effutu Municipal Assembly
65.	Essikado Sub-Metropolitan Assembly
66.	Ga East Municipal Hospital
67.	Garu District Assembly
68.	Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences
69.	Ghana Air Force
70.	Ghana Armed Forces
71.	Ghana Association of Quasi Government Health Institutions
72.	Ghana Atomic Energy Commission
73.	Ghana Boundary Commission
74.	Ghana College of Pharmacists
75.	Ghana College of Physicians and Surgeons
76.	Ghana Co-operative College, Kumasi
77.	Ghana Co-operatives Council
78.	Ghana Domain Name Registry
79.	Ghana Export Promotion Authority
80.	Ghana Geological Survey Authority
81.	Ghana Grid Company Limited
82.	Ghana Heavy Equipment Limited
83.	Ghana-India Kofi Annan Centre For Excellence In ICT
84.	Ghana Institute of Engineering
85.	Ghana Institute of Languages
86.	Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA)
87.	Ghana Institution of Surveyors
88.	Ghana International Trade Commission
89.	Ghana Library Authority
90.	Ghana Medical and Dental Council
91.	Ghana Museums and Monuments Board
92.	Ghana National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
93.	Ghana National Commission for UNESCO
94.	Ghana National Migration Commission
95.	Ghana Navy
96.	Ghana Police Service
97.	Ghana Protection Agency
98.	Ghana Psychology Council
99.	Ghana Railway Company Limited
100.	Ghana Railway Development Authority
101.	Ghana Tourism Development Company

102.	Ghana Trade Fair Company Limited
103.	Gratis Foundation of Ghana
104.	Guan District Assembly
105.	Gushiegu Municipal Assembly
106.	Hemang Lower Denkyira District Assembly
107.	Ho Teaching Hospital
108.	Ho Technical University
109.	Ho West District Assembly
110.	Hohoe Municipal Assembly
111.	Hotel Catering and Tourism Training Institute (HOTCATT)
112.	Institute of Local Government Studies
113.	Intercity STC Coaches Limited
114.	Irrigation Company of Upper Region
115.	Jaman South Municipal Assembly
116.	Jasikan District Assembly
117.	Jirapa Municipal Assembly
118.	Jomoro Municipal Assembly
119.	Juaboso District Assembly
120.	Karaga District Assembly
121.	Kassena Nankana East Municipal Assembly
122.	Kassena Nankana Municipal Assembly
123.	Kassena Nankana West District Assembly
124.	Ketu South Municipal Assembly
125.	Kintampo Municipal Assembly
126.	Kintampo North Municipal Assembly
127.	Kintampo South District Assembly
128.	Kofi Annan Int. Peacekeeping Training Centre
129.	Koforidua Regional Hospital
130.	Koforidua Technical University
131.	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital
132.	Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital
133.	Kpandai District Assembly
134.	Kpando Municipal Assembly
135.	Krachi West District Assembly
136.	Kumasi South Regional Hospital
137.	Kumasi Technical University
138.	Kumbungu District Assembly
139.	Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly
140.	Kwame Nkrumah Memorial Park and Mousoleum

141.	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST)
142.	Labour Department
143.	Lambusie Karni District Assembly
144.	Law Reform Commission
145.	Lawra Municipal Hospital
146.	Legal Aid Commission
147.	LEKMA Hospital
148.	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
149.	Mamprugu Moagduri District Assembly
150.	Manhyia District Hospital
151.	Metro Mass Transit Limited
152.	Middle Belt Development Authority
153.	Military Academy Training School
154.	Millennium Development Authority
155.	Minerals Commission
156.	Minerals Development Fund Board
157.	Mortuaries and Funeral Facilities Agency
158.	Mpohor District Assembly
159.	Nabdam District Assembly
160.	Nadowli Kaleo District Assembly
161.	Nandom District Assembly
162.	Nanton District Assembly
163.	Nanumba North Municipal Assembly
164.	Nanumba South District Assembly
165.	National Board for Professional and Technician Examinations
166.	National Commission for Civic Education
167.	National Communications Authority
168.	National Council for Curriculum and Assessment
169.	National Council for Persons with Disability
170.	National Development Planning Commission
171.	National Film Authority
172.	National Folklore Board
173.	National Pensions Regulatory Authority
174.	National Petroleum Authority
175.	National Population Council
176.	National Premix Secretariat
177.	National Service Authority
178.	National Signals Bureau
179.	National Sports College

