



BELIZE

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT
CHAPTER 13**

REVISED EDITION 2020

**SHOWING THE SUBSTANTIVE LAWS AS AT
31ST DECEMBER, 2020**

This is a revised edition of the Substantive Laws, prepared by the Law Revision Commissioner under the authority of the Law Revision Act, Chapter 3 of the Substantive Laws of Belize, Revised Edition 2020.



BELIZE

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT
CHAPTER 13**

REVISED EDITION 2020

**SHOWING THE SUBSTANTIVE LAWS AS AT
31ST DECEMBER, 2020**

This is a revised edition of the Substantive Laws, prepared by the Law Revision Commissioner under the authority of the Law Revision Act, Chapter 3 of the Substantive Laws of Belize, Revised Edition 2020.

CHAPTER 13

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

PART I

Preliminary

1. Short title.
2. Commencement.
3. Interpretation.
4. Act not to apply to courts and registries.
5. Office of the Governor-General not to be deemed to be a Department.

PART II

Publication of Certain Documents and Information

6. Publication of information concerning documents.
7. Certain documents to be available for inspection and purchase.
8. Unpublished documents not to prejudice public.

PART III

Access to Documents

9. Right of access.
10. Procedure for obtaining access to certain documents.
11. Access to documents apart from this Act.
12. Requests for access.
13. Transfer of requests.
14. Requests involving use of computers, etc.
15. Access to documents to be given on request.

- 16. Time within which formal requests to be decided.
- 17. Forms of access.
- 18. Deferment of access.
- 19. Deletion of exempt matter.
- 20. Decision to be made by authorized persons.
- 21. Reasons and other particulars of decisions to be given.
- 21A. Secrecy provisions in public contracts prohibited and invalidated.
- 21B. Punishment for refusal or neglect to provide access.

PART IV

Exempt Documents

- 22. Documents affecting national security, defence and international relations.
- 23. Cabinet documents.
- 24. Documents affecting enforcement and administration of the law.
- 25. Documents to which secrecy provisions of enactments apply.
- 26. *Repealed.*
- 27. *Repealed.*
- 28. Documents affecting legal proceedings or subject to legal professional privilege.
- 29. *Repealed.*
- 30. Documents affecting national economy.
- 31. *Repealed.*
- 32. Documents the disclosure of which would be contempt of National Assembly or contempt of court.
- 33. State privilege in judicial proceedings not affected.
- 34. Duty of authorities to act in good faith.

PART V

Review of Decisions

- 35. Applications to Ombudsman.

-
36. Internal review.
 37. Time for application to Ombudsman.
 38. Burden of proof.
 39. Power of Ombudsman to make orders.
 40. Production of exempt documents.
 41. Evidence of certificates.
 42. Power of Ombudsman in relation to witnesses, etc.
 43. Appeals against Ombudsman's decisions.

PART VI

Miscellaneous

44. Protection against actions for defamation or breach of confidence.
45. Protection in respect of offences.
46. Reports to National Assembly.
47. Regulations.

CHAPTER 13**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION**

9 of 1994.

[5th May, 1994]

7 of 2008.

S. I. 57 of 1994.

PART I*Preliminary*

Short title. **1.** This Act may be cited as the Freedom of Information Act.

Commencement. **2.** This Act comes into force on 5th May 1994.

Interpretation. **3.-(1)** In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, “applicant” means a person who has made a request;

“Department” means a Department of the Government of Belize;

“document” includes public contracts, grants or leases of land, or any written or printed matter, any map, plan or photograph, and any article or thing that has been so treated in relation to any sounds or visual images that those sounds or visual images are capable, with or without the aid of some other device, of being reproduced from the article or thing, and includes a copy of any such matter, map, plan, photograph, article or thing, but does not include library material maintained for reference purposes;

“enactment” means an Act or an instrument (including rules, regulations or by-laws) made under an Act;

“exempt document” means a document which, by virtue of a provision of Part IV, is an exempt document;

“exempt matter” means matter the inclusion of which in a document causes the document to be an exempt document;

“Minister” or “Minister administering this Act” means the Minister who has been assigned responsibility under the Constitution, Cap. 4 for information;

