



UK GHANA PROGRAMME

VISIT OF MEMBERS FROM THE SPECIAL BUDGET COMMITTEE, PARLIAMENT OF GHANA

20 - 22 OCTOBER 2015

FINAL REPORT

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1. BACKGROUND

1.01 Following a request from the Parliament of Ghana, CPA UK coordinated a 2.5 day study visit for members of the Special Budget Committee to explore issues of oversight of Independent Governance Institutions (IGIs) and best practices for accountability and transparency of committee processes.

1.02 During the course of the programme, UK and Ghanaian MPs as well as UK parliamentary staff were able to share their experience, discuss best practice and help identify solutions to strengthen the oversight practices of committees in this area, addressing in particular challenges of maintaining the independence of IGIs whilst ensuring the effective oversight and accountability of public funds and public practices.

1.03 Ghana is the first African country to have achieved independence from colonial rule in 1957. The country's post-independence history has been marked by long periods of military rule followed by the inauguration of multiparty democracy in 1993. Successful transitions from one Government to another, a vibrant civil society, an independent media as well as increasing civil liberties make Ghana one of the most stable countries in West Africa. However, like in any democracy in particular young democracies, the strengthening of the governance structure is key, especially in relation to the powers of the Legislative branch versus the Executive.

1.03 IGIs form an important role in any democratic society. They are often created to provide politically impartial governance functions, in order to carry out important tasks such as electoral organisation and professional auditing oversight of government spending. However, there are few rules or guidelines for good governance of IGIs and no universal standard practice. As such, it is important to address the principles behind governance and oversight of IGIs themselves to assess and improve practices to ensure that they are more transparent, impartial and accountable.

2. DELEGATION

2.1 The delegation from the Parliament of Ghana consisted of:

- Hon. Professor George Gyan-Baffour MP, Acting Chair, Special Budget Committee
- Hon. Christian Otuteye Corleytey MP, Member, Special Budget Committee
- Hon. Frank Annor-Dompreh MP, Member, Special Budget Committee
- Hon. Nii Amasah Namoale MP, Member, Special Budget Committee
- Hon. Boniface Gambila Adagbila MP, Member, Special Budget Committee
- Hon. Dr Mathew Opoku Prempeh MP, Member, Special Budget Committee
- Linda Gyekye Boadu, Assistant Clerk, Special Budget Committee
- Edith Osman, Committee Secretary, Special Budget Committee

2.2 Biographical details are included in Annex 1.

3. OBJECTIVES

3.1 The visit aimed to discuss and explore issues facing the good governance and good practices of the Special Budget Committee in the oversight of IGIs to:

- a) Objective 1: Enhance the Committee's ability to effectively carry out its mandate and perform its functions
- b) Objective 2: Enhance the Committee Members' skills to develop definite systems of checks on the operations of the IGIs
- c) Objective 3: Discuss best practices in terms of promoting accountability and transparency

4. SUMMARY

4.01 This was a successful programme which engaged Members of the Special Budget Committee of the Parliament of Ghana with the principles that govern the UK Parliament's engagement with, and oversight of, independent institutions such as the NAO, the Electoral Commission and the Judiciary. The 2.5 day study visit enabled delegates to engage with both principles governing committee processes and oversight practices and standards of the UK parliament, such as questioning. The programme also explored inquiry report decision-making following committee sessions by sitting in on sessions held by the Treasury Committee and the Public Accounts Committee.

4.03 Whilst practices of oversight of IGIs differ between Ghana and the UK, not only do common themes and principles underpin oversight practices, but these very differences provide good discussion points to compare practices. Four key themes were identified as running through the sessions of the visit:

- (1) Identifying and analysing the key differences between the governance and oversight of IGIs in Ghana and in the UK
- (2) Ensuring the independence of the IGIs whilst making sure that institutions are accountable
- (3) Identifying best practices and checks on operations of IGIs
- (4) The administration of committee establishment, accountability and impartiality.

4.04 Delegates found the sessions to be highly informative, both in terms of learning about the UK Parliament and Committee System and enabling them to question key challenges to independence and accountability in their own, and in the UK systems. Key constitutional restraints and parliamentary administrative customs were expressed as impeding the independent operations of IGIs.

4.05 The programme successfully informed delegates about the practices and procedures of parliamentary oversight of independent institutions in the UK. This enabled the delegates to recognise good practices and areas for improvement in the management of their own IGIs as well as good techniques and practices for the committee to undertake in the oversight of the IGIs.



