



NEW PATRIOTIC PARTY

HEADQUARTERS

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MEMORANDUM

TO : Regional and Constituency Secretariats of the Party

FROM : General Secretary

SUBJECT : Circulation of Proposals for Amendment to the Constitution of the New Patriotic Party

DATE : 31st August 2026

Cc : All Party Executives and Members

In accordance with **Article 19 of the Constitution of the New Patriotic Party (NPP)**, the General Secretary of the Party, having received proposals for constitutional amendments from Members of the Party and Identifiable Groups, hereby circulates, as attached, these amendment proposals for the information and consideration of Party Members.

The proposed constitutional amendments have also been necessitated by the recent decision of the **Supreme Court** in *Prof. Frimpong Boateng & Ors. v. New Patriotic Party & Ors.*, which directed political parties to amend their constitutions within one year to grant voting rights to all Party Members in good standing in their Presidential and Parliamentary primaries, in accordance with **Article 55 of the 1992 Constitution**.

In keeping with the spirit of the Party's Constitution and established convention, the **National Council** has tasked the **nine-member Constitution Amendment Committee**, chaired by **Frank Davies, Esq.**, to, among other things, categorize and streamline the proposals into Amendment Motions and make appropriate recommendations to guide their consideration and deliberation at the National Delegates Conference.

Party Members and Executives are therefore encouraged to carefully peruse the proposals and familiarize themselves with their contents ahead of the National Delegates Conference, scheduled to take place in **Kumasi** on **3rd October 2026**.

Thank you.


Justin Kodua Frimpong
General Secretary

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National Council of Elders

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE PARTY CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ELDERS

1. All past Presidents, past Vice Presidents, and past National Chairmen shall, upon the completion of their tenure of office, be inducted into the National Council of Elders to ensure that their experience, institutional memory, and statesmanship are harnessed for the benefit of the Council and the Party.
2. In addition to the Regional Representatives on the NCOE, the Council shall have the authority to nominate five (5) members for appointment to the Council based on distinguished service, unwavering support, and exemplary commitment to the advancement of the Party. Such nominations may be made from time to time as the need arises.
3. The National Council of Elders shall remain impartial at all times and shall neither support nor be perceived to support or favour any candidate in any internal Party election.
4. The National Council of Elders may, whenever it deems necessary, invite the National Officers of the Party to meet with the Council to deliberate on matters relating to the affairs, administration, policies, activities, and general direction of the Party, and to provide updates, clarification, or any information the Council may require.
5. Whenever the Party is in Government, there shall be a mandatory quarterly meeting between the President and the National Council of Elders to deliberate on matters of National and Party interest. The meeting shall also afford the President or, where applicable, the Presidential Candidate, the opportunity to account for his or her stewardship and to receive appropriate political guidance and counsel from the Council.
6. The National Council of Elders shall have a functional Secretariat and be provided with an adequate annual operational budget to enable it effectively discharge its constitutional functions and responsibilities.
7. The National Council of Elders shall institute an annual nationwide conference to review the activities of the Party at all levels with a view to strengthening the Party's

structures and ensuring that its stability, unity, and strategic direction remain firmly anchored.

8. The Chairperson of the National Disciplinary Committee shall be appointed in consultation with the National Council of Elders. The National Council of Elders shall also be represented on the National Disciplinary Committee by not fewer than three members nominated by the Council.
9. The National Council of Elders shall establish a Judicial Committee comprising both lawyers and non-lawyers, which shall serve as the final internal appeal body within the Party. In the discharge of its functions, the Committee shall apply the principles of natural justice, Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), impartiality, and sound judgment in resolving disputes and controversies.
10. The National Council of Elders shall serve as an advisory body to the National Council of the Party on all matters affecting the Party, including the Flagbearer.
11. Upon election, the Flagbearer shall appear before the National Council of Elders to receive its advice and input on campaign strategy and direction, including guidance on the principles governing the selection of a Running Mate, such as gender, regional balance, religion, competence, and other relevant considerations.
12. Upon his or her election, the Flagbearer shall be formally introduced to the National Council of Elders by the National Chairman prior to the official outdoorings of the Flagbearer.
13. Upon assumption of office, the elected President shall appoint Ministers, Chief Executive Officers, Metropolitan, Municipal and District Chief Executives (MMDCEs), in consultation with the National Council of Elders.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

ARTICLE 6 (1) *Insert:*

1. There shall be a Polling Station Area demarcation of the Party that shall conform with the Polling Station demarcations of the Electoral Commission
2. The Polling Station Area organisation of the Party in every constituency shall be the basic unit of organisation of the Constituency Party.

Amend original Article 6(1) as new Article 6 (3) Retain the Preambular phrase, and rearrange the duties of the Polling Station Executives as follows:

- a) to be responsible for house-to-house dissemination of the party's political ideas, social and economic programmes and the vision of the Party's Presidential Candidate.
 - b) to compile the list of the members and supporters of the party in the Polling Station Area and submit quarterly updates of the list of members and supporters to the Constituency Executive through the Electoral Area Executive Committee.
 - c) to act as Polling Agents when appropriate
 - d) to act as Agents during the compilation of voters register and cleaning or reviewing of the register.
 - e) to perform any other function that may be assigned them by an Electoral Area Executive Committee Member or a Constituency Executive Officer.
3. There shall be Polling Station Executives of seven (7) members who shall all be elected, comprising the Chairperson, Secretary, Organiser, Women Organiser, Youth Organiser, Communications Officer and Electoral Affairs Officer whose duties shall be:

ARTICLE 6 - *introduce a new (4) after (3) to read as follows:*

ARTICLE 6 *new (4) after 3:* "The election of Electoral Area Executive Committee members shall be guided by the following:

- a) In Electoral Area Executive Committee elections, the Polling Station Executive Members within the Electoral Area shall vote;
- b) The election of Electoral Area Committee Members shall be by secret ballot and simple majority and shall be conducted by Constituency Executive Committee

Members or any representative that may be so authorised by the Constituency Executive Committee Members.

- c) Electoral Area Committee Members shall hold office for four (4) years and may seek re-election.

ARTICLE 6 (4) (b) *amend:*

supervise the activities and operations of all the Polling Station Executives falling under their Electoral Area;

ARTICLE 6 (4) (d) *amend:*

receive and consider the quarterly reports from the Polling Station Executives relating to their information dissemination and the recruitment of members and supporters for the Party within the Electoral Area and submit their recommendations in respect of the performance of the Polling Station Executives and the growth and development of the Party in the Polling Station Areas under their supervision.

ARTICLE 7(1) *(Accordingly, delete second sentence in Article 7 (1))*

ARTICLE 7 (11) introduce a new **Article 7(11)** before the **(11)** in the Constitution as a follow up to **(10)** in the Constitution to read as follows:

ARTICLE 7 (11): “No Party Officer at the Polling Station, Electoral Area, Constituency, Regional or National level, or a Government Appointee including Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Chief Executive Officers, Managing Directors, Directors-General, Deputy Chief Executive Officers, Deputy Managing Directors, Deputy Directors-General, or any Executive appointment howsoever described shall be eligible to contest the position of Parliamentary Candidate unless the Officer or Government or Executive Appointee has resigned from his position at least six (6) months before the constitutionally set date for the commencement of the process to select Parliamentary candidates provided however that the National Executive Committee may waive this requirement under special circumstances.

ARTICLE 7 (21) *amend and insert a new (21) to read as follows:*

The Constituency Executive Committee shall meet at least once every month and shall, on quarterly basis, receive and consider the reports on the quarterly updates of the:

- i. house-to-house information dissemination about the party and government;
- ii. lists of members and supporters of the party; and

make recommendations for the development and growth of the Party in the Electoral Areas and Polling Station Areas to the Electoral Area Committees and forward the Report to the Regional Executive Committee.

ARTICLE 7(23) Amend:

“The Constituency Executive Committee may form such committees or Sub-Committees as it considers necessary or expedient for the attainment of the aims and objectives of the Constituency Party in particular, the Party in general, and the Government when the Party is administering the country, and may co-opt any Member within the Constituency into any such committees”.

ARTICLE 7(29) Amend (a) to read:

“deliberate on all matters affecting the organisation and growth and development of the Party in the Constituency”.

ARTICLE 7(32) Amend Article 7(32) as follows:

Article 7 (32) Delete and insert a new paragraph to read as follows:

In a Constituency Extraordinary Delegates Conference to select the Parliamentary Candidate all card-bearing members of the Party voting in the Constituency shall be eligible to vote.

ARTICLE 9

After 9 (23) insert a new paragraph 23 just after the existing (22)

The Regional Executive Committee shall on quarterly basis receive and consider the quarterly reports relating to the development and growth of the constituency parties and at Regional Executive Committee Meetings make recommendation for the promotion and further growth of the Party in the constituencies in particular, and in the region in general.

The Regional Executive Committee shall submit quarterly reports with respect to the growth and development of the Party in the region to the National Executive Committee.

ARTICLE 10 (3)(7)

After 10(3)(7) insert a new paragraph:

Without limiting the activities and operations of the National Executive Committee, the Committee shall on quarterly basis receive and consider the quarterly reports relating to the development and growth of the Party in the Regions and make recommendations for

the continuous growth and development of the Party in the regions in particular, and in the country as a whole.

ARTICLE 10(4) - Leader of Party

Delete Article 10 (4)(1)

The earlier constitutions have not provided for the Leader of our Party. The Presidential Candidate is the de facto leader of the Party even though there is a National Chairman. The reason is simple, for as long as the Presidential Candidate holds that position, he is the centre around which all activities revolve. Where the Candidate wins and becomes the President then he becomes the “supreme leader” of the Party in the sense that the funding of the entire operations and administration of the Party is borne by him. Making the Chairman the Leader in the face of all these and other connected matters may serve as a recipe for confusion and unnecessary contestation. So, we may let the former blankness hold.

If we are minded to formalise the position of leader then it must be the Presidential Candidate/President. The problem with that, though, is where a sitting President is the Leader and a Presidential Candidate is elected it may generate some contestations, especially, where a sitting President did not support the Presidential Candidate’s bid. However, this can be made certain by placing the Leadership emphasis on the Presidential Candidate.

ARTICLE 10 (4) 2

delete and provide at the appropriate place, the following:

The Presidential Candidate shall, in consultation with the National Executive Committee, appoint the Chairman and other members of the National Campaign Advisory Committee.

ARTICLE 10(5) on National Vice-Chairpersons

Insert a new (2) after 10(5)(1) to read as follows:

There shall be three (3) other Vice-Chairpersons who shall be proposed by the Steering Committee, nominated by the National Executive Committee for appointment by the National Council to give a national character to the Party leadership.

The 1992 Republican Constitution in **Article 55(9)** provides “the Members of the National Executive Committee shall be chosen (not necessarily elected) from all the regions of Ghana”.

This is the sequel to **Article 55 (4)** which states: “Every political party shall have a national character...”

When the country comprised 10 regions, the Party had three (3) National Vice-Chairpersons. Today, the country consists of sixteen (16) regions and appointing three (3) more Vice-Chairpersons would create visibility and inclusiveness for the Party in regions where the Party, traditionally, has not been strong and visible.

ARTICLE 12

A new **Article 12 (2)**

Article 12(2): *Insert a new Clause which shall read:*

The leaders of the Parliamentary Party, shall not be contested in Parliamentary primaries except where any circumstance arise such that if they were not leaders would have rendered them ineligible for election as Leaders.

This is in recognition of the diligence and sacrifice the Leaders in Parliament make, especially, when the Party is in opposition.

Article 12 (2): *Delete original 12(2) and insert:*

The selection of Parliamentary Candidates, where the Party has no Member of Parliament, shall be done not later than twenty-four (24) months prior to the date of the general elections, provided that it shall be advertised for at least one (1) month in the constituencies.

Article 12(3)

The selection of Parliamentary Candidates, where the Party has incumbent Members of Parliament shall be done not earlier than eighteen (18) months and not later than twelve (12) months before the next general election provided that it shall be advertised for at least one (1) month in the constituencies.

Article 12 (7)(b) *delete constituency and insert Regional...* This important waiver must be granted by the Region not the Constituency Party.

Article 12 (7)(f) *delete and insert:*

Satisfies eligibility and qualification criteria set out under **Article 94** of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana and other relevant electoral laws to be a Parliamentary Candidate for the Constituency;

Article 12 (10) and (11): *delete or repeat the new formulation of Article 7(11)*

Article 12 (11) *delete*

Daniel Kwaku Adomako (Sir Obama Pokuase)

**PROPOSAL FOR AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE
NEW PATRIOTIC PARTY**

Dear General Secretary,

In accordance with Article 19 of the Constitution of the New Patriotic Party (NPP), I hereby submit the following proposals for amendments to the Party's Constitution at the next National Delegates Conference. These proposals seek to strengthen the Party's organizational capacity at all levels, enhance grassroots mobilization and effectiveness, promote broader participation and balance, and institutionalize mechanisms to prevent the over-concentration of power while ensuring clear leadership structures.

The proposals are grouped by Articles for clarity, with specific textual amendments and rationales provided.

1. Motion ONE (1)

Objective: Amend Article 10(3) and (6) to enable the appointment of three additional National Vice-Chairpersons of the Party.

Specific Amendments:

- Article 10(3)(3): Insert "Three (3) Appointed National Vice-Chairpersons" between paragraphs (xii) and (xiii).
- Article 10(5)(1): Redraft to read: "***There shall be six (6) National Vice-Chairpersons, ranked first (1st), second (2nd) and third (3rd), according to the number of votes received at the election at National Delegates Conference, and the other Appointed Vice Chairpersons shall be nominated after the election by the National Executive Committee, upon the recommendation of the National Steering Committee, for appointment by the National Council.***"

Rationale:

Increasing the number of Vice-Chairpersons from three to six at the National Level not only provides additional deputies for the National Chairperson to delegate duties more effectively, but it will also improve grassroots mobilization, coordination, and responsiveness at the regional and constituency levels. The expansion ensures that the geographical, logistical, and organizational demands of the regions are adequately covered. Appointments should, where possible, ensure geographical, ethnic, religious, and gender balance to promote inclusivity and broader

representation. This will strengthen the Party's reach, coordination, and impact across the country, enabling more effective supervision of regions and constituencies and rapid response to local issues.

Moreover, considering the creation and alteration of the boundaries of the regions in Ghana which resulted in the increase of number of regions from 10 to 16, the proposed amendment helps to ensure that the Party remains compliant with the requirements of the combined effect of Articles 55(4) and (9) of the Constitution of the Republic of Ghana, 1992.

For the avoidance of doubt, Article 55(9) provides thus: *"The members of the national executive committee of a political party shall be chosen from all the regions of Ghana."* With the increased number of regions, our Party runs a serious risk of failing the constitutionality test where the outcome of a national executive elections is heavily skewed towards one or two regions. The proposed amendments will authorise the Party to appoint three more Vice-Chairpersons to ensure regional representations.

Again, amongst all the office categories in the set-up, it is the office of National Chairperson without appointed deputies. The proposed amendment brings the office of National Chairperson into alignment with rest of the office categories and thus ensuring uniformity and certainty in the structure.

While it may be seriously urged on the Party to rather consider making all positions of Vice Chairpersons appointed offices, the Party should maintain the First, Second and Third National Vice-Chairpersons as electable offices to ensure clarity and fairness in the succession of the office of the National Chairperson. It is further suggested that the three Appointed National Vice-Chairpersons should not be considered for succession to the office of National Chairperson. This provides the necessary incentive to contest for the First, Second and Third National Vice Chairpersons.

Accordingly, Articles 10(3)(3) and 10(5)(1) are proposed for amendment as above stated.

2. Motion TWO (2)

Objective: Amend by inserting Article 10A(1) to establish the Presidential Candidate as the Leader of the Party.

Specific Amendments:

- Insert Article 10A(1): Drafted to read as: *"The Party's Presidential Candidate shall be the Leader of the Party."*

3. Motion THREE (3)

Objective: Amend by deleting Article 10(4)(1) in its entirety and insert a redrafted version as Article 10A(2) to clarify the status of the National Chairperson as Leader of the Party vis-à-vis a Sitting President and the Presidential Candidate.

Specific Amendments:

- Article 10(4)(1): Deleted.
- Insert Article 10A(2): Redraft to read: “*Prior to the election of the Party’s Presidential Candidate, where the Party is in opposition and has no sitting President, the National Chairperson shall **act** as the Leader of the Party.*”
- **Objective:** Amend Article 13(1)(1) to establish the Party’s Presidential Candidate as the automatic Leader of the Party and expressly grant the National Council the powers to vary the venue for the election of the Party’s Presidential Candidate as with the date.

4. Motion FOUR (4)

Objective: Amend by inserting Article 10A(3) to enable the sitting President serve as Leader of the Party when the Party is in government and before the election of the Party’s Presidential Candidate.

Specific Amendments:

- Insert Article 10A(3): Drafted to read as: “*Notwithstanding any other provision in this Constitution, where the Party is in government and has a sitting President, the President of the Republic of Ghana shall serve as the Leader of the Party until the election of the Party’s Presidential Candidate. Upon the election of the Presidential Candidate, such candidate shall immediately become the Leader of the Party.*”

Rationale:

Motions 2, 3 and 4 are justified together.

It is noted that the Party’s previous experience highlighted the challenges of failing to expressly provide for who leads the Party at various times. In response, the Party amended the Constitution to make the National Chairperson the automatic Leader of the Party at all

times. The amendment failed to consider the known realities of intra-party politics. While that amendment addressed the Conference's desire for a permanent, identifiable party leader and aimed to strengthen institutional continuity (especially in opposition), it inadvertently created a structural gap: it failed to anticipate the practical dynamics once a Presidential Candidate is elected or when the party enters government. **The proposed amendment sets the tone for a necessary corrective refinement towards a smart and realistic revolving passage of leadership baton depending on the season.**

For as long as the Presidential Candidate holds that position, the Candidate is the centre around whom all activities revolve and coalesce. Where the Candidate wins and becomes the President of Ghana, the deed is sealed, and he effectively becomes the "Leader" of the Party in the sense that the funding of the entire operations and administration of the Party is borne by the President. A sitting President, as Head of State and Government with a direct national mandate, naturally becomes the dominant public face, policy driver, and decision-maker.

The situation repeats itself at the Constituency level. Thus, making the National Chairperson the Leader in the face of these and other connected matters may serve as a recipe for confusion and unnecessary contestation. Without this proposed amendment, the National Chairperson's formal leadership could clash with the President's or Presidential Candidate's (as the case may be) *de facto* authority, risking parallel centers of power, internal friction, confusion in messaging, or weakened governance.

If the Party is so minded formalising the position of Leader, then it must be the Presidential Candidate/President. The problem with that, though, is that where a sitting President is the Leader and a Presidential Candidate is subsequently elected there may ensue a conflict, more especially where the sitting President did not support the Presidential Candidate's bid. Therefore, the President's status as Leader should lapse and revert to the Presidential Candidate immediately after the presidential primaries election.

By stipulating that the President serves as Leader until a Presidential Candidate is elected (at which point the candidate immediately assumes the role), the proposed clause restores pragmatic balance while preserving the Chairperson's core figure role in opposition. It differentiates contexts logically: the Chairperson leads during opposition for rebuilding and coordination, but leadership shifts to the elected standard-bearer/President during campaigns and governance to align with electoral reality and mandate. This prevents unintended conflicts the prior amendment overlooked, promotes smooth transitions, enhances unity and effectiveness, and ensures the party's rules reflect operational realities rather than a rigid, one-size-fits-all model. It refines rather than

reverses the recent change. The proposed title of the new Article 10A is “**Leader of the Party**”.

5. Motion FIVE (5)

Objective: Amend Article 13(1)(1) to expressly grant the National Council the powers to vary the venue for the election of the Party’s Presidential Candidate as with the date.

Specific Amendments:

- Article 13(1)(1): Redraft to read: “The election of the Party’s Presidential Candidate shall be held not later than twenty-four (24) months from the date of the national election. The date and venue for the election shall be decided by the National Council, provided, however, that the National Council may, on appropriate occasions, vary the date *and/or venue*.”

Rationale:

The powers granted to the National Council put in no doubt the powers of the second highest decision-making body to vary the date and time for election of the Party’s Presidential Candidate as it deems fit. The *lacuna* therein, it may be argued, is whether the National Council has the mandate to change the venue for election of the Party’s Presidential Candidate. Thus, it is proposed that Article 13(1)(1) be amended by the insertion of the term “and/or venue” at the end of the provision to completely and finally rest any lingering doubt whatsoever.

6. Motion SIX (6)

Objective: Amend by deleting Article 10(4)(2) in its entirety and redraft Article 10(3)(2) to enable the Presidential Candidate to appoint the Chairperson and other members of National Campaign Advisory Committee in consultation with National Executive Committee.

Specific Amendments:

- Article 10(4)(2): Deleted.
- Article 10(3)(2): Redrafted to read: “The *Presidential Candidate* shall, in consultation with the *National Executive Committee*, develop the campaign structure for the *presidential* elections and *appoint the Chairperson and other members of the National* Campaign Advisory Committee to oversee the national campaign of the Party.”

Rationale:

The National Chairperson is an elected position that properly prioritizes popularity, public leadership, party unity, and broad electoral appeal. In contrast, the Chairperson of the National Campaign Advisory Committee requires a distinct combination of specialized campaign experience, strategic expertise, data-driven decision-making, operational excellence, and the ability to deliver objective, sometimes difficult advice. Automatically making the National Chairperson the *ex officio* Chair of the National Campaign Advisory Committee conflates these roles.

It also risks subordinating technical competence to popularity, reduces the independence and candor essential to effective strategy, and deviates from best practices that separate representational leadership from technical command. Thus, deleting Article 10(5)(2) allows the Party to appoint the most qualified individual to lead campaign strategy on merit, ensures proper division of labor, and strengthens overall electoral effectiveness.

It is trite that Political Parties run political campaigns on the vision of the Presidential Candidate. Thus, it is only fair that the Presidential Candidate should lead the process of developing the campaign structure and advisory team to prosecute the campaign. That notwithstanding, the Presidential Candidate must not hijack the campaign without input of or consultation with the Party represented by the National Executive Committee.

Since the Presidential Candidate is running on the ticket of the Party the Party must play a consultative role in developing the campaign teams or structures. Indeed, it is commonplace in legal drafting to have an individual (Presidential Candidate) act in consultation with a body of persons (National Executive Committee) than the vice versa. Thus, the proposed amendment to exchange the roles played by the Presidential Candidate and the National Executive Committee in Article 10(4)(2).

7. Motion SEVEN (7)

Objective: Amend Article 10(10)(2) by adding the “President”, when the Party is in government and has a sitting President, as a member of the National Steering Committee, clarify that only elected “National Vice-Chairpersons” are considered and re-arrange the paragraphs sequentially.

Specific Amendments:

• Article 10(10)(2): Redrafted to read: “(2) The National Steering Campaign shall consist of the following Members, the:

- (a) National Chairperson;
- (b) ***Elected*** National Vice-Chairpersons;
- (c) ***President***;
- (d) Presidential Candidate;
- (e) Party’s Parliamentary Leader;
- (f) Chairperson of Council of Elders;
- (g) General Secretary;
- (h) National Treasurer;
- (i) National Organiser;
- (j) National Communications Director;
- (k) National Women Organiser;
- (l) National Youth Organiser; and
- (m) Nasara Organiser.”

Rationale:

As the Leader of Government, it is of utmost importance that the President is a member of the National Steering Committee of the National Executive Committee. For when the Party is in government, the President’s inclusion in the National Steering Committee will ensure that both the Party and the Government are always in sync even on urgent matters. It is in this same spirit of Party-Government harmony that the President was made a member of the principal National Executive Committee.

It is noted that only elected National Officers of the Party found place in the National Steering Committee. In light of this, it is only fair and proper that the proposed “Appointed National Vice-Chairpersons” be accordingly excluded from National Steering Committee. Accordingly, I so propose for the consideration of the National Delegates Conference that the said Article 10(10)(2) be so amended.

Conclusion

These amendments collectively aim to build a more robust, decentralized, inclusive, and professionally managed Party structure capable of sustaining long-term electoral success and good governance.

I respectfully request that these proposals be placed before the appropriate organs of the Party for consideration in line with Article 19. I am available for any clarifications or presentations if required.

Thank you for your attention.

Yours faithfully,

Daniel Kwaku Adomako (Sir Obama Pokuase)

Polling Station Secretary, Magistrate Court

Amasaman Constituency, Greater Accra

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Nana Akwasi Awuah, Esq.

**PROPOSAL FOR AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 10 CLAUSE 5 SUB-CLAUSE 1 OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE NEW PATRIOTIC PARTY**

1. INTRODUCTION

This is a proposal for an amendment of Article 10(5)(1) of the Constitution of the New Patriotic Party. Article 10(5)(1) provides that:

“There shall be three (3) National Vice-Chairpersons, ranked first, second and third, according to the number of votes received at the election at the National Delegates Conference.”

By this provision therefore, the positions of 1st, 2nd and 3rd National Vice Chairpersons are not contested for distinctly as with the other national executive positions. All candidates for the Vice Chairperson position contest and the outcome of the election determines their respective portfolios based on the number of votes obtained.

2. OBJECTIVE OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT

The proposed amendment is to achieve the effect that the three (3) Vice Chairperson positions shall be separate and distinct elective offices, to be contested for as First, Second and Third Vice Chairpersons respectively at the National Delegates Conference and that the hierarchy shall be determined by the office contested and won, not the number of votes obtained.

While the provision under reference has been utilized by the Party over the years, true and reflective experience has taught and revealed significant challenges as far as the Vice Chairperson positions are concerned. The current constitutional provision puts all desirable aspirants into a single contest and ranks them by votes garnered during elections, without recourse to personal choice, competence or strategic interest in a particular organogram. Consequently, an aspirant who desires to serve the party as First Vice Chairperson may probably find themselves as Second or Third Vice Chairpersons basically on account of votes obtained.

The current constitutional provision does not appeal to true democratic ideals as it pre-supposes that the 2nd and 3rd victor-candidates in the Vice Chairperson contest are preferred choices of the delegates for those positions, which assumption may very well

be false. The proposed amendment therefore will ensure that the true wishes and preference of the delegates are respected.

3. JUSTIFICATION FOR THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT

The proposed amendment shall, among others:

- i. **Deepen and Strengthen Internal Party Democracy** by allowing members or desired aspirants to make an informed and direct choice for each specific Vice Chairperson slot. It will also improve internal democratic contest thereby exciting the base of the Party ensuring the sustained political life of the Party.
- ii. **For Clarity and Certainty** devoid of ambiguity and conflicting roles with respect to the various Vice Chairperson positions.
- iii. **Promote Fair Competition:** The proposed amendment will ensure that aspirants contest for a separate and distinct office and campaign on their own vision for that particular office.
- iv. **Strengthen Effective Leadership:** The proposed amendment will ensure that persons elected to each office are intentional about that office.

4. CONCLUSION

In light of the foregoing, I humbly propose that article 10(5)(1) of the Constitution be amended to read;

Article 10(5)(1) *There shall be three (3) National Vice-Chairpersons, namely:*

- a) First National Vice-Chairperson;*
- b) Second National Vice-Chairperson; and*
- c) Third National Vice-Chairperson.*

Insertion after sub-clause (1) of clause 5 of article 10.

Article 10(5)(1)(i) *The offices of First, Second and Third National Vice-Chairpersons shall be distinct and separate elective offices and shall be contested for as such at the National Annual Delegates Conference.*

Article 10(5)(1)(ii) *Any member who seeks to contest for the position of National Vice-Chairperson shall, at the time of filing nomination, file for a specific office, that is to say,*

either First National Vice-Chairperson, Second National Vice-Chairperson or Third National Vice-Chairperson.

Article 10(5)(1)(iii) *No member shall file nomination for more than one of the National Vice-Chairperson positions at the same time.*

Article 10(5)(1)(iv) *Election to each National Vice-Chairperson position shall be by simple majority of votes cast for that particular office, and the hierarchy of the Vice-Chairpersons shall be determined by the office contested and won, and not by the number of votes obtained.*

I further submit that sub-clauses **(2) & (3) of Article 10(5)** be maintained.

It is my humble opinion that the proposed amendment will enhance transparency and fairness as well as promote operational efficiency in the leadership structure of the Party at all levels thereby strengthening the intra-Party democracy.

Respectfully submitted.

NANA AKWASI AWUAH, ESQ.

All 16 Regional Council of Elders

PROPOSAL FOR INCLUSION OF REGIONAL COUNCILS OF ELDERS IN NATIONAL DELEGATES CONFERENCES AND OTHER INTERNAL PARTY ELECTIONS

1. INTRODUCTION

We, the undersigned Chairmen and members of the Sixteen (16) Regional Councils of Elders of the New Patriotic Party (NPP), respectfully submit this proposal for consideration in the ongoing review and amendment of the Constitution of the Party.

This proposal seeks to ensure the meaningful representation and participation of the Regional Councils of Elders in the Party's National Delegates Conference and other appropriate internal electoral processes.

The proposal is founded on the recognition that the Council of Elders occupies a unique and revered position within the organisational structure of the Party and comprises persons who have made significant contributions to the formation, welfare and progress of the Party and its forebears.

2. BACKGROUND

On 8th May 2025, a coalition of Regional Councils of Elders submitted proposals to the General Secretary of the Party for consideration in the then proposed constitutional amendments. Among the proposals was the inclusion of the Regional Councils of Elders in the Party's internal elections, particularly the Special and National Delegates Conferences.

We note, however, that this proposal does not appear to have been adequately reflected in the current constitutional provisions.

We therefore respectfully renew the proposal and urge the Constitution Amendment Committee to address this matter expressly in the current constitutional review.

3. RATIONALE FOR THE PROPOSAL

The Council of Elders is established under Article 16 of the Party's Constitution and is composed of persons who have distinguished themselves through significant contributions to the formation, welfare and progress of the Party and its forebears.

Membership of the Council of Elders is therefore not merely honorary. It represents recognition of years of service, sacrifice, experience and commitment to the Party.

It is our respectful view that such persons ought to have a corresponding voice in the important decisions and electoral processes that determine the leadership and future direction of the Party.

It appears anomalous that members of the Regional Councils of Elders may serve in important Party structures but, in certain circumstances, have no representation at the conferences where the leadership of the Party is elected or major decisions affecting the Party are taken.

4. EXISTING CONSTITUTIONAL RECOGNITION

The Constitution already recognises the important role of the Regional Councils of Elders in the governance and electoral structure of the Party.

For instance, Article 13(2)(v) provides for the participation of the Ten Regional Chairmen of the Council of Elders in the election of the Party's Presidential Candidate.

Furthermore, Article 9(3) provides for a Regional Steering Committee composed of the Regional Officers, the Chairman of the Regional Council of Elders and the Chairperson of the Regional Parliamentary Caucus.

The inclusion of the Regional Council of Elders Chairmen in the Regional Steering Committees demonstrates that the Party considers them important actors in the governance and administration of the Party at the regional level.

It is therefore our considered view that their exclusion from the National Delegates Conference and Special Delegates Conference creates an inconsistency that ought to be corrected through constitutional amendment.