“Ministry” means a Ministry of the Government and includes a Minister, Minister of State and officers and servants of that Ministry;

“Ombudsman” means the Ombudsman established under the Ombudsman Act, Cap. 4;

“prescribed authority” means,

- (a) a local authority (a city council, town council or a village council);
- (b) a public statutory corporation or body; or
- (c) a body corporate or an unincorporated body, established for a public Purpose, which may be prescribed by the Minister by Order published in the *Gazette*;

“principal officer” means,

- (a) in relation to a Ministry, the Permanent Secretary of that Ministry;
- (b) in relation to a Department, the Head of that Department; and

- (c) in relation to a prescribed authority, the chief executive officer, general manager or other similar officer of that authority;

“regulations” means regulations made under this Act;

“record” shall have the same meaning as assigned to the term “document”;

- (a) in relation to a Ministry - the Minister who has been assigned responsibility under the Constitution, Cap. 4 for that Ministry; or
- (b) in relation to a prescribed authority - the Minister who has been assigned responsibility under the Constitution, Cap. 4 for the subject-matter of that authority.

(2) References in this Act to a Ministry shall include a reference to a Department of Government.

Act not to apply
to courts and
registries.

4. For the purposes of this Act,

- (a) a court, or the holder of a judicial office or other office pertaining to a court, in his capacity as the holder of that office, is not to be taken to be included in a Department;
- (b) a registry or other office of a court, and the staff of such a registry or other office in their capacity as members of that staff, shall not be taken to be part of a Department.

Office of the
Governor
General not to be
deemed to be a
department.

5. The Office of the Governor-General shall not be deemed to be a Department of Government for the purposes of this Act.

PART II

Publication of Certain Documents and Information

6.-(1) The responsible Minister or principal officer of a Ministry or prescribed authority shall,

Publication of information concerning documents.

- (a) cause to be published, as soon as practicable after the commencement of this Act but not later than 12 months after that commencement, in a form approved by the Minister administering this Act,
 - (i) a statement setting out particulars of the organization and functions of the Ministry or prescribed authority, as the case may be, indicating as far as practicable, the decision-making powers and other powers affecting members of the public that are involved in those functions, and particulars of any arrangement that exists for consultation with or representations by, bodies and persons outside the Government administration in relation to the formulation of policy in, or the administration of, the Ministry or prescribed authority; and
 - (ii) a statement of the categories of documents that are maintained in the possession of such Ministry, or prescribed authority; and
- (b) within 12 months after the publication of the statement under subparagraph (i) or (ii) of paragraph (a), that is the first statement published under that subparagraph, and

thereafter at intervals of not more than 12 months, cause to be published statements bringing up to date the information contained in the previous statement or statements published under that subparagraph.

(2) A form approved by the Minister under subsection (1) of this section, shall be such as he considers appropriate for the purpose of assisting members of the public to exercise effectively their rights under Part III of this Act.

(3) The information to be published in accordance with this section may be published in the *Gazette*.

(4) Nothing in this section requires the publication of information that is of such a nature that its inclusion in a document would cause that document to be an exempt document.

(5) Subsection (1) of this section, applies in relation to a Ministry or prescribed authority that comes into existence after the commencement of this Act as if the references in that subsection to the commencement of this Act were references to the day on which the Ministry or prescribed authority comes into existence.

Certain documents to be available for inspection and purchase.

7.-(1) This section applies to documents that are provided by the Ministry or prescribed authority for the use of, or are used by the Ministry or prescribed authority or its officers in making decisions or recommendations, under or for the purposes of an enactment or scheme administered by the Ministry or prescribed authority, with respect to rights, privileges or benefits, or to obligations, penalties or other detriments, to or for which persons are or may be entitled or subject, being,

- (a) manuals or other documents containing interpretations, rules, guidelines, practices or precedents; or

- (b) documents containing particulars of such a scheme, not being particulars contained in an enactment or published under this Act, but not including documents that are available to the public as published otherwise than by a Ministry or prescribed authority.