5. PROGRAMME

TUESDAY 20 OCTOBER	
1430	Arrive at Houses of Parliament, Portcullis House entrance on Victoria Embankment, met by Eleanor Bayley, Africa Programme Manager, CPA UK
1445	Welcome and introductions Andrew Tuggey, Chief Executive, CPA UK Hatty Cooper, Head of International Outreach, CPA UK Eleanor Bayley, Africa Programme Manager, CPA UK Room Q, Portcullis House
1515	Coffee break
1530	Meeting with Robert Neill MP (Conservative), Chair of the Justice Committee Room Q, Portcullis House
1630	Break Please return to Portcullis House at 1745
1800	Optional: Invitation to attend an All Party Parliamentary Group on Africa event 'African film in the frame: A burgeoning film sector and what it has to offer' Macmillan Room, Portcullis House
WEDNESDAY 21 OCTOBER	
0845	Arrive at Houses of Parliament, Portcullis House entrance on Victoria Embankment, met by Eleanor Bayley, Africa Programme Manager, CPA UK
0900	Tour of Houses of Parliament Westminster Hall
1020	Coffee break
1030	Meeting with John Cryer MP (Labour), Member of the Administration Committee CPA Room
1100	The role of the Speaker's Committee on the Electoral Commission Gary Streeter MP (Conservative), Member of the Speaker's Committee on the Electoral Commission Ben Williams, Clerk of the Speaker's Committee on the Electoral Commission CPA room
1130	Briefing on Prime Minister's Questions (PMQs) Paul Evans, Principal Clerk, Table Office
1200	Watch PMQs House of Commons Gallery
1245	Lunch In attendance: Baroness Berridge of the Vale of Catmose Dawn Butler MP (Labour), Member of the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Ghana CPA Room
1400	Transfer to Committee room 15



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

1415	<p>Watch Public Accounts Committee in session</p> <p><i>Subject:</i> Network Rail: 2014-2019 rail investment programme <i>Witness(es):</i> Philip Rutnam, Permanent Secretary, Department for Transport Mark Carne, Chief Executive, Network Rail Richard Price, Chief Executive, Office of Rail and Road <i>Committee room 15</i></p>
1600	<p>Meeting with the Chair and Members of the Publics Accounts Committee- tbc</p> <p>Meg Hillier MP (Labour and Cooperative), <i>PAC Chair</i> <i>Committee room 15</i></p>
1630	<p><i>Transfer to CPA Room and opportunity to visit the gift shop</i></p>
1700	<p>Invitation to attend a CPA UK Event ‘Conversation with Richard Bacon MP on Corruption in the Commonwealth’</p> <p><i>CPA room</i></p>
<p>THURSDAY 22 OCTOBER</p>	
0930	<p><i>Arrive at Houses of Parliament, Portcullis House entrance on Victoria Embankment, met by Eleanor Bayley, Africa Programme Manager, CPA UK</i></p>
1000	<p>Watch Treasury Committee in session</p> <p><i>Subject:</i> Bank of England Bill <i>Witness(es):</i> Rt Hon. George Osborne MP, Chancellor of the Exchequer, HM Treasury Charles Roxburgh, Director, Financial Services, HM Treasury <i>The Thatcher Room, Portcullis House</i></p>
1045	<p><i>Coffee break</i></p>
1100	<p>The role of the Public Accounts Commission</p> <p>Helen Wood, <i>Secretary of the Public Accounts Commission</i> <i>CPA room</i></p>
1200	<p>Watch Proceedings in the House of Lords</p> <p><i>House of Lords Commonwealth Gallery</i></p>
1230	<p>Lunch with UK Members and Officials</p> <p><i>Strangers’ Dining room</i> <i>In attendance:</i> <i>Madeleine Moon MP (Labour), CPA UK visit to Ghana July 15</i> <i>Simon Danczuk MP (Labour), CPA UK visit to Ghana July 15</i> <i>Eve Samson, Clerk of Standards Committee and Speaker’s Committee on the Electoral Commission, CPA UK visit to Ghana July 15</i> <i>Andrew Tuggey, CPA UK Chief Executive and Secretary</i></p>
1415	<p>Roundtable discussion with Members of Africa All-Party Parliamentary Group</p> <p><i>CPA room</i> Chaired by Chi Onwurah MP (Labour), <i>Chair of the Africa APPG</i> <i>In attendance:</i> <i>Chi Onwurah MP (Labour)</i> <i>Jim Cunningham MP (Labour)</i> <i>Lord Boateng</i> <i>Baroness Armstrong of Hill Top</i></p>



1515	<i>Tea break</i>
1530	Meeting with Chi Onwurah MP (Labour), Shadow Minister for Culture Media and Sport and Chair of Africa All-Party Parliamentary Group <i>CPA Room</i>
1600	The role of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Standards Kathryn Hudson, <i>Parliamentary Commissioner for Standards</i> <i>CPA room</i>
1630	<i>End of programme</i>

6. PROGRAMME COMMENTS

6.1 Differences in the oversight of IGIs in the UK and in Ghana

6.1.1 Whilst both the UK and Ghana have a significant number of IGIs, discussions held during the programme highlighted how the oversight of IGIs differed between the two States. For Ghana, the Special Budget Committee is mandated with the oversight of eight IGIs, including the National Audit Office, the Electoral Commission and the Media Commission. In contrast, the UK's oversight functions vary according to the institution. Whereas the Speaker's Committee on the Electoral Commission oversees the budget and business plans of the Electoral Commission, OfCom, the UK communications regulator is overseen by a Board.

6.1.2 However, similar principles and challenges affect the oversight of IGIs in democratic States, regardless of the structure of the oversight mechanism. These principles and challenges formed the basis of the engagement and discussion between Members of Parliament and parliamentary staff from the UK with Members of Parliament from Ghana during the study visit.

6.1.3 These discussions touched on the universal issue of maintaining the independence of the IGIs whilst ensuring effective oversight. This involved maintaining the depoliticised nature of governance and oversight, whilst utilising the competencies of Parliament as an institution to provide and ensure accountability for citizens. Key challenges highlighted included:

- (a) Ensuring the principle of independence through the separation of governance and oversight responsibilities from the Government and from political interference from Parliament;
- (b) Formulating Parliamentary and Committee standards and practices to ensure effective oversight, including how and why inquiries are conducted;
- (c) How to develop and deliver impartial questions, including questions to publicly funded institutions and to responsible members of the Government;
- (d) The challenges of committees in ensuring government or institutional responses to questions and to inquiries.

6.2 The structural separation of Government, politics and IGIs

6.2.1 In the UK, rules and statutes have been put in place to ensure that, structurally, the management of and the oversight mechanisms of IGIs have a certain degree of separation.

6.2.2 The meeting with Robert Neill MP, Chair of the Justice Committee, explored how institutions maintain independence in ensuring effective oversight. In the case of the Justice system, reforms of the constitution and the establishment of Standing Orders are in place to ensure the independence of the judiciary. It is interesting to note that reforms of the UK constitution regarding the independence of the judiciary only took place in 2005. These reforms removed the mandate of the governance of the Judiciary in England and Wales from the Lord Chancellor (the head of the Ministry of Justice and a Member of the Government) and transferred this mandate to the Lord Chief Justice, as stipulated in section 7 (1) of the Constitutional Reform Act 2005¹, as well as the position of the Head of Criminal Justice (section 8 (2)). The idea in doing so is that the Lord Chancellor governs the administration of justice institutions such as Her Majesty's Prison Service and the National Archives, but the financing of the judiciary and judicial decisions are independent from Government. Similarly, Standing Order 152² stipulates the limits of the Justice Committee in their oversight of the judiciary. In essence, the meeting discussed the mechanism that oversight of the judiciary is limited to consideration of the administration of the judiciary and patterns of judicial decisions, where there is a marked indication of issues of public interest. The Justice Committee does not intervene in individual judicial decisions or individual cases.

6.2.3 The Spokesperson for the Speaker's Committee on the Electoral Commission (SCEC), Gary Streeter MP, also highlighted that the SCEC strives to maintain the independence of the Electoral Commission whilst ensuring that the public institution is accountable. The SCEC is a cross-party Committee of senior Members of the House of Commons and is chaired by the Speaker, Rt Hon. John Bercow MP. The tasks of the SCEC is limited to the approval of the budget and the business plan of the Electoral Commission, as well as the appointment of new Commissioners. With the exception of the appointment of Commissioners, the SCEC is not involved in the appointments of other employees of the Electoral Commission. Registration officers (who organise elections and the census etc.) are hired by local authorities

6.2.4 Moreover Gary Streeter MP, Spokesperson for the SCEC, highlighted his role of answering questions on the Electoral Commission every six weeks in Parliament. When doing so, the Spokesperson acts in a strictly non-partisan capacity, by not giving their own view and by being briefed by the Electoral Commission. This is in contrast to the process in Ghana, whereby questions to the Electoral Commission are taken behind closed doors.