5. PROPOSED AMENDMENT

We propose that the Constitution of the New Patriotic Party be amended to expressly provide that:

“The Chairman of each Regional Council of Elders shall be an automatic delegate to every National Delegates Conference of the Party and shall have the right to participate and vote in all elections and decisions at such Conferences.”

We further propose that:

“The Regional Council of Elders, through its duly recognised representatives, shall be represented in all appropriate internal electoral processes of the Party, subject to such modalities as may be prescribed by the Constitution or Regulations of the Party.”

6. ALTERNATIVE PROVISION

Where the Committee considers it impracticable for all members of the Regional Councils of Elders to participate in a particular conference, we propose, as a minimum constitutional requirement, that:

“The Chairmen of the Sixteen (16) Regional Councils of Elders, being members of the respective Regional Steering Committees, shall be automatic delegates to the National Delegates Conference of the Party.”

7. JUSTIFICATION

The proposed amendment will:

- Recognise and restore the dignity and honour of the Regional Councils of Elders;
- Ensure consistency between the constitutional recognition of the Council of Elders and their participation in Party decision-making;
- Give institutional effect to the experience and wisdom of persons who have contributed significantly to the Party;
- Strengthen inter-generational participation and continuity within the Party;
- Ensure that members of Regional Steering Committees are appropriately represented at national Party conferences;
- Promote inclusiveness, fairness and broader participation in the Party’s internal democratic processes; and
- Correct what we respectfully consider an unintended omission in the current constitutional framework.

8. CONCLUSION

The Regional Councils of Elders are not seeking special privilege but appropriate recognition of a role that the Party’s own Constitution already acknowledges and respects.

Having served the Party for many years and having contributed to its growth, survival and development, members of the Councils of Elders deserve to have a voice in determining the leadership and direction of the Party.

We therefore respectfully urge the Constitution Amendment Committee to give this proposal favourable consideration and incorporate appropriate provisions into the amended Constitution of the New Patriotic Party.

We submit this proposal in good faith and in the firm belief that its adoption will strengthen the Party's internal democracy, promote inclusiveness and restore the rightful place of the Councils of Elders within the decision-making architecture of the Party.

Respectfully submitted,

EDDY KALEONAH TIZZALA

Chairman, Upper West Regional Council of Elders

**FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE SIXTEEN (16) REGIONAL COUNCILS OF
ELDERS**

NEW PATRIOTIC PARTY (NPP)

Baapogma Derick Mwening-Kuma

Dome-Kwabenya Constituency

Accra, Greater Accra

17th July 2026

The General Secretary

New Patriotic Party

National Secretariat

Asylum Down - Accra

Dear Sir,

PROPOSAL FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

In view of the notice for submission of proposals for amendment of the Party's constitution, I respectfully submit the following proposals for deliberation at the next National Delegates Conference.

These proposed amendments aim to modernize the Party's structures, strengthen organisational capacity at all levels, deepen grassroots mobilisation, promote wider representation and inclusivity, prevent the over-concentration of power, and establish clear, practical leadership arrangements that reflect real political contexts.

The proposals are grouped thematically for coherence.

A. Enhancing Operational Flexibility and Campaign Effectiveness

Motion 1: Appointment of National Campaign Advisory Committee

To empower the Presidential Candidate to lead campaign structuring while maintaining Party consultation, I humbly propose a redraft of Article 10(3)(2) to read that:

“The Presidential Candidate shall, in consultation with the National Executive Committee, develop the campaign structure and appoint the Chairperson and members of the National Campaign Advisory Committee to direct the national campaign.”

Justification:

Campaign execution requires specialised strategic and operational expertise distinct from the representative and unifying role of the elected National Chairperson. This reform

professionalises the campaign process, gives the Candidate ownership of their vision, and ensures Party input through consultation.

Motion 2: Composition of the National Steering Committee

To update membership of the National Steering Committee for better harmony and consistency, I propose a redraft Article 10(10)(2) to include the sitting President (when applicable) and restrict full membership to elected National Officers as follows:

“The National Steering Committee shall consist of:

- (a) National Chairperson;
- (b) Elected National Vice-Chairpersons;
- (c) President (when the Party is in government);
- (d) Presidential Candidate;
- (e) Party’s Parliamentary Leader;
- (f) Chairperson of the Council of Elders;
- (g) General Secretary;
- (h) National Treasurer;
- (i) National Organiser;
- (j) National Communications Director;
- (k) National Women Organiser;
- (l) National Youth Organiser; and
- (m) Nasara Organiser.”

Justification:

Including the President facilitates seamless Party-Government coordination. Excluding appointed Vice-Chairpersons maintains focus on elected officers within this core body.

B. Strengthening National Leadership and Representation

Motion 3: Expansion of Number of National Vice-Chairpersons

To increase the number of National Vice-Chairpersons to six (three elected and three appointed) to improve coordination and regional balance, I propose the insertion of “Three (3) Appointed National Vice-Chairpersons” in Article 10(3)(3) between sub-paragraphs (xii) and (xiii) and a redraft of Article 10(5)(1) to read as follows:

“There shall be six (6) National Vice-Chairpersons. The first, second and third shall rank according to votes secured at the National Delegates Conference. The three Appointed National Vice Chairpersons shall be nominated by the National Steering Committee, recommended by the National Executive Committee, and appointed by the National Council.”

Justification:

The creation of additional regions in Ghana makes it essential to enhance national coverage and rapid response capabilities. This expansion will allow better delegation of duties, effective supervision of regions and constituencies, and stronger grassroots mobilisation. Appointments will be guided by the need for geographical, gender, ethnic, and religious balance.

The change also safeguards compliance with Article 55(9) of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana, which requires national executive members to be drawn from all regions. It further aligns the Chairperson’s office with other positions that include appointed deputies, while preserving elected Vice-Chairpersons for succession purposes. Appointed Vice-Chairpersons shall not be eligible to succeed the National Chairperson.

C. Institutionalising Clear and Practical Party Leadership

Motion 4: Redefinition of the Leadership of the Party

To properly define clear leadership roles in a context-sensitive manner to avoid conflicts and parallel centres of power, I propose an insertion of new provision titled “Article 9A: Leadership of the Party”. The clauses under the new provision should read as follows:

(1) The Presidential Candidate shall be the Leader of the Party.

(2) When the Party is in opposition, the National Chairperson shall act as Leader of the Party until the election of the Presidential Candidate. Upon such election, the Presidential Candidate shall immediately become the Leader.

(3) When the Party is in the government, the sitting President shall act as Leader of the Party until the election of the Presidential Candidate. Upon such election, the Presidential Candidate shall immediately become the Leader.

Justification:

The last amendments sought to provide permanent leadership clarity but did not fully anticipate practical realities during campaigns or governance. A sitting President or elected Presidential Candidate naturally commands the national mandate, public visibility, and resources. Formalising this revolving leadership prevents friction, ensures unified messaging, and aligns structures with operational needs.

The National Chairperson retains a vital coordinating role in opposition, while leadership transitions smoothly to the flagbearer or President at the appropriate time. This pragmatic approach promotes unity and effectiveness without reversing earlier gains.

Conclusion

These proposals represent a comprehensive effort to build a more dynamic, united, and future ready New Patriotic Party. By addressing current structural gaps and aligning our Constitution with both constitutional obligations and political realities, we will significantly enhance the Party's capacity to mobilise effectively, resolve internal challenges smoothly, and compete successfully in future elections. I urge the National Delegates Conference to give these amendments serious consideration in the spirit of strengthening our great Party for continued service to Ghana.

Sincerely,

Baapogma Derick Mwening-Kuma
Constituency Youth Organiser
Dome-Kwabanya Constituency
Accra, Greater Accra
Phone: 0246648404
Email: chakaderick@yahoo.com

Samuel Brako

Nyanyano, Gomoa East

GPS: CG-1934-2772

Central Region

July 12, 2026

The General Secretary

New Patriotic Party

National Headquarters

Asylum Down, Accra

Dear Sir,

PROPOSAL FOR AMENDMENTS TO THE PARTY'S CONSTITUTION

Following the circular issued by the General Secretary on the above-subject and dated July 8, 2026, I hereby submit the following proposals for amendments to the Party's Constitution at the next National Delegates Conference.

These proposals are intended to reinforce the Party's organisational capacity at every level, deepen grassroots mobilisation and operational efficiency, encourage wider participation and inclusive representation, and establish robust institutional safeguards against the over-concentration of authority, while maintaining clear and effective leadership structures.

1. Motion 1

Amendments Proposed:

1. That "Three (3) Appointed Vice-Chairpersons" be inserted between paragraphs (xii) and (xiii) and Article 10(4)(3) be redrafted in its entirety to read as:

The National Executive Committee shall consist of the:

- (i) *National Chairperson*
- (ii) *Former Presidents*
- (iii) *Former Vice Presidents*
- (iv) *President*
- (v) *Vice-President*
- (vi) *Presidential Candidate*

- (vii) *Presidential Running Mate*
- (viii) *Former Presidential Candidates*
- (ix) *Former Presidential Running Mates*
- (x) *National 1st Vice-Chairperson*
- (xi) *National 2nd Vice-Chairperson*
- (xii) *National 3rd Vice-Chairperson*
- (xiii) ***Three (3) Appointed Vice-Chairpersons***
- (xiv) *General Secretary*
- (xv) *Two (2) Deputy General Secretaries*
- (xvi) *National Treasurer*
- (xvii) *Party's Parliamentary Leader*
- (xviii) *Former Majority and Minority Leaders*
- (xix) *National Organiser*
- (xx) *Two (2) Deputy National Organisers*
- (xxi) *National Communications Director*
- (xxii) *Chairperson of the National Council of Elders*
- (xxiii) *National Women Organiser*
- (xxiv) *Two (2) Deputy National Women Organisers*
- (xxv) *National Youth Organiser*
- (xxvi) *Two (2) Deputy National Youth Organisers*
- (xxvii) *National Nasara Organiser*
- (xxviii) *Two (2) National Deputy Nasara Organisers*
- (xxix) *Regional Chairpersons or their representatives*
- (xxx) *Two (2) representatives of the Parliamentary Group*
- (xxxi) *One (1) representative of the Founding Members*
- (xxxii) *One (1) representative of the National Patrons*
- (xxxiii) *Three (3) representatives of the External Branches*
- (xxxiv) *Chairpersons of Standing Committees of National Council and Directors at the Party National Headquarters*

2. That Article 10(6)(1) be redrafted to read as:

There shall be six (6) National Vice-Chairpersons, ranked first, second and third, according to the number of votes received at the election at National Delegates Conference, and the other Appointed Vice-Chairpersons shall be nominated after the election by the National Executive Committee, upon the recommendation of the National Steering Committee, for appointment by the National Council.

Justification:

Expanding the number of National Vice-Chairpersons from three to six will give the National Chairperson greater capacity to delegate responsibilities, enhance coordination, and respond swiftly to developments across the country. With Ghana's regions increasing from 10 to 16, this change will also help the Party better satisfy the constitutional requirement under Articles 55(4) and 55(9) of the 1992 Constitution that the national executive reflects representation from all regions. The appointments will be guided by the need for geographical, ethnic, religious, and gender balance to promote broader inclusion and national character. This reform aligns the National Chairperson's office with other leadership positions that already benefit from appointed deputies, thereby creating greater structural consistency. Retaining the First, Second, and Third Vice-Chairpersons as elected positions preserves a transparent succession pathway to the National Chairmanship. The three Appointed Vice-Chairpersons shall not feature in the line of succession for the National Chairperson, thereby preserving strong incentive for members to contest the elective vice-chairperson positions.

2. Motion 2

Amendments Proposed:

1. That "Regional Two (2) Appointed Vice-Chairpersons" be inserted between paragraphs (xii) and (xiii) and Article 9(1) be redrafted to read as:

Each Region shall have a Regional Executive Committee, which shall consist of the:

- (a) Regional Chairperson*
- (b) Regional 1st Vice-Chairperson*
- (c) Regional 2nd Vice-Chairperson*
- (d) Regional Two (2) Appointed Vice-Chairperson***
- (e) Regional Secretary*
- (f) Regional Deputy Secretary*
- (g) Regional Treasurer*
- (h) Regional Organiser*
- (i) Regional Deputy Organiser*
- (j) Regional Women Organiser*
- (k) Regional Deputy Women Organiser*
- (l) Regional Youth Organiser*
- (m) Regional Deputy Youth Organiser*

- (n) *Regional Financial Secretary*
- (o) *Regional Research Officer*
- (p) *Regional Electoral Affairs Officer*
- (q) *Regional Communications Officer*
- (r) *Regional Nasara Organiser*
- (s) *Regional Deputy Nasara Organiser*
- (t) *Regional Legal Officer*
- (u) *Regional PWD Coordinator*
- (v) *Regional Special Duties Officer*
- (w) *Constituency Chairpersons*
- (x) *Constituency Secretaries*
- (y) *Members of Parliament in the Region and Parliamentary Candidates from the Region who shall, however, have no right to vote.*
- (z) *Regional and Deputy Regional Ministers, MMDCEs, Ministers and Deputy Ministers, who come from the Region, may attend Regional Executive Committee meetings, but without the right to vote.*

2. That Article 9(2) be redrafted to read as:

*With the exception of the **Regional Two (2) Appointed Vice-Chairpersons**, Regional Deputy Organiser, Regional Deputy Women Organiser, Regional Deputy Youth Organiser, Regional Deputy Nasara Organiser, Regional Financial Secretary, Regional Research Officer, Regional Electoral Affairs Officer, Regional Legal Officer and Regional Special Duties Officer who shall be appointed, all other Regional Officers shall be elected at a Regional Biennial Delegates Conference, which shall be supervised by a person appointed by the National Executive Committee, from within its membership.*

3. That Article 9(27) be redrafted to read as:

*Any vacancy, which may occur for whatever reason in the membership of the Regional Executive Committee, shall be filled in the case of the Regional Chairperson by the Regional 1st Vice-Chairperson; in the case of the Regional 1st Vice-Chairperson, by the Regional 2nd Vice-Chairperson; **in the case of the Regional 2nd Vice-Chairperson, the Regional Executive Committee shall appoint either of the Regional Two (2) Appointed Vice-Chairpersons**; in the case of the Regional Secretary by the Regional Deputy Secretary; and in the case of the Regional 2nd Vice-Chairperson, Regional Treasurer and Regional Organiser, by election by the Regional Executive Committee of another Regional Officer to hold such office. In the case of any other Officer, the Regional Executive*

Committee shall appoint someone to fill that vacancy. Any person elected or appointed to fill a vacancy shall vacate his office at the same time as the other Regional Officers end their term of office.

Justification:

Increasing the number of Regional Vice-Chairpersons to four will equip Regional Chairpersons with adequate support to manage the expanded geographical and organisational demands of today's larger number of regions. This will improve supervision of constituencies, faster problem-solving at the local level, and more effective grassroots mobilisation. Appointments should prioritise balance and inclusivity. Clear succession rules will guarantee continuity and stability within the Regional Executive.

3. Motion 3

Amendments Proposed:

1. That "Constituency Appointed Vice-Chairperson" be inserted between paragraphs (c) and (d) and Article 7(2) be redrafted to read as:

Each Constituency shall have a Constituency Executive Committee, which shall consist of the:

- (a) Constituency Chairperson*
- (b) Constituency 1st Vice-Chairperson*
- (c) Constituency 2nd Vice-Chairperson*
- (d) **Constituency Appointed Vice-Chairperson***
- (e) Constituency Secretary*
- (f) Constituency Deputy Secretary*
- (g) Constituency Treasurer*
- (h) Constituency Financial Secretary*
- (i) Constituency Organiser*
- (j) Constituency Deputy Organiser*
- (k) Constituency Women Organiser*
- (l) Constituency Deputy Women Organiser*
- (m) Constituency Youth Organiser*
- (n) Constituency Deputy Youth Organiser*
- (o) Constituency Nasara Organiser*
- (p) Constituency Deputy Nasara Organiser*

- (q) *Constituency Communication Officer*
- (r) *Constituency Research Officer*
- (s) *Constituency Electoral Affairs Officer*
- (t) *Constituency PWD Coordinator*
- (u) *Member of Parliament or Parliamentary Candidate for the Constituency.*

2. That Article 7(5) be redrafted to read as:

*With the exception of the following appointees, i.e. **Constituency Appointed Vice-Chairperson**, Constituency Financial Secretary, Constituency Deputy Organizer, Constituency Deputy Women Organiser, Constituency Deputy Youth Organiser, Constituency Deputy Nasara Organiser, Constituency Research Officer, Constituency Electoral Affairs Officer and Constituency PWD Coordinator, all other Constituency Officers shall be elected at the Constituency Biennial Delegates Conference, which shall be supervised by a person appointed by the Regional Executive Committee from within its membership.*

3. That Article 7(19) be redrafted to read as:

*In the absence of the Constituency Chairperson, the Constituency 1st Vice-Chairperson shall act in his place; in the absence of the Constituency 1st Vice-Chairperson, the Constituency 2nd Vice-Chairperson shall act, **and in the absence of the Constituency 2nd Vice-Chairperson, the Constituency Appointed Vice-Chairperson shall act.***

4. That Article 7(26) be redrafted to read as:

*Any vacancy, which may occur for whatever reason in the membership of the Constituency Executive Committee, shall be filled in the case of the Constituency Chairperson by the Constituency 1st Vice- Chairperson; in the case of Constituency 1st Vice-Chairperson by the Constituency 2nd Vice-Chairperson; **in the case of Constituency 2nd Vice-Chairperson by the Constituency Appointed Vice-Chairperson**; and in the case of the Constituency Secretary, by the Constituency Deputy Secretary; and in the case of the Constituency Appointed Vice Chairperson, Constituency Treasurer and Constituency Organiser, by election by the Constituency Executive Committee of another Constituency officer to hold such office. In the case of any other Constituency Officer, the Constituency Executive Committee shall appoint somebody to fill that vacancy. Any person elected or appointed to fill a vacancy shall vacate their office at the same time as the other Constituency Officers end their term of office.*

Justification:

Adding a third Vice-Chairperson and strengthening the organiser categories will expand the Constituency Executive Committee, enabling more effective delegation, deeper penetration at the polling station and electoral area levels, and improved readiness during election periods. This enhancement will significantly boost the Party's organisational capacity at the most critical grassroots level. Updated succession arrangements will ensure seamless continuity.

These amendments, taken together, will modernise the Party's structures, improve operational effectiveness, promote wider representation, and position the NPP for stronger performance at all levels of Ghana's political landscape.

I respectfully submit these proposals for the kind consideration and approval of the National Delegates Conference.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Samuel Brako

Phone: 0244493759

Email:

sambrako1993@gmail.com

Hon. Kwaku Ampratwum-Sarpong

PROPOSAL TO THE NPP CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE (Strengthening the Integration of TESCON into Constituency Party Structures)

Introduction

TESCON has over the years served as the training ground for many of the New Patriotic Party's leaders. However, despite its strategic importance, TESCON remains largely detached from the Party's constituency structures where practical political organization and grassroots leadership are developed. Campus political activism should serve as a bridge to mainstream Party politics rather than exist as a separate sphere of political engagement.

Proposal

To strengthen the relationship between TESCON and the Party, it is proposed that where a recognized TESCON branch exists within a constituency, that TESCON branch shall be formally integrated into the organizational structure of the host Constituency Party. Accordingly, the Constitution should provide that:

1. Every recognized TESCON branch shall be affiliated with the Constituency Party in whose jurisdiction the tertiary institution is situated.
2. The TESCON President, shall serve as an Ex-Officio Member of the Constituency Executive Committee.
3. The Constituency Executive shall actively involve TESCON in constituency meetings, political education, membership drives, campaign planning, polling station organization and other Party activities.
4. Qualified TESCON members shall be encouraged and supported to serve as Polling Station Officers, Electoral Area Coordinators and in other grassroots Party structures.
5. TESCON Patrons shall be formally recognized by the Party and encouraged to work closely with Constituency Executives in mentoring and preparing TESCON members for active participation in Party organization.

Rationale

This proposal seeks to make TESCON an integral part of the Party's constituency structure by creating a structured transition from campus politics to grassroots political organization.

It will strengthen constituency Party structures, deepen youth participation, promote leadership development and ensure that the Party benefits from the energy, talent and commitment of TESCON members while they are on campus.

Conclusion

TESCON should not operate on the periphery of the Party's organizational structure. Integrating TESCON into the host Constituency Party will strengthen grassroots mobilization, nurture future leaders and reinforce the Party's long-term organizational capacity.

Respectfully submitted for the Committee's favourable consideration.

I trust in counting on you.

Kwaku Ampratwum-Sarpong (Hon)

MP-Mampong

Ranking Member, Committee on Lands and Natural Resources

Headquarters Staff

PROPOSAL FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT: EXTENSION OF VOTING RIGHTS TO NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS STAFF

I am writing to formally submit a proposal for an amendment to the Constitution of the New Patriotic Party (NPP), pursuant to the relevant provisions governing constitutional amendments within our party.

This proposal respectfully requests that the party amends its constitution to expand the electoral colleges for both the Presidential Primaries and the National Officers Elections to officially include permanent staff working at the NPP National Headquarters as eligible voters.

Justification for the Amendment:

- **Inclusivity and Reward for Loyalty:** National Headquarters staff form the administrative engine of the party. They dedicate their daily professional lives, skills, and energy to executing party strategies, managing logistics, and maintaining operational continuity through both election victories and defeats. Granting them voting rights formally recognizes their immense stake in the party's success.
- **Fair Representation:** While external delegates, constituency executives, and diaspora representatives have a say in selecting leadership, the internal workforce who work directly with elected officers and candidates currently lack a voice in choosing the leaders they serve.
- **Enhancing Institutional Morale:** Extending voting rights to staff will significantly boost institutional morale, foster a deeper sense of belonging, and strengthen internal democracy by ensuring no critical organ of the party is disenfranchised.

Proposed Operational Changes:

1. **Amendment to the Presidential Primaries Electoral College:** Insert a clause into the guidelines/relevant Article for the election of the Presidential Candidate to

include *"All permanent and verified staff at the National Headquarters"* in the list of eligible delegates.

2. **Amendment to the National Annual Delegates Conference Electoral College:** Amend the relevant Article governing National Officers Elections to expand the delegate list to include *"All permanent and verified staff at the National Headquarters."*
3. **Regulatory Safeguards:** To ensure fairness, a minimum tenure of service (e.g., ten years of continuous employment prior to the election) can be instituted as a prerequisite to qualify for the voter register.

I humbly pray that the National Executive Committee (NEC) and the National Council review this proposal and put it forward for consideration and adoption at the next National Annual Delegates Conference.

Thank you for your leadership and dedication to deepening democracy within the New Patriotic Party.

Yours faithfully,

Kwame Bediako-Frimpong
Administrative Assistance
New Patriotic Party, National Headquarters
Asylum Down, Accra

Director, Information Technology (IT)

PROPOSAL FOR THE RECOGNITION OF IT OFFICERS IN THE PARTY STRUCTURE

I respectfully propose that **IT Officers at all levels of the Party, particularly at the constituency level, be formally recognized and incorporated into the Party's organizational structure.**

In this digital era, information, technology, and data are critical to the effective administration, coordination, and development of the Party. Constituency IT Officers play an essential role in managing data capture, membership information, digital records, election-related information, and other critical information systems of the Party.

Given the sensitive and technical nature of these responsibilities, the position of IT Officer must be accorded the necessary **recognition, authority, independence, and institutional protection** to enable the officer to perform effectively without undue interference.

I therefore propose that:

1. **The IT Officer position be formally recognized as part of the constituency executive structure.**
2. **The constituency structure be expanded from nineteen (19) to twenty (20) executives,** with the IT Officer serving as the twentieth executive.
3. **The Constituency IT Officer should possess relevant professional qualifications,** being at least a Diploma, HND, or Degree in Information Technology, Computer Science, Information Systems, Computer Engineering, Systems Engineering, or another related field.
4. **The IT Officer should have clearly defined responsibilities and authority,** particularly in matters relating to party databases, membership data, digital systems, information management, and election-related technology.
5. **The IT Officer should be able to perform his or her duties independently and professionally,** while remaining accountable to the appropriate Party structures and the Directorate of ICT.
6. **IT Officers at the various levels of the Party should form part of the broader Party organizational structure,** ensuring proper coordination between the National, Regional, Constituency, and other relevant ICT structures.

Formal recognition of IT Officers will strengthen the Party's information and technology infrastructure and ensure that critical data and digital systems are managed by qualified and accountable personnel.

It will also improve **efficiency, accountability, data security, coordination, institutional continuity, and the Party's preparedness for elections and other activities** in an increasingly digital political environment.

I therefore respectfully appeal to the Amendment Committee to give this proposal serious consideration and take the necessary steps to formally recognize the IT Officer position within the Party's executive structure.

Strengthening the Party's ICT structure is not merely an administrative reform; it is an essential investment in the Party's ability to effectively organize, communicate, manage information, and compete successfully in future elections.

Thank you for your consideration.

Director of ICT

Eric N. Amankwa Ntori

Hon. Dr. Fred Kyei Asamoah

**RE: PROPOSAL FOR AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE PARTY
(2025) ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL CHRISTIAN WING AS A SPECIAL
ORGAN OF THE PARTY**

1. Introduction

I write in my capacity as a Member of Parliament for the Offinso North Constituency and Chairman of the Parliamentary Select Committee on Chieftaincy, Culture and Religious Affairs, and as a member of the Party in good standing, to formally propose an amendment to the Constitution of the New Patriotic Party (2025) for the establishment of a National Christian Wing as a Special Organ of the Party, on terms structurally analogous to the existing National Nasara Wing.

2. Executive Summary

This proposal seeks institutional parity and accountable outreach, not religious preference. It recommends the establishment of a National Christian Wing, structurally analogous to the existing National Nasara Wing, to coordinate respectful engagement with the Christian community and church-based institutions at the National, Regional and Constituency levels while preserving the Party's national, non-sectional character, its religion-neutral membership rules, and its commitment to interfaith harmony.

3. Background and Rationale

3.1 Historical Context -The Nasara Precedent

The Nasara precedent is the clearest basis for this proposal. It began in the early 2000s as an informal constituency-level initiative and was later constitutionally entrenched in 2018 as a Special Organ, with elected officers and guaranteed representation on the Party's principal governing bodies. This proposal applies that same institutional logic to Christian community engagement: not as majority entitlement, but as organisational completeness within the Party's national coalition.

3.2 Demographic Rationale

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census published by the Ghana Statistical Service, Christians constitute approximately 71.3% of Ghana's population, while Muslims constitute approximately 19.9%. This demographic context is not advanced as a claim of entitlement; it underscores the need for a complete, accountable and nationally unifying outreach architecture that engages both long-established Zongo structures and the wider Christian community with clarity and respect.

3.3 Strategic Rationale

As the Party prepares for 2028 and beyond, engagement with the Christian community should not depend on informal efforts by individual officers, MPs or appointees. A National Christian Wing would provide one accountable structure for church relations, consistent messaging, coordinated regional and constituency work, and feedback from faith-based institutions.

3.4 The Institutional Gap

The current institutional asymmetry can be corrected through the Party's existing constitutional framework. Article 15(2) permits the National Council to expand the categories of Special Organs, and a targeted amendment would give the proposed Wing the same permanence, clarity and accountability as the Women's, Youth and Nasara Wings without altering the Party's religion-neutral membership rules.

4. Anticipated Objections and Responses

Four objections are likely and are addressed briefly below.

4.1 Objection: "Christians already dominate the Party's leadership, so this is unnecessary."

The fact that many Party office-holders are Christian is not a substitute for a mandated structure. Muslim members held office long before Nasara existed, yet the Party still created and later entrenched Nasara because individual presence is not the same as accountable mobilisation machinery.

An officer who happens to be Christian holds a portfolio such as Treasurer, Organiser or MP; none carries a constitutional duty for church relations or Christian community engagement. Descriptive representation is not functional representation. Leadership composition also changes every electoral cycle, while a Special Organ endures across transitions. The case for entrenchment is therefore institutional, not personal.

4.2 Objection: "The Party has just set up a Religious and Chieftaincy Committee covering both Christians and Muslims — this proposal is redundant."

The Religious and Chieftaincy Committee created on 7th May, 2026 is useful, but it does not answer this proposal; it is an advisory committee, not a mobilisation wing.

- (a) A Sector Committee advises the NEC on policy; it has no constitutional regional or constituency structure, no membership-drive mandate, and no guaranteed seat on the Steering Committee, NEC or National Council.

- (b) Its officers are appointed, while Special Organisers are elected and directly accountable to delegates.
- (c) Sector Committees exist by NEC decision and may be reconstituted or dissolved without constitutional amendment.
- (d) Most importantly, the existence of a Christian Category within a shared advisory committee confirms that Christian community engagement is a recognised institutional need; it does not, however, provide the permanent, elected and grassroots mobilisation capacity that a Special Organ supplies. The issue is therefore one of functional parity in institutional design, not rivalry between communities or dilution of Nasara's role.

The Committee should therefore continue its advisory work, but it cannot substitute for a permanent elected mobilisation structure.

4.3 Objection: "Would this not be seen as divisive, or as competing with Nasara?"

No. The proposal does not diminish, merge or compete with the Nasara Wing, which should remain fully intact, resourced and supported. Its purpose is parity in accountable outreach: a parallel structure for Christian community engagement that strengthens unity, protects interfaith confidence and avoids any religious test for Party membership, office, funding or access.

4.4 Objection: "Why name the Wing explicitly 'Christian', when Nasara does not name itself 'Muslim'?"

This was considered deliberately, including the naming history of Nasara itself. 'Nasara' carries two distinct roots in Hausa: the first, from the Arabic *naṣr*, means 'victory', and is plainly the sense intended by the Party's founders. The second, unrelated root, from the Arabic *naṣārā* which is the Quranic term for Christians. Meaning it is also rendered 'nasara', and standard Hausa dictionaries list it as meaning, literally, 'Christians'. The Party's own flagship outreach wing has therefore carried, for over two decades, a name whose second, dictionary-attested meaning is the word 'Christians', without this ever being treated as improper or as creating legal exposure.

This precedent supports transparency rather than concealment. A directly named wing leaves no doubt about its mandate, is simpler to defend publicly, and avoids any appearance of evasiveness that a deliberately coded name might invite under scrutiny. What determines compliance with Article 55(4) of the 1992 Constitution and Act 574 is as set out in Section 5 below, that is not whether a Wing's name references a faith community, but whether it operates as outreach and mobilisation rather than as a religious qualification for

membership or office. On that test, drafted in the same register as Nasara's own operative text, the National Christian Wing stands on at least as sound a footing as the precedent it follows.

5. Legal and Constitutional Considerations

Because the proposal concerns religious community engagement, its legal framing is important.