(2) The principal officer shall,

- (a) cause copies of all documents to which this section applies that are in use from time to time to be made available for inspection and for purchase by members of the public;
- (b) not later than 12 months after the commencement of this Act, cause to be published in the *Gazette*, a statement (which may take the form of an index) specifying the documents of which copies are, at the time of preparation of the statement, so available and the place or places where copies may be inspected and may be purchased; and
- (c) within 12 months after the publication of the statement under paragraph (b) and thereafter at intervals of not more than 12 months, cause to be published in the *Gazette*, statements bringing up to date information contained in the previous statement or statements.

(3) The principal officer is not required to comply fully with paragraph (2) (a) before the expiration of 12 months after the commencement of this Act, but shall, before that time, comply with that paragraph so far as is practicable.

(4) This section does not require a document of the kind referred to in subsection (1) of this section containing exempt matter to be made available in accordance with subsection (2)

of this section, but, if such a document is not so made available, the principal officer shall, if practicable, cause to be prepared a corresponding document, altered only to the extent necessary to exclude the exempt matter, and cause the document so prepared to be dealt with in accordance with subsection (2) of this section.

(5) Subsections (2) and (3) of this section, apply in relation to a Ministry or prescribed authority that comes into existence after the commencement of this Act as if the references in those subsections to the commencement of this Act were references to the day on which the Ministry or prescribed authority comes into existence.

Unpublished
documents not to
prejudice public.

8. If a document required to be made available in accordance with section 7, of this Act, being a document containing a rule, guideline or practice relating to a function of a Ministry or prescribed authority, was not made available and included in a statement in the *Gazette*, as referred to in that section, a member of the public who was not aware of that rule, guideline or practice shall not be subjected to any prejudice by reason only of the application of that rule, guideline or practice in relation to the thing done or omitted to be done by him if he could lawfully have avoided that prejudice had he been aware of that rule, guideline or practice.

PART III

Access to Documents

Right to access.

9. Subject to this Act, every person shall have a right to obtain access in accordance with this Act to a document of a Ministry or prescribed authority, other than an exempt document.

Procedure for
obtaining access
to certain
documents.

10. Where,

- (a) a document is open to public access, as part of a public register or otherwise, in accordance with another enactment; or
- (b) a document is available for purchase by the public in accordance with arrangements made by a Ministry or prescribed authority,

the access to that document shall be obtained in accordance with that enactment or arrangement, as the case may be.

11. Nothing in this Act is intended to prevent or discourage Ministries and prescribed authorities from publishing or giving access to documents (including exempt documents), otherwise than as required by this Act, where they can properly do so or are required by law to do so.

Access to documents apart from this Act.

12.-(1) A person who wishes to obtain access to a document of a Ministry or requests prescribed authority shall make a request in writing to the Ministry or prescribed authority for access to the document.

Request for access.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) of this section, a request shall provide such information concerning the document as is reasonably necessary to enable a responsible officer of the Ministry or prescribed authority, as the case may be, to identify the document.

(3) Where a request is expressed to relate to all documents, or to all documents of a specified class, that contain information of a specified kind or relate to a specified subject-matter, compliance with the request may be refused if it would interfere unreasonably with the operations of the Ministry or prescribed authority, having regard to any difficulty that would exist in identifying, locating or collating documents containing relevant information within the filing system of the Ministry or prescribed authority.

(4) It is the duty of a Ministry or prescribed authority, where practicable, to assist a person who wishes to make a request, or has made a request that does not comply with this section or has not been directed to the appropriate Ministry or prescribed authority, to make a request in a manner that complies with this section or to direct a request to the appropriate Ministry or specified authority.

(5) Where a request in writing is made to a Ministry or prescribed authority for access to a document, the Ministry or prescribed authority, as the case may be, shall not refuse to comply with the request on the ground,

- (a) that the request does not comply with subsection (2) of this section; or
- (b) that, in the case of a request of the kind referred to in subsection (3) of this section, compliance with the request would interfere unreasonably with the operations of the Ministry or prescribed authority, as the case may be,

without first giving the applicant a reasonable opportunity of consultation with the Ministry or prescribed authority with a view to the making of a request in a form that would remove the ground for refusal.

Transfer of requests.