180.	National Vaccine Institute
181.	National Youth Authority
182.	New Juaben North Municipal Assembly
183.	New Times Corporation
184.	Nkwanta South Municipal Assembly
185.	North Dayi District Assembly
186.	North Gonja District Assembly
187.	North Tongu District Assembly
188.	Northern Development Authority
189.	Northern Electricity Distribution Company
190.	Northern Regional Coordinating Council
191.	Nursing And Midwifery Council
192.	Nzema East Municipal Assembly
193.	Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands
194.	Pharmacy Council Ghana
195.	Princess Marie Louise Children's Hospital
196.	Pru East District Assembly
197.	Pru West District Assembly
198.	Public Records and Archives Administration Department (PRAAD)
199.	Public Servants' Housing Loans Scheme Board
200.	Pusiga District Assembly
201.	Real Estate Agency Council
202.	Regional Maritime University
203.	Registrar General's Department
204.	Rent Control Department
205.	S.D. Dombo University of Business and Integrated Development Studies
206.	Saboba District Assembly
207.	Sagnerigu Municipal Assembly
208.	Savelugu Municipal Assembly
209.	Sawla Tuna Kalba District Assembly
210.	Sefwi Akontombra District Assembly
211.	Sefwi Wiawso Municipal Assembly
212.	Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly
213.	Sene East District Assembly
214.	Sene West District Assembly
215.	Sissala East Municipal Assembly
216.	Sissala East Municipal Hospital
217.	Sissala West District Assembly
218.	South Dayi District Assembly

219.	South Tongu District Assembly
220.	Suaman District Assembly
221.	Suhum Municipal Hospital
222.	Suntreso Government Hospital, Kumasi
223.	Sunyani Teaching Hospital
224.	Sunyani Technical University
225.	Sunyani West District Assembly
226.	Tafo Government Hospital
227.	Tain District Assembly
228.	Takoradi Technical University
229.	Talensi District Assembly
230.	Tamale Teaching Hospital
231.	Tamale Technical University
232.	Tarkwa-Nsuaem Government Hospital
233.	Tatale Sanguli District Assembly
234.	Tema Oil Refinery
235.	Tempane District Assembly
236.	Tetteh Quarshie Memorial Hospital
237.	The Office of the Special Prosecutor
238.	Tolon District Assembly
239.	Tree Crops Development Authority
240.	University for Development Studies
241.	University of Cape Coast
242.	University of Energy and Natural Resources
243.	University of Environment and Sustainable Development
244.	University of Ghana Medical Centre
245.	University of Mines and Technology
246.	University of Professional Studies, Accra
247.	Upper Denkyira West District Assembly
248.	Upper East Regional Coordinating Council
249.	Upper East Regional Hospital
250.	Upper West Regional Coordinating Council
251.	Upper West Regional Hospital
252.	Venture Capital Trust Fund
253.	Veterans Administration Ghana
254.	Volta Aluminium Company Limited
255.	W.E.B Du Bois Memorial Centre
256.	Wa West District Assembly
257.	Wassa Amenfi East Municipal Assembly

258.	Wassa Amenfi West Municipal Assembly
259.	Water Resources Commission
260.	Weija Gbawe Municipal Hospital
261.	Wenchi Municipal Assembly
262.	West African Examinations Council (WAEC Ghana Office)
263.	West Mamprusi Municipal Assembly
264.	Western North Regional Coordinating Council
265.	Western Regional Coordinating Council
266.	Zabzugu District Assembly
267.	Zongo Development Fund

Appendix 9: List of Media Houses Engaged in 2025

	TELEVISION	**RADIO**
1	Metro TV	Radio Gold
2	Channelone TV	Asaase Radio
3	Class TV	Class FM
4	GTV	N0: 1 FM
5	Hope TV	Joy FM
6	Garden City TV	Storm FM, Sunyani
7		Radio BAR, Sunyani
8		Space FM, Sunyani
9		Moonlight Radio, Sunyani
10		Adehyie FM, Kumasi
11		Lawsom FM, Kumasi
12		Oyerepa FM, Kumasi

Appendix 10: 2025 Activity Gallery





Induction ceremony for the newly appointed Executive Secretary





Swearing-in of the New Governing Board Members





Swearing-in of the New Governing Board Members



Swearing-in of the New Governing Board Members



Staff Durbar in April 2025



Staff Durbar in December 2025











Commemoration of the International Conference of Information Commissioners in Berlin, Germany











RTIC Month Press Launch











RTI Commission Fifth Anniversary Thanksgiving Service



Media Engagement



Sensitisation of Public Institutions











Activities to mark RTIC Ghana Month

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

i. Administrative Penalty: A fine or monetary sanction imposed on public institutions or officials for failing to comply with the RTI Act.

ii. ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolution): A set of methods, including negotiation, conciliation, mediation and arbitration used to resolve dispute relating to request for information.

iii. Applications: The document submitted to a public institution by an individual or entity, formally requesting access to information under the Right to Information Act.

iv. Capacity Building: Activities (like training) designed to improve the abilities of institutions and individuals to fulfil their RTI roles.

v. Deferred Decision: A decision that is delayed to a later date.

vi. Designated Officers / Information Officers: Public officials appointed in institutions to receive, process and respond to information requests under the RTI Act.

vii. Desktop Study: Research conducted using existing sources such as documents, reports and online materials without undertaking fieldwork or collecting primary data.

viii. In Person Application: RTI requests submitted directly to a public institution by the applicant through physical delivery, whether personally or through an authorised third party or by transmitting the application via post or email in accordance with established submission procedures.

ix. Internal Review Request: A formal request made to the head of a public institution by an applicant for information to review a decision or denial of access to information by an information officer.

x. Legislative Instrument (LI): A set of Regulations in the nature of subsidiary legislation that makes detailed rules to facilitate the implementation of Act 989.

xi. Pre-laying process: The stage where a set of regulations meant for passage as Legislative Instrument is formally submitted to Parliament for its consideration after all necessary consultations and finetuning have been completed.

xii. Proactive Disclosure: The practice of regularly publishing information without being asked, to increase transparency.

xiii. Referral: Redirecting an applicant for information to another institution that is believed to hold the requested information.

xiv. Request: A set of questions sought by an applicant for information.

xv. Request Approved: A situation where the public institution grants the applicant full access to all the information requested.

xvi. Request Deferred: A decision by the institution to temporarily delay providing information, often due to the need for additional time to locate, process or evaluate the request.

xvii. Request Partially Granted: A response where the institution provides only part of the information requested, either because part of the information requested is exempt from disclosure or unavailable.

xviii. Request Rejected: A situation where the public institution denies access to the requested information either because it falls within an exemption provided under the Act or for procedural lapses.

xix. Request to the Court for Review: A legal action taken by an applicant or institution seeking judicial review of a decision made by the RTI Commission, usually when one party is dissatisfied with the Commission's determination.

xx. Request Transferred: A request that has been officially forwarded by one public institution to another because the information is held by the receiving institution.

xxi. Review Request Granted: A decision by the RTI Commission to overturn the rejection or inaction of a public institution requiring the release of requested information.

xxii. Statutory Obligation: A legal duty imposed by the Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989).

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