- (a) Article 55(4) of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana provides that "every political party shall have a national character, and membership shall not be based on ethnic, religious, regional or other sectional divisions."
- (b) The Political Parties Act, 2000 (Act 574), which gives further effect to Article 55, similarly prohibits a political party from being formed on a religious basis, or from using words, slogans or symbols capable of arousing religious division.
- (c) Article 3(1) of the Party's own Constitution provides that membership "shall be open to all citizens of voting age, without regard to place of origin, circumstances of birth, race, status, occupation, gender, ethnic origin, religion, creed, or other beliefs."
- (d) Nasara has operated without legal or regulatory challenge because it functions as outreach and mobilisation, not as a religious qualification for membership or office (see also §4.4 above, on the naming precedent set by Nasara's own etymology).
- (e) The proposed Wing is drafted in the same register: outreach to the Christian community and church-based institutions, without changing the Party's religion-neutral membership rules.
- (f) I nonetheless recommend, out of prudence, that this proposal be formally referred to the Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee under Article 10.2(6)(b) for independent legal vetting prior to circulation to Regional and Constituency offices, notwithstanding my own view that it is compliant with Article 55(4) of the 1992 Constitution and Act 574.
- (g) For the avoidance of doubt, the proposed Wing should expressly operate without creating any religious qualification, preference, exclusion or disability in relation to Party membership, office, funding, appointment, candidacy, participation or access to Party programmes.

6. Proposed Amendments (Draft Text)

The following amendments are proposed for adoption by the National Delegates Conference in accordance with Article 19 of the Constitution.

Operative draft text: *The clauses below are the proposed constitutional amendments; supporting rationale has deliberately been kept outside the quoted amendment text for ease of legal review and Conference consideration.*

Clause 1 — Amendment of Article 15(1)

Insert a new paragraph (d) immediately after paragraph (c), as follows:

"(d) The National Christian Wing."

Clause 2 — Insertion of a New Section 4 under Article 15

Insert, immediately after the existing section "3. THE NATIONAL NASARA WING" and before Article 16, the following new section:

"4. THE NATIONAL CHRISTIAN WING (1) The National Christian Wing is a Special Organ within the Party, which promotes the policies and programmes of the Party among the Christian community and church-based institutions in and outside Ghana.

(2) Its responsibilities are to: (a) recruit members of the Christian community into the membership of the Party; (b) cultivate the support of the Christian community and church leadership for the Party before, during and after elections; (c) raise public awareness on issues affecting the Christian community and religious bodies; (d) promote policies that will realise the full potential of the Christian community, including support for faith-based education, health, and social interventions; (e) oppose vigorously policies and practices that militate against the full development of the Christian community; (f) create a nationwide organisation within the Party to cater for the activities and interest of the Christian community.

(3) The National Christian Wing shall have rules and regulations to govern its activities, including holding a special Conference for the election of its officers, which shall be consistent with the provisions of this Constitution.

(4) There shall be a National Christian Organiser who shall be elected at a National Delegates Conference.

(5) The National Christian Organiser shall be a member of the National Steering Committee, the National Executive Committee and the National Council.

(6) The National Christian Organiser shall be assisted by two (2) National Deputy Christian Organisers, who shall be appointed by the National Executive Committee in consultation with the National Council.

(7) The National Christian Wing shall operate consistently with the Party's national character and shall not create, imply or permit any religious qualification, preference, exclusion or disability in relation to Party membership, office, funding, appointment, candidacy, participation or access to Party programmes."

Clause 3 — Consequential Amendment of Article 10.3(3) (National Executive Committee)

Insert new sub-paragraphs immediately after sub-paragraph (xxvii) "Two (2) National Deputy Nasara Organisers":

"(xxviii) National Christian Organiser (xxix) Two (2) National Deputy Christian Organisers"

and re-number existing sub-paragraphs (xxviii) to (xxxiii) as (xxx) to (xxxv) accordingly.

Clause 4 — Consequential Amendment of Article 9(1) (Regional Executive Committee)

Insert new sub-paragraphs immediately after sub-paragraph (r) "Regional Deputy Nasara Organiser":

"(s) Regional Christian Organiser (t) Regional Deputy Christian Organiser"

and re-letter existing sub-paragraphs (s) to (y) as (u) to (aa) accordingly.

Clause 5 — Consequential Amendment of Article 9(2)

Insert "Regional Deputy Christian Organiser" into the list of Regional Officers appointed (rather than elected), alongside the Regional Deputy Nasara Organiser and other appointed Regional Officers named in that clause.

Clause 6 — Consequential Amendment of Article 7(2) (Constituency Executive Committee)

Insert new sub-paragraphs immediately after sub-paragraph (o) "Constituency Deputy Nasara Organiser":

"(p) Constituency Christian Organiser (q) Constituency Deputy Christian Organiser"

and re-letter existing sub-paragraphs (p) to (t) as (r) to (v) accordingly.

Clause 7 — Consequential Amendment of Article 7(5)

Insert "Constituency Deputy Christian Organiser" into the list of Constituency Officers appointed (rather than elected), alongside the Constituency Deputy Nasara Organiser and other appointed Constituency Officers named in that clause.

7. Structural Parity — Comparative Summary

The table below is presented for ease of reference, and demonstrates that the proposed National Christian Wing mirrors the existing National Nasara Wing in status, structure and function at every level of the Party.

Feature	Existing: National Nasara Wing (Art. 15.3)	Proposed: National Christian Wing (New Art. 15.4)
Community served	Zongo Communities in and outside Ghana	Christian community and church-based institutions in and outside Ghana
National officer title	National Nasara Organiser (elected, NDC)	National Christian Organiser (elected, NDC)
Deputies	Two (2), appointed by NEC in consultation with National Council	Two (2), appointed by NEC in consultation with National Council
Institutional seats	National Steering Committee, NEC, National Council	National Steering Committee, NEC, National Council
Regional structure	Regional Nasara Organiser & Deputy (Art. 9(1)(q)-(r))	Regional Christian Organiser & Deputy (proposed)
Constituency structure	Constituency Nasara Organiser & Deputy (Art. 7(2)(n)-(o))	Constituency Christian Organiser & Deputy (proposed)

8. Process for Filling the Proposed Office

This is a proposal for institutional reform, not for filling an office. If adopted, the National Christian Organiser would be elected at a National Delegates Conference and the deputies appointed by NEC in consultation with the National Council, through ordinary processes open to qualified members in good standing. I make no claim to the office.

9. Recommended Procedural Next Steps

- (a) Referral of this proposal to the Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee for legal vetting, pursuant to Article 10.2(6)(b);
- (b) Circulation of the proposal (and any other amendment proposals received) to every Regional and Constituency office not later than one month before the National Delegates Conference, i.e. by 19th August, 2026, pursuant to Article 19(3); and
- (c) Tabling of the proposal for adoption at the National Delegates Conference on 19th September, 2026, requiring the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds (2/3) of delegates present, pursuant to Article 19(4).

10. Conclusion

The Party has, for over two decades, invested deliberately and successfully in structures for engaging Zongo communities, building on a precedent that began as a modest constituency club and was later entrenched in the Constitution. This proposal asks the Party to apply the same institutional discipline to Christian community engagement: not to prefer one faith community over another, but to complete the Party's mobilisation architecture, strengthen interfaith confidence, and ensure accountable engagement across a major part of its national coalition. I respectfully request that the proposal be referred to the Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee for vetting, circulated to Regional and Constituency offices within the Article 19 timetable, and tabled for consideration at the National Delegates Conference. Subject to that process, I submit that the proposal is legally sound, procedurally compliant and strategically necessary for 2028 and beyond.

I remain available to provide any further information or clarification the General Secretary, the Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee or the National Council may require, and I count on your usual cooperation.

Yours faithfully,

DR. FRED KYEI ASAMOA

Member of Parliament, Offinso North Constituency

Chairman, Parliamentary Select Committee on Chieftaincy, Culture and Religious Affairs.

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Marfo, Emmanuel Appau

PROPOSAL FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF REGIONAL DEPUTY COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER

Following the approval of the constitutional amendments at the national delegates conference and the subsequent launching of the party's revised constitution on July 2025 and 3rd December, 2025 respectively, Communications Officers have been elevated to elective positions.

The New Patriotic Party by this decision has demonstrated a high level of commitment and seriousness towards its rebranding and public relations structure.

However, the decision to leave out the position of the regional deputy communication officer to augment the effort of the substantive officer ought to be revisited. By this proposal, I am humbly requesting the National Party leadership to establish a clear constitutional provision for the position of Deputy Regional Communications Officer(s).

The decision to make Communication Officers elective positions mirrors the general feeling of the grassroot as a response to one of the many reasons for our defeat at the polls in 2024.

The absence of a constitutionally recognized Deputy Regional Communications Officer, therefore, creates a significant vacuum that needs to be filled as a matter of necessity.

Find below the reasons for my proposal;

- A. The election of communication officers from the polling stations, Electoral Areas, and the constituencies suggests that, regional communication officers would now have to deal with hundreds and thousands of official party communicators that require deputies to assist in managing such huge numbers.

For example, in the Ashanti Region alone, the regional communication officer would have the arduous task of managing close to 8,000 elected communication officers spanning polling stations/Electoral Areas/Constituencies and a dedicated non elective team of Radio&Tv communicators, social media activist and serial callers.

The job of the Regional Communications Officer also includes Supervising, training, deploying, and tracking the output of thousands of these frontline communicators mentioned supra, and as a result makes the provision of a Deputy

Regional Communications Officer a sine qua non to the smooth operation of the directorate.

Another reason why there has to be a Regional Deputy Communication officer also has to do with Continuity and Succession As nature would have it, the substantive communications officer may not be available every time; in the event of illness or official travels, the absence of a deputy would certainly create a leadership vacuum. This situation would require a deputy to step in to avoid administrative lapse or challenge.

A deputy structure also allows one officer to focus on strategy and mainstream broadcasting while the other manages digital platforms, field coordination, and communicator deployment. It is my considered view that, the National party would take the following actions as a matter of urgency and party interest;

- A. Officially activate the process of amendment to provide for the office of Deputy Regional Communications Officer
- B. Whilst waiting for formal ratification by the National Delegates Conference slated for October 3rd 2026, the National Party must issue a directive permitting the Regional Executive Committees to co-opt or appoint Deputy Regional Communications Officers in an acting capacity.

In conclusion, it is imperative that the NPP as a beacon of democracy would boldly as always address this structural gap for effective and efficient communication for the upcoming campaign.

I remain in anticipation for a favourable response and consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

Signed

Marfo, Emmanuel Appau

Communications Officer Effiduase-Asokore Constituency

Ashanti Region

Tel: 0242023090

Destiny John Agbetome

Subject: Proposal for the Expansion of the Electoral College for Regional and National Executive Elections

Dear Sir,

I respectfully write to your office to propose the expansion of the electoral college for the election of Regional and National Executives of our great party.

As a member in the Ketu South Constituency, I have had the opportunity to observe our internal electoral processes at various levels. During constituency executive elections, delegates from all polling stations and electoral areas are allowed to vote, resulting in an electoral college of over 2,000 delegates. This broad participation reflects the democratic values of our party by giving the grassroots a meaningful voice in choosing their leaders.

However, when it comes to the election of Regional and National Executives, the electoral college is limited mainly to constituency executives. While this arrangement has served the party over the years, I respectfully believe that the time has come to expand the electoral college to make it more inclusive, representative, and reflective of the party's grassroots structure.

I therefore propose that Electoral Area Executives be included as delegates in Regional and National Executive elections. Electoral Area Executives constitute a vital link between the polling stations and the constituency leadership. They work tirelessly to mobilize members, coordinate party activities, educate voters, and strengthen the party at the grassroots. Their dedication and commitment make them well-qualified to participate in selecting the leaders who will steer the affairs of the party at the regional and national levels.

Expanding the electoral college will offer several important benefits:

- It will deepen internal democracy by broadening participation in leadership elections.
- It will ensure that the voices of hardworking grassroots officers are heard and respected.
- It will reduce the influence of vote buying and undue inducements by significantly increasing the number of delegates, thereby making it more difficult for individuals to manipulate the electoral process.
- It will enhance transparency, fairness, and credibility in our internal elections.

- It will encourage greater commitment and hard work among Electoral Area Executives, knowing that they have a direct role in shaping the future leadership of the party.
- It will help the party elect competent, visionary, and widely accepted leaders who can unite our ranks, strengthen our structures, and position the party for victory in future general elections.

Our party has always been known for championing democracy, participation, and the rule of law. Expanding the electoral college is consistent with these principles and will further strengthen the confidence of our grassroots members in the party's democratic processes.

I humbly appeal to the National Executive Committee and the appropriate constitutional review bodies to give this proposal favourable consideration. I firmly believe that this reform will promote fairness, strengthen party unity, and contribute significantly to building a stronger and more vibrant party capable of reclaiming political power and delivering good governance for the people of Ghana.

I am grateful for your time and consideration and remain hopeful that this proposal will receive the attention it deserves.

Thank you.

Yours in patriotism,

.....signed.....

Destiny John Agbetome

Phone: 0241772480

Email: djagbetome@gmail.com

Adafienu Electoral Area

Ketu South Constituency

Volta Region

Michael Otabil

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE NEW PATRIOTIC PARTY (NPP)

Subject: Proposal for the Establishment of a Young Leaders Development and Mentorship Programme

Proposed New Article

Article X – Young Leaders Development and Mentorship Programme

1. The Party shall establish a Young Leaders Development and Mentorship Programme to identify, train, and prepare young members for leadership responsibilities at all levels of the Party.
2. The Programme shall provide regular training in:
 - Leadership and ethics;
 - The Party's Constitution, values, and history;
 - Public speaking and communication;
 - Policy development and governance;
 - Community service and grassroots mobilization.
3. Each Constituency Executive Committee shall organize at least one leadership development programme annually for young members in collaboration with the Regional Executive Committee.
4. Experienced Party leaders shall be encouraged to mentor young members to promote continuity, institutional memory, and responsible leadership.
5. The National Executive Committee shall issue guidelines for the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the Programme.

Justification

The future strength of the Party depends on developing capable, ethical, and well-prepared young leaders. While many young members are active at the grassroots level, opportunities for structured leadership training and mentorship vary across constituencies.

This amendment will:

- Promote leadership continuity.
- Equip young members with the skills needed to serve effectively.
- Strengthen grassroots structures.
- Foster unity and discipline within the Party.
- Ensure that future leaders understand the Party's Constitution, values, and democratic traditions.

The proposal is intended to strengthen the Party's institutional capacity and prepare the next generation of leaders through education, mentorship, and service.

Issah Asma-I, Oti Region

Subject: Electoral Area Committee Representation in Regional and National Elections.

PROPOSAL:

That the Party Constitution be amended to mandate the inclusion of all five (5) Electoral Areas Committee Members within each electoral area in the various Constituencies in the Regional and National elections of the Party.

RATIONALE

1. Broadening the Base: Expanding participation ensures that grassroots members across all Electoral Areas have a voice in shaping leadership decisions. Strengthening Democracy: Greater inclusivity enhances legitimacy and fosters unity within the Party.
2. PREVENTING VOTE BUYING: By widening the electoral base, the risk of undue influence and vote buying at Regional and National levels is reduced, safeguarding the integrity of Party elections.

Proposed by:

ISSAH ASMA-I

Member ID: OTI-BIAK-1773696323

Contact: +233249880391

Elikem Kwaku Ahialey & Mohammed Abdul Ganiu

ADDITION OF THE POSITION OF CONSTITUENCY IT OFFICER TO THE CONSTITUENCY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE UNDER ARTICLE 7 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE NEW PATRIOTIC PARTY

1.0 PREAMBLE

This proposal is submitted pursuant to Article 19(2) of the Constitution of the New Patriotic Party, which empowers the General Secretary to invite proposals for amendments to the Party's Constitution. The amendment proposed herein seeks to formally recognise and institutionalize the critical role of information technology and data management within the Party's constituency structures.

The proposal is anchored in the Party's commitment to constitutionalism, internal democracy, and effective governance, as well as its recognition that the digital transformation of political organisation is indispensable to modern political party management.

2.0 RATIONALE AND JUSTIFICATION

2.1 Operational Necessity

The position of Information Technology (IT) Officer has, over time, become indispensable to the daily management of the Party at all levels. The responsibilities now required of such an officer extend far beyond election-period activities to encompass:

- Management of digital membership databases: The Party's membership records, voter identification systems, and verification processes are now substantially digitised.
- Data security and integrity: Protection of the Party's sensitive data against cyber threats and unauthorised access.
- Digital communication platforms: Administration of official social media accounts, websites, and digital communication channels.
- Voter education and engagement: Dissemination of Party policies and information through digital platforms.
- Election technology coordination: Management of technology used during internal elections and general elections

- Training and capacity building: Equipping Party officers with necessary digital literacy and technological competencies.

2.2 Gaps in the Current Structure

Despite performing these critical functions, the IT Officer is not included in the list of officers who form the Constituency Executive Committee under Article 7(2) of the Party's Constitution. Consequently, individuals serving in this capacity:

- Lack voting rights within the Constituency Executive Committee structure;
- Are not formally recognised as members of the Committee's leadership;
- Operate without clear constitutional authority or prescribed functions;
- Are not included in the quorum calculations for Committee meetings;
- Have no defined terms of office or removal procedures as provided for other officers;
- Are not represented in the appointment and vacancy-filling mechanisms that apply to other officers.

2.3 Strategic Imperative

The inclusion of the IT Officer in the Constituency Executive Committee will:

- Enhance internal democracy: By granting voting rights to an officer whose role is vital to the Party's operations.
- Strengthen accountability: By defining clear constitutional functions and responsibilities.
- Promote good governance: By ensuring that technology and data management are elevated to the highest decision-making levels.
- Attract competent professionals: By according the position the formal recognition and institutional weight it deserves.
- Empower the occupant: By providing constitutional authority to discharge duties effectively.
- Reflect contemporary realities: By aligning the Party's structures with the demands of the digital age.

2.4 Appointment Mechanism

While the IT Officer will be an appointed position under Article 7(5), there is advantage in vesting the appointment authority primarily in the sitting Member of Parliament (MP) or Parliamentary Candidate for the constituency. This approach:

- Ensures alignment with the MP/Candidate's constituency operational needs;
- Facilitates seamless collaboration between the Parliamentary office and the constituency
- structure;
- Reduces delays that may occur if appointment is subject to multiple levels of approval;
- Recognises the MP/Candidate's direct interest in the effectiveness of constituency
- communications and data management;
- Maintains accountability by requiring the appointee to work closely with the constituency leadership.

3.0 PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

3.1 Amendment to Article 7(2)

The existing Article 7(2) of the Party's Constitution shall be amended by inserting a new sub-paragraph after paragraph (s) and before paragraph (t), thereby adding the position of Constituency IT Officer to the list of officers constituting the Constituency Executive Committee.

The proposed new text for Article 7(2) shall read:

(2) Each Constituency shall have a Constituency Executive Committee, which shall consist of the:

- (a) Constituency Chairperson
- (b) Constituency 1st Vice-Chairperson
- (c) Constituency 2nd Vice-Chairperson
- (d) Constituency Secretary
- (e) Constituency Deputy Secretary
- (f) Constituency Treasurer
- (g) Constituency Financial Secretary
- (h) Constituency Organiser
- (i) Constituency Deputy Organiser

- (j) Constituency Women Organiser
- (k) Constituency Deputy Women Organiser
- (l) Constituency Youth Organiser
- (m) Constituency Deputy Youth Organiser
- (n) Constituency Nasara Organiser
- (o) Constituency Deputy Nasara Organiser
- (p) Constituency Communication Officer
- (q) Constituency Research Officer
- (r) Constituency Electoral Affairs Officer
- (s) Constituency PWD Officer
- (t) Constituency IT Officer**

(u) Member of Parliament or Parliamentary Candidate for the Constituency.

The subsequent alphabetical designations shall be re-lettered accordingly. This means the existing paragraph (t) "Member of Parliament or Parliamentary Candidate for the Constituency" shall become paragraph (u).

3.2 Consequential Amendment to Article 7(5)

The existing Article 7(5) of the Party's Constitution lists the officers who are appointed rather than elected. The proposed amendment shall add the Constituency IT Officer to this list.

The proposed new text for Article 7(5) shall read:

(5) With the exception of the following appointees, i.e. Constituency Financial Secretary, Constituency Deputy Organizer, Constituency Deputy Women Organiser, Constituency Deputy Youth Organiser, Constituency Deputy Nasara Organiser, Constituency Research Officer, Constituency Electoral Affairs Officer, **Constituency IT Officer** and Constituency PWD Officer, all other Constituency Officers shall be elected at the Constituency Delegates Conference, which shall be supervised by a person appointed by the Regional Executive Committee from within its membership.

3.3 Consequential Amendment to Article 7(11)

The existing Article 7(11) of the Party's Constitution governs the appointment of officers specified under Article 7(5). The proposed amendment shall ensure that the IT Officer is appointed through the appropriate mechanism.

The proposed new text for Article 7(11) shall read:

(11) Within fourteen (14) days of their election, the elected Constituency Executives and the Member of Parliament shall, in consultation with the Regional Executive Committee, appoint the Officers who are specified to be appointed under clause (5) of this article.

In addition, a new sub-clause shall be inserted immediately after Article 7(11):

(11A) Notwithstanding the provisions of clause (11) above:

(a) In a constituency where the Party has a sitting Member of Parliament, the Member of Parliament shall, in consultation with the Constituency Executive Committee, appoint the Constituency IT Officer.

(b) In a constituency where the Party has no sitting Member of Parliament, the Constituency Executive Committee shall, in consultation with the former Parliamentary Candidate of the Party, appoint the Constituency IT Officer.

3.4 Consequential Amendment to Article 7(4)

No amendment is required to the text of Article 7(4) as the inclusion of the IT Officer does not alter the quorum requirement; it simply adds a new member to the pool from which the quorum is drawn.

3.5 Consequential Amendment to Article 7(26)

The existing Article 7(26) of the Party's Constitution governs the filling of vacancies in the Constituency Executive Committee. The addition of the IT Officer as an appointed officer requires that the vacancy-filling mechanism for appointed officers be extended to include this position.

The proposed new text for Article 7(26) shall read:

(26) Any vacancy, which may occur for whatever reason in the membership of the Constituency Executive Committee, shall be filled in the case of the Constituency Chairperson by the Constituency 1st Vice-Chairperson; in the case of Constituency 1st Vice-Chairperson by the Constituency 2nd Vice-Chairperson; and in the case of the Constituency 2nd Vice Chairperson, Constituency Secretary, Constituency Treasurer and Constituency Organiser, by election by the Constituency Executive Committee of another Constituency officer to hold such office. In the case of any other Constituency Officer, the Constituency Executive Committee shall appoint somebody to fill that vacancy, provided that in the case of the **Constituency IT Officer**, the vacancy shall be filled in accordance with the provisions of **Article 7(11A)**. Any person elected or appointed to fill a vacancy shall vacate their office at the same time as the other Constituency Officers end their term of office.

3.6 Consequential Amendment to Article 7(27)

No amendment is required to the text of Article 7(27), as the IT Officer's inclusion in the Constituency Executive Committee automatically qualifies them as a delegate by virtue of paragraph (a) of Article 7(27).

3.7 Consequential Amendment to Article 7(28)

No amendment is required to the text of Article 7(28) as it refers to the delegates listed in Article 7(27), which now includes the IT Officer.

3.8 Consequential Amendment to Article 11 – Removal of Officers

No specific amendment is required to the text of Article 11(9) as the provision already covers "a Constituency Officer" generally. The IT Officer, being an appointed Constituency Officer, is automatically subject to this provision.

4.0 CONCLUSION

This proposal represents a modest but significant step toward modernizing the Party's structures to reflect the realities of the digital age. The formal recognition of the IT Officer as a full voting member of the Constituency Executive Committee will:

1. Enhance the Party's operational efficiency by providing constitutional clarity on the role and responsibilities of IT management at the constituency level;
2. Strengthen internal democracy by according to voting rights to an officer whose work is critical to the Party's success;
3. Promote accountability by subjecting the position to the same removal mechanisms and term limits as other officers;
4. Attract and retain talent by offering formal recognition and institutional status to IT professionals serving the Party;
5. Reflect the Party's commitment to innovation, modernization, and effective governance.

The amendment is consistent with the Party's constitutional traditions and does not alter the fundamental character or balance of the Party's governance structures. It simply recognises that the digital transformation of our society demands a corresponding evolution of our Party's structures. The amendment is consistent with the Party's constitutional traditions and does not alter the fundamental character or balance of the Party's governance structures. It simply recognises that the digital transformation of our society demands a corresponding evolution of our Party's structures.

Hon. Zulkarnein Jnr.

Following a press release from the office of the General Secretary dated July 8 2026, which formally invited amendments to our party's constitution, I hereby present the proposals below for the consideration:

1. Amend the constitution to provide for the creation & appointment of Deputy Communication Officers at the constituency level [Article 7(2) (5)].
2. Amend the constitution to provide for the creation & appointment of Regional Deputy Communication Officers at the regional level [Article 9(1)(2)]

This is necessary as effective communication is crucial in defining electoral success and well as sustaining power, hence appointing Deputy Constituency Communication officers and Regional Deputy Communication Officers will ensure a readily available assistant who can take charge of the communication front when the need arises. This will further enhance effectiveness of in the communication front.

This proposal represents a limited enlargement of the existing Electoral College; this will ensure broader participation and representation of the party's base in key decision-making.

Samuel Ohemeng

**PROPOSAL FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF A CEILING ON
TRANSPORTATION AND FEEDING ALLOWANCES FOR DELEGATES
DURING NEW PATRIOTIC PARTY (NPP) PARLIAMENTARY PRIMARIES**

To: The General Secretary

New Patriotic Party (NPP)

Subject: **Proposal to Introduce a Ceiling on Transportation and Feeding Allowances
for Delegates During Parliamentary Primaries**

Dear General Secretary,

I respectfully submit this proposal for your consideration regarding the introduction of a standardized ceiling on transportation and feeding allowances paid to delegates during the New Patriotic Party's parliamentary primaries.

Background

Over the years, the increasing monetization of internal party elections has become a major concern among party members and the general public. The continuous escalation of financial inducements, often disguised as transportation and feeding allowances, has made parliamentary primaries excessively expensive and has discouraged many competent and committed party members from contesting due to financial constraints.

This trend undermines the principles of fairness, equal opportunity, and internal democracy upon which our great party is built.

Proposal

To promote fairness and reduce excessive spending during parliamentary primaries, I propose that the Party adopts the following ceilings for transportation and feeding allowances payable to delegates:

Constituencies currently represented by an NPP Member of Parliament: A maximum of GHS1,000.00 per delegate.

Constituencies not currently represented by an NPP Member of Parliament: A maximum of GHS500.00 per delegate.

These limits should be binding on all parliamentary aspirants and enforced by the Party's national, regional, and constituency election committees.

Expected Benefits

The implementation of this policy will:

- Significantly reduce the monetization of internal party elections.
- Create a more level playing field for all aspirants, regardless of their financial capacity.
- Encourage competent, dedicated, and grassroots-oriented members to contest parliamentary primaries.
- Reduce unhealthy financial competition among aspirants.
- Strengthen the Party's image as a democratic institution committed to transparency and integrity.
- Promote issue-based campaigns rather than campaigns driven by financial influence.
- Enhance unity within the Party by minimizing financial tensions that often arise after primaries.

Enforcement

To ensure compliance, the Party may establish appropriate monitoring mechanisms and prescribe sanctions for any aspirant found to have exceeded the approved ceiling. Such sanctions may include fines, disciplinary action, or disqualification where necessary.

Conclusion

The New Patriotic Party has always championed good governance, accountability, and the rule of law. Introducing a ceiling on transportation and feeding allowances during parliamentary primaries will reinforce these values, reduce excessive monetization, and strengthen the Party's internal democratic processes.

I respectfully appeal to the National Executive Committee, through your esteemed office, to consider this proposal for adoption in the interest of the Party's long-term growth, unity, and electoral success.

Thank you for your kind consideration.

Yours faithfully,

Samuel Ohemeng

Asante Akyem Central Constituency.



GenCED
GD-049-4481
Cassava Street, Ashaley Botwe
Accra, Ghana

GenCED

The General Secretary,
New Patriotic Party (NPP)
National Headquarters,
Accra, Ghana

13th July 2026

Dear Sir,

SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO NPP CONSTITUTION FOR THE PURPOSES OF ADVANCING GENDER EQUALITY AND INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE

The Gender Centre for Empowering Development, (GENCED) presents its compliments to the leadership of the New Patriotic Party (NPP) and commends it for initiating processes towards reviewing its current constitution in response to the party's assessment of its performance in the 2024 general election.

As an NGO committed to promoting inclusive democratic governance and gender equality, GenCED has taken the opportunity to conduct a thorough review of the current constitution of the NPP with the focus on increasing the participation and representation of women, youth and other marginalized groups within decision-making structures and processes of the party.

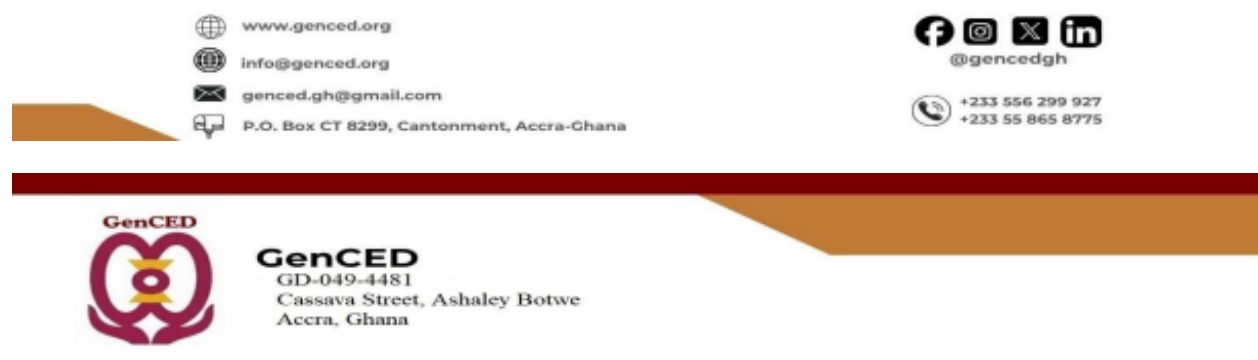
We hereby submit for your consideration a number of proposed amendments that seek to;

1. Reinforce the party's gender equality commitments
2. Support the implementation of the Affirmative Action (Gender Equity) Act 2024, Act 1121

3. Promote inclusive internal democracy within the NPP

We believe that these proposals, which are rooted in best party governance practices, if accepted and implemented, would consolidate the NPP's position as an inclusive and forward-looking institution that is truly democratic.

We respectfully request that these proposals be tabled for consideration by the National Council ahead of the National Delegates Conference. GenCED is available to provide technical support where necessary in implementing these reforms and to collaborate further in enhancing the gender responsiveness of the NPP.



Kindly find attached the full document outlining GenCED's proposed amendments.

We look forward to a favourable consideration.

Yours faithfully,

Signed

Esther Tawiah

Executive Director





GenCED
GD-049-4481
Cassava Street, Ashaley Botwe
Accra, Ghana

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO **THE NEW PATRIOTIC PARTY'S CONSTITUTION**

Proposed by GenCED

INTRODUCTION

In anticipation of the New Patriotic Party (NPP)'s Constitution review, the Gender Centre for Empowering Development (GenCED), an organization that aims to advance women's participation in decision-making and governance offers the following proposed amendments focusing on commitments to addressing issues affecting marginalized groups particularly women and Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). The proposals revolve around the party's organizational structure and focus on key thematic areas such as women's human rights, women's participation and representation as well as the inclusion of PWDs in democracy and good governance.