13.-(1) Where,

- (a) a request is made to a Ministry or prescribed authority for access to a document; and
- (b) the document is not in the possession of that Ministry or prescribed authority but is in the possession of another Ministry or prescribed authority or the subject-matter of the document is more closely connected with the functions of another Ministry or prescribed

authority than with those of the Ministry or prescribed authority to which the request is made,

the Ministry or prescribed authority to which the request is made may transfer the request to the other Ministry or prescribed authority and inform the person making the request accordingly and, if it is necessary to do so in order to enable the other Ministry or prescribed authority to deal with the request, send the document to the other Ministry or prescribed authority.

(2) Where a request is transferred to a Ministry or prescribed authority in accordance with this section, it shall be deemed to be a request made to that Ministry or prescribed authority and received at the time at which it was originally received.

14.-(1) Where,

- (a) a request (including a request of the kind described in section 12 (3) of this Act, is duly made to a Ministry or prescribed authority;
- (b) it appears from the request that the desire of the applicant is for information that is not available in discrete form in documents of the Ministry or prescribed authority; and
- (c) the Ministry or prescribed authority could produce a written document containing the information in discrete form by,
 - (i) the use of a computer or other equipment that is ordinarily available to the Ministry or prescribed authority for retrieving or collating stored information; or

Requests involving use of computers, etc.

- (ii) the making of a transcript from a sound recording held in the Ministry or prescribed authority,

the Ministry or prescribed authority shall deal with the request as if it were a request for access to a written document so produced and containing that information and, for that purpose, this Act applies as if the Ministry or prescribed authority had such a document in its possession.

(2) A Ministry or prescribed authority is not required to comply with subsection (1) of this section, if compliance would interfere unreasonably with the operations of the Ministry or prescribed authority.

Access to documents to be given on request.

15. (1) Where a request for access to a document is duly made, and payment is made of any charge that is required to be paid before access is granted, access to the document shall be given in accordance with this Act.

(2) The expression “duly made” occurring in subsection (1) of this section, means that the request shall be in writing.

Time within which formal requests to be decided.

16. If a request to a Ministry or prescribed authority,

- (a) is made in writing and is expressed to be in pursuance of this Act; and
- (b) is sent by post to the Ministry or prescribed authority, or delivered to an officer of the Ministry or prescribed authority, at an address of the Ministry or prescribed authority, as the case may be, to which requests made in pursuance of this Act may be sent or delivered in accordance with this section,

the Ministry or prescribed authority shall take all reasonable steps to enable the applicant to be notified of a decision on the

request as soon as practicable but in any case not later than two weeks after the day on which the request is received by or on behalf of the Ministry or prescribed authority.

17.-(1) Access to a document may be given to a person in one or more of the following forms,

Forms of access.

- (a) a reasonable opportunity to inspect the document;
- (b) provision by the Ministry or prescribed authority of a copy of the document;
- (c) in the case of a document that is an article or thing from which sounds or visual images are capable of being reproduced, the making of arrangements for the person to hear or view those sounds or visual images;
- (d) in the case of a document by which words are recorded in a manner in which they are capable of being reproduced in the form of sound or in which words are contained in the form of shorthand writing or in codified form, provision by the Ministry or prescribed authority of a written transcript of the words recorded or contained in the document.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) of this section and to section 19 of this Act, where the applicant has requested access in a particular form, access shall be given in that form.

(3) If the form of access requested by the applicant,

- (a) would interfere unreasonably with the operations of the Ministry or prescribed authority;

- (b) would be detrimental to the preservation of the document or, having regard to the physical nature of the document, would not be appropriate; or
- (c) would involve an infringement of copyright (other than copyright owned by the Government) subsisting in the document,

access in that form may be refused and access given in another form.

Deferment of access.

18.-(1) A Ministry or prescribed authority which receives a request may defer the provision of access to the document concerned until the happening of a particular event (including the taking of some action required by law or some administrative action), or until the expiration of a specified time, where it is reasonable to do so in the public interest or having regard to normal and proper administrative practices.

(2) Where the provision of access to a document is deferred in accordance with subsection (1) of this section, the Ministry or prescribed authority shall, in informing the applicant of the reasons for the decision, indicate, as far as practicable, the period for which the deferment will operate.

Deletion of exempt matter.

19.-(1) Where,

- (a) a decision is made not to grant a request for access to a document on the ground that it is an exempt document;
- (b) it is practicable for the Ministry or prescribed authority to grant access to a copy of the document with such deletions as to make the copy not an exempt document; and

- (c) it appears from the request, or the applicant subsequently indicates, that the applicant would wish to have access to such a copy,

the Ministry or prescribed authority shall grant access to such a copy of the document.

(2) Where access is granted to a copy of a document in accordance with subsection (1) of this section,

- (a) the applicant shall be informed that it is such a copy and also be informed of the provisions of this Act by virtue of which any matter deleted is exempt matter; and
- (b) section 21 of this Act, does not apply to the decision that the applicant is not entitled to access to the whole of the document unless the applicant requests the Ministry or prescribed authority to furnish him with a notice in writing in accordance with that section.

20. A decision in respect of a request made to a Ministry or prescribed authority may be made, on behalf of the Ministry or prescribed authority, by the responsible Minister or the principal officer of the Ministry or prescribed authority or, subject to the regulations, by an officer of the Ministry or prescribed authority acting within the scope of authority exercisable by him in accordance with the arrangements approved by the responsible Minister or the principal officer of the Ministry or prescribed authority.

Decision to be made by authorized persons.

21.-(1) Where, in relation to a request for access to a document of a Ministry or prescribed authority, a decision is made under this Part that the applicant is not entitled to access to the document in accordance with the request or that provision of access to the document be deferred, the Ministry or prescribed

Reasons and other particulars of decisions to be given.

authority shall cause the applicant to be given notice in writing of the decision, and the notice shall,

- (a) state the findings on any material questions of fact, referring to the material on which those findings were based, and the reasons for the decision;
- (b) where the decision relates to a document of any Ministry or prescribed authority, state the name and designation of the person giving the decision; and
- (c) inform the applicant of his right to apply for a review of the decision.

(2) A Ministry or prescribed authority is not required to include in a notice under subsection (1) any matter that is of such a nature that its inclusion in a document would cause that document to be an exempt document.

Secrecy provision in public contracts prohibited and in- validated. 7 of 2008.

21A.-(1) No public contract or other public document shall contain a provision to the effect that the contract thereof shall be kept confidential.

(2) Every secrecy provision in a public contract or other public document, whether such public document or other public document exists at the 31st day of December, 2008 or is executed in the future, which prohibits or restricts its disclosure to the public, shall be wholly void and of no effect, and the public contract or document in question shall be read and construed for all purposes as if such a secrecy provision did not exist.

Punishment for refusal or neglect to provide access. 7 of 2008.

21B. Every principal officer of a Ministry, Department or prescribed authority who refuses or neglects without cause to provide access to public documents in accordance with the provisions of the Act, is guilty of an offence against discipline and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars

by the authority responsible for exercising disciplinary control over such officer, or such other penalty, including dismissal, as the said authority may consider appropriate in all the circumstances of the case.

PART IV

Exempt Documents

22.-(1) A document is an exempt document if disclosure of the document under this Act would be contrary to the public interest for the reason that the disclosure,

Documents affecting national security, defence, and international relations.

- (a) would prejudice the security, defence or international relations of Belize; or
- (b) would divulge any information or matter communicated in confidence by or on behalf of the Government of another country to the Government of Belize.

(2) Where a Minister is satisfied that the disclosure under this Act of a document would be contrary to the public interest for a reason referred to in subsection (1) of this section, he may sign a certificate to that effect and such a certificate, so long as it remains in force, shall establish conclusively that the document is an exempt document referred to in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) Where a Minister is satisfied as mentioned in subsection (2) of this section, by reason only of the matter contained in a particular part or particular parts of a document, a certificate under that subsection in respect of the document shall identify that part or those parts of the document as containing the matter by reason of which the certificate is given.

(4) The responsible Minister may delegate his powers under this section to the principal officer of the Ministry or the prescribed authority, as the case may be.

Cabinet
documents.

23.-(1) A document is an exempt document if it is,

- (a) a document that has been submitted to the Cabinet for its consideration or is proposed to be submitted;
- (b) an official record of the Cabinet;
- (c) a document that is a copy of, or of a part of, a document referred to in paragraph (a) or (b);
or
- (d) a document the disclosure of which would involve disclosure, of any deliberation or advice of the Cabinet, other than a document by which a decision of the Cabinet was officially published.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, a certificate signed by the Secretary to the Cabinet or a person performing the duties of the Secretary, certifying that a document is one of a kind referred to in a paragraph of subsection (1), of this section, establishes conclusively that it is an exempt document of that kind.

(3) Where a document is a document referred to in paragraph (1)(d) by reason only of matter contained in a particular part or particular parts of the document, a certificate under subsection (2) of this section in respect of the document shall identify that part or those parts of the document as containing the matter by reason of which the certificate is given.

(4) A reference in this section to the Cabinet shall be read as including a reference to a committee of the Cabinet.

24. A document is an exempt document if its disclosure under this Act would, or would be reasonably likely to,

Documents affecting enforcement and administration of the law.

- (a) prejudice the investigation of a breach or possible breach of the law or the enforcement or proper administration of the law in a particular instance;
- (b) prejudice the fair trial of a person or the impartial adjudication of a particular case;
- (c) disclose, or enable a person to ascertain the identity of a confidential source of information in relation to the enforcement or administration of the law;
- (d) disclose methods or procedures for preventing, detecting, investigating, or dealing with matters arising out of breaches or evasions of the law, the disclosure of which would, or would be reasonably likely to, prejudice the effectiveness of those methods or procedures; or
- (e) endanger the lives or physical safety of persons engaged in or in connection with law enforcement.

25. A document is an exempt document if it is a document to which a prescribed provision of an enactment, being a provision prohibiting or restricting disclosure of the document or of information or other matter contained in the document, applies.

Documents to which secrecy provisions of enactments apply.

26. *Repealed.*

7 of 2008.

27. *Repealed.*

7 of 2008.

Documents affecting legal proceedings or subject to legal professional privilege.

28.-(1) A document is an exempt document if its disclosure under this Act would be reasonably likely to have a substantial adverse effect on the interests of the Government of Belize or of a prescribed authority in or in relation to pending or likely legal proceedings.

(2) A document is an exempt document if it is of such a nature that it would be privileged from production in legal proceedings on the ground of legal professional privilege.

(3) A document of the kind referred to in section 7 (1) of this Act, is not an exempt document by virtue of subsection (2) of this section by reason only of the inclusion in the document of matter that is used or to be used for the purpose of the making of decisions or recommendations referred to in section 7 (1) of this Act.

7 of 2008.

29. *Repealed.*

Documents affecting national economy.

30. A document is an exempt document if its disclosure under this Act would be contrary to the public interest by reason that it would be reasonably likely to have a substantial adverse effect on the national economy.

7 of 2008.

31. *Repealed.*

Documents the disclosure of which would be contempt of National Assembly or contempt of court.

32. A document is an exempt document if public disclosure of the document would, apart from this Act and any immunity of the State,

- (a) be in contempt of court;
- (b) be contrary to an order made or direction given by a commission or by a tribunal or other person or body having power to take evidence on oath; or
- (c) infringe the privileges of the National Assembly.

33. Nothing in this Act shall affect any rule of law which authorises the withholding of any document by the State in or in relation to a judicial proceeding on the ground that the publication or disclosure of the document would be injurious to the public interest.

State privileges in judicial proceedings not affected.

34. In considering whether or not to claim exemption under this Part, the principal officer of a Ministry or prescribed authority shall act in good faith and use his best endeavours to achieve the object of this Act to afford to members of the public maximum access to official documents consistent with public interest.

Duty of authorities to act in good faith.

PART V

Review of Decisions

35.-(1) Application may be made to the Ombudsman for review of a decision refusing to grant access to a document in accordance with a request or deferring the provision of access to a document.

Applications to Ombudsman.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) of this section, in proceedings under this Part, the Ombudsman has power, in addition to any other power, to review any decision that has been made by a Ministry or prescribed authority in respect of the request and to decide any matter in relation to the request that, under this Act, could have been or could be decided by a Ministry or prescribed authority, and any decision of the Ombudsman under this section has the same effect as a decision of the Ministry or prescribed authority.

(3) Where, in proceedings under this section, it is established that a document is an exempt document, the Ombudsman does not have power to decide that access to the document, so far as it contains exempt matter, is to be granted.

(4) Where, under a provision of Part IV, it is provided that a certificate of a specified kind establishes conclusively, for the purposes of this Act, that a document is an exempt document and such a certificate has been given in respect of a document, the powers of the Ombudsman do not extend to reviewing the decision to give the certificate or the existence of proper grounds for the giving of the certificate.

(5) The powers of the Ombudsman under this section extend to matters relating to fees and charges payable under this Act in relation to a request.

Internal review.

36.-(1) Where a decision has been made, in relation to a request to a Ministry or prescribed authority, otherwise than by the responsible Minister or principal officer (not being a decision on a review under this section), the applicant may, within 28 days after the day on which notice of the decision was given to the applicant in accordance with section 21 of this Act, apply to the responsible Minister or principal officer concerned for a review of the decision in accordance with this section.

(2) A person is not entitled to apply to the Ombudsman for a review of a decision in relation to which subsection (1) of this section, applies unless,

- (a) he has made an application under that subsection in relation to the decision; and
- (b) he has been informed of the result of the review or a period of 14 days has elapsed since the day on which he made that application.

(3) Where an application for a review of a decision is made to the responsible Minister or the principal officer in accordance with subsection (1) of this section, he shall forthwith arrange for himself or a person (not being the person who made the decision) authorized by him to conduct such

reviews to review the decision and to make a fresh decision on the original application.

37.-(1) Where,

Time for
application to
Ombudsman.

- (a) an application for review of a decision has been made in accordance with section 36 of this Act; and
- (b) the application for review is refused or the applicant has not been informed of the result of the review within 14 days after the day on which he made that application,

the applicant may apply to the Ombudsman for review of the decision refusing to grant access to a document, within 21 days of the date on which he is notified of the decision refusing the review or within 21 days after the expiry of the period of 14 days mentioned in subsection (1) (b) of this section.

(2) Where,

- (a) a request has been made to a Ministry or prescribed authority in accordance with section 16 of this Act;
- (b) a period of 14 days has elapsed since the day on which the request was received by or on behalf of the Ministry or prescribed authority; and
- (c) notice of a decision on the request has not been received by the applicant,

the principal officer shall, for the purpose of enabling an application to be made to the Ombudsman under section 35 of this Act, be deemed to have made on the last day of that period, a decision refusing to grant access to the document, and the applicant may apply to the Ombudsman to grant access to

the document in question within 21 days of the expiry of the said period of 14 days.

(3) Before dealing further with an application made by virtue of this section, the Ombudsman may, on the application of the Ministry or prescribed authority concerned, allow further time to the Ministry or prescribed authority to deal with the request.

(4) Notwithstanding the period of limitation mentioned in this section, the Ombudsman may, in his discretion, grant further time to the applicant if he is of the opinion that there has been no unreasonable delay in making the application.

Burden of proof.

38. In proceedings under this Part, the Ministry or prescribed authority to which or to whom the request was made has the onus of establishing that a decision given in respect of the request was justified or that the Ombudsman should give a decision adverse to the applicant.

Powers of Ombudsman to make orders.

39. In proceedings under this Part, the Ombudsman shall make such order as he thinks necessary having regard to the nature of the proceedings and, in particular, to the necessity of avoiding the disclosure to the applicant of exempt matter.

Production of exempt documents.

40.-(1) Where there are proceedings before the Ombudsman under this Act in relation to a document that is claimed to be an exempt document, and the Ombudsman is not satisfied, by evidence on affidavit or otherwise that the document is an exempt document, he may require the document to be produced for inspection by him only and if, upon the inspection, he is satisfied that the document is an exempt document, he shall return the document to the person by whom it was produced without permitting any other person to have access to the document or disclosing the contents of the document to any other person.

(2) The Ombudsman may require the production, for inspection by him only, of an exempt document for the

purposes of determining whether it is practicable for a Ministry or prescribed authority to grant access to a copy of the document with such deletions as to make the copy not an exempt document and, where an exempt document is produced by reason of such a requirement, he shall return the document to the person by whom it was produced without permitting any other person to have access to the document, or disclosing the contents of the document to any other person.

(3) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2) but subject to subsection(4)of this section, the Ombudsman is not empowered in any proceedings to require the production of a document in respect of which there is in force a certificate under section 22 or 23 of this Act.

(4) Where a certificate of a kind referred to in subsection (3) of this section, identifies a part or parts of the document concerned in the manner provided in section 22 (3) or 23 (3) of this Act, subsection (3) of this section does not prevent the Ombudsman from requiring the production, in proceedings before him under this Act in relation to the document, of a copy of so much of the document as is not included in the part or parts so identified.

41. In proceedings before the Ombudsman under this Part, evidence of a certificate under section 22 or 23 of this Act, including evidence of the identity or nature of the document to which the certificate relates, may be given by affidavit or otherwise and such evidence is admissible without production of the certificate or of the document to which it relates.

Evidence of certificates.

42. For the purposes of performing his functions under this Act, the Ombudsman shall have the same powers as a Magistrate in respect of the attendance and examination of witnesses.

Powers of Ombudsman in relation to witnesses, etc.

43. Any party dissatisfied with a decision of the Ombudsman under this Act may appeal to the Supreme Court, and in every such case the provisions of Part IX of the

Appeal against Ombudsman's Decision.

Supreme Court of Judicature Act, Cap.91 and the rules made thereunder shall *mutatis mutandis* apply.

PART VI

Miscellaneous

Protection
against action for
defamation or
breach of
confidence.

44.-(1) Where access has been given to a document and,

- (a) the access was required by this Act to be given; or
- (b) the access was authorized by a Minister, or by an officer having authority, in accordance with section 20 or 36 of this Act, to make decisions in respect of requests, in the *bona fide* belief that the access was required by this Act to be given,

no action for defamation or breach of confidence lies by reason of the authorizing or giving of the access, against the Government or a prescribed authority or against the Minister or officer who authorised the access or any person who gave the access.

(2) The giving of access to a document (including an exempt document) in consequence of a request shall not be taken, for the purposes of the law relating to defamation or breach of confidence, to constitute an authorization or approval of the publication of the document or of its contents by the person to whom the access was given.

Protection in
respect of
offences.

45. Where access has been given to a document and,

- (a) the access was required by this Act to be given; or

- (b) the access was authorised by a Minister or by an officer having authority, in accordance with section 20 or 36 of this Act, to make decisions in respect of requests, in the *bona fide* belief that the access was required by this Act to be given,

neither the person authorising the access nor any person concerned in the giving of the access is guilty of a criminal offence by reason only of the authorising or giving of the access.

46.-(1) The Minister administering this Act shall, as soon as practicable after the end of each year ending on 31st December, prepare a report on the operation of this Act during that year and cause a copy of the report to be laid before each House of the National Assembly.

Reports to
National
Assembly.

(2) Each Ministry or prescribed authority shall furnish to the Minister administering this Act such information as he requires for the purposes of the preparation of reports under this section and shall comply with any prescribed requirements concerning the furnishing of that information and the keeping of records for the purposes of this section.

47.-(1) The Minister may make regulations not inconsistent with this Act prescribing all matters that by this Act are required or permitted to be prescribed, or are necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act, and in particular, making provision for or in relation to,

Regulations.

- (a) charges for access to documents (including the provision of copies or transcripts) in accordance with this Act, including requiring deposits on account of such charges; and
- (b) the officers who may give decisions on behalf of a Ministry or prescribed authority.

(2) The Ombudsman may, with the approval of the Minister, make regulations for the better carrying out of his functions under this Act, and, in particular, in relation to the procedure to be followed for conducting reviews of the decisions refusing access to documents.

(3) All regulations made under this Act shall be laid before the National Assembly as soon as may be after the making thereof and shall be subject to negative resolution.