¹ The Constitutional Reform Act 2005 is available here:



Constitutional
Reform Act 2005.pdf

² House of Commons Standing Orders 2015:



Standing Orders of
the House of Comm

6.2.5 The Public Accounts Commission provides impartial oversight of the National Audit Office (NAO). In the membership of the Public Accounts Commission, the Leader of the House and the Chair of the Public Accounts Committee are always members. The other members are appointed by the Whips. Importantly, the Public Accounts Commission is a statutory body, not a select committee.

6.2.6 During the meeting with Helen Wood, Secretary of the Public Accounts Commission Members discussed issues of independence and the roles of senior governance officials of the NAO. Similarly to other independent governance institutions in the UK, the Auditor-General (the Head of the NAO) is independent of Government. However, the Auditor-General is also an Officer of the House of Commons and through this, is accountable to the electorate. The Public Accounts Commission meets twice a year and analyses both the budget estimates and the strategy of the NAO. The Public Accounts Commission also appoints the non-executive members of the Audit office Board as well as independent auditors who in turn audit the NAO. This is in contrast to the practices of the Audit Office and Auditor General in Ghana where parliamentarians are not involved with appointments to the NAO board and the government tasks the Auditor-General with certain work, although reports are also passed to the Parliament of Ghana.

6.2.7 To engage with issues of independence of internal parliamentary management, Members of the Special Budget Committee of the Parliament of Ghana met with the Parliamentary Commissioner on Standards. This meeting highlighted the processes in place to foster increased independence of oversight mechanisms in relation to internal management of the UK Parliament. In addition to the creation of the Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority (IPSA) to regulate MPs' business costs and expenses, the UK parliament has also created the post of the Parliamentary Commissioner on Standards, a strictly non-political role to identify and investigate breaches of parliamentary standards. The Parliamentary Commissioner on Standards outlined her tasks and abilities during this meeting. Her tasks include adapting standards and rules as well as implementing sanctions, in conjunction with the Committee on Standards. By making the Parliamentary Commissioner on Standards a non-political (candidates cannot have ever had any political or parliamentary affiliation) and a 5-year non-renewable post, this helps to maintain the political independence of the role. Furthermore, the Parliamentary Commissioner on Standards highlighted the relatively new practice whereby the Committee on Standards appoints non-political 'lay' members to further promote the independence of parliamentary oversight of standards and rules.

6.3 Committee standards and practices, systems of checks on operations of IGIs

6.3.1 There are no individual guidelines for effective, but impartial oversight of IGIs. However, several principles and practices are common or similar between the oversight of different IGIs in the UK parliament.

6.3.2 First of all, the session explored the analysis of budgets in relation to activities as crucial in order to assess whether planned activities constitute Value For Money (VFM). Linked to this, parliamentary oversight bodies can also review IGI strategy, in relation to the public interest and in relation to public spending and individual budgets. Whilst this entails judgement on the actions and overall policies governing the work of the IGIs, UK members highlighted the importance of adopting objective and politically impartial outlooks on policies and actions of the IGIs in relation to the associated budgets.

6.3.3 The meeting with Helen Wood, Secretary to the Public Accounts Commission, raised the issue that parliamentary oversight of IGI budgets should also focus on assessing audits of IGI spending, to ensure that spending has been conducted in line with budgets. The oversight bodies should also investigate and/or act on any budgetary issues which arise in relation to their respective IGI. For example, the Public Accounts Commission is mandated with the responsibility of investigating any issues that may arise between meeting sessions.

6.3.4 Both the meeting with Helen Wood, Secretary to the Public Accounts Commission and Gary Streeter MP, Spokesperson for the Speaker's Committee on the Electoral Commission, highlighted practices to increase the accountability of their respective IGIs to the UK Parliament. For both the Public Accounts Commission and the SCEC, the Chair and the spokesperson (respectively) can answer questions on the operations of the IGIs in Parliament. This was discussed as a symbol of increased accountability of the IGIs because MPs have the ability to pose questions to the IGIs. Furthermore, the questions and responses through Parliament are publicly available, making the operations and issues of IGIs more accountable to the electorate. However, it is important to emphasise that the representatives for oversight of these IGIs act in a politically neutral way.

6.3.5 Similarly, the questions and evidence taken for oversight of IGIs are taken on the public record, both in the Chamber and in evidence sessions of committees and the Public Accounts Commission. Helen Wood argued that this had the benefit of increasing the accountability of the institutions and highlighting the work they did. This is an important practice for the oversight of IGIs.

6.4 Establishment and impartiality of Committees

6.4.1 The very establishment and make-up of the Committees themselves help to facilitate the impartiality and accountability of the committees in their oversight activities. Several key processes which enables this were discussed.

6.4.2 The meetings with the Chairs of the Administration Committee and the Justice Committee examined the structure and composition of committees in supporting independent oversight of IGIs. The membership of each committee is made up of a balance of the parties, in accordance with the proportion of seats that are held by each part in parliament. For example, the Justice Committee, six members are appointed from the political party in government, four Members are from the main opposition party and one Member is from a smaller opposition party. Members are appointed by the party whips. This balance of members ensures a balance of opinion and the inclusion of a large number of opposition MPs ensures stricter oversight of government and IGI spending and activities.

6.4.3 The Chairs of the committees are selected differently. First of all, the political parties which make up the parliament agree on which party will hold the Chair of which committee, with the exception of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) which is always chaired by a member of Her Majesty's Opposition. The delegates from the Parliament of Ghana observed a session of the PAC and met with members of the PAC to

discuss cross-party cooperation and standard practices of the PAC in the UK. This enabled the delegates to experience robust questioning by the Opposition and demonstrates that some key committees will be chaired by Opposition parties as well as by Members from the Government party. Members of each party are then elected by all Members of Parliament. Several speakers during the programme stressed that this ensures that the Chair of each committee and their governance of the committee is trusted and respected by all Members of Parliament. This is also a very relevant process for the oversight of IGIs, whose representation in parliament should, crucially, be respected and be viewed as being as objective as possible.

7. OUTCOMES AND FOLLOW UP

7.1 This programme enabled participating Members from the Special Budget Committee to gain a better understanding of the practices and procedures of committee and oversight processes in the UK, as well as develop critical knowledge of the role of oversight and the importance of independence of IGIs.

7.2 Members of the Special Budget Committee have requested and have received copies of the UK Parliament's Standing Orders and the Standards set out by the Standards Committee and the Parliamentary Commissioner for Standards.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

8.1 Sincere appreciation is given to all the Speakers for volunteering their time and their expertise for the delivery of the programme, with special thanks to Chi Onwurah MP and to Helen Wood who each covered two sessions.

8.2 Thanks are also extended to Hetty Bailey, Coordinator of the Africa APPG for the organisation of the session with members of Members with the Africa APPG.

8.3 Thanks also go to Peter Telfer from the Parliament of Ghana, for coordinating the study visit.

9. ABOUT CPA UK

9.1 CPA UK is one of the largest and most active branches in the CPA community and delivers a unique annual international outreach programme in Westminster and overseas. CPA UK works to encourage parliamentary diplomacy and build parliamentary capacity on behalf of the UK Parliament and the wider CPA. Through activities such as conferences, seminars, delegations and parliamentary strengthening teams, CPA UK provides Members with a practical, current and first-hand perspective on international issues facing fellow parliamentarians across the Commonwealth. Working with CPA UK's international outreach programmes also enhances Members' understanding of issues facing diaspora communities in their own constituencies.

10. ANNEX

10.1 Delegation biographies

10.1.1 PROFESSOR GEORGE GYAN-BAFFOUR MP - *Acting Chairman*

Political Party: NPP

Education: PhD and MA degrees from the University of Wisconsin, Madison; a post Doctorate Diploma from Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government and a BSc. (Honors) in Economics from the University of Ghana, Legon

Career: Taught Strategic Management, Organizational Behavior, Labor Management Relations, and Principles of Management at Virginia State University, Petersburg, Virginia and Howard University in Washington DC in the USA between 1992 and 2002. He has published several articles in refereed journals in both the United States and Europe. Author of “Strategic Management: Concepts and Analysis” a textbook, currently used in the University of Ghana Business School.

Political career: Member of Parliament (MP) for Wenchi, in the Brong-Ahafo Region of Ghana since 2004, Former Deputy Minister for Finance and Economic Planning of Ghana in charge of Economic Planning from March 2005 to December 2008. Currently, the Acting Chairman of the Special Budget Committee, Ranking Member for the Trade Industry and Tourism Committee and a member of the Poverty Reduction Committee.

10.1.2 HON. CHRISTIAN OTUTEYE CORLEYTEY MP

Political Party: NDC

Education: B.Sc (Mathematics) (Hons) University of Cape Coast, Ghana & M.Sc (Financial Mathematics) University of Kaiserslautern, Germany 2001-2004

Career: Lecturer, Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA) also a former lecturer at the Valley View University in Ghana from 2007-2009.

Political career: Mr. Corleytey joined the Parliament of Ghana in 2013 and was a former member of Employment, Social Welfare and State Enterprises. Currently, he is a member of the Special Budget Committee and Committee on Defence and Interior of the Parliament of Ghana.

10.1.3 HON. FRANK ANNOR-DOMPREH MP

Political Party: NPP

Education: BSc (Agric) & L.L.B

Career: Agriculture Investment Expert and Consultant Trainer

Political career: Member of Parliament for Nsawam-Adoagyri in the Eastern Region of Ghana since 2013. Mr. Annor-Dompreh is currently a member of the Special Budget Committee and Committee on Lands and Forestry.

10.1.4 HON. NII AMASAH NAMOALE MP



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

Political Party: NDC

Education: MPhil (Agronomy)

Career: Mr. Namoale is an Agronomist. He worked with the Ministry of Agric as an Assistant Director (in charge of Tree crops) for 15years.

Political career: Member of Parliament for Dade Kotopon, in the Greater Accra Region of Ghana since 2004 and a former Deputy Minister of Agriculture (in charge of fisheries). Deputy Ranking Member for Committee on Defence and Interior from 2004 - 2006. He is currently the Vice Chairman of the Committee on Local Government and Rural Development and a member of the Special Budget Committee and Subsidiary Legislation Committee.

10.1.5 HON. BONIFACE GAMBILA ADAGBILA MP

Political Party: NPP

Education: B.A. (Hons) Psych/Political Sc. and Postgraduate Advanced Diploma, HRD, Training and Development, UK

Career: Consultant. Supported the implementation of national and International policies, programmes and projects with government ministries, International organizations and NGOs, UNICEF, Save the Children (UK) Ghana, UNDP, VSO-UK.

Political Career: Mr. Adagbila is a former Minister of the Upper East Region of Ghana for the period 2005 to 2007. He became a Member of Parliament for Nabdum Constituency in the Upper East region of northern Ghana. Member of the Special Budget Committee and Trade, Industries and Tourism and Deputy Ranking, Youth Sports, Creative Arts and Chieftaincy.

10.1.6 HON. DR MATHEW OPOKU PREMPEH MP

Dr. Mathew Opoku Prempeh holds MB CHB (KNUST) Ghana, MSc (Chemical Epidemiology) from the Netherlands Institute for Health Science, MRCS. He is a Medical Doctor/Health Worker and was the Executive Chairman, Keyemap Service Limited. He is currently the MP for Manhyia South in the Ashanti Region of Ghana. He is a Member of the Special Budget Committee, Appointments Committee, Committee on Health and Committee on Environment.

10.1.7 LINDA GYEKYE BOADU

Parliamentary Clerk

Education: B.A. (Hons) Secretaryship and Postgraduate Certificate in Public Administration

Career: Linda is currently the Assistant Clerk to the Special Budget Committee and Committee on Works and Housing. Prior to this, she was an Assistant Director and Secretary to the Speaker of Parliament from 2001 - 2004. She has been an Assistant Clerk to the Public Accounts Committee, Committee on Communications, Foreign Affairs Committee and the Appointment Committee of the Parliament of Ghana .

10.1.8 EDITH OSMAN

Committee Secretary

Education: BSc in Marketing and MSc in Public Administration



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

Career: Edith has worked as a Secretary to the Research Department from 2001 - 2012. In 2013, she was transferred to the Special Budget Committee and the Works and Housing Committee as a Secretary.