The review highlights the need for the implementation of the Affirmative Action (Gender Equity) Act 1121 and proposes areas for improvement.

Name, Registration and Aim of the Party

The New Patriotic Party (NPP) was first registered with the Electoral Commission on June 24, 1992, and has undergone several amendments since then (August 29, 1998; August 22, 2009; and December 17, 2017) with an upcoming amendment this year. The party aims to promote a property-owning democracy and uphold the rights of citizens.

The NPP's objectives include fostering unity among Ghanaians, promoting democracy, and ensuring equitable development across regions. The party emphasizes the importance of human rights, economic management, and environmental protection.

Proposed Addition: The Party upholds the principle of gender equality and commits to proactive measures, including affirmative action, to eliminate barriers to women's participation and leadership in all organs of the Party.

Justification: A political party, by its very nature, aims to represent the populace. If women, who constitute roughly half of the population, are underrepresented in party

structures and leadership, the party's claim to represent the entire society is weakened. Political parties upholding gender equality and implementing proactive measures, including affirmative action, is not merely a matter of political correctness. It is a strategic imperative for strengthening democracy,



improving governance, building more effective parties, and advancing fundamental human rights and social justice.

ARTICLE 2: AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Current: To give equal opportunities to women and ensure that all forms of discrimination against women end.

Proposed Revision: To ensure equal opportunities for women by enforcing a minimum of 30% representation of women in leadership, decision-making, and elective positions in line with the Affirmative Action (Gender Equity) Act, Act 1121

Justification: Women often face informal barriers, unconscious biases, and discriminatory practices that hinder their advancement, even when qualified. A quota system provides a direct mechanism to bypass these systemic obstacles and create pathways to leadership.

ARTICLE 3: MEMBERSHIP RIGHTS

Proposed Addition

All organs of the Party shall ensure a minimum of 30% representation of all genders in the exercise of membership rights and selection for Party activities, including internal elections and nominations.

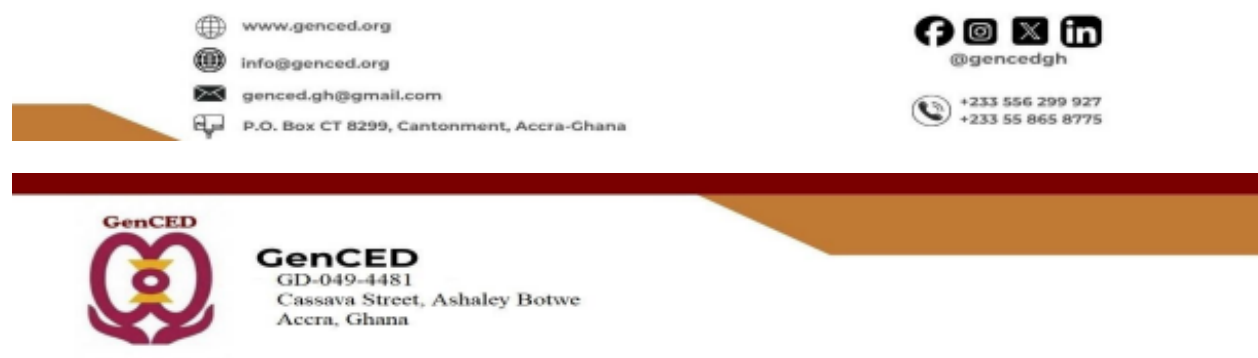
Justification: By actively seeking and promoting women, the NPP as an organization can expand its talent pool, bringing in diverse skills, experiences, and leadership styles that can strengthen their overall capacity and effectiveness.

ARTICLE 5: STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION

Proposed Addition

In all Party structures at the Polling Station, Constituency, Regional, and National levels, the party shall ensure that:

- a minimum 30% of all elective and appointive positions shall be reserved for women.
- Where possible, gender parity (50:50) shall be the aspirational goal.
- a 30% youth representation in the leadership roles of the party.



Justification: Parties and institutions that champion gender equality project a modern, progressive, and inclusive image. This can attract a broader base of members, volunteers, and voters, especially among younger generations and women.

ARTICLES 6 –10: EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES AT ALL LEVELS

Proposed Addition to Each Structural Article

The composition of the Executive Committee shall include at least 30% women, with women occupying decision-making roles beyond gender-designated positions such as Women Organizers. The Party shall ensure women are nominated and supported to contest for mainstream (non-gender designated) leadership positions.

Justification: Enforcing gender representation can foster greater internal democracy and fairness within political parties, leading to more cohesive and dynamic organizations.

ARTICLE 12: SELECTION OF PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES

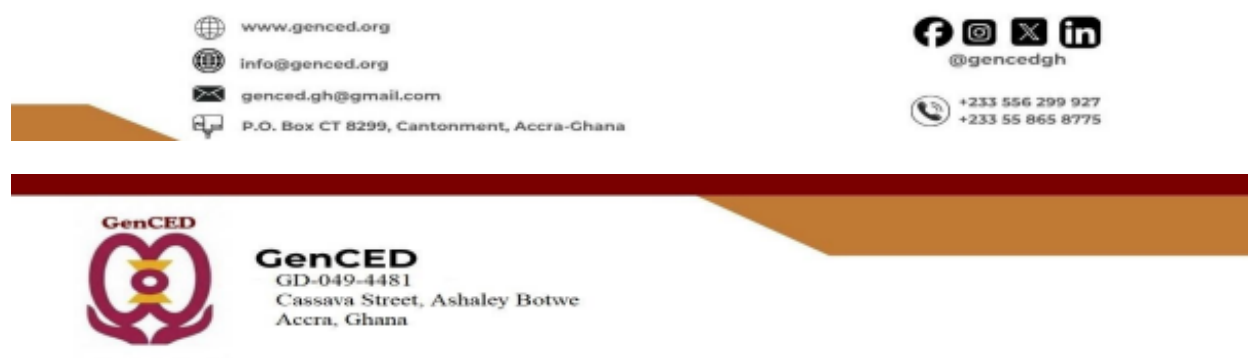
Proposed Addition

At least 30% of candidates nominated for parliamentary elections shall be women. The Party shall reserve and designate safe constituency seats to female candidates and provide adequate support, including financial and logistical resources.

ARTICLE 13: SELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

Proposed Addition

In the process of selecting a Vice-Presidential candidate, the party shall ensure that both male and female candidates are considered, with efforts aimed at ensuring representation of both genders on the presidential ticket.



NEW ARTICLE: GENDER EQUALITY AND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

IMPLEMENTATION

1. Establishment of Gender Equity Committee

The Party shall establish a Gender Equity Committee to ensure implementation of the Affirmative Action (Gender Equity) Act, Act 1121.

Justification: The committee can establish robust systems for tracking data on women's representation in leadership, decision-making, and other positions as mandated by the Act.

This includes collecting, analyzing, and reporting on disaggregated data.

2. Monitoring and Reporting

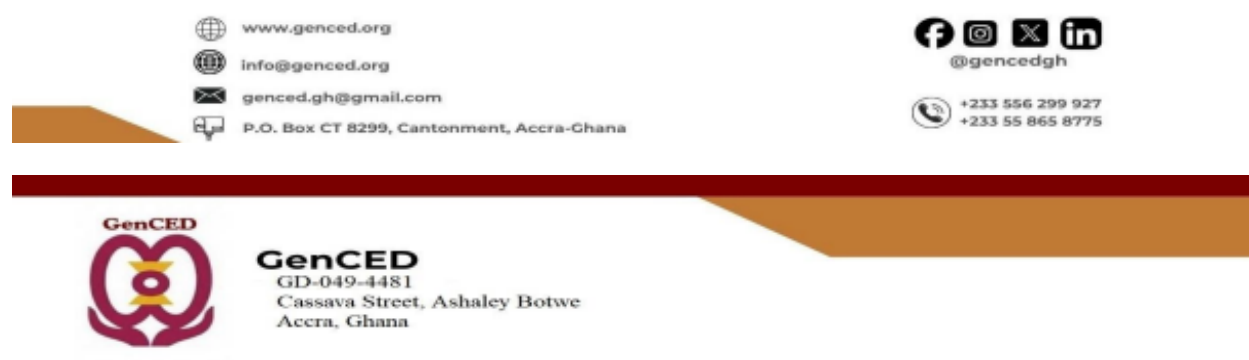
The Committee shall submit annual reports on the Party's implementation of the Affirmative Action (Gender Equity) Act, Act 1121, to the National Executive Committee as well as a Gender Equity report to the Electoral Commission in accordance with Section 20 subsection 5 of the act. **Justification:** In a political landscape where gender equality is

increasingly recognized as critical for good governance, a party that can demonstrate tangible progress through its reports will enhance its public image and appeal to a broader electorate. This is particularly important in Ghana, which has been a strong advocate for women's political participation.

3. Affirmative Action in Training and Funding

The Party shall integrate affirmative action in its training, capacity-building and funding schemes to ensure effective participation and advancement of women and youth within all structures.

Justification: Affirmative action is a matter of social justice, ensuring that marginalized groups have equal opportunities to participate in political life. Integrating affirmative action ensures that these groups are adequately represented in decision-making processes, leading to more inclusive and equitable outcomes. Diversity in leadership brings a broader range of perspectives and experiences, resulting in more innovative and effective policies.



CONCLUSION:

This constitutional review seeks to position the NPP as a gender-responsive political party committed to national development through inclusive governance. The reforms align with the Affirmative Action (Gender Equality) Act, 2024 and will place the Party at the forefront of progressive democratic practices in Ghana, enabling it to attract broader electoral support especially among women, youth and marginalized groups.



Frederick A. Addo, NPP France Chairman

MAINTAINING DIRECTORIAL POSITIONS AS PERMANENT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS OF THE NEW PATRIOTIC PARTY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This proposal advocates for the formal designation of the Directors for External Affairs, Communications, Elections, Research, IT, Finance & Administration, Protocol, and Campaign Strategy at the Secretariat of the New Patriotic Party (NPP) as permanent administrative officers of the party. Establishing these positions as permanent rather than politically appointed roles will enhance institutional memory, operational efficiency, and long-term strategic planning while reducing partisan vulnerability in core party functions.

INTRODUCTION

The New Patriotic Party, as one of Ghana's leading political organisations, requires a robust administrative structure to effectively fulfil its mandate of promoting democracy, development, and good governance. The directorial positions at the party Secretariat form the backbone of the party's operational framework. Currently, these positions are subject to political change with each new administration, creating potential disruptions in the party's operations and institutional knowledge base. This proposal specifically addresses eight key directorial positions: External Affairs, Communications, Elections, Research, Information Technology, Finance & Administration, Protocol, and Campaign Strategy at the Secretariat of the Party under the office of the General Secretary.

RATIONALE FOR PERMANENT ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS

1. **Institutional Memory and Continuity** Permanent directorial positions would preserve institutional memory across different party administrations. Directors who serve in a permanent capacity accumulate valuable experience and historical knowledge about party operations, challenges, and successes. This institutional memory ensures continuity in party affairs and prevents the recurring "reinvention of the wheel" with each leadership change.
2. **Professional Development and Specialization** Permanent directors can develop deeper expertise in their respective fields over time, becoming specialists rather than generalists. This professional development enhances the quality of service delivery to party members and improves the party's overall effectiveness. Specialised knowledge in areas such as:

External Affairs - Building sustainable international partnerships

Communications - Developing consistent messaging frameworks

Elections - Refining voter/elections management and EC relationship strategies

Research - Creating robust data collection and analysis systems

IT - Implementing secure and innovative technological solutions

Finance & Administration - Establishing sound financial and human resource management systems

Protocol - Maintaining professional party representation

Campaign Strategy - Developing long-term strategic campaign frameworks

3. Operational Efficiency and Strategic Planning
Permanent directors can focus on long-term strategic planning rather than short-term political objectives. This approach allows for:

Development of multi-year plans that transcend electoral cycles

Implementation of progressive reforms and improvements

Consistent application of best practices in party administration

More efficient resource allocation and utilisation

4. Reduced Partisan Vulnerability
Core administrative functions should maintain a level of professional independence from political fluctuations. Permanent directorial positions would:

Ensure that essential administrative functions continue smoothly during leadership transitions

Reduce the risk of administrative paralysis during internal party contests

Maintain service delivery to party members regardless of factional dynamics

Protect the party's institutional framework from potentially destabilising political changes

5. Enhanced Accountability and Transparency
Permanent directors would be accountable based on professional standards and performance metrics rather than political loyalty. This arrangement would:

Foster a culture of meritocracy within the party administration

Ensure that directors are evaluated based on objective criteria

Improve transparency in administrative decision-making

Strengthen internal controls and compliance mechanisms

PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

1. Constitutional Amendment

We propose the following amendment to the NPP Constitution:

Article [X]: Party Secretariat and Permanent Administrative Positions

The following directorial positions shall be established as permanent administrative positions at the National Secretariat of the New Patriotic Party:

Director of External Affairs

Director of Communications

Director of Elections

Director of Research

Director of Information Technology

Director of Finance & Administration

Director of Protocol

Director of Campaign Strategy

The appointment, tenure, and removal of persons occupying these positions shall be governed by professional considerations and administrative regulations as established by the National Council.

2. Reporting Structure

Directors would continue to report administratively to the General Secretary

Performance evaluations would be conducted by the National Executive Committee

Annual reports would be submitted to the National Executive Committee

POTENTIAL CHALLENGES AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES

1. Resistance to Change

Challenge: Potential resistance from party executives accustomed to appointing directors.

Mitigation: Comprehensive stakeholder engagement explaining the long-term benefits of the change.

3. Performance Management

Challenge: Maintaining high performance standards without political pressure.

Mitigation: Establishment of clear Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and regular performance reviews.

4. Balance of Power

Challenge: Ensuring permanent directors remain responsive to the elected leadership's vision.

Mitigation: Clear reporting and directive-taking structure between policy direction (elected officials) and implementation (permanent directors).

EXPECTED BENEFITS

Enhanced Professionalism: Elevation of party administration to professional standards comparable to corporate entities.

Improved Service Delivery: More consistent and high-quality services to party members and structures.

Stronger Institutional Framework: Development of robust systems that can withstand political transitions.

Greater Efficiency: Reduction in disruptions caused by frequent personnel changes.

Better Resource Management: More effective planning and use of party resources.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Permanent administrative structures have proven effective in political parties across mature democracies:

United Kingdom: The Conservative Party employs permanent administrative staff at their central office.

United States: Both major parties maintain permanent staff for core administrative functions.

Germany: The Christian Democratic Union (CDU) utilises permanent administrators for operational continuity.

Ghana: Evidence from public service demonstrates the value of permanent administrative positions.

CONCLUSION

The formalisation of directorial positions as permanent administrative roles represents a progressive step toward institutional strengthening of the New Patriotic Party. This change would align the party with best practices in organisational management and prepare it for the increasing complexities of modern political operations.

The Constitutional Amendment Committee is urged to consider this proposal as an important reform that will enhance the party's operational efficiency, institutional memory, and long-term strategic capacity.

Respectfully submitted,

Frederick A. Addo

Chairman NPP-France Branch

16th July, 2026

PROPOSAL FOR AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE NEW PATRIOTIC PARTY

1.0 PREAMBLE

This proposal is submitted pursuant to Article 19(2) of the Constitution of the New Patriotic Party, which empowers the General Secretary to invite proposals for amendments. The amendments herein seek to strengthen the Party's organisational efficiency, harmonise roles across levels, and enhance electoral preparedness.

2.0 RATIONALE AND JUSTIFICATION

2.1 Deputy for Communications at Constituency and Regional Levels

- Current provisions under Article 7(2) (Constituency Organisation) and Article 9(2) (Regional Organisation) list Communications Officers but omit deputies.
- Deputies exist for other key roles (Organiser, Women's Wing, Youth Wing, Nasara), ensuring continuity.
- Adding Deputy Communications Officers will guarantee uninterrupted information flow and strengthen grassroots mobilisation.

2.2 Director for Special Duties at National Level

- Articles 7 and 9 recognise Directors for Special Duties at Constituency and Regional levels.
- Article 10(2) (National Executive Committee) does not list this role, creating inconsistency.
- Elevating Special Duties to the national level ensures uniformity and provides constitutional backing for welfare, logistics, and ad hoc operations.

2.3 Deputies for Director of Elections at Regional and National Levels

- Articles 9(2) and 10(2) recognise Directors of Elections but provide no deputies.
- Electoral operations are complex, requiring manpower for voter registration, training, monitoring, and coordination.

- Two deputies at both Regional and National levels will enhance efficiency, accountability, and readiness for elections.

2.4 Residency Requirement for Parliamentary Aspirants:

Article 12 currently requires aspirants to be members in good standing for two years. However, it does not require residency or recognition in the constituency. This loophole allows outsiders to parachute in with financial influence. Amending the clause to require residency and two years as a known, active member in the constituency ensures aspirants are genuinely rooted in the community, accountable to grassroots members, and representative of local interests.

3.0 PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

3.1 Amendment to Article 7(2) – Constituency Organisation: Insert after “Constituency Communications Officer”:

- Constituency Deputy Communications Officer

3.2 Amendment to Article 9(2) – Regional Organisation: Insert after “Regional Communications Officer”:

- Regional Deputy Communications Officer

3.3 Amendment to Article 10(2) – National Executive Committee: Insert a new sub-paragraph:

- National Director for Special Duties

3.4 Amendment to Article 9(2) – Regional Organisation Revise to read:

- Regional Director for Elections, assisted by two (2) Deputy Regional Directors for Elections

3.5 Amendment to Article 10(2) – National Executive Committee: Revise to read:

- National Director for Elections, assisted by two (2) Deputy National Directors for Elections

3.6 Amendment to Article 12 – Selection of Parliamentary Candidate: Revise clause to read:

- “Any member who seeks to contest as a Parliamentary Candidate must have been a member of the Party in good standing and a resident, known, and active member in the constituency for at least two (2) years prior to the election.”

4.0 CONCLUSION

These amendments:

1. Strengthen continuity and efficiency at constituency and regional levels.
2. Harmonise special duties across all tiers of the Party.
3. Enhance electoral capacity by institutionalising deputies for Directors of Elections.
4. Safeguard grassroots democracy by ensuring aspirants are genuinely embedded in their constituencies.

They are consistent with the Party's constitutional traditions and mirror existing provisions where deputies are recognised for other officers. This proposal reflects the Party's commitment to innovation, inclusivity, and effective governance.

John Binfor Dacosta

MEMORANDUM FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO:

The Office of the General Secretary New Patriotic Party (NPP)

Headquarters Private Mail Bag,

Accra-North, Ghana.

Submitted via: nppconstitutionalamendment@gmail.com

DATE: 15th July, 2026.

SUBJECT: PROPOSAL FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 19(2): EXTENSION OF VOTING RIGHTS TO ALL FORMER EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT IN ALL PARTY ELECTIONS.

1.0 Authority for Submission

This proposal is respectfully submitted in response to the official call for constitutional amendments issued by the General Secretary, Justin Kodua Frimpong, on July 8, 2026 (Ref: NPP/HQ/2026/07/08/GS).

Acting pursuant to Article 19(2) of the New Patriotic Party (NPP) Constitution, which invites proposals for amendments ahead of the National Delegates Conference scheduled for Saturday, September 19, 2026, the undersigned submits this memorandum to strengthen the party's internal democratic processes and enhance its overall governance.

2.0 Current Position and Problem Statement

Currently, the electoral colleges responsible for selecting party officers at the Constituency, Regional, and National levels, as well as nominating Parliamentary and Presidential candidates, heavily favour sitting executives and selected delegates.

Once dedicated party leaders including former National, Regional, Constituency Executives, and former MCEs, DCEs, as well as former Members of Parliament (MPs) step down or complete their terms, they are structurally excluded from voting. This practice results in several unintended consequences:

- **Marginalization of Experience:** The party inadvertently sidelines its most experienced, battle-tested organizers and policy minds.

- **Post-Office Apathy:** Excluding former leaders breeds a sense of neglect, leading to political apathy among veterans who still have immense value to offer.
- **Friction and Disunity:** The transition of power within party structures can often leave behind divisions. Leaving past executives with no active democratic stake exacerbates these internal fractures.

3.0 Proposed Amendment Text

To address these issues, it is proposed that the relevant articles governing the composition of the electoral colleges for Constituency, Regional, National, and Presidential elections be amended.

Specifically, we propose inserting a new clause under the appropriate sections to read as follows:

"Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in this Constitution, all former National Executives, former Regional Executives, former Constituency Executives, and all former MCEs, DCEs and all former Members of Parliament (MPs) who remain members in good standing of the Party, shall be automatic members of the respective Electoral Colleges and shall be entitled to vote in all party internal elections, but not limited to Constituency, Regional, National Executive, and Presidential Primary elections."

4.0 Justification and Expected Benefits

- **Harnessing Institutional Memory:** Former executives and MPs understand the unique political dynamics of their respective jurisdictions. Giving them a permanent vote ensures the party's future leadership is chosen with the benefit of seasoned, historical perspective.
- **Fostering Lifelong Party Loyalty:** By ensuring that "once a leader, always an active stakeholder," the party rewards long-standing service. This minimizes post-election friction and keeps veteran mobilizers actively engaged in campaigns.
- **Diluting External Influence:** Expanding the voter base to include respected, independent-minded former leaders makes our electoral colleges more robust, resilient, and reflective of the true, mature will of the party.
- **Aligning with Democratic Traditions:** True "Development in Freedom" means expanding the franchise to those who built the foundation upon which the current party stands.

5.0 Eligibility Safeguards

To preserve the integrity of the voting process, this privilege will be strictly subject to the following safeguard:

1. **Active Status:** Beneficiaries must be fully registered members in good standing and in accordance with the Party Constitution, meaning they are up-to-date with dues and have not engaged in anti-party activities or been subjected to constitutional disciplinary measures.

6.0 Conclusion

As the NPP prepares for the National Delegates Conference on **September 19, 2026**, adopting this amendment will signal a historic commitment to inclusivity, reconciliation, and internal democracy. I urge the National Executive Committee (NEC), the National Council, and the Constitution Committee to look favourably upon this proposal and present it for adoption.

Respectfully submitted,

Hon. John Binfor Dacosta

Ashaiman Constituency,

Former Constituency Executive and ASHMA Presiding Member.

0244 412 603

jbdacosta54@gmail.com

Silas Aboagye Dacosta & Co.

The General Secretary
New Patriotic Party (NPP)
National Headquarters
Accra.

Dear Sir,

**PROPOSAL FOR THE AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 7(2), ARTICLE 7(27),
ARTICLE 12(9), AND ARTICLE 13(2)(1) OF THE NPP CONSTITUTION**

We, the underlisted Executive Members of the Western Alliance for NPP Governance, Western Region, respectfully submit this proposal for the amendment of Articles 7(2), 7(27), 12(9), and 13(2)(1) of the New Patriotic Party's Constitution.

The objective of these proposed amendments is to deepen grassroots participation, strengthen internal democracy, promote inclusiveness, and broaden representation within the Party's decision-making structures by:

- Including all Electoral Area Executives as members of the Constituency Executive Committee.
- Granting all former Polling Station Executives, former Electoral Area Executives, and former Constituency Executives delegate status at Constituency Delegates Conferences, Extraordinary Constituency Delegates Conferences.
- Granting former polling station and former Electoral Area Executives delegates status for both Parliamentary Candidate Elections and Presidential Candidate Elections.

We firmly believe that these amendments will significantly strengthen the Party's grassroots structures by ensuring that experienced and committed party officers, both current and former, continue to contribute meaningfully to the growth and development of the Party.

The inclusion of Electoral Area Executives on the Constituency Executive Committee will broaden grassroots representation and improve communication, coordination, and policy implementation between the Constituency Executive Committee and the Electoral Areas. It will also strengthen the Party's representation in the Regional and National Delegates Conferences as envisaged under Articles 9 and 10 of the Constitution.

Furthermore, elevating Electoral Area Executives into the Constituency Executive Committee will enhance the attractiveness and importance of the office, thereby encouraging competent, experienced, and dedicated party members to serve at the Electoral Area level. This will ultimately improve grassroots organization and strengthen the Party's structures from the bottom up.

Additionally, extending delegate status to former Polling Station Executives, former Electoral Area Executives, and former Constituency Executives will preserve the institutional memory of the Party by allowing experienced members to continue contributing to critical decisions. Their inclusion will also promote unity, reduce unnecessary tensions and divisions associated with internal elections, and create a stronger sense of belonging among long-serving party faithful.

These amendments will ensure that the Party continuously expands participation and representation at the grassroots level, thereby reinforcing the Party's democratic credentials. They will strengthen grassroots mobilization, promote inclusiveness, enhance internal cohesion, improve decision-making, and increase operational efficiency across all levels of the Party.

This proposal is submitted in response to the General Secretary's circular dated **8th July 2026**, inviting proposals for amendments to the Party's Constitution pursuant to **Article 19(2)** in preparation for the National Delegates Conference scheduled for **19th September 2026**.

The Western Alliance for NPP Governance respectfully appeals to all delegates to give these proposals favourable consideration and adopt them in the supreme interest of the New Patriotic Party. We are confident that these amendments will strengthen the Party's grassroots base, broaden participation, promote inclusiveness, preserve valuable institutional experience, and foster greater unity as we prepare to recapture political power.

We trust that this proposal will receive your favourable consideration.

Yours faithfully,

Signed

Silas Aboagye Dacosta
chairman
0556094331

Yaw Marvin

Vice Chairman
0543251687

George Fynn-Thompson
Organiser
0537416266

Henry Osei Boateng
Secretary
0243815243

Akwasi Tweneboah Koduah
Communication Director
0593504172

Andrew Nana Manu
Treasurer
0246043480

External Branches Caucus

Representing Thirty (30) External Branches of the Party

COMPREHENSIVE PROPOSAL FOR THE AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 8 OF THE NPP CONSTITUTION *(External Branch and Chapter Organisation, Representation and Voting Rights)*

Submitted to:

The Chairman, Constitutional Review Committee
New Patriotic Party Headquarters, Accra, Ghana

Prepared and Submitted by:

The External Branches Chairpersons Caucus

July 14, 2026

NPP External Branches Caucus

External Branches Caucus

New Patriotic Party

July 14, 2026

The Chairman
Constitutional Review Committee
New Patriotic Party Headquarters
Accra, Ghana

Through:

The Secretary, Constitutional Review Committee
New Patriotic Party Headquarters, Accra, Ghana

Dear Chairman,

RE: SUBMISSION OF A COMPREHENSIVE PROPOSAL BY THE EXTERNAL BRANCHES CAUCUS FOR THE AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 8 OF THE PARTY CONSTITUTION

On behalf of the External Branches Caucus, comprising thirty (30) External Branches of the New Patriotic Party (NPP) spanning North America, Europe, the United Kingdom and

Ireland, Africa, the Middle East, and Asia Pacific, we write to formally submit this comprehensive proposal for the amendment of Article 8 of the Party Constitution, together with all directly consequential amendments to Articles 5, 10, and 13.

This proposal is the product of extensive consultation among External Branches and reflects the collective position of the Caucus on the future organisation, governance, and electoral integration of External Branches and their Chapters. It has been prepared by the External Branches Chairpersons Caucus on behalf of the wider Caucus, and has been further refined following a comprehensive gap analysis to ensure Article 8, as proposed, is complete and fully functional in its own right.

The Caucus submits that External Branches, now thirty (30) in number and present on every continent, have outgrown the general and, in places, ambiguous treatment they currently receive under Article 8 of the Constitution. This proposal accordingly sets out a complete, self-contained structure for External Branches and their Chapters — covering establishment, membership, governance, elected and appointed offices, elections, vacancies, finances, representation, discipline, and transitional arrangements — so that External Branches stand on the same firm constitutional footing as Regions and Constituencies.

In addition, the Caucus respectfully places before the Committee several reforms of direct and pressing concern to External Branch members:

- The extension of voting rights in Presidential Primaries and in the election of National Officers to currently serving Chapter Executives, a recognition Chapter Executives presently lack entirely, alongside the existing recognition already enjoyed by current and past Branch Executives;
- A workable mechanism by which External Branch and Chapter executives vote in their respective countries of residence, whether in person or by electronic means, with results certified and transmitted to Accra for both Presidential Primaries and National Executive elections;
- A substantial increase in the representation of External Branches on the National Executive Committee (NEC) and the National Council (NC), assigned on a continental basis with full voting rights, in place of the presently limited representation;

- The introduction of clear disciplinary provisions for External Branches, establishing a Branch Disciplinary Committee, defined grounds and sanctions, due process, and a right of appeal to the National Executive Committee;
- Express authority for an External Branch to adopt, without prior National Executive Committee approval, such rules as are strictly necessary to comply with the mandatory registration, taxation, data protection, or other legal requirements of its country of residence, so that no conflict arises between the Constitution and the binding laws under which External Branches must operate abroad; and
- A closing set of provisions — covering Branch and Chapter Councils of Elders and Patrons, election disputes, data protection for the digital registry, de-recognition of Branches and Chapters that fall persistently short of the required standards, transitional arrangements, and the process for future amendment of this Article — identified through the Caucus's own gap analysis of the proposal, so that Article 8 leaves no material question unanswered.

The Caucus submits this proposal in good faith and in the spirit of strengthening internal democracy, institutional clarity, and the long-term cohesion of the Party between its structures in Ghana and its structures in the diaspora. We remain available to engage further with the Committee on any aspect of this submission.

Please accept the assurances of our highest regard and continued commitment to the New Patriotic Party.

Yours faithfully,

For and on behalf of the External Branches Chairpersons Caucus,

New Patriotic Party

cc:

The General Secretary, New Patriotic Party

Chairpersons, All External Branches

Article 8 Amendment Proposal — External Branches Caucus

1. INTRODUCTION

This document constitutes the comprehensive proposal of the External Branches Caucus of the New Patriotic Party, representing thirty (30) External Branches of the Party across

North America, Europe, the United Kingdom and Ireland, Africa, the Middle East, and Asia-Pacific. It is submitted to the Constitutional Review Committee for consideration in the ongoing review and amendment of the Party Constitution.

The proposal centres on Article 8 of the Constitution, which governs the establishment, structure, representation, and regulation of External Branches, and extends to consequential amendments in Articles 5, 10, and 13 that are inseparable from a coherent treatment of External Branch and Chapter organisation and voting rights.

The proposal sets out a complete organisational structure for External Branches and their Chapters, including elected and appointed offices, election procedures, vacancies, and finances; extends the franchise in Presidential Primaries and National Officer elections to currently serving Chapter Executives, closing a gap that presently leaves them without any such recognition; establishes a mechanism for in-country voting with certified results transmitted to Ghana; and substantially increases External Branch representation on the National Council and National Executive Committee on a continental basis.

1.1 Structure of this Proposal

Part Two sets out the gap analysis conducted by the Caucus on this proposal, identifying matters that required further provision for Article 8 to be complete and fully functional in its own right, each cross-referenced to the provision that now addresses it. Part Three sets out the Caucus's comprehensive redraft of Article 8, covering establishment, membership, representation, Chapter formation, the elected and appointed office structure of Branches and Chapters, election procedures, election disputes, vacancies and removal, powers and duties, the digital membership registry, financial obligations, disciplinary provisions, transitional arrangements, and the process for future amendment of this Article.

Part Four addresses voting rights of Branch and Chapter Executives, both current and past, in Presidential Primaries and National Officer elections. Part Five sets out the proposal for in-country voting with transmission of results to Ghana. Part Six sets out the proposal for increased, continentally-assigned representation on the National Council and National Executive Committee, together with its consequential amendments. Part Seven collects other related structural proposals specific to External Branches. Part Eight is a consolidated summary table, followed by the Caucus's conclusion.

2. PART TWO — GAP ANALYSIS

Before finalising this proposal, the Caucus subjected its own draft of Article 8 to a structured gap analysis, to test whether the Article, once enacted, would be complete and workable on its own terms, without leaving open questions that would have to be resolved informally or left to later dispute. The table below summarises what the analysis found and where in Part Three each matter is now addressed.

Gap Identified	How It Is Now Addressed
Article 8(3) was left as a forward reference to a later Part rather than stated in full	Full representation text now inline at Article 8(3)
A summary elsewhere in this proposal referred to a host-country legal compliance exception that did not appear in the operative text of Article 8(1)	Article 8(1)(c)
"Good standing" was used repeatedly but never defined, and no process existed for an External Branch that can no longer sustain the membership threshold	Article 8(2)(c)–(e)
No rule against overlapping Chapter boundaries, and no process for a Chapter whose membership declines below threshold	Article 8(4)(d)–(e)
Direct Chapter Chair/Secretary membership of the Branch Executive Committee does not scale to a Branch with many Chapters	Article 8(5)(g)
The Branch Financial Secretary was omitted from the Branch Steering Committee despite the financial dimension of urgent Branch decisions	Article 8(6)(a)
Branch and Chapter Councils of Elders and Patrons were referred to throughout the Article but never established	Article 8(8)

No Branch-level counterpart to the Chapter Elections Committee, and no rule for a plurality result or a tied election	Article 8(9)(g), (i)
No mechanism for a candidate to challenge the conduct of a Branch or Chapter election	Article 8(10)
No general rule for filling a vacancy in the various committees and councils this Article establishes, beyond Executive Committee office	Article 8(11)(d)
No data protection safeguard for the centralised digital registry, despite it holding personal data across many jurisdictions	Article 8(13)(d)
No remittance deadline, currency conversion method, or concrete consequence for late payment of financial obligations	Article 8(14)(b)–(c)
Disciplinary reporting was left as "as and when necessary" rather than on a fixed schedule; no interim suspension power for serious pending allegations; no fixed deadline for an NEC appeal	Article 8(15)(e), (h)–(i)

No transitional provision for sitting Officers, existing Chapters and rules, or pending matters at the point this Article takes effect	Article 8(16)
No requirement that the Caucus be consulted before this Article is itself amended in future	Article 8(17)

The Caucus is satisfied that, with the additions identified above, Article 8 as proposed in Part Three addresses the full lifecycle of an External Branch and its Chapters — formation, governance, representation, elections and their disputes, discipline, and, where necessary, de-recognition — without leaving a material question unanswered.

3. PART THREE — COMPREHENSIVE PROPOSAL: REDRAFT OF ARTICLE 8

The Caucus proposes that Article 8 of the Constitution be repealed in its entirety and replaced with the following comprehensive text, giving External Branches and their

Chapters the same clarity of organisational structure presently enjoyed by Regions, Constituencies, and Polling Stations.

ARTICLE 8 — EXTERNAL BRANCHES

Interpretation: In this Article, "known and active member" and "good standing" bear the meaning given to them elsewhere in this Constitution for Party members generally, as adapted by Article 8(2)(c) for External Branches; "Foundation Member" means a person recorded on the digital membership registry under Article 8(13) as having been a member of an External Branch or Chapter from the date of its original recognition; and "Elections Committee" means, as the context requires, a Branch Elections Committee or a Chapter Elections Committee constituted under Article 8(9).

8(1) Establishment and Governance

- (a) There shall be established External Branches of the Party in countries outside of Ghana.
- (b) The activities of External Branches shall be governed by the provisions of this Constitution, together with such additional rules and regulations as may be adopted by an External Branch and approved by the National Executive Committee, provided that such rules and regulations are consistent with this Constitution and with the prevailing laws and statutes of the External Branch's country of residence.
- (c) Notwithstanding sub-clause (b), an External Branch may adopt, without the prior approval of the National Executive Committee, such rules or administrative arrangements as are strictly necessary to comply with the mandatory registration, incorporation, taxation, data protection, banking, or other legal requirements of its country of residence, provided that:
 - (i) such rules do not alter the organisational structure, elected or appointed offices, election procedures, representation, or disciplinary provisions established under this Article; and
 - (ii) the External Branch notifies the National Executive Committee of any such rules within thirty (30) days of their adoption, for record-keeping purposes only.

Rationale: *External Branches must be able to adopt operating rules suited to the laws and practical realities of their host countries (banking, data protection, association law, and similar requirements) without falling outside the Constitution. Requiring NEC approval*

for Branch rules generally keeps such rules subordinate to, and consistent with, the Constitution, while sub-clause (c) recognises that certain rules are not optional matters of Branch preference but mandatory conditions of lawful operation abroad, which cannot practicably await prior NEC approval. Sub-clause (c) allows compliance without delay while ring-fencing the Constitution's own organisational structure from being altered by local compliance measures, and preserving national visibility through the notification requirement. The practical administration of this requirement is further set out in the Operations Manual for the Implementation of Article 8.

8(2) Membership Threshold and Good Standing

(a) The minimum number of registered and active Party members required to qualify as an External Branch shall be one hundred (100), or such other number as the National Council may determine.

(b) The National Council may, in appropriate cases, authorise the merger of smaller groups in different countries within close geographical proximity into a single External Branch, provided the merged group meets the stipulated membership threshold and is recognised under Article 8(1).

(c) An External Branch shall be in good standing where it: (i) maintains the membership threshold under sub-clause (a); (ii) has kept its digital registry entries current under Article 8(13); (iii) has remitted its financial obligations under Article 8(14) and is not in arrears; and (iv) has no unresolved finding of serious misconduct against the Branch Executive Committee as a body under Article 8(15). Good standing is a precondition for the exercise of the representation, voting, and delegate rights conferred on External Branches under this Article and elsewhere in this Constitution.

(d) Where an External Branch falls out of good standing, its representation and voting rights under Article 8(3) and its delegate rights under the Article governing Presidential Primaries and National Officer elections shall be suspended until good standing is restored, but its underlying recognition as an External Branch, and the rights of its individual members, shall not otherwise be affected.

(e) Where an External Branch persistently fails to maintain the membership threshold under sub-clause (a) for a continuous period of two (2) years despite reasonable support from the National Executive Committee, the National Council may, on the recommendation of the External Branches Caucus, de-recognise the External Branch or authorise its merger with a neighbouring External Branch under sub-clause (b). De

recognition shall not take effect until the affected External Branch has been given notice and a reasonable opportunity to be heard.

Rationale: *The Caucus retains the existing threshold of one hundred (100) members unchanged. This figure already reflects a workable, tested standard for recognising a genuine and sustainable External Branch, and the Caucus sees no case for disturbing it. The merger option ensures that members in smaller or neighbouring countries are not permanently excluded from formal recognition simply because no single country meets the threshold on its own. The Article as previously drafted referred repeatedly to an External Branch's 'good standing' without ever defining it; sub-clauses (c) and (d) close that gap by stating precisely what good standing requires and what follows from its loss, while sub-clause (e) supplies the previously missing counterpart to Article 8(2): a mechanism for what happens when a recognised External Branch can no longer sustain itself, so that Article 8 addresses the full lifecycle of an External Branch from formation to, where necessary, de-recognition.*

8(3) Representation on the National Council and National Executive Committee

(a) External Branches in good standing, maintaining the membership threshold under Article 8(2), shall be regionally and continentally grouped for purposes of representation on the National Executive Committee and the National Council.

(b) The continental groupings shall together have five (5) representatives on the National Executive Committee, and ten (10) representatives on the National Council. Each of the five (5) National Executive Committee representatives shall, by virtue of that office, also be a member of the National Council; the remaining five (5) National Council seats shall be held by separate, additionally assigned continental representatives.

(c) The specific allocation of the five (5) National Executive Committee seats and the ten (10) National Council seats among the continental groupings shall be as set out in the Operations Manual for the Implementation of Article 8, which the National Council shall review and may amend, on the recommendation of the External Branches Caucus, at least once every four (4) years, having regard to the certified membership of External Branches within each continental grouping as recorded on the digital membership registry under Article 8(13).

(d) In no circumstance shall the total number of External Branch representatives be reduced below five (5) on the National Executive Committee or below ten (10) on the National Council without the prior consent of the External Branches Caucus.

***Rationale:** This sub-article was previously left as a forward reference to Part Five of this proposal rather than stated in full within Article 8 itself; that structure was appropriate for the internal organisation of a proposal document, but would have left the enacted Article 8 incomplete on its face. The substantive text is accordingly set out here in full, so that Article 8 is self-contained. The continental model was chosen over an unstructured or purely numerical increase because it distributes representation transparently and predictably, rather than leaving allocation to case-by-case discretion.*

Fixing the total numbers in the Constitution, while leaving the specific continent-by-continent allocation to the Operations Manual, allows the allocation formula to be reviewed and adjusted as diaspora membership shifts over time, without requiring a further constitutional amendment each time. The floor in sub-clause (d) protects External Branches from having hard-won representation quietly reduced in a future review without their consent. Part Six below retains the fuller policy discussion of this proposal, including its consequential amendments, and should be read together with this sub-article.

8(4) Chapter Formation and Management

(a) External Branches shall be responsible for establishing, supervising, and regulating Chapters within their respective countries.

(b) Chapters shall be the smallest organisational unit of an External Branch.

(c) A Chapter shall be formed, and shall be entitled to recognition, within a clearly defined geographical area of a country where an External Branch has a minimum of thirty (30) registered and active members resident within that area. An area with fewer than thirty (30) such members shall be attached to the nearest recognised Chapter, or administered directly by the Branch Executive Committee, until the threshold is met.

(d) No two Chapters within the same External Branch shall claim overlapping geographical areas. Where a boundary dispute arises between Chapters, the Branch Executive Committee shall determine the matter, subject to appeal to the National Executive Committee.

(e) Where a Chapter's membership falls below thirty (30) registered and active members for a continuous period of one (1) year, the Branch Executive Committee shall either support the Chapter to restore the threshold, merge it with a neighbouring Chapter, or, where neither is practicable, dissolve the Chapter and absorb its members and records directly into the Branch until a new Chapter can be recognised in that area.

(f) Chapters shall operate in strict conformity with the rules and regulations enacted by their respective External Branches, which shall themselves conform to this Constitution.

Rationale: Chapters bring Party organisation closer to members who may be scattered across a large country and unable to participate meaningfully through a single national Branch structure alone. A minimum of thirty (30) members within a defined area ensures a Chapter has a genuine, active base before it is recognised, avoiding the creation of nominal or inactive Chapters that would dilute the integrity of the structure or of Branch representation on the Branch Executive Committee under Article 8(5)(c).

The Article as previously drafted addressed only the formation of Chapters, leaving no provision for overlapping Chapter boundaries or for a Chapter whose membership subsequently declines below the threshold; sub-clauses (d) and (e) close those gaps, giving the Branch Executive Committee clear tools to resolve boundary disputes and to manage Chapter decline without leaving members in an undefined or unrepresented status.

8(5) Structure of the Branch Executive Committee

(a) Each External Branch shall have a Branch Executive Committee, whose elected and appointed offices shall mirror those of a Regional Executive Committee, comprising the following elected positions: Branch Chairperson; Branch 1st Vice-Chairperson; Branch 2nd Vice-Chairperson; Branch Secretary; Branch Deputy Secretary; Branch Treasurer; Branch Organiser; Branch Women Organiser; Branch Youth Organiser; Branch Nasara Organiser (subject to sub-clause (d) below); and Branch Communication Officer.

(b) The elected Branch Executive Committee shall appoint qualified persons to the following positions: Branch Research Officer; Branch Electoral Affairs Officer; Branch Legal Officer; Deputy Branch Women Organiser; Deputy Branch Youth Organiser; Deputy Branch Organiser; Deputy Branch Nasara Organiser (subject to sub-clause (d)

below); Branch Financial Secretary; Branch PWD Coordinator; and Branch Special Duties Officer.

(c) In addition to the elected and appointed officers under sub-clauses (a) and (b), the Chairperson and the Secretary of each Chapter within the External Branch shall be members of the Branch Executive Committee, so as to ensure direct Chapter representation in Branch-level decision-making.

(d) Where an External Branch determines that the office of Nasara Organiser (and its deputy) is not functionally relevant to its membership or context, it may, by resolution of its Branch Executive Committee, decline to fill that office with a different portfolio without being in breach of this Constitution.

(e) Patrons and members of the Branch Council of Elders may attend meetings of the Branch Executive Committee but shall not have the right to vote.

(f) One-third of the membership of the Branch Executive Committee, including at least three elected officers, one of whom shall be the Chairperson or a Vice-Chairperson, shall constitute a quorum.

(g) Where an External Branch has more than ten (10) recognised Chapters, direct membership of every Chapter Chairperson and Secretary on the Branch Executive Committee under sub-clause (c) may, on the recommendation of the External Branches Caucus and the approval of the National Executive Committee, be replaced with a Chapter Representatives Council electing a proportionate number of representatives to the Branch Executive Committee, in accordance with a formula to be set out in the Operations Manual for the Implementation of Article 8.

Rationale: *Mirroring the Regional Executive Committee structure gives External Branches an office-for-office equivalence with domestic structures, ending the current absence of any defined Branch office structure in the Constitution. Including Chapter Chairpersons and Secretaries as of right ensures Chapters are not merely supervised by the Branch but have a direct, guaranteed voice in Branch decision-making. Permitting the Nasara Organiser office to be optional recognises that the socio-geographical circumstances that gave rise to that office in Ghana do not necessarily replicate themselves within every External Branch. Sub-clause (g) addresses a scaling gap in the original proposal: direct Chapter representation on the Branch Executive Committee works well*

for a Branch with a handful of Chapters, but would produce an unworkably large Committee for a Branch with many Chapters; the Chapter Representatives Council option preserves Chapter voice without that risk, while requiring both Caucus and NEC sign-off before it may be used.

8(6) The Branch Steering Committee

(a) Each External Branch shall have a Branch Steering Committee, composed exclusively of the elected officers of the Branch Executive Committee under Article 8(5)(a) and the Branch Financial Secretary, Research Officer, Electoral Affairs Officer, and Legal Officer.

(b) The Branch Steering Committee shall be responsible for the ongoing management and urgent decision making of the Branch between meetings of the full Branch Executive Committee, and shall report and remain accountable to the Branch Executive Committee.

(c) The Branch Steering Committee shall meet at least once every month, and a simple majority of its membership, including the Chairperson or a Vice-Chairperson, shall constitute a quorum.

Rationale: *As Chapter Chairs and Secretaries join the Branch Executive Committee under Article 8(5)(c), that Committee becomes larger and less able to convene quickly for routine or urgent matters. A smaller Steering Committee, limited to elected officers and the officers most likely to be needed for urgent decisions, preserves the ability to act promptly while remaining fully accountable to, and reporting back to, the full Branch Executive Committee. The Financial Secretary is included expressly, having been omitted from earlier drafting, since urgent Branch decisions frequently have an immediate financial dimension that the Steering Committee should be able to address without waiting for the full Branch Executive Committee to convene.*

8(7) Structure of the Chapter Executive Committee

(a) Each Chapter shall have a Chapter Executive Committee, whose elected and appointed offices shall mirror those of a Constituency Executive Committee, comprising the following elected positions: Chapter Chairperson; Chapter 1st Vice-Chairperson; Chapter 2nd Vice-Chairperson; Chapter Secretary; Chapter Deputy Secretary; Chapter Treasurer; Chapter Organiser; Chapter Women's Organiser; Chapter Youth Organiser; Chapter Nasara

Organiser (subject to Article 8(5)(d), applied mutatis mutandis); and Chapter Communications Officer.

(b) The elected Chapter Executive Committee shall appoint qualified persons to the following positions: Chapter Research Officer; Chapter Electoral Affairs Officer; Deputy Chapter Women Organiser; Deputy Chapter Youth Organiser; Deputy Chapter Organiser; Deputy Chapter Nasara Organiser (subject to Article 8(5)(d)); Chapter Financial Secretary; and Chapter PWD Coordinator.

(c) Patrons and members of the Chapter Council of Elders may attend meetings of the Chapter Executive Committee but shall not have the right to vote.

Rationale: *Mirroring the Constituency Executive Committee structure gives Chapters the same office-for-office clarity now proposed for Branches, ensuring uniformity between how the Party organises domestically and how it organises abroad, and giving Chapter members certainty as to which offices exist and how they are filled.*

8(8) Branch and Chapter Councils of Elders and Patrons

(a) Each External Branch shall have a Branch Council of Elders, and may have one or more Branch Patrons; each Chapter shall have a Chapter Council of Elders, and may have one or more Chapter Patrons.

(b) Members of a Branch or Chapter Council of Elders shall be persons of standing within the Branch or Chapter membership, known and active for at least four (4) years, appointed by the relevant Executive Committee in consultation with the wider membership, for a term of four (4) years, renewable.

(c) A Branch or Chapter Patron shall be a person, whether or not a Party member, invited by the relevant Executive Committee, by reason of standing, service, or contribution to the Branch or Chapter, to lend advisory and reputational support; a Patronship carries no vote and no term limit, and may be ended at any time by the appointing Executive Committee or by the Patron's own resignation.

(d) The Branch or Chapter Council of Elders shall provide advice and guidance to the relevant Executive Committee on request or on its own initiative, and shall perform such other advisory, mediatory, or ceremonial functions as the Executive Committee may

assign, including participation in the Branch Disciplinary Committee process under Article 8(15) where relevant.

Rationale: *This Article, as previously drafted, referred repeatedly to the Branch and Chapter Councils of Elders and to Branch and Chapter Patrons — including in the quorum, disciplinary, and delegate provisions — without ever establishing these bodies, their composition, or how their members come to hold that status. This left a significant structural gap: institutions central to the Article's own internal cross-references did not formally exist under the Article itself. This new sub-article closes that gap by establishing both bodies, their composition, appointment method, and function, consistent with the advisory and non-voting role already assumed for them elsewhere in this Article.*

8(9) Mode of Election, Eligibility, and Tenure

(a) Branch and Chapter Executive elections shall be conducted on the basis of One Member One Vote (OMOV): every eligible member shall vote directly, in person or via the official e-voting platform, for the candidate of his or her choice, by secret ballot and simple majority. No delegate or representative system shall apply to Branch or Chapter Executive elections; in view of the comparatively limited and readily identifiable size of External Branch and Chapter membership, direct voting by all eligible members is both practicable and appropriate.

Rationale: *Unlike the Party's domestic structures, External Branches and Chapters do not have the scale that historically necessitated a tiered delegate system. Their membership is small enough, and identifiable enough through the digital registry under Article 8(13), that every member can practicably cast a direct vote. OMOV at this level also removes any risk of internal factionalism arising from delegate selection, and is more representative of the Branch or Chapter membership as a whole.*

(b) Eligibility to contest for Branch or Chapter office: no member shall be eligible to contest for a Branch or Chapter office unless that member has been a known and active member, in good standing, for two (2) years immediately preceding the election, and has paid the required membership dues in full for each of those two (2) years.

(c) Eligibility to vote in Branch elections: no member shall be eligible to vote in a Branch election unless that member has held active membership in good standing for at least one

(1) year, such membership having commenced no later than three (3) months before the calendar month in which the election is held.

(d) Eligibility to vote in Chapter elections: the eligibility to vote in a Chapter election shall be the same as the eligibility to vote in a Branch election under sub-clause (c) above, in recognition of the seasonal and transient nature of External Branch membership.

***Rationale:** A single, unified two-year contest threshold, coupled with full payment of dues for both years, applies equally to Branch and Chapter office and ensures that anyone seeking to lead has both a sustained track record of active membership and a demonstrated financial commitment to the Party. The shorter, uniform one-year voting threshold reflects the reality that External Branch membership fluctuates seasonally with travel, study, and work patterns; requiring a longer membership simply to vote would disenfranchise genuine, currently active members and shrink the electorate unnecessarily.*

(e) Branch and Chapter Officers shall hold office for four (4) years and may seek re-election.

(f) Chapter elections shall be conducted by a Chapter Elections Committee composed of one (1) representative appointed by the Branch Executive Committee, who shall chair the Committee; one (1) representative appointed by the Chapter Executive Committee; and one (1) representative appointed by the Chapter Council of Elders.

(g) Branch elections shall be conducted by a Branch Elections Committee composed of one (1) representative appointed by each recognised Chapter Executive Committee within the Branch; one (1) representative appointed by the Branch Council of Elders; and one (1) representative appointed by the National Executive Committee, who shall chair the Committee. Where a Branch has no recognised Chapters, the Branch Elections Committee shall instead be constituted by the National Executive Committee in consultation with the Branch Executive Committee.

(h) Branch and Chapter Officer elections shall be held simultaneously across all External Branches on a date fixed by the National Executive Committee, in line with the Party's uniform electoral calendar.

(i) Where more than two candidates contest an office, the candidate receiving the greatest number of valid votes cast shall be declared elected, notwithstanding that such candidate may not have received an absolute majority of the votes cast. Where two candidates are

tied for the greatest number of votes, the relevant Elections Committee shall conduct an immediate re-vote among the tied candidates only; if the re-vote also results in a tie, the Chairperson of the relevant Elections Committee shall determine the outcome by the drawing of lots in the presence of both candidates or their representatives.

Rationale: *A four-year term aligned with Regional and Constituency tenures keeps External Branch leadership cycles consistent with the rest of the Party. Composing the Chapter Elections Committee from Branch, Chapter, and Council of Elders representatives ensures no single level controls the process. Holding all Branch and Chapter elections simultaneously prevents the drawn-out, staggered election seasons that can otherwise consume an External Branch's organisational capacity for months at a time. The Article as previously drafted defined a Chapter Elections Committee but never defined its Branch-level counterpart, leaving open the question of who administers a Branch election; sub-clause (g) closes that gap using the same cross-level, no-single-body-in-control principle already applied to Chapter elections. Sub-clause (i) closes a further gap: the Article referred to elections being decided by 'simple majority' without addressing what happens in a multi-candidate field where no candidate secures an absolute majority, or where two candidates tie; it now makes clear that a plurality suffices in a multi-candidate contest, and supplies a concrete, self-executing mechanism for resolving a tie.*

8(10) Election Petitions and Disputes

(a) A candidate in a Branch or Chapter election who alleges a material irregularity in the conduct of that election may petition the relevant Elections Committee in writing within seven (7) days of the declaration of the result, setting out the grounds of the petition.

(b) The Elections Committee shall determine the petition within fourteen (14) days, and may, where satisfied that a material irregularity affected the outcome, order a re-run of the election in whole or in part. Its decision shall be communicated in writing, with reasons, to the petitioner.

(c) A petitioner dissatisfied with the decision of the Elections Committee may appeal to the National Executive Committee within seven (7) days of that decision, whose determination shall be final.

(d) A declared result shall stand and the elected Officer may assume office pending the determination of a petition under this sub-article, unless the National Executive Committee, on appeal, orders otherwise.

***Rationale:** The Article as previously drafted provided no mechanism for a candidate to challenge the conduct of a Branch or Chapter election, distinct from the disciplinary process applicable to sitting Officers under Article 8(15). Without such a mechanism, a genuine grievance about election conduct would have no defined outlet, risking either unresolved disputes or ad hoc processes varying from Branch to Branch. This sub-article supplies a clear, time bound petition and appeal process, while sub-clause (d) ensures that a mere petition does not automatically destabilise a Branch or Chapter's leadership pending its determination.*

8(11) Vacancies and Removal

(a) A Branch or Chapter Officer ceases to hold office upon resignation; removal in accordance with due process; incapacity; cessation of membership or expulsion from the Party; or unexcused absence from six (6) consecutive Executive Committee meetings, subject to a right to be heard and a right of appeal to the National Executive Committee, whose decision shall be final.

(b) A vacancy in the office of Chairperson shall be filled by the 1st Vice-Chairperson, and a vacancy in the office of 1st Vice-Chairperson by the 2nd Vice-Chairperson; a vacancy in the office of Secretary or Treasurer shall be filled by election within the Executive Committee; and a vacancy in any other office shall be filled by appointment of the Executive Committee. A person filling a vacancy shall serve only the remainder of the four-year term.

(c) A vacancy arising in respect of a Chapter Chairperson or Chapter Secretary sitting on the Branch Executive Committee under Article 8(5)(c) above shall be filled automatically by the person who succeeds to that Chapter office.

(d) A vacancy arising in the membership of the Branch Steering Committee, a Branch or Chapter Elections Committee, a Branch Disciplinary Committee, or a Branch or Chapter Council of Elders, shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment to that body.

Rationale: Clear, self-executing succession rules prevent leadership vacuums and avoid the disputes that can arise when a Branch or Chapter is left without an obvious process for filling a vacant office. Automatic succession for the Chapter Chair/Secretary seats on the Branch Executive Committee ensures Chapter representation at Branch level is never interrupted merely because of a Chapter-level personnel change. Sub-clause (d) closes a gap left by the earlier drafting, which addressed vacancies in Executive Committee office but not in the various committees and councils this Article separately establishes; a single catch-all rule avoids the need to state a bespoke vacancy rule for each such body.

8(12) Powers and Duties

(a) The Branch Executive Committee, the Branch Steering Committee, and each Chapter Executive Committee shall be responsible for overseeing Party operations, political education, membership recruitment, and mobilisation of support before, during, and after elections, within their respective jurisdictions.

(b) Each Executive Committee may form such committees or sub-committees as it considers necessary and may co-opt members accordingly.

Rationale: Stating the Committees' powers and duties expressly removes any doubt as to the scope of their authority to organise, educate, recruit, and mobilise, and gives them the flexibility to create sub-committees suited to their own local circumstances without needing case-by-case authorisation from Accra.

8(13) Digital Membership Registry

(a) The Party shall maintain a centralised, digital registry portal of all External Branch and Chapter memberships to ensure transparency, effective administration, and accurate record-keeping.

(b) Each External Branch shall be responsible for regularly updating the registry with accurate membership data.

(c) The National Party shall request an updated membership list from all External Branches by the end of February each year, broken down into Members in Good Standing and Members Not in Good Standing.

(d) The registry shall be maintained and operated in compliance with the applicable data protection laws of the jurisdictions from which member data is collected, and access to individual members' personal data shall be restricted to Party officers with a legitimate administrative need for that access.

Rationale: *A single, centralised registry is the foundation on which every other proposal in this document depends: it is what makes possible verified OMOV voting under Article 8(9), an accurate count of Foundation Members for delegate purposes under Part Four, and evidence-based review of continental representation under Article 8(3). Without it, membership figures used to justify thresholds, representation, and eligibility cannot be reliably verified.*

Sub-clause (d) closes a gap in the earlier drafting: a centralised registry holding the personal data of members across many different countries necessarily engages a range of national data protection regimes (including, for example, the General Data Protection Regulation applicable in Europe and the United Kingdom), and the Article as previously drafted said nothing about how that data would be safeguarded or who could access it.

8(14) Financial Obligations

(a) Each External Branch shall annually remit to the National Party a minimum of ten percent (10%) of total dues collected from its members within the given year, commensurate with the membership threshold under Article 8(2).

(b) The annual remittance shall be made no later than the thirty-first (31st) of March following the year to which it relates, converted to Ghana Cedis at the prevailing commercial bank exchange rate on the date of remittance, or such other method of conversion as the National Council may prescribe.

(c) This financial contribution is obligatory and shall form part of the criteria for an External Branch to maintain good standing under Article 8(2)(c). An External Branch in arrears of its remittance for more than ninety (90) days after the deadline in sub-clause (b) shall lose good standing under Article 8(2)(d) until the arrears are cleared, without prejudice to any repayment arrangement the National Executive Committee may agree with the Branch.

Rationale: *A defined, obligatory remittance formalises the financial relationship between External Branches and the National Party, ensures External Branches contribute in*

proportion to their own dues collection rather than on an ad hoc basis, and gives the National Party a predictable, auditable stream of support from its diaspora structures. The Article as previously drafted fixed the remittance rate but specified neither a deadline, a currency conversion method, nor a concrete consequence for late payment, despite External Branches collecting dues in a range of different currencies; sub-clauses (b) and (c) close those gaps.

8(15) Disciplinary Provisions

(a) Each External Branch shall establish a Branch Disciplinary Committee, responsible for the enforcement of Party discipline within the Branch and its Chapters, consistently with the disciplinary provisions of this Constitution generally applicable to the Party.

(b) The Branch Disciplinary Committee shall consist of not fewer than three (3) and not more than five (5) members appointed by the Branch Executive Committee, and shall include the Branch Legal Officer, who shall serve as Secretary to the Committee. No person who is the subject of, or otherwise has a personal or financial conflict of interest in, a complaint shall sit on the Committee in respect of that complaint.

(c) The Branch Disciplinary Committee shall have jurisdiction over allegations of misconduct by any member, Branch Officer, or Chapter Officer within the External Branch, including but not limited to: conduct prejudicial to the unity, discipline, image, or interests of the Party; breach of this Constitution or of the rules and regulations of the External Branch; financial impropriety in the handling of Branch or Chapter funds; and persistent or wilful failure to discharge the duties of an elected or appointed office.

(d) No member or Officer shall be sanctioned without having first been given written notice of the allegation(s) against him or her, a reasonable opportunity to respond, and a fair hearing before the Branch Disciplinary Committee.

(e) Where the Branch Disciplinary Committee considers that an allegation, if true, would involve an ongoing risk to Party funds, property, or reputation, it may recommend to the Branch Executive Committee that the affected Officer be suspended from office on an interim basis pending determination of the complaint. An interim suspension under this sub-clause is not a sanction and shall not exceed sixty (60) days without a fresh recommendation of the Committee.

(f) The sanctions available to the Branch Disciplinary Committee shall include: a written warning; a reprimand; suspension from office or from membership rights for a defined period not exceeding twelve (12) months; removal from office, subject to Article 8(11); or, in the most serious cases, a recommendation to the National Executive Committee for suspension or expulsion from the Party.

(g) Any member or Officer sanctioned by the Branch Disciplinary Committee shall have the right to appeal the decision to the Branch Executive Committee within twenty-one (21) days, and thereafter, in respect of removal from office, suspension exceeding three (3) months, or a recommendation for expulsion, to the National Executive Committee, whose decision shall be final.

(h) The Branch Disciplinary Committee shall determine a complaint within sixty (60) days of receipt, and shall issue its decision in writing, with reasons, to all parties to the complaint. Where a matter is appealed to the National Executive Committee under sub-clause (g), the National Executive Committee shall determine the appeal within ninety (90) days of its receipt.

(i) Each External Branch shall submit a quarterly summary of disciplinary matters handled by its Branch Disciplinary Committee to the National Executive Committee, as part of the reporting obligations of the External Branch.

Rationale: *External Branches presently have no defined process for addressing member or officer misconduct, leaving disputes to be handled informally or not at all. A dedicated Branch Disciplinary Committee, with clear grounds, due process, proportionate sanctions, and a right of appeal to the National Executive Committee, protects members from arbitrary treatment while giving Branch leadership a legitimate and consistent way to maintain order and standards. Regular, fixed-interval reporting keeps the National Executive Committee informed without requiring it to manage every Branch-level matter directly; an open-ended reporting standard would risk matters going unreported for long periods.*

Sub-clause (e) closes a gap in the earlier drafting: without an interim suspension power, a Branch would have no way to protect Party funds or reputation from an Officer facing a serious, unresolved allegation while the disciplinary process runs its course. Sub-clause (h) closes a further gap by fixing a decision deadline for the National Executive Committee

on appeal, mirroring the deadline already imposed on the Branch Disciplinary Committee at first instance, so that an appeal cannot be left undetermined indefinitely.

8(16) Transitional Provisions

(a) A person holding office as a Branch or Chapter Officer, or as a member of any committee or council established under the Article 8 previously in force, immediately before the coming into force of this Article, shall continue in that office or membership until the expiry of the term for which that person was elected or appointed, or until the next election or appointment conducted under this Article, whichever occurs first.

(b) Any Chapter recognised, and any rule or regulation adopted by an External Branch, under the Article 8 previously in force shall continue to be recognised and to have effect under this Article, to the extent consistent with it, until reviewed, replaced, or withdrawn in accordance with this Article.

(c) Any disciplinary or election petition matter pending before a Branch, its Executive Committee, or the National Executive Committee immediately before the coming into force of this Article shall be concluded in accordance with the procedure under which it was commenced, unless the parties to that matter agree to its being determined under this Article instead.

***Rationale:** Constitutional amendments of this kind can otherwise leave real ambiguity as to the status of office holders, recognised Chapters, existing rules, and pending matters at the moment the new Article takes effect. Without a transitional provision, it would be unclear whether every sitting Branch and Chapter Officer would need to face immediate re-election, whether existing Chapters would need to be reformed from scratch, and whether ongoing disciplinary matters would need to restart under the new procedure. This sub-article removes that ambiguity and ensures a smooth transition from the current to the amended Article 8.*

8(17) Amendment of this Article

No amendment to this Article shall be moved before the National Annual Delegates Conference, the National Council, or any other body competent to amend this Constitution, without the National Executive Committee having first afforded the External

Branches Caucus a reasonable opportunity to submit its views on the proposed amendment.

***Rationale:** External Branches are best placed to identify the practical consequences of any future change to the Article that governs their own organisation, and this sub-article ensures they are consulted before such a change is made, without giving External Branches a veto over amendments the wider Party considers necessary. This mirrors the consultation role already given to the Caucus in respect of the continental representation allocation under Article 8(3)(c), extending the same principle to the Article as a whole.*

4. PART FOUR — VOTING RIGHTS OF BRANCH AND CHAPTER EXECUTIVES IN PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES AND NATIONAL OFFICER ELECTIONS

Under the Constitution as it currently stands, past Branch Executive Officers already enjoy recognition as eligible delegates in Presidential Primaries, by virtue of the existing representation accorded to External Branches. Chapter Executive Committee members, by contrast, enjoy no such recognition whatsoever, since Chapters do not presently feature as a distinct tier within the delegate framework at all. The Caucus proposes to correct this omission by recognising currently serving Chapter Executive Committee members as eligible delegates, alongside the existing recognition already enjoyed by Branch Executives, which the Caucus proposes be retained in its present form, extending to both current and past Branch Executive Officers.

The Caucus further proposes the adoption of One Member One Vote (OMOV) as the Party's long-term guiding principle for Presidential Primaries. It is emphasised that External Branch and Chapter Officer elections are, in every case, already conducted by OMOV among their own members under Article 8(9)(a); the framework below concerns only the distinct question of how External Branch and Chapter executives participate in national-level Presidential Primaries and National Officer elections, pending the infrastructure necessary to extend full OMOV to that national exercise. The Caucus proposes the following as an interim, immediately implementable delegate framework, to be inserted as new sub-clauses under the Article governing the election of the Presidential Candidate, and applied equally to the election of National Officers:

(xii) All members of the Chapter Executive Committee who are currently serving shall be eligible delegates with full voting rights in Presidential Primaries and in the election of

National Officers. This right does not extend to persons who have previously served, but are no longer serving, as members of a Chapter Executive Committee.

(xiii) All members of the Branch Executive Committee, whether currently serving or having previously served, together with Branch Patrons and members of the Branch Council of Elders, whether currently serving or having previously served, shall be eligible delegates with full voting rights in Presidential Primaries and in the election of National Officers.

(xiv) Members of the Chapter Council of Elders and Chapter Patrons, whether currently serving or having previously served, and duly verified on the centralised digital membership registry under Article 8(13), shall likewise be eligible delegates with full voting rights in Presidential Primaries.

(xv) The National Executive Committee shall, within a period to be fixed by the National Council, present to the Party a costed roadmap for the extension of full One Member One Vote (OMOV) to all card-bearing External Branch and Chapter members in good standing, for Presidential Primaries and National Officer elections.

***Rationale:** This framework gives express constitutional effect to the Chapter-level franchise for the first time, while limiting it to currently serving Chapter Executives. Chapter-level office carries a higher turnover and shorter institutional continuity than Branch-level office, and the Party does not yet have the settled historical record needed to verify a growing pool of past Chapter officers across thirty External Branches and their many Chapters; confining the Chapter-level franchise to current officers keeps the delegate pool accurate and verifiable. Branch-level continuity, by contrast, is retained in its existing, already-established form, extending to past as well as current Branch Executives. The interim delegate categories are proposed, rather than immediate full OMOV, because the Party does not yet have verified, real-time visibility of every card-bearing External Branch and Chapter member abroad; sub-clause (xv) commits the Party to closing that gap on a defined timeline.*

5. PART FIVE — IN-COUNTRY VOTING WITH TRANSMISSION OF RESULTS TO GHANA

4.1 Rationale

- External Branch and Chapter members are, in the overwhelming majority, unable to travel to Ghana to exercise their franchise in Presidential Primaries and National Officer elections, effectively disenfranchising a large segment of card-bearing members despite the financial and organisational contributions of External Branches to the Party.
- Extending secure electronic voting infrastructure already used for Chapter and Branch elections to Presidential Primaries and National Officer elections is a natural and low-cost extension.
- In-country voting, properly certified and transmitted, preserves the integrity of a single national election while removing the practical barrier of travel to Ghana.

4.2 Proposed New Clause

The Caucus proposes the insertion of the following new clause, cross-referenced in Article 8, governing the franchise of External Branch and Chapter members:

"External Branch and Chapter members entitled to vote in a Presidential Primary or in the election of National Officers shall exercise their franchise at designated voting centres within their respective countries of residence, either in person or via the official e-voting platform, under the supervision of the Branch or Chapter Elections Committee constituted in accordance with Article 8(9)(f). The results recorded at each External Branch shall be certified by the Branch Elections Committee, and shall be transmitted electronically and in writing to the National Electoral Commission and the National Secretariat in Accra within twenty-four (24) hours of the close of polls, for collation with the results of constituencies within Ghana, and shall be subject to audit protocols established by the National Executive Committee for all Party elections."

4.3 Consequential Points

- This clause applies equally to Presidential Primaries and to National Officer elections held at the National Annual Delegates Conference, insofar as External Branch and Chapter delegates identified in Part Four are unable to be physically present in Ghana.
- The Caucus recommends that the National Executive Committee be tasked with issuing operational protocols covering voter verification, secrecy of ballot, results certification, and audit, consistent with the secure digital election infrastructure proposed at Part Seven below.

6. PART SIX — INCREASED, CONTINENTALLY-ASSIGNED NEC AND NATIONAL COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

5.1 Current Position

External Branch representation on the National Council and the National Executive Committee is presently limited, in practice, to a range of approximately three (3) to five (5) representative seats — a number the Caucus considers no longer proportionate to the scale, membership, and financial contribution of the thirty (30) External Branches now in existence across several continental groupings.

5.2 Caucus Proposal

The Caucus proposes that the Article 8 provision on representation be amended to read as follows:

(a) External Branches in good standing, maintaining the membership threshold under Article 8(2), shall be regionally and continentally grouped for purposes of representation on the National Executive Committee and the National Council.

(b) The continental groupings shall together have five (5) representatives on the National Executive Committee, and ten (10) representatives on the National Council. Each of the five (5) National Executive Committee representatives shall, by virtue of that office, also be a member of the National Council; the remaining five (5) National Council seats shall be held by separate, additionally assigned continental representatives.

(c) The specific allocation of the five (5) National Executive Committee seats and the ten (10) National Council seats among the continental groupings shall be as set out in the Operations Manual for the Implementation of Article 8, which the National Council shall review and may amend, on the recommendation of the External Branches Caucus, at least once every four (4) years, having regard to the certified membership of External Branches within each continental grouping as recorded on the digital membership registry under Article 8(13).

(d) In no circumstance shall the total number of External Branch representatives be reduced below five (5) on the National Executive Committee or below ten (10) on the National Council without the prior consent of the External Branches Caucus.

Rationale: *The continental model was chosen over an unstructured or purely numerical increase because it distributes representation transparently and predictably, rather than leaving allocation to case-by-case discretion. Fixing the total numbers (five on the NEC, ten on the National Council) in the Constitution, while leaving the specific continent-by-continent allocation to the Operations Manual, allows the allocation formula to be reviewed and adjusted as diaspora membership shifts over time, without requiring a further constitutional amendment each time. The floor in sub-clause (d) protects External Branches from having hard-won representation quietly reduced in a future review without their consent.*

5.3 Consequential Amendments

The following consequential amendments are necessary to give full effect to the above and should be adopted together with it:

National Annual Delegates Conference

"All members of the Branch Executive Committee and all members of the Chapter Executive Committee shall be delegates to the National Annual Delegates Conference."

Composition of the National Council

"Ten (10) External Branch Chairpersons or their Representatives shall be members of the National Council."

Composition of the National Executive Committee

"Five (5) External Branch Chairpersons or their Representatives shall be members of the National Executive Committee."

Rationale: *These consequential amendments are necessary because an increase in the number of representatives under Article 8(3) achieves nothing in practice unless the composition provisions for the Annual Delegates Conference, the National Council, and the National Executive Committee are amended in parallel to expressly recognise the new numbers. Naming External Branches directly, rather than relying on a cross-reference to Article 8, removes any ambiguity as to whether External Branches sit on these bodies in their own right, and prevents the current gap from recurring.*

7. PART SEVEN — OTHER RELATED PROPOSALS FOR STRUCTURAL ALIGNMENT OF EXTERNAL BRANCHES

The following additional proposals are not strictly confined to Article 8 but are directly relevant to the structural alignment, recognition, and electoral integration of External Branches and their Chapters. The Caucus recommends they be considered alongside the Article 8 amendments above.

6.1 Recognition of the Party as a National and Global Party

The Caucus proposes that the Constitution formally describe the Party as a national and global party, structured and operated to include and empower External Branches representing its diaspora membership. This provides the constitutional foundation on which an amended Article 8 should rest.

6.2 Secure Digital Technologies in External Branch and Chapter Elections

The Caucus proposes that External Branch and Chapter elections, and the participation of External Branch and Chapter members in Presidential Primaries and National Officer elections, incorporate secure digital technologies in voter registration, verification, and results transmission, subject to audit protocols established by the National Executive Committee. This provides the technological backbone for both Chapter/Branch e-voting under Article 8(9)(a) and the in-country voting proposal at Part Five above.

8. PART EIGHT — CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Article	Subject	Nature of Proposed Change
8(1)	Establishment and governance	Combine and clarify establishment provisions; branch level rules generally require NEC approval, but rules strictly required by host-country law may be adopted independently, subject only to notification
8(2)	Membership threshold and good standing	Retain existing 100-member threshold; allow National Council-authorized mergers; defines "good standing" and its loss; de-recognition process for a Branch that cannot sustain the threshold
8(3)	NC/NEC representation	5 seats on NEC and 10 seats on National Council, continentally allocated per the Operations Manual, with 4- year review mechanism (see Part Six)

8(4)	Chapter formation	Branches establish/supervise Chapters; minimum 30 members within a defined geographical area required to form a Chapter; no overlapping boundaries; decline/merger/dissolution process
8(5)	Branch Executive Committee structure	Full elected/appointed office structure; Chapter Chairpersons and Chapter Secretaries included as members; optional Nasara offices
8(6)	Branch Steering Committee	New body composed only of elected officers and directorate heads, for ongoing/urgent Branch decision making
8(7)	Chapter Executive Committee structure	Full elected/appointed office structure for Chapters, mirroring Constituency structure
8(8)	Councils of Elders and Patrons	Establishes Branch/Chapter Councils of Elders and Patrons, previously referenced but never defined
8(9)	Elections and eligibility	OMOV, no delegates; contest (Branch or Chapter) = 2 years' active membership with dues paid in full for both years; vote (Branch or Chapter) = 1 year membership, as at 1 year before election year; 4-year tenure; Branch and Chapter Elections Committees; plurality/tie-break rule; synchronised dates
8(10)	Election petitions and disputes	Petition to Elections Committee within 7 days; 14-day determination; appeal to NEC; declared result stands pending appeal
8(11)–8(12)	Vacancies, removal, powers	Due-process removal; succession rules, including automatic succession for Chapter Chair/Secretary seats on the BEC; general committee-vacancy rule; committee powers

8(13)	Digital registry	Centralised registry; annual February reporting; data protection safeguard
8(14)	Financial obligations	Minimum 10% annual dues remittance as a good-standing criterion; 31 March deadline; currency conversion method; consequence for arrears

8(15)	Disciplinary provisions	Branch Disciplinary Committee; defined grounds, due process, interim suspension, sanctions, appeal to NEC with fixed deadline, and quarterly reporting
8(16)	Transitional provisions	Sitting Officers, existing Chapters/rules, and pending matters continue under the new Article until due course
8(17)	Amendment of this Article	Caucus must be given an opportunity to be heard before this Article is itself further amended
Presidential Candidate delegates	Presidential Primary / National Officer delegates	New sub-clauses: currently serving Chapter Executives (new inclusion, current only), current and past Branch Executives/Patrons/Elders, Chapter Patrons/Elders, Foundation Members enfranchised; OMOV roadmap required
New clause	In-country voting & results transmission	Voting at in-country centres, in person or e-voting; certified results transmitted to Accra within 24 hours
Annual Delegates Conference	Composition	Include all Branch and Chapter Executive Committee members
National Council	Composition	Ten (10) External Branch Chairpersons or Representatives
National Executive Committee	Composition	Five (5) External Branch Chairpersons or Representatives

Article 5	Character of the Party	Recognise Party as national and global, inclusive of diaspora structures
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9. CONCLUSION

The External Branches Caucus respectfully submits that this comprehensive proposal offers the Constitutional Review Committee a complete and internally consistent amendment package for Article 8 and its directly consequential provisions. It gives External Branches and their Chapters a clear organisational structure befitting their scale and contribution, extends the franchise in Presidential Primaries and National Officer elections to currently serving Chapter Executives for the first time, establishes a workable mechanism for in-country voting with certified results transmission to Ghana, and substantially increases and restructures External Branch representation on the National Council and the National Executive Committee on a continental basis.

The Caucus is grateful to the Committee for the opportunity to contribute to this process and stands ready to provide any further clarification or to engage in further consultation as the Committee's deliberations proceed.

— END OF PROPOSAL —

Prepared and submitted by

The External Branches Chairpersons Caucus
New Patriotic Party

Young Executive Forum (YEF)

SUBJECT: PROPOSAL TO RESTORE YOUNG EXECUTIVE FORUM (YEF) AS A SPECIAL ORGAN OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE NEW PATRIOTIC PARTY (NPP)

DATE: 16TH JULY 2026

A. Purpose of the Proposal

This proposal seeks to amend the Constitution of the New Patriotic Party (NPP) to:

- (a) restore and expressly recognise the Young Executive Forum (YEF) as a Special Organ of the Party;
- (b) provide the YEF with representation and voting rights at the National Delegates Conference;
- (c) recognise the YEF's role in mobilising professionals, entrepreneurs and executives for the advancement of the Party; and
- (d) provide a constitutional basis for the continued organisation and operation of the YEF.

B. Background

The Young Executive Forum (YEF) was established in or about 1991 as a special professional wing of the New Patriotic Party (NPP) to bring together young professionals, entrepreneurs, corporate executives, public and private sector executives, among others, with the objective of fundraising, logistics mobilisation, policy development, political education, leadership development, political research, political campaign support and mentoring students.

C. Organisational Structure

The YEF presently operates through a national body headquartered in Accra, together with established branches in the Ashanti Region (YEF, Ashanti) and the United Kingdom (YEF, UK). Constitutional recognition will facilitate the orderly development of additional regional and external branches, subject to the Constitution and the approval or accreditation requirements of the Party.

The executive officers under the Constitution of YEF at the national and branch levels are Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, Organising Secretary, Research Officer and Communications Officer.

D. Contributions to the NPP

The YEF has served as a pool of professionals and experts to support the Party both in opposition and in government. The YEF adopted some selected constituencies, Parliamentary candidates and aspirants, Flag bearers, among others, supported them financially, and provided them with logistics during political campaigns and election monitoring.

E. YEF Exclusion from the NPP Constitution

The YEF existed as an organ in the 1992, 1998 (amended) and 2003 (amended) NPP Constitutions. The Constitution was further amended in 2009 and surprisingly YEF was omitted. The exclusion of YEF from the Constitution has continued in subsequent amendments in 2017 and 2025.

F. Justification for Constitutional Recognition of YEF

The YEF consists of professionals, entrepreneurs, executives and opinion leaders who collectively provide a link with senior party leadership, providing policy expertise and technical support. Furthermore, the YEF mobilises financial resources, recruits professionals into the Party, develops future parliamentary and executive leaders and strengthens youth participation.

Express constitutional recognition will guarantee continuity, prevent arbitrary exclusion, strengthen internal democracy, improve youth representation and institutionalise succession planning for the Party.

The constitutional restoration of YEF will complement, rather than duplicate or diminish, the functions of the existing Special Organs. Whereas the Women's, Youth and Nasara Wings mobilise identifiable and indispensable constituencies of the Party, YEF provides an organised platform through which professionals, entrepreneurs, corporate, private and public-sector executives, academics and other persons with specialised expertise may contribute to the Party's organisation, policy development, resource mobilisation and electoral advancement.

The YEF is not intended to replace, compete with or assume the constitutional functions of the National Youth Wing. The National Youth Wing is the broad political mobilisation

platform for young members of the Party, whereas YEF is a specialised professional forum organised primarily around expertise, entrepreneurship, executive experience, policy support and resource mobilisation. The YEF deserves to participate with voting rights in the election of Party leaders in National Delegates Conference.

G. Proposed Constitutional Amendments

The existing provisions relating to special organs of the Party can be found in article 15 of the Constitution (further amended on 19th July 2025) as follows:

ARTICLE 15. SPECIAL ORGANS OF THE PARTY

(1) The following are the Special Organs of the Party:

- (a) The National Women's Wing;
- (b) The National Youth Wing;
- (c) The National Nasara Wing.

(2) The National Council may, by a resolution of the Council, expand the categories of Special Organs as it deems fit.

We propose the following a new paragraph (d) in article 15 (1) as an insertion and amendment to the Constitution:

The amended article 15 will therefore read as follows:

ARTICLE 15. SPECIAL ORGANS OF THE PARTY

(1) The following are the Special Organs of the Party:

- (a) The National Women's Wing;
- (b) The National Youth Wing;
- (c) The National Nasara Wing;
- (d) The Young Executive Forum (YEF)**

(2) The National Council may, by a resolution of the Council, expand the categories of Special Organs as it deems fit.

The proposal also seeks amendments of other relevant provisions in the Constitution including article 10(1)(3) to assign voting rights to YEF, among other others.

H. Expected Benefits to the Party

The proposal to restore the YEF if accepted will deepen internal democracy, strengthen the participation and retention of professional and experts, improve policy development, institutionalise leadership succession, increase fundraising capacity and enhance electoral competitiveness within the Party.

SIGNED

CHAIRMAN

YOUNG EXECUTIVE FORUM (YEF)

Baapogma Derick Mwening-Kuma

Dome-Kwabenya Constituency

Accra, Greater Accra

17th July 2026

The General Secretary

New Patriotic Party

National Secretariat

Asylum Down - Accra

Dear Sir,

PROPOSAL FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

In view of the notice for submission of proposals for amendment of the Party's constitution, I respectfully submit the following proposals for deliberation at the next National Delegates Conference.

These proposed amendments aim to modernise the Party's structures, strengthen organisational capacity at all levels, deepen grassroots mobilisation, promote wider representation and inclusivity, prevent the over-concentration of power, and establish clear, practical leadership arrangements that reflect real political contexts.

The proposals are grouped thematically for coherence.

A. Enhancing Operational Flexibility and Campaign Effectiveness

Motion 1: Appointment of National Campaign Advisory Committee

To empower the Presidential Candidate to lead campaign structuring while maintaining Party consultation, I humbly propose a redraft of **Article 10(3)(2)** to read that:

“The Presidential Candidate shall, in consultation with the National Executive Committee, develop the campaign structure and appoint the Chairperson and members of the National Campaign Advisory Committee to direct the national campaign.”

Justification:

Campaign execution requires specialised strategic and operational expertise distinct from the representative and unifying role of the elected National Chairperson. This reform professionalises the campaign process, gives the Candidate ownership of their vision, and ensures Party input through consultation.

Motion 2: Composition of the National Steering Committee

To update membership of the National Steering Committee for better harmony and consistency, I propose a redraft **Article 10(10)(2)** to include the sitting President (when applicable) and restrict full membership to elected National Officers as follows:

“The National Steering Committee shall consist of:

- (a) National Chairperson;
- (b) Elected National Vice-Chairpersons;
- (c) President (when the Party is in government);
- (d) Presidential Candidate;
- (e) Party’s Parliamentary Leader;
- (f) Chairperson of the Council of Elders;
- (g) General Secretary;
- (h) National Treasurer;
- (i) National Organiser;
- (j) National Communications Director;
- (k) National Women Organiser;
- (l) National Youth Organiser; and
- (m) Nasara Organiser.”

Justification:

Including the President facilitates seamless Party-Government coordination. Excluding appointed Vice-Chairpersons maintains focus on elected officers within this core body.

B. Strengthening National Leadership and Representation

Motion 3: Expansion of Number of National Vice-Chairpersons

To increase the number of National Vice-Chairpersons to six (three elected and three appointed) to improve coordination and regional balance, I propose the insertion of “Three

(3) Appointed National Vice-Chairpersons” in **Article 10(3)(3)** between sub-paragraphs (xii) and (xiii) and a redraft of **Article 10(5)(1)** to read as follows:

“There shall be six (6) National Vice-Chairpersons. The first, second and third shall rank according to votes secured at the National Delegates Conference. The three Appointed National Vice Chairpersons shall be nominated by the National Steering Committee, recommended by the National Executive Committee, and appointed by the National Council.”

Justification:

The creation of additional regions in Ghana makes it essential to enhance national coverage and rapid response capabilities. This expansion will allow better delegation of duties, effective supervision of regions and constituencies, and stronger grassroots mobilisation. Appointments will be guided by the need for geographical, gender, ethnic, and religious balance.

The change also safeguards compliance with Article 55(9) of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana, which requires national executive members to be drawn from all regions. It further aligns the Chairperson’s office with other positions that include appointed deputies, while preserving elected Vice-Chairpersons for succession purposes. Appointed Vice-Chairpersons shall not be eligible to succeed the National Chairperson.

C. Institutionalising Clear and Practical Party Leadership

Motion 4: Redefinition of the Leadership of the Party

To properly define clear leadership roles in a context-sensitive manner to avoid conflicts and parallel centres of power, I propose an insertion of new provision titled “**Article 9A: Leadership of the Party**”. The clauses under the new provision should read as follows:

(1) The Presidential Candidate shall be the Leader of the Party.

(2) When the Party is in opposition, the National Chairperson shall act as Leader of the Party until the election of the Presidential Candidate. Upon such election, the Presidential Candidate shall immediately become the Leader.

(3) When the Party is in the government, the sitting President shall act as Leader of the Party until the election of the Presidential Candidate. Upon such election, the Presidential Candidate shall immediately become the Leader.

Justification:

The last amendments sought to provide permanent leadership clarity but did not fully anticipate practical realities during campaigns or governance. A sitting President or elected Presidential Candidate naturally commands the national mandate, public visibility, and resources. Formalising this revolving leadership prevents friction, ensures unified messaging, and aligns structures with operational needs.

The National Chairperson retains a vital coordinating role in opposition, while leadership transitions smoothly to the flagbearer or President at the appropriate time. This pragmatic approach promotes unity and effectiveness without reversing earlier gains.

Conclusion

These proposals represent a comprehensive effort to build a more dynamic, united, and future ready New Patriotic Party. By addressing current structural gaps and aligning our Constitution with both constitutional obligations and political realities, we will significantly enhance the Party's capacity to mobilise effectively, resolve internal challenges smoothly, and compete successfully in future elections. I urge the National Delegates Conference to give these amendments serious consideration in the spirit of strengthening our great Party for continued service to Ghana.

Sincerely,

Baapogma Derick Mwening-Kuma
Constituency Youth Organiser
Dome-Kwabanya Constituency
Accra, Greater Accra
Phone: 0246648404
Email: chakaderick@yahoo.com

Kofi Antwi - NPP South Africa

PROPOSAL TO AMEND SUB-SECTIONS OF ARTICLE 9 OF NPP CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 9 NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Reasons - Majority of our founding members in Ghana and Diaspora are advanced in age and are normally not invited to party functions such as congress except those in Executive positions past or present

NATIONAL ANNUAL DELEGATES CONFERENCE

Article 9 clause A sections (2) (ii) of the NPP Constitution reads in part:

“Founding members across the country who are signatories to the Registration documents of the Party at the Electoral commission.....”

AMENDMENT

I propose amendment to the language of Article 9 clause A section 2 (ii) (i) and to add text to recognize members in the Diaspora Branches as follows:

“Founding members in good standing who are signatories to the registration documents of the Party at the Electoral Commission in Ghana and Founding members who are signatories to the Registration documents of the Party at overseas Branches”

PROPOSED NPP CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

With reference to the intended National Delegates Conference of the Party on September 19, 2026 the following are the proposals being made by the undersigned for your consideration:

1. ARTICLE 4 DISCIPLINARY AND GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES : 1 (1), (3) That under Clauses 1.(1) and (3), the Membership of Disciplinary Committee should include: (a.) A lawyer and (b.) A former Executive in good standing

2. ARTICLE 5 STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION

That under Clause (2) it is proposed that all card bearing members should be recognised in the Structure and Organization of the Party as the grassroots. That this will provide a broadbased participation of the members in the affairs of the Party more so when they are expected to vote at the Polling Station elections under the Constitution.

3. ARTICLE 6 POLLING STATION AND ELECTORAL AREA ORGANISATION

That it is proposed that the Party make further expansion in the broadbase participation by the Polling Station Executives from 7 to 10 making room for ex-officio members. This will further broaden the base of the Party

That the Party should consider to include in (6) a body /association of former executives to be recognised by the constituency executive committee.

4. ARTICLE 7 CONSTITUENCY ORGANIZATION

That it is proposed for consideration that Constituency Officers must serve for a term not exceeding five consecutive terms

That sub-Clause (27) (i) which include all former executives without voting right

5. ARTICLE 12 SELECTION OF PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATE

All former Polling Station Executives and Electoral Area Coordinating Members in good standing should be included in the selection of Parliamentary Candidate

This will provide a broad base grassroots for the Party, reduce monetary influence, and income generation for the Party as former members of the Party will continue to pay dues and contribute to the Party.

Again when members are no more Polling Station Executives, they will not be so much peeved and be ready to serve the Party and avoid the many petition to the Party and Court actions.

6. SELECTION OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

That it is proposed that in the selection of the Presential Candidate, voting should exclude Polling Station Executives. This will reduce cost of contesting and allow meaningful potential candidates the opportunity to contest.

**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED BY MR. SAEED ABDUL GHANEE
(ASUTIFI SOUTH CONSTITUENCY COMMUNICATION OFFICER)**

(A) Appointment Of IT Officers As Party Executives

It is proposed for the relevant provisions of the Constitution to be amended to include the appointment of an IT Officer at the Constituency, Regional and National levels.

Reason:

The Party has, for over decade now, adopted a rigorous approach to utilizing digital resources to register members, administer internal elections, collate results, and perform other such important functions. At each point in the utilization of digital technology, the Party has fallen on IT coordinators who are handpicked for the purpose. They are not accorded any special status in the Party, despite the very lifeline their services have come to represent. Also, they are liable to change at will, and this is often the case where there are competing interests in the constituencies. It is about time that the Party appoints IT officers for the Constituencies, Regions and National, as part of its official organization, with defined roles and security of tenure.

To this end, it is proposed that, Article 7(2) be amended to read as follows:

(s) Constituency PWD Coordinator

(t) Constituency IT Officer

(u) Member of Parliament or Parliamentary Candidate for the Constituency

It is also proposed for the amendment of Article 7(5) to read as follows:

(5) With the exception of the following appointees, i.e. Constituency Financial Secretary, Constituency Deputy Organizer, Constituency Deputy Women Organizer, Constituency Deputy Youth Organizer, Constituency Deputy Nasara Organizer, Constituency Research Officer, Constituency Electoral Affairs Officer and Constituency PWD Coordinator, **Constituency IT Officer**, all other Constituency Officers shall be elected at the Constituency Delegates Conference, which shall be supervised by a person appointed by the Regional Executive Committee from within its membership.

It is further proposed for the amendment of Article 9(1) and 9(2), for the insertion of Regional IT Officer, and in the case of Article 9(2), for the provision to read as follows:

(2) With the exception of the Regional Deputy Organizer, Regional Deputy Women Organizer, Regional Deputy Youth Organizer, Regional Deputy Nasara Organizer, Regional Financial Secretary, Regional Research Officer, Regional Electoral Affairs Officer, Regional Legal Officer, Regional Special Duties Officer **and Regional IT Officer** who shall be appointed, all other Regional Officers shall be elected at a Regional Delegates Conference, which shall be supervised by a person appointed by the National Executive Committee, from within its membership.

For the national organization, it is proposed for the amendment of Article 10(3)(3), for the insertion of 'National IT Officer' as an appointed member of the national executive committee.

(B) Appointment of Deputy Communication Officers

Reason:

Communication has transcended the traditional radio and TV advocacy that became characterized with the role. These days, new media i.e. social media communication has become a more demanding tool in disseminating the Party's position on issues, and for the publication of the Party's policies and programmes. For rural constituencies like the Asutifi South Constituency, there is an added layer of community information centres which play a vital role in getting out our message. There is, therefore, the need to appoint deputy communication officers at the Constituency and Regional levels to complement the work of the elected communication officers, to better manage the various parts of our communication machinery at those levels.

In this vein, I propose for the amendment of Articles 7(2) and 7(5) for the inclusion of one Constituency Deputy Communication Officer, by way of appointment, at the Constituency level.

I also propose the amendment of Articles 9(1) and 9(2) to include the appointment of one Regional Deputy Communication Officer.

Already, there are appointed deputy communication directors at the national level, and I firmly believe that a replication of this at the regional and constituency levels will even out the responsibilities on those who educate the masses on the Party's policies and programmes across various media.

It is my belief that these inclusions will bring greater attention to the IT and communication directorates of the Party, lead to better outcomes, and position the party on winning ways, always.

Thank you.

SAEED ABDUL GHANEE
COMMUNICATION OFFICER
ASUTIFI SOUTH CONSTITUENCY
0554429301

NPP-USA

PROPOSAL FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE NPP CONSTITUTION

1. INTRODUCTION

As the New Patriotic Party (NPP) undertakes a review of its Constitution, NPP-USA presents this submission to strengthen internal democracy, professionalise administration, and modernise electoral processes, informed by the practical experience of our members and executives.

This submission addresses four related areas: One Member One Vote (OMOV) in place of the delegate system for executive elections and Primaries; professionalisation of key Headquarters offices; a revised structure for appointing National Party leadership; and a restructured, three-tier electoral calendar.

1.1 International Benchmarking: Corporate Governance in Conservative Parties

A modern party headquarters increasingly resembles a corporate structure: elected political leadership setting direction, supported by a professional administrative arm hired and held accountable on performance. The table below shows how five established conservative parties divide these functions.

Party	Elected Political Leadership	Professional/Appointed Administration
UK Conservative and Unionist Party	Leader elected by the full party membership (OMOV) from a shortlist produced by Members of Parliament; adopted in 1998 after Leaders were previously chosen by MPs alone	Party Chairman appointed by, and serving at the pleasure of, the Leader; Chief Executive and headquarters staff are salaried professional appointees, not elected

US Republican National Committee	RNC Chairman elected by state party chairs and national committee members; when the Party holds the Presidency, the sitting President's preferred candidate is customarily deferred to	Chief of Staff, political and communications directors are hired professional staff, not elected, serving at the Chairman's discretion
German Christian Democratic Union (CDU)	Party Chairperson (Bundesvorsitzender) elected by the Party Congress	Secretary-General (Generalsekretär) nominated by the Chairperson and confirmed by Congress, functioning as the professional chief administrator of headquarters
Conservative Party of Canada	Leader elected by the full party membership on a preferential, points-weighted OMOV ballot across ridings	Executive Director and headquarters staff are hired professionals reporting to the National Council, not elected officers
Liberal Party of Australia	Federal President elected by the Federal Council; Parliamentary Leader elected by the parliamentary party room	Federal Director is a hired professional chief executive of headquarters, explicitly not an elected office

Two patterns recur across all five parties: OMOV, not a delegate system, is the standard method of conferring legitimacy on political leadership; and administrative machinery — fundraising, communications, headquarters management — is run by hired professionals with performance-tied tenure, not elected officers. Section 2 below reflects the first pattern; Section 4 reflects the second. Section 5, vesting appointment of the National Chairperson and other National Officers in the Flagbearer or, absent one, the National Council, most closely tracks the UK Conservative Party, where the Party Chairman is a leadership appointment rather than a separately elected office.

2. UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE: ONE MEMBER ONE VOTE (OMOV)

Constitution Articles and Sections Affected: Article 7, clause (5); Article 9, clause (28); Article 12, clause (9); Article 13, Section 2, clause (1); Article 15, Section 1, clauses (3)–(4), Section 2, clauses (3)–(4), and Section 3, clause (4).

Current Constitutional Position: Constituency Officers are elected at a Constituency Delegates Conference (Art. 7(5)); Regional Officers via a Regional Delegates Conference of Executive Committees, MPs, Council of Elders, Patrons, TESCON, and Founding Members (Art. 9(28)); Parliamentary Candidates by a defined Constituency delegate list (Art. 12(9)); the Presidential Candidate by a multi-tiered delegate structure of Council, NEC, Regional/Constituency Conferences, Elders, Patrons, MPs, and Founding Members (Art. 13, §2(1)); and the National Women and Youth Organisers by "every female/youth delegate" at the National Delegates Conference (Art. 15, §§1(3)–(4), 2(3)–(4)), with the Nasara Organiser's electorate unspecified (§3(4)).

2.1 Proposed Amendment

"Executive elections at every level of the Party, the Presidential and Parliamentary Primaries, and the election of the National Women Organiser, National Youth Organiser, and National Nasara Organiser, shall be conducted by direct universal suffrage under the principle of One Member One Vote (OMOV), open to all card-bearing Party members in good standing who meet the eligibility requirements applicable to the election in question, with each member's vote carrying equal weight regardless of any office or position, current or former, held within the Party.

This principle applies to the election of Polling Station, Electoral Area, Constituency, and Regional Executives (Articles 7 and 9, as amended); to Parliamentary and Presidential Primaries (Articles 12 and 13, as amended); and to the National Women Organiser, National Youth Organiser, and National Nasara Organiser (Article 15, as amended), replacing the category-limited delegate franchise presently provided for those three offices. It does not apply to the National Chairperson or other National Officers (Article 10, Section 3.4, as amended, and Article 10, Section 5, as inserted), or to the Secretary General, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Fundraising Officer, or National Communications Director (Article 10, Section 3.4, as amended).

For the avoidance of doubt, the National Women Organiser, National Youth Organiser, and National Nasara Organiser remain 'National Officers' for purposes of Article 10, Section 10(6) (National Steering Committee membership) and Article 10, Section 3(3)

(National Executive Committee membership), but are not 'National Officers' for purposes of Article 10, Section 5 (National Party Leadership Appointment Structure), and their election under this amendment is unaffected by that Section. Eligibility to vote shall be verified against the Party's official national membership register as maintained by the Secretary General, as at a cut-off date to be fixed by the National Executive Committee not less than thirty (30) days before the election."

(a) The electorate for an office under this Section shall be constructed upward from the Polling Station as the foundational unit of Party membership: for a Polling Station office, all card-bearing members registered at that Polling Station; for an Electoral Area office, all such members registered at every Polling Station within that Electoral Area; for a Constituency office, all such members registered at every Polling Station within that Constituency; and for a Regional office, all such members registered at every Polling Station within that Region.

(b) For the Presidential Primary, the Parliamentary Primaries, and the election of the National Women Organiser, National Youth Organiser, and National Nasara Organiser, the electorate shall, on the same principle, comprise all card-bearing members registered at every Polling Station nationwide, or, in the case of a Parliamentary Primary, at every Polling Station within the relevant Constituency.

Rationale: *A delegate system concentrates the franchise in a small, defined pool, risking patronage networks and vote-buying around delegate status. OMOV extends the franchise to every card-bearing member, reflecting the grassroots' collective will rather than a privileged electoral college, and is consistent with global best democratic practice. A fixed registry cut-off is necessary to administer a franchise this wide against a verifiable roll. Sub clauses (a)–(b) are needed because OMOV alone answers who may vote, not which electorate a voter belongs to; anchoring every tier at the Polling Station keeps the franchise genuinely universal rather than merely direct at the top while resting on a narrower base beneath. The three Special Organs' Organisers are folded into this Section, rather than given a separate proposal, because once OMOV governs every other elective office, a stand-alone provision for them is redundant.*

International Benchmark: *The UK Conservative Party's move to full-membership OMOV for Leadership elections (1998) and the Conservative Party of Canada's points-weighted, riding-based OMOV system are the two most direct precedents. Both retain a registration and eligibility cut-off, for the same reason proposed here: a franchise this wide needs a*

verifiable, time-bound roll to prevent last-minute, non-genuine sign-ups from swinging a contest. The bottom-up construction of the electorate in sub-clauses (a)-(b) mirrors how these parties treat local association membership as the base unit from which every higher-level franchise builds.

3. PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATE SELECTION: RESEARCH-BASED ASSESSMENT AND CONSENSUS-BUILDING

Constitution Articles and Sections Affected: Article 12, clauses (7)–(9); new Article 12, clause (7A).

Current Constitutional Position: Article 12(7) sets baseline eligibility for a Parliamentary Candidate applicant: two years' known and active membership, registration as a Constituency voter (waivable), good character, good standing, prescribed fee, electoral-law qualification, and a signed Undertaking. Article 12(9) then elects the candidate by a delegate list, becoming a Constituency-wide OMOV ballot under Section 2. Beyond formal eligibility, the Constitution has no mechanism to assess an applicant's competence or fit, and none to build consensus around the strongest candidate before the vote; the ballot alone decides among whoever presents themselves.

3.1 Proposed New Clause — Article 12(7A): Parliamentary Candidate Assessment Board

(a) There shall be a Parliamentary Candidate Assessment Board ("the Board"), appointed by the National Executive Committee, comprising persons with expertise in public policy, communications, human resource assessment, and constituency-level political organisation, at least one of whom shall be legally qualified. Members of the Board shall not simultaneously be applicants for, or hold, elective office within the Party.

(b) Every member who applies for nomination as the Party's Parliamentary Candidate under Article 12(6), and who satisfies the eligibility criteria in Article 12(7), shall in addition undergo an assessment by the Board, comprising: (i) a structured review of the applicant's professional, financial, and public record; (ii) a policy and constituency-knowledge assessment; (iii) a communications and public engagement exercise; and (iv) a structured interview.

(c) On completion of its assessment, the Board shall publish an Approved Candidates List for each Constituency in which selection is due, comprising every applicant found suitable to contest. No member shall be placed on the ballot for a Constituency's Parliamentary Primary who does not appear on that Constituency's Approved Candidates List.

(d) Before an Approved Candidates List is finalised, the Board shall facilitate a structured consultation within the Constituency, canvassing the views of the Constituency Executive Committee, the Constituency Council of Elders, Constituency Patrons, and such other stakeholders as it considers appropriate, for the purpose of building the broadest achievable consensus around the strongest available candidates. This consultation is advisory only, shall be summarised in writing to the Constituency membership ahead of the Parliamentary Primary, and shall not bind, restrict, or substitute for the Constituency membership's vote under Article 12(9), as amended.

(e) An applicant excluded from a Constituency's Approved Candidates List may appeal the Board's decision, in writing and on stated grounds, to the National Executive Committee, within seven (7) days of notification, whose decision shall be final.

(f) The Board's assessment process shall be completed, and the Approved Candidates List published, not later than thirty (30) days before the date fixed for the Constituency's Parliamentary Primary under Article 13, Section 5, as inserted by Section 6 below.

***Rationale:** Article 12 presently screens applicants only against formal eligibility conditions and otherwise leaves the choice entirely to the ballot, which — however wide the franchise — can only register a preference among whoever presents themselves; it cannot itself verify competence or fit. This Section adds a research-based assessment layer ahead of the ballot, so only suitable candidates reach the vote, while the OMOV choice among them under Section 2 remains untouched. The consensus-building consultation in sub-clause (d) is deliberately advisory: it surfaces local organisational views for voters to weigh, without pre-determining or diluting their final choice.*

***International Benchmark:** The UK Conservative Party's Parliamentary Assessment Board is the direct precedent: every candidate must pass a national assessment day (policy, media, canvassing, interview) before joining a centrally-held Approved List, from which local Associations then choose by ballot. The Conservative Party of Canada's Candidate Vetting Committee performs a comparable background/finance/record review before certifying a nomination contest.*

The Liberal Party of Australia blends a State selection committee's assessment with a branch-member plebiscite, and the German CDU's nomination assemblies are typically preceded by informal, leadership-facilitated consensus-building. This proposal draws professional assessment from the UK/Canadian models and advisory consensus-building from the German model, while preserving the final membership ballot common to all four.

4. PROFESSIONALISATION OF TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES, AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO NATIONAL COUNCIL AND NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

Constitution Articles and Sections Affected: Article 10, Section 6 (General Secretary); Article 10, Section 7 (National Treasurer); Article 10, Section 9 (National Communications Director); Article 10, Section 6, clause (3) (National Secretariat composition); Article 10, Section 3, clauses (3), (6), and (12); Article 10, Section 2, clauses (2) and (6)(a); Article 10, Section 10, clause (6).

Current Constitutional Position: National Officers, including the General Secretary and National Treasurer, are elected at the National Delegates Conference (Art. 10, §3(6)) and named among offices filled by NEC election on vacancy (§3(12)); the General Secretary, National Treasurer, and National Communications Director sit on the National Steering Committee (§10(6)). The Secretariat (§6(3)), headed by the General Secretary, already comprises the Treasurer, Organiser, Communications Director, and ten named Directors (Finance and Administration, Campaign Strategy, IT, Research, Electoral Affairs, External Affairs, Protocol, Legal Affairs, Policy, Training and Capacity Building), plus "such other personnel as the NEC may appoint" — already non-elected staff positions, just without the vetting/contracting/review rigour proposed below. The Communications Director's title is already correct; only its appointment method changes.

4.1 Proposed Amendment: Redesignation of the Senior Secretariat Offices

(a) The office presently designated "General Secretary" (Article 10, Section 6) shall be redesignated "Secretary General".

(b) The office presently designated "National Treasurer" (Article 10, Section 7) shall be divided into two offices: a "Chief Financial Officer," who shall succeed to the National Treasurer's existing functions under Article 10, Section 7 (custody and disbursement of Party funds, monthly financial reporting, and preparation of budgetary estimates); and a

"Chief Fundraising Officer," who shall be responsible for donor development, fundraising strategy, and campaign finance planning, and shall succeed to the National Treasurer's role in relation to the Finance Committee under Article 10, Section 2(6)(a), as amended by Section 4.3 below.

(c) The office of National Communications Director (Article 10, Section 9) retains its existing title. All four offices — Secretary General, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Fundraising Officer, and National Communications Director — shall cease to be elected offices.

4.2 Common Terms of Appointment

(a) Each of the four offices in Section 4.1 shall be a professional, technical office filled by a suitably qualified individual who is a member of the Party in good standing, vetted and hired under a fixed-term contract by the National Executive Committee, which may establish or outsource a recruitment and vetting process for each office, having regard to the professional qualifications, experience, competencies, and expected key performance indicators the office requires.

(b) Each appointee shall serve under a written contract of employment for an initial fixed term of five (5) years, renewable by the National Executive Committee based on performance, and subject to termination in accordance with the terms of that contract and applicable employment law. Initial contract terms shall be staggered across the four offices, so that no two contracts expire within twelve (12) months of one another.

(c) Each appointee shall be subject to periodic performance review against a defined set of key performance indicators agreed with the National Executive Committee at the commencement of the contract term, and the National Executive Committee shall have the authority to terminate the contract of an appointee who fails to meet those indicators or who engages in conduct inconsistent with the Party's interests.

(d) The vetting process for each office may, at the National Executive Committee's discretion, draw on a vetting committee comprising representatives of the Party's major structures, the External Branches, Finance, Legal, and Research.

(e) Article 10, Section 3, clause (12) is amended by deleting the references to the General Secretary and the National Treasurer from the National Executive Committee's election-based vacancy-filling mechanism. Where a vacancy arises in the office of Secretary

General, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Fundraising Officer, or National Communications Director, the National Executive Committee shall instead initiate the recruitment and vetting process under sub-clause (a) to fill the vacancy.

(f) Article 10, Section 10, clause (6) is amended so that the Secretary General, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Fundraising Officer, and National Communications Director continue to attend and participate in meetings of the National Steering Committee, but as non-voting, ex-officio members, consistent with their status as appointed professional staff rather than elected political officers of the Party.

Rationale: *These four offices lead managerial and technical functions — administration, financial stewardship, fundraising, communications — not political mandate-holding ones. Election ties tenure to popularity rather than demonstrated competence and can leave headquarters short of needed expertise; fixed-term contracts, vetting, and performance-linked renewal bring private-sector accountability, allow underperformance to be addressed without waiting for an election, and depoliticise administration. Splitting the Treasurer's office is not artificial: the Constitution's own Finance Committee mandate (Art. 10, §2(6)(a)(iii)) is already framed around fundraising, while the Treasurer's individual duties (§7) are custodial. This proposal simply names an accountable lead for each function already implicit in the text. Staggered contract terms ensure the Party is never recruiting for all four roles at once; non-voting Steering Committee status keeps political decisions with elected and appointed political leadership while preserving these offices' visibility into it.*

International Benchmark: *The UK Conservative Party's Chief Executive, the CDU's Secretary-General, the Conservative Party of Canada's Executive Director, and the Liberal Party of Australia's Federal Director are all hired administrators, not elected officers. Splitting financial control from fundraising also reflects established practice: well-resourced parties and campaigns typically separate a Chief Financial Officer/Comptroller function (compliance, disbursement, reporting) from a Finance Director/Chief Development Officer function (donor relations, revenue generation) — the US Republican National Committee maintains exactly this distinction rather than a single combined office.*

4.3 Proposed Amendment: The Secretariat Directors

Article 10, Section 6(3) already names ten Director-level Secretariat positions and permits "such other personnel as the National Executive Committee may appoint." This proposal

formalises the existing positions under the Section 4.1 rigour, and adds three further Directors under the same "such other personnel" authority.

(a) The following offices, already named in Article 10, Section 6(3), are confirmed as professional, technical, non-elected offices, filled and governed on the same terms as Section 4.2 above: Director of Finance and Administration; Director of Campaign Strategy; Director of Information Technology; Director of Research; Director of Electoral Affairs; Director of External Affairs; Director of Protocol; Director of Legal Affairs; Director of Policy; and Director of Training and Capacity Building.

(b) Article 10, Section 6(3) is further amended to add, under the existing authority to appoint "such other personnel," three further named Directors: a Director of Youth Mobilisation, a Director of Women's Mobilisation, and a Director of Administration and Human Resources. The Director of Youth Mobilisation and Director of Women's Mobilisation shall each be responsible for the operational mobilisation, outreach, and organisational support of youth and women's engagement respectively. The Director of Administration and Human Resources shall be responsible for the Party's internal personnel administration, including staff recruitment coordination, employment records, performance review administration in support of the National Executive Committee's functions under Section 4.2(c), workplace policy, and the day-to-day administrative operation of the National Secretariat. Each shall be filled and governed on the same terms as Section 4.2 above.

(c) For the avoidance of doubt, the Directors named in sub-clauses (a) and (b) are distinct from, and do not replace, the National Youth Organiser, National Women Organiser, and National Nasara Organiser under Article 15, who remain the elected political leadership of the respective Special Organs under Section 2 above. The Directors under this Section 4.3 are operational and administrative staff supporting the Secretary General's Secretariat; the Organisers under Article 15 are elected officers exercising political leadership of their Special Organs.

(d) The Director of Finance and Administration shall report to the Chief Financial Officer; the Director of Administration and Human Resources shall report to the Secretary General and shall provide administrative support to the National Executive Committee in respect of the personnel matters of every other office professionalised under this Section; all other Directors under this Section shall report to the Secretary General, save that the Director of Campaign Strategy shall additionally report, in relation to electoral strategy matters, to the

Presidential Candidate's campaign structure where one has been established under Article 13.

Rationale: *The existing Secretariat Directors are, in substance, exactly the kind of technical function this proposal is built around; the only gap is the absence of the vetting, contracting, and accountability rigour proposed for the senior offices, which sub-clause (a) now extends to them. The Youth and Women's Mobilisation Directors are added because operational mobilisation — event organisation, recruitment drives, logistics — is capacity-building work distinct from the political leadership the elected Organisers provide; sub-clause (c) makes that distinction explicit so professional support is never mistaken for displacing elected leadership. A Director of Administration and Human Resources is needed because this professionalisation model — staggered contracts, vetting, KPIs across a growing roster of offices — cannot administer itself; without a dedicated owner, that burden falls informally on the Secretary General or NEC, undermining the efficiency the proposal is meant to deliver.*

International Benchmark: *Three of the confirmed Directors have direct counterparts among the benchmarked parties, each appointed rather than elected. Legal Affairs corresponds to the RNC's General Counsel and the UK Conservative Party's headquarters legal/compliance staff, both professional legal appointments given the function's specialist, liability-sensitive nature. Policy corresponds to the UK's Conservative Research Department and the policy directors maintained by the Conservative Party of Canada and the Liberal Party of Australia; the German CDU pairs an elected programme commission with professional policy staff, a hybrid this proposal does not disturb.*

Training and Capacity Building corresponds to CCHQ's and the RNC's candidate/activist training functions and the CDU's affiliated Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung. In each case the Constitution already places the function correctly as staff, not elective office; this proposal's contribution is holding it to the same vetting and performance standard as the senior offices.

4.4 Conforming Amendments to National Council and National Executive Committee Composition

The redesignations in Section 4.1 and the confirmation of the Secretariat Directors' status in Section 4.3 require conforming amendments wherever the Constitution names these offices in the composition of the National Council, the National Executive Committee, the

National Steering Committee, or the Finance Committee, so that the new titles and non-voting status are reflected consistently everywhere the Constitution refers to them.

National Council — Article 10, Section 2(2)

(e) Clause (e) is amended by inserting "or Secretary Generals" after "former General Secretaries," so that former holders of the office under either title continue to be recognised.

(f) Clause (f) is amended to read: "chairpersons of Standing Committees of the National Council (with the right to vote) and Directors at the National Secretariat of the Party under Article 10, Section 6(3) (without the right to vote)."

National Executive Committee — Article 10, Section 3(3)

(xiii) "General Secretary" is amended to read "Secretary General."

(xiv) "Two (2) Deputy General Secretaries" is amended to read "Two (2) Deputy Secretaries General."

(xv) "National Treasurer" is amended to read "Chief Financial Officer," and a new item (xv-a) is inserted: "Chief Fundraising Officer."

(xxxiii) Is amended to read: "Chairpersons of Standing Committees of National Council (with the right to vote) and Directors at the Party National Headquarters under Article 10, Section 6(3) (without the right to vote)."

(new) A new clause is inserted after clause (3): "For the avoidance of doubt, the National Chairperson, National Vice-Chairpersons, National Organiser, National Women Organiser, National Youth Organiser, National Nasara Organiser, and all Standing Committee Chairpersons under clause (xxxiii) are voting Members of the National Executive Committee; the Secretary General, Deputy Secretaries General, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Fundraising Officer, National Communications Director, and Directors at the Party National Headquarters under clause (xxxiii) are non-voting, ex-officio Members."

Finance Committee — Article 10, Section 2(6)(a)

(i) "The Finance Committee shall consist of the National Treasurer and ten (10) other members" is amended to read "The Finance Committee shall consist of the Chief Fundraising Officer and ten (10) other members," consistent with the Chief Fundraising Officer's succession to the National Treasurer's role in relation to this Committee under Section 4.1(b) above.

(ii) "The National Treasurer shall be Secretary to the Finance Committee" is amended to read "The Chief Fundraising Officer shall be Secretary to the Finance Committee."

(iii) "budgetary estimates prepared by the National Treasurer" is amended to read "budgetary estimates prepared by the Chief Financial Officer," consistent with the Chief Financial Officer's succession to the National Treasurer's custodial and budgetary functions under Section 4.1(b) above.

Rationale: Retitling and splitting these offices achieves nothing if the National Council, NEC, Steering Committee, and Finance Committee composition provisions are not amended in parallel: left unamended, they would keep naming offices that no longer exist, and leave unresolved whether the newly professionalised offices vote on bodies that presently list them as full Members. The new clause after Art. 10, §3(3) is the key amendment here: it states in one place who votes and who doesn't, extending the political/professional-staff distinction already used for the Steering Committee to the Council and NEC as well. Standing Committee Chairpersons stay voting because bodies like the Vetting and Disciplinary Committees exercise substantive political judgment, unlike the Secretariat Directors' administrative function — the same line drawn throughout this submission.

International Benchmark: Distinguishing political office-holders who vote from professional staff who attend without a vote is standard practice among the benchmarked parties: UK Conservative headquarters staff attend Board meetings without the vote reserved to elected officers, and the Conservative Party of Canada seats regional/constituency representatives with a vote while headquarters staff attend only to report. This proposal brings the same discipline to the NPP's National Council and NEC, closing what would otherwise be a gap between this submission's separation-of-function principle and the Constitution's own composition lists.

5. NATIONAL PARTY LEADERSHIP: APPOINTMENT STRUCTURE

Constitution Articles and Sections Affected: Article 10, Section 3, clauses (6) and (12); Article 10, Section 5, clause (1); Article 11.

Current Constitutional Position: National Officers are elected at the National Delegates Conference by simple majority and may seek re-election (Art. 10, §3(6)). The three Vice-Chairpersons are ranked by votes received at that election (§5(1)). Removal of a National Executive Officer proceeds by petition to the National Council, suspension, and a two-thirds vote at an Extraordinary Delegates Conference (Art. 11, cl. (6), (8)); clause (9) already provides a separate, simpler removal track for Appointed Officers.

5.1 Proposed Amendment

(a) For the purposes of this Article, "National Officers" means the National Chairperson, the National Vice-Chairpersons, and the National Organiser only. It does not include the National Women Organiser, National Youth Organiser, or National Nasara Organiser, whose election is governed by Article 15, as amended by Section 2 above, nor the Secretary General, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Fundraising Officer, or National Communications Director, whose appointment is governed by Article 10, Section 3.4.

(b) Where the Party does not have a sitting Flagbearer (that is, a Presidential Candidate or a sitting President produced by the Party), the National Chairperson and other National Officers shall be appointed by the National Council, following such consultation and vetting process as the National Council shall determine.

(c) Where the Party has a sitting Flagbearer, the Flagbearer shall appoint the National Chairperson and other National Officers of the Party, who shall serve during, and for the duration of, the Flagbearer's tenure of office.

(d) An appointment made under sub-clause (c) shall lapse automatically upon the Flagbearer's tenure of office coming to an end, whether by the conclusion of a presidential term, electoral defeat, resignation, death, incapacity, or the Flagbearer otherwise ceasing to hold that status, whereupon the National Council shall resume its appointing authority under sub-clause (b) until a new Flagbearer is elected and assumes office.

(e) The National Council may, by a two-thirds majority, remove a National Officer appointed under sub clause (b) for cause, following due process. A National Officer appointed under sub-clause (c) shall be subject to removal only by the Flagbearer who

appointed that Officer, save in cases of proven misconduct, in which case the National Council may remove the Officer following due process. Removal of National Officers under this Article is governed exclusively by this sub-clause and by Article 11, clause (9) (removal of Appointed Officers); Article 11, clauses (1)–(8), continue to govern removal of the National Organiser under Article 15 and all other elected Officers of the Party not covered by this Article.

(f) Article 10, Section 5, clause (1) is amended by deleting "according to the number of votes received at the election at the National Delegates Conference" and substituting "in the order designated by the appointing authority at the time of appointment."

(g) Nothing in this Article shall be construed to affect the office of Secretary General, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Fundraising Officer, or National Communications Director under Article 10, Section 3.4, whose appointment, vetting, and tenure shall continue to be governed by the terms set out there, notwithstanding this Article.

Rationale: *This mirrors how a company's principal leadership appoints, and works cohesively with, its own management team. During a campaign or a term in government, the Flagbearer carries ultimate electoral responsibility and should be able to appoint a leadership team accountable to that mandate, rather than one elected independently of, and potentially at odds with, the Flagbearer's direction. Absent a Flagbearer, the National Council provides institutional continuity. Sub-clauses (d)–(e) prevent this power from becoming open ended: Flagbearer appointments lapse automatically on the Flagbearer's exit, and removal for cause remains available, now tied to the existing Article 11(9) track rather than a new mechanism. Sub-clause (a) is necessary because, without it, the scope of "National Officers" would be ambiguous against the Special Organs' Organisers (now under OMOV in Section 2) and the professionalised offices (Section 4).*

This proposal originates with, and is submitted solely by, NPP-USA. It is not, to NPP-USA's knowledge, duplicated in the separate submission of the External Branches Caucus, whose proposals are confined to Article 8 and matters directly consequential to it.

International Benchmark: *The UK Conservative Party is the closest analogue: the Party Chairman is not a separately elected office but an appointment made by, and held at the pleasure of, the Leader — precisely the relationship proposed here between the Flagbearer and the National Chairperson. The US Republican National Committee offers a softer version: the RNC Chairman is formally elected, but a sitting Republican*

President's preferred nominee is, by strong convention, deferred to. This nonetheless represents a significant departure from the Party's current elective model and should be presented to National as the consequential governance change it is, not a technical fix.

6. THE PARTY'S ELECTORAL CALENDAR: A THREE-TIER CYCLE

Constitution Articles and Sections Affected: New Article 13, Section 5 (inserted after the existing Section 4); conforming amendment to Article 12.

Current Constitutional Position: Article 13, §1(1)–(2) requires the Presidential Candidate election not later than 24 months before the national election (18 if in government). Article 12(2)–(3) requires Parliamentary Candidate selection advertised 18 months before, and candidates elected not later than 12 months before, the national election — and already empowers the NEC to "determine separate dates for elections in Constituencies where the Party has Members of Parliament," the existing hook this proposal's sitting seat/orphan-seat distinction builds on.

6.1 Proposed New Article 13, Section 5 — The Party's Electoral Calendar

Tier One

Elections for Polling Station Executives, Electoral Area Coordinators, Constituency Executives, and Regional Executives shall be conducted simultaneously, on the same day, nationwide, under a uniform electoral framework, supervised directly by the Electoral Commission of Ghana. This sub-clause does not apply to External Branch or Chapter Officer elections, which continue to be governed by Article 8 and the Operations Manual for the Implementation of Article 8.

Tier Two

Where the Party is in Opposition, the Presidential Primary shall be conducted on the same nationwide day as Parliamentary Primaries in orphan constituencies (constituencies where the Party does not have a sitting Member of Parliament). Where the Party is in Government, the Presidential Primary shall instead be conducted on the same nationwide day as Parliamentary Primaries in constituencies where the Party has a sitting Member of Parliament.

Tier Three

The remaining category of Parliamentary Primary not paired under Tier Two shall be conducted on a separate nationwide day.

(d) The National Council shall fix the specific dates for Tiers One, Two, and Three, provided that the dates fixed for the Presidential Primary comply with the outer limits in Article 13, Section 1(1)–(2), and the dates fixed for Parliamentary Primaries comply with the outer limits and advertisement requirements in Article 12(2)–(3); nothing in this Section extends or shortens those limits.

(e) This Section is adopted on the basis that the OMOV amendment in Section 2 above is also adopted. If that amendment is not adopted, elections and primaries under this Section shall continue to be conducted under the delegate systems presently provided for in Articles 7, 9, 12, and 13 respectively, and references in this Section to a unified nationwide franchise shall be read accordingly.

Conforming Amendment to Article 12

"Article 12 is amended by inserting, after clause (3), a new clause (3A): 'The dates fixed under this clause for Parliamentary Primaries shall be coordinated with, and where applicable conducted on the same day as, the relevant Tier under Article 13, Section 5.'"

Rationale: Consolidates the Party's elective calendar into three predictable, nationwide election days, reducing cost and the window for factionalism, and levelling the field regardless of candidate resources. Pairing contests by government/opposition status concentrates effort where it matters most in that political cycle: in Opposition, the Presidential Primary and orphan-seat primaries are both genuinely open contests without an incumbent; in Government, both the Presidential Primary and sitting-seat primaries function as incumbent-performance referenda. The savings clause in sub-clause (e) prevents an unworkable hybrid if OMOV is not separately adopted, and the Article 12 conforming amendment keeps the two Articles aligned.

International Benchmark: Staggering leadership contests separately from candidate-selection primaries on a predictable timetable is common among federated Western conservative parties managing many simultaneous local contests — the Conservative Party of Canada and the Liberal Party of Australia both operate fixed nomination windows distinct from leadership contest timing, for the same cost and capacity reasons underlying this proposal. The government/opposition-contingent pairing goes further than any single benchmarked party's practice, but is a logical extension of the same principle: match the calendar's structure to where organisational effort is most needed.

7. SUMMARY OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Article/Section	Subject	Nature of Proposed Change
Arts. 7(5), 9(28), 12(9), 13 §2(1), 15 §1(3)-(4), §2(3)-(4), §3(4)	Executive elections; Presidential & Parliamentary Primaries; Special Organs' Organisers	Replace the delegate system with One Member One Vote (OMOV) for all of these, including the National Women/Youth/Nasara Organisers (no separate Special Organs proposal needed); electorate built upward from the Polling Station; registry-based eligibility cut-off
New Art. 12 §7A	Parliamentary Candidate Assessment Board	Research-based professional assessment and an Approved Candidates List required before any applicant may appear on a Constituency's OMOV ballot; advisory, non-binding consensus-building consultation with local stakeholders ahead of the vote
Art. 10 §6	General Secretary	Redesignate as Secretary General; non-elected, professionally vetted, NEC-contracted (5-year term)
Art. 10 §7	National Treasurer	Split into Chief Financial Officer (custody, disbursement, reporting, budgeting) and Chief Fundraising Officer (donor development, fundraising strategy, Finance Committee); both non-elected, professionally vetted, NEC-contracted (5-year term)
Art. 10 §9	National Communications Director	Title unchanged; converted from elected to non elected, professionally vetted, NEC-contracted (5- year term)

Art. 10 §6(3)	Secretariat Directors	Existing ten Directors (Research, IT, Campaign Strategy, Finance & Administration, Electoral Affairs, External Affairs, Protocol, Legal Affairs, Policy, Training) confirmed as professionalised offices under the same regime; three new Directors added (Youth Mobilisation, Women's Mobilisation, Administration and Human Resources), distinct from the elected Article 15 Organisers
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Art. 10 §2(2), §3(3), §3(12), §10(6); §2(6)(a)	Conforming amendments	Remove Secretary General/Treasurer titles from NEC election-vacancy mechanism; National Council and NEC composition lists updated for new titles; new clause confirms professionalised offices and Secretariat Directors are non-voting on NEC and National Council alike, while Standing Committee Chairpersons remain voting; Finance Committee membership and Secretary role reassigned to Chief Fundraising Officer
Art. 10 §3(6), §5(1); Art. 11	National Chairperson & National Officers	Move from election to appointment: by National Council absent a Flagbearer; by the Flagbearer during his or her tenure; Vice-Chair ranking and removal provisions conformed
New Art. 13 §5; conforming Art. 12(3A)	Electoral calendar	Institutionalise a three-tier cycle: Tier One (grassroots/regional executives, always); Tier Two (Presidential Primary + orphan-seat or sitting-seat primaries, by government/opposition status); Tier Three (the remaining category, held separately)

8. CONCLUSION

NPP-USA submits that these proposals will deepen internal democracy through universal suffrage, professionalise Headquarters administration along tested corporate-governance lines, bring clarity to National leadership, and modernise the electoral calendar to reduce cost and internal friction. We urge the Committee to consider these reforms as part of a broader effort to modernise the Party's governance.

NPP-USA encourages the Party to build leadership through consensus at the grassroots, constituency, and regional levels, without diverting resources from developing the next generation of leaders. We thank the Committee for this opportunity and remain available for any further engagement it may require.

— END OF PROPOSAL —

Submitted by

Mrs. Obaa Yaa Amponsah Frimpong
Chairperson, NPP-USA Branch

Anuwar-Sadat Amadu

P.O. Box ST 317, Accra
Accra – Ghana

17th July, 2026

The General Secretary
New Patriotic Party (NPP)
Asylum Down, Accra

Dear Sir,

**SUBMISSION OF A CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM MEMORANDUM
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 19(2) OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE NEW
PATRIOTIC PARTY**

I respectfully submit for your consideration the attached **Constitutional Reform Memorandum**, containing ten proposed amendments to the Constitution of the New Patriotic Party, in response to your invitation for members and stakeholders to submit proposals pursuant to **Article 19(2)** of the Party's Constitution.

At the outset, I wish to commend the National Council and the Constitutional Amendment Committee for initiating this important constitutional review process ahead of the 2026 National Delegates Conference. A periodic review of the Party's Constitution is essential to ensuring that it remains responsive to the evolving needs of the Party, reflective of contemporary political realities, and capable of supporting effective leadership, internal democracy and organisational excellence.

The New Patriotic Party has, over the past three decades, established itself as Ghana's foremost democratic political tradition. As the Party continues to grow in membership, organisational complexity and national responsibility, it is equally important that its constitutional framework evolves to strengthen its institutions, improve administrative efficiency, deepen grassroots participation and position it to meet future electoral and governance challenges.

The proposals contained in this Memorandum have been developed after a careful study of the Party's Constitution and are informed by practical experience in grassroots

mobilisation, youth development, student politics, policy formulation and Party organisation. They are not intended to alter the ideological foundations of the Party or advance the interests of any individual or group. Rather, they seek to strengthen the institutional architecture of the Party by promoting greater clarity in leadership, improving organisational efficiency, enhancing youth participation, modernising Party administration and reinforcing accountability at all levels.

The Memorandum proposes reforms in ten key areas, namely:

1. Clarification of the Leadership of the Party.
2. Expansion of Deputy Positions for Party Officers.
3. Constitutional Recognition of the National Youth Wing Administrator.
4. Voting Rights for Deputy National and Deputy Regional TESCON Coordinators.
5. Constitutional Recognition of the National Students Committee.
6. Mandatory Annual Performance Assessment of Party Officers.
7. Establishment of a Permanent Policy, Research and Strategy Institute.
8. Digital Transformation of Party Administration.
9. Mandatory Post-Election Review and Accountability Mechanism.
10. Establishment of a Grassroots Development and Mobilisation Fund.

It is my sincere hope that these proposals will contribute meaningfully to the ongoing constitutional review process and stimulate constructive discussions on how best to strengthen the Party's governance structures, deepen internal democracy and enhance its capacity to effectively mobilise, organise and serve the Ghanaian people.

I respectfully commend this Memorandum to the Constitutional Amendment Committee for its careful consideration and remain available to provide any further clarification or assistance that may be required during the review process.

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours faithfully,



Prince Amadu Anuwar-Sadat

Party Member & Policy Contributor

National Youth Wing Administrator

Member, NPP Youth Development Policy Committee and Foreign Policy & Diaspora Committee

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Constitution of the New Patriotic Party (NPP) has, since its adoption, provided the institutional framework that has guided the Party's growth into one of Ghana's most enduring democratic political organisations. It has promoted internal democracy, defined governance structures, safeguarded the Party's ideological principles, and facilitated peaceful leadership transitions while supporting the Party's electoral successes and governance responsibilities.

As the Party prepares for another constitutional review under Article 19(2) of its Constitution, it presents an important opportunity not merely to amend isolated provisions, but to strengthen the Party's institutional capacity to respond effectively to contemporary political realities and future organisational demands. The changing dynamics of political participation, technological advancement, youth engagement, electoral competition, and grassroots mobilisation require that the Party continuously modernises its governance framework while remaining faithful to its foundational ideals.

This Memorandum respectfully presents **ten (10) strategic constitutional amendment proposals** aimed at enhancing the effectiveness, inclusiveness and long-term sustainability of the Party's organisational structure. The proposals are informed by practical experience in Party administration, grassroots political organisation, youth mobilisation, student politics, policy development and organisational governance. They have also been guided by widely accepted principles of democratic governance, institutional accountability, leadership succession, organisational efficiency and participatory decision-making.

The proposed amendments seek to address identified institutional gaps while preserving the Party's existing constitutional philosophy. They focus on improving clarity in leadership, strengthening administrative structures, expanding youth participation in decision-making, modernising Party administration through digital innovation, institutionalising research and policy development, enhancing accountability, and providing sustainable mechanisms for grassroots mobilisation and organisational financing.

Specifically, the Memorandum proposes constitutional reforms in the following areas:

1. Clarification of the leadership structure of the Party by recognising the sitting President or elected Presidential Candidate as the Leader of the Party, while defining the National Chairperson as the Administrative Head of the Party.
2. Expansion of deputy leadership positions at the National, Regional and Constituency levels to improve operational efficiency, leadership development and continuity.
3. Constitutional recognition of the Office of the National Youth Wing Administrator and Deputy Administrators, with clearly defined responsibilities and representation within the Party's governance structure.
4. Extension of voting rights to Deputy National and Deputy Regional TESCON Coordinators in recognition of their growing responsibilities within the Party's youth and student structures.
5. Constitutional recognition of the National Students Committee as a specialised organ under the National Youth Wing to coordinate student political engagement and leadership development.
6. Institutionalisation of an annual performance assessment framework for elected Party officers to strengthen accountability, transparency and performance-based leadership.
7. Establishment of a permanent Policy, Research and Strategy Institute to support evidence-based policymaking, electoral research, political education and long-term strategic planning.
8. Modernisation of Party administration through the adoption of digital systems for membership management, dues collection, communication and organisational records.
9. Introduction of a mandatory post-election review and accountability mechanism to facilitate organisational learning and continuous improvement after every major election.
10. Establishment of a constitutionally recognised Grassroots Development and Mobilisation Fund to support sustained organisational activities at the polling station, electoral area, constituency and specialised wing levels.

Collectively, these proposals are intended to strengthen the Party in five critical areas:

- **Leadership and Governance:** by providing greater constitutional clarity, improving organisational coordination and strengthening succession planning.
- **Institutional Effectiveness:** by modernising administrative systems, expanding leadership capacity and embedding research within Party decision-making.

- **Youth and Grassroots Inclusion:** by strengthening the constitutional recognition and participation of youth and student structures while enhancing grassroots mobilisation.
- **Accountability and Performance:** by introducing structured mechanisms for performance evaluation and post-election institutional review.
- **Organisational Sustainability:** by establishing long-term systems for policy development, resource mobilisation and institutional resilience.

This Memorandum does not seek to fundamentally alter the identity, values or ideological foundations of the New Patriotic Party. Rather, it seeks to build upon the strong constitutional framework that has served the Party over the years by introducing carefully considered reforms that reflect evolving organisational needs and contemporary best practices in political party governance.

It is hoped that these proposals will contribute constructively to the constitutional review process and support the Party's continuing efforts to strengthen its institutions, deepen internal democracy, empower its membership and enhance its readiness to effectively fulfil its democratic mandate in the years ahead.

STATEMENT OF REFORM PHILOSOPHY

Building a Stronger Party for the Future

The New Patriotic Party (NPP) has, since its establishment, distinguished itself as one of Ghana's strongest democratic institutions. Guided by the enduring principles of freedom, democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, private enterprise, and national development, the Party has played a pivotal role in shaping Ghana's democratic journey and governance architecture. Throughout its history, the Party has consistently demonstrated its commitment to constitutionalism, internal democracy, and the peaceful transfer of political authority.

Like every enduring institution, however, the continued relevance and effectiveness of the Party depend on its willingness to periodically review and strengthen its governing framework in response to changing political, social, technological, and organisational realities. Constitutional reform is therefore not an admission of institutional weakness; rather, it is an affirmation of institutional maturity. Strong organisations continuously

evaluate themselves, identify emerging challenges, and adapt their governance structures to remain effective and competitive.

The constitutional review process initiated pursuant to Article 19(2) of the Constitution provides the Party with a valuable opportunity to undertake such institutional renewal. It presents an opportunity not merely to amend constitutional provisions, but to strengthen the Party's capacity to organise more effectively, engage its members more meaningfully, prepare future leaders, and position itself to respond successfully to the evolving expectations of Ghanaian society.

This Memorandum proceeds from the belief that constitutional reform should always serve the long-term interests of the institution rather than the immediate interests of individuals. Accordingly, the proposals contained herein are designed to strengthen the Party's governance structures, improve administrative efficiency, deepen participation, and enhance accountability without altering the Party's ideological foundations or core democratic values.

The recommendations contained in this Memorandum are guided by eight fundamental principles.

1. Institutional Strength over Individual Personalities

Political parties derive their longevity not from the popularity of individual leaders but from the strength of their institutions. While leadership inevitably changes over time, strong institutions provide continuity, preserve organisational memory, and ensure stability during periods of transition.

Accordingly, constitutional reforms should prioritise institutional resilience by creating governance structures that remain effective regardless of changes in leadership. The objective should be to build systems that outlive individual office holders and continue to serve future generations of Party members.

2. Clarity of Leadership and Responsibility

Effective organisations require clearly defined leadership structures and unambiguous lines of authority. Constitutional provisions should minimise uncertainty regarding institutional responsibilities, reporting relationships, and decision-making authority.

Where responsibilities are clearly defined, accountability becomes easier to enforce, duplication of functions is reduced, and organisational efficiency is significantly enhanced.

One of the guiding principles of this Memorandum is therefore to promote constitutional clarity in leadership and administrative governance.

3. Internal Democracy and Inclusive Participation

The strength of the New Patriotic Party has always rested upon the active participation of its members across all levels of the organisation. Internal democracy should therefore continue to evolve in ways that encourage broader participation while maintaining effective organisational discipline.

As the Party expands, specialised structures such as the Youth Wing, TESCON, Women's Wing, Nasara Coordinators and other functional organs continue to assume greater responsibilities in mobilisation, political education and electoral organisation. Constitutional reforms should ensure that these structures are appropriately recognised and meaningfully represented within the Party's governance framework.

An inclusive Party is a stronger Party.

4. Youth Empowerment and Leadership Succession

Young people constitute one of the Party's greatest strategic assets. Across the country, they organise campaigns, mobilise communities, contest student elections, defend the Party's ideals, and provide much of the energy that sustains grassroots political activity.

The long-term sustainability of the Party depends upon its ability to intentionally prepare the next generation of leaders. Constitutional reforms should therefore create opportunities for greater youth participation, leadership development, institutional representation, and structured succession planning.

Empowering young leaders today strengthens the Party's leadership tomorrow.

5. Organisational Efficiency and Administrative Modernisation

Political organisations today operate in an environment characterised by rapid technological advancement, increased public scrutiny, data-driven decision-making and continuous communication.

Modern political parties increasingly rely on digital membership systems, electronic communication platforms, data analytics, performance monitoring and technology-enabled organisational management.

The Party's constitutional framework should therefore encourage administrative modernisation by providing an enabling framework for digital transformation while improving efficiency, transparency and service delivery to members.

6. Accountability and Performance Excellence

Leadership within the Party is both a privilege and a responsibility. Members entrust elected officers with significant responsibilities that require commitment, competence and measurable performance.

Good governance requires that leadership be accompanied by appropriate mechanisms for accountability and performance assessment. Constitutional reforms should therefore encourage a culture where Party officers periodically account for their stewardship, organisational objectives are monitored, and lessons are continuously incorporated into future planning.

Institutional accountability strengthens confidence, promotes excellence and reinforces public trust.

7. Evidence-Based Policy and Strategic Planning

Successful political parties increasingly rely on research, policy analysis, public opinion studies and strategic planning to guide decision-making. Electoral success cannot depend solely on campaign activities undertaken during election years; it requires continuous investment in policy development, organisational learning, political education and long-term strategy.

The constitutional framework should therefore support permanent institutional mechanisms that generate evidence, evaluate performance, anticipate emerging political trends and inform leadership decisions throughout the electoral cycle.

Institutional learning should become a permanent feature of Party governance.

8. Grassroots Development as the Foundation of Electoral Success

The New Patriotic Party's greatest strength lies at the grassroots. Polling station executives, electoral area coordinators, constituency officers, TESCON members, youth activists, women organisers, volunteers and ordinary Party members collectively constitute the foundation upon which every electoral victory is built.

Constitutional reforms should therefore reinforce grassroots structures by providing stronger institutional support, sustainable resource mobilisation mechanisms and improved coordination across all levels of the Party.

A stronger grassroots organisation ultimately translates into a stronger national organisation.

Conclusion

The proposals contained in this Memorandum are informed by these guiding principles and are intended to contribute constructively to the Party's ongoing constitutional review process. They do not seek to redefine the identity or ideological orientation of the New Patriotic Party. Rather, they seek to strengthen the institutional framework through which those ideals are advanced.

The New Patriotic Party has, throughout its history, demonstrated an ability to adapt while remaining faithful to its core principles. That tradition of thoughtful reform has been one of the Party's greatest strengths. This constitutional review presents another opportunity to build upon that legacy by adopting reforms that will strengthen internal democracy, improve organisational efficiency, deepen grassroots participation, empower future leaders and position the Party for continued success.

Ultimately, constitutions are not ends in themselves; they are instruments for building effective institutions. A stronger Constitution will contribute to a stronger Party, and a stronger Party will be better positioned to advance its vision for Ghana.

"The strength of a political party is measured not only by its victories at the polls, but by the strength of the institutions that sustain those victories."

AMENDMENT PROPOSAL NO. 1

Clarification of the Leadership of the Party

Relevant Constitutional Provisions

This proposal relates to the provisions governing the leadership and national administration of the Party, particularly the roles of the National Chairperson, the Presidential Candidate and the President of the Republic.

1. Current Constitutional Position

The Constitution establishes the offices of the National Chairperson, the Presidential Candidate and the President of the Republic. While each office has distinct constitutional responsibilities, the Constitution does not expressly designate who serves as the Leader of the Party where the Party has an elected Presidential Candidate or a sitting President.

In practice, the Party's Presidential Candidate or sitting President naturally becomes the political face and principal leader of the Party. However, the absence of an express constitutional provision recognising this reality may create uncertainty regarding leadership, particularly during election periods or while the Party is in government.

Although conventions and long-standing practice have generally resolved this issue, constitutional clarity is preferable to reliance on convention alone.

2. Identified Institutional Gap

The absence of a clear constitutional definition of Party leadership presents several institutional challenges.

First, it creates ambiguity regarding the distinction between political leadership and administrative leadership.

Second, it may result in overlapping expectations regarding strategic direction, public representation and organisational coordination.

Third, constitutional silence on this issue leaves room for differing interpretations whenever leadership transitions occur.

Strong institutions minimise ambiguity by expressly defining leadership responsibilities rather than relying solely on political convention.

3. Proposed Amendment

It is proposed that the Constitution be amended to distinguish between **political leadership** and **administrative leadership**.

Specifically:

- Where the Party has a sitting President elected on the ticket of the Party, the President shall be recognised as the **Leader of the Party**.
- Where the Party is not in Government but has elected a Presidential Candidate, that Presidential Candidate shall serve as the **Leader of the Party**.
- The National Chairperson shall serve as the **Administrative Head of the Party**, responsible for overseeing the organisational and administrative affairs of the Party in accordance with the Constitution.
- Where there is neither a sitting President nor an elected Presidential Candidate, the National Chairperson shall perform both the political and administrative leadership functions until a Presidential Candidate is elected.

4. Proposed Constitutional Text

Insert a new Article immediately after the provisions relating to the National Chairperson:

Article X – Leadership of the Party

(1) Where the Party has a sitting President of the Republic elected on the ticket of the Party, the President shall be the Leader of the Party.

- (2) Where the Party is not in Government but has elected a Presidential Candidate, the Presidential Candidate shall be the Leader of the Party.
- (3) The National Chairperson shall be the Administrative Head of the Party and shall be responsible for the overall administration and organisation of the Party in accordance with this Constitution.
- (4) Where there is neither a sitting President nor an elected Presidential Candidate, the National Chairperson shall act as Leader of the Party until a Presidential Candidate is elected.
- (5) Nothing in this Article shall derogate from the constitutional powers and responsibilities assigned to the National Chairperson under this Constitution.

5. Rationale and Justification

This proposal is grounded in the principle that the Party's political leader should be the individual entrusted by the membership to lead the Party into national elections or, where the Party forms Government, to lead the nation.

The Presidential Candidate serves as the Party's chief political representative during opposition, articulates its vision, leads national campaigns and becomes the central point of public engagement. Similarly, where the Party is in government, the President naturally assumes the role of political leader by virtue of leading both the Government and the Party's electoral mandate.

At the same time, the National Chairperson performs an indispensable role in maintaining the organisational integrity of the Party. Recognising the Chairperson as the Administrative Head affirms responsibility for institutional management, coordination of Party structures and implementation of decisions made by the Party's constitutional organs.

This distinction mirrors the governance arrangements found in many democratic political parties, where political leadership and organisational administration are complementary but distinct functions.

The amendment therefore codifies existing political practice while providing constitutional certainty, reducing the potential for institutional ambiguity and promoting coherent leadership.

6. Comparative Best Practices

Many democratic political parties distinguish between political leadership and organisational administration.

In the United Kingdom, for example, the leader of a political party is ordinarily the individual who leads the party in Parliament and contests national elections, while the Party

Chairperson is responsible for organisational management, campaigning, fundraising and administration. Similarly, in several Commonwealth democracies, political parties constitutionally or conventionally distinguish between the leader responsible for electoral strategy and public representation, and officers responsible for internal administration and organisational development. Although constitutional arrangements vary across jurisdictions, the underlying governance principle remains consistent: **clear delineation of leadership responsibilities strengthens institutional effectiveness.**

7. Expected Benefits

Adoption of this proposal would:

- Provide constitutional clarity regarding Party leadership.
- Eliminate ambiguity during election periods and leadership transitions.
- Strengthen coordination between political and administrative leadership.
- Preserve the important institutional role of the National Chairperson.
- Align the Constitution with established Party practice.
- Reduce the potential for internal disputes arising from differing interpretations of leadership authority.

8. Implementation and Transitional Arrangements

This amendment shall take effect immediately upon its adoption by the National Delegates Conference.

It shall not affect the tenure of any person holding office at the time of its adoption but shall apply to the exercise of leadership functions from the date the amendment comes into force.

9. Conclusion

The New Patriotic Party has benefited over the years from strong leadership at both the political and organisational levels. However, good constitutional design requires that important governance practices be clearly articulated within the Party's supreme governing document rather than left to convention alone.

By expressly distinguishing between political leadership and administrative leadership, this amendment would strengthen institutional clarity, reinforce organisational cohesion and ensure that the Party's constitutional framework accurately reflects the realities of modern political leadership. It is a measured reform that preserves existing institutional balances while providing greater certainty for future generations of Party members.

AMENDMENT PROPOSAL NO. 2

Expansion of Deputy Positions for Party Officers

Relevant Constitutional Provisions

This proposal relates to the provisions governing the composition of the National, Regional and Constituency Executive Committees, particularly those dealing with elected Party officers and their deputies.

1. Current Constitutional Position

The Constitution establishes the principal officers of the Party at the National, Regional and Constituency levels and provides for deputy officers to assist in the discharge of their functions. While this structure has served the Party well over the years, it was designed at a time when the Party's organisational operations were considerably less extensive than they are today.

Since then, the Party has experienced significant growth in membership, organisational complexity, electoral activities, stakeholder engagement and digital communications. Party officers are now expected to coordinate year-round political activities, policy engagement, grassroots mobilisation, fundraising, digital communication, electoral preparedness and stakeholder relations. Despite this expansion, the constitutional structure governing deputy officers has remained largely unchanged.

2. Identified Institutional Gap

The increasing demands placed on Party officers have exposed several institutional challenges.

First, the workload assigned to substantive officers has grown significantly, often requiring simultaneous oversight of administration, mobilisation, communications, finance, policy implementation and electoral activities.

Second, the limited number of deputy officers restricts effective delegation of responsibilities and slows decision-making, particularly during election periods when Party activities intensify across all levels.

Third, the current structure provides limited opportunities for leadership development and succession planning. Deputy positions often serve as an important training ground for future Party leaders. Expanding these opportunities would strengthen institutional continuity and preserve organisational experience.

Fourth, the Party's increasing engagement with specialised groups; including youth, women, professionals, identifiable groups, persons with disabilities, religious bodies and the diaspora requires a broader leadership structure capable of coordinating these diverse constituencies.

3. Proposed Amendment

It is proposed that the Constitution be amended to expand the number of deputy officers across the National, Regional and Constituency levels, with the exception of the Vice-Chairperson structure where separate constitutional arrangements already exist.

Specifically:

National Level

Every National Officer presently entitled to deputies shall have **three Deputy Officers**.

Regional Level

Every Regional Officer presently entitled to one deputy shall have **two Deputy Officers**.

Constituency Level

Every Constituency Officer presently entitled to one deputy shall have **two Deputy Officers**.

The Constitution should further empower the appropriate Executive Committee to assign specific portfolios or areas of responsibility to deputy officers in order to improve operational efficiency.

Illustrative portfolios may include:

- Administration and Operations
- Research and Policy
- Digital Communications
- Membership Development
- Grassroots Mobilisation
- Electoral Affairs
- Training and Capacity Building
- Monitoring and Evaluation

These portfolios may be varied according to organisational needs.

4. Proposed Constitutional Text

Amend the relevant Articles to provide that:

(1) Every elected National Officer, except where otherwise expressly provided in this Constitution, shall be assisted by **three Deputy Officers**.

(2) Every elected Regional Officer, except where otherwise expressly provided, shall be assisted by **two Deputy Officers**.

(3) Every elected Constituency Officer, except where otherwise expressly provided, shall be assisted by **two Deputy Officers**.

(4) The appropriate Executive Committee may assign specific portfolios and responsibilities to Deputy Officers to facilitate the efficient discharge of the functions of their respective offices.

(5) Deputy Officers shall perform such functions as may be assigned by the substantive office holder or the relevant Executive Committee.

5. Rationale and Justification

The effectiveness of any political organisation depends not only on the quality of its leaders but also on the capacity of its leadership structure to respond to increasingly complex organisational demands.

Over the past three decades, the New Patriotic Party has evolved from a relatively modest political organisation into a nationwide institution with extensive responsibilities extending far beyond election campaigns. Today's Party officers oversee continuous membership engagement, digital communications, policy advocacy, election monitoring, fundraising, stakeholder engagement, political education and community outreach.

These responsibilities cannot reasonably be discharged by a single officer with minimal support.

Expanding the number of deputy officers would enable the Party to distribute responsibilities more effectively, improve operational responsiveness and reduce the administrative burden on substantive office holders. It would also create a broader pool of experienced leaders capable of assuming higher responsibilities in the future, thereby strengthening succession planning.

Importantly, this proposal is not intended to create ceremonial positions. Rather, it seeks to establish a more functional leadership model in which deputies are assigned defined operational responsibilities and contribute meaningfully to the work of the Party.

6. Comparative Best Practices

Successful political parties across many democracies have increasingly adopted broader leadership structures to reflect the growing complexity of political organisation.

Political parties in countries such as the United Kingdom, South Africa, Kenya and India commonly appoint multiple deputy officers, vice-chairpersons or assistant secretaries with responsibility for specific portfolios such as campaigns, policy, communications, fundraising, youth engagement or organisational development.

Within Ghana, many public institutions, corporations and civil society organisations have similarly expanded deputy leadership positions to improve management efficiency and leadership continuity.

The underlying governance principle is clear: **effective delegation strengthens institutions.**

7. Expected Benefits

If adopted, this amendment would:

- Improve administrative efficiency across all levels of the Party.
- Reduce excessive workload on substantive officers.
- Strengthen supervision of Party programmes and activities.
- Enhance coordination among specialised structures.
- Create additional leadership development opportunities.
- Improve succession planning.
- Promote continuity during periods of transition.
- Increase the Party's capacity to respond promptly to organisational and electoral challenges.
- Foster innovation by allowing deputies to specialise in particular functional areas.

8. Financial and Administrative Considerations

The proposed expansion of deputy positions is not expected to impose a significant financial burden on the Party.

Most Party offices are voluntary and service-oriented. The principal benefit of the proposal lies in improved organisational capacity rather than increased expenditure.

Implementation may be phased to coincide with the Party's next internal elections, thereby avoiding disruption to existing office holders while ensuring a smooth transition to the new structure.

9. Implementation and Transitional Arrangements

This amendment shall take effect from the next scheduled internal elections following its adoption.

Current office holders shall continue to serve their existing terms, after which elections shall be conducted in accordance with the amended constitutional provisions.

The National Executive Committee may issue administrative guidelines regarding the assignment of portfolios to deputy officers to ensure consistency throughout the Party.

10. Conclusion

The New Patriotic Party has grown into a sophisticated national organisation whose activities extend well beyond traditional electioneering. To remain effective, its governance structures must evolve in tandem with its expanding responsibilities.

Expanding the number of deputy officers is a practical institutional reform that recognises the realities of modern political organisation. It will strengthen administrative capacity, improve coordination, develop future leaders and ensure that the Party is better equipped to meet the demands of contemporary political competition.

By investing in a stronger leadership structure today, the Party will be laying the foundation for more effective governance, enhanced organisational resilience and sustained electoral success in the years ahead.

AMENDMENT PROPOSAL NO. 3

Constitutional Recognition of the Office of the National Youth Wing Administrator

Relevant Constitutional Provision

This proposal relates to **Article 15**, which establishes the Party's Special Organs and identifies the National Youth Wing as one of the recognised organs of the Party. While the Constitution establishes the office of the National Youth Organiser, the Deputy National Youth Organiser, the National TESCON Coordinator it does not expressly recognise the Office of the National Youth Wing Administrator despite its increasingly important role in the administration and coordination of the Youth Wing.

1. Current Constitutional Position

The Constitution establishes the National Youth Wing as one of the principal specialised organs of the Party and provides for the election of a National Youth Organiser to lead its activities. It further recognises corresponding youth structures at the Regional and Constituency levels.

However, the Constitution is silent on the Office of the National Youth Wing Administrator.

Over the years, the Party has administratively created this office to support the National Youth Organiser in the day-to-day management of the Youth Wing. In practice, the Administrator performs critical functions, including organisational coordination, communication, policy implementation, records management, programme planning, stakeholder engagement and supervision of specialised youth initiatives.

Despite the strategic importance of this role, the office derives its authority from administrative practice rather than constitutional recognition.

2. Identified Institutional Gap

The absence of constitutional recognition creates several institutional challenges.

First, an office that performs essential administrative and coordination functions within one of the Party's largest specialised organs operates without constitutional definition, making its powers, responsibilities and reporting lines dependent on administrative discretion.

Second, the lack of constitutional recognition limits institutional continuity. Successive Party administrations may redefine, restructure or discontinue the office without a clear constitutional framework, potentially affecting consistