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PNAfrica Releases Output Analysis Report on Parliament of Ghana

On 22nd May 2026, the 9th Parliament of this 4th Republic of Ghana reached 500 days since it commenced its work. Parliamentary Network Africa (PNAfrica) – Ghana’s authoritative parliamentary monitoring civil society organisation – has been analysing key outputs of the legislature during the period, and has released an [Output Analysis Report of the First Session of this Parliament](#). Below are key highlights of the Parliament after 500 days.

1. A total of 155 plenary Sittings were held during this period, committing 717+ hours to Chamber business.
2. There were about 350 Committee meetings during the period, including oversight visits, regular committee sittings and other activities undertaken by the 44 Committees of the House.
3. Although the Standing Orders now allows both the Majority and Minority to chair agreed number of Committees, the outputs of some of these Committees have been low, with 295 referrals to Committees yet to be reported on. There is the need to monitor closely and make public the performances of Parliamentary Committees.
4. At an average of 4 hours and 38 minutes per Sitting, the House was close to the five-hours per Sitting level of efforts expected of them by Standing Order 55(3), although many MPs and parliamentary staff consider the afternoon start times as counter-productive.
5. Attendance shows an average of 227 MPs (82.25%) present on Sitting days, in sharp contrast to the quorum challenges often raised in Parliament, raising questions about the efficiency of the attendance registration system currently in use.
6. As the most youthful in the history of the 4th Republic, this 9th Parliament started with 100 MPs (36%) aged 45 years and below, with the four youngest MPs born in 1992.
7. Although it has the most women in Ghana’s parliamentary history, it has failed to meet all the benchmarks of the Affirmative Action (Gender Equity) Act it passed in 2024, in terms of overall composition and the percentage of women in the Speakership, Caucus Leadership, and Committee Leadership.
8. 49 Bills were passed, out of which 34 (representing 69.39%) were passed under Certificate of Urgency.
9. Memorandum from the public were invited for less than 15% of all Bills passed, positioning this 9th Parliament as one with the worst record in public participation in the lawmaking process.
10. Parliament is yet to deal conclusively with the chaos that erupted during the vetting of ministerial nominees at the Appointments Committee on 30th January 2025, despite establishing an Ad-hoc Committee to investigate the disturbances. The Ad-hoc

Committee's Report laid in the Parliament on 29th May 2025 is yet to be debated and voted on after a whole year.

It is our hope that Parliament will take a critical look at its performance in the areas of gender mainstreaming, public participation in lawmaking, and the perception held by the public about our Legislature's ability to deal decisively with unwanted behaviours among its Members. Our report offers a set of recommendations for the consideration of the House, and we also all on all stakeholders – the media, civil society organisation, and the general public – to join in the advocacy towards demanding improvement in the output of our House of Representatives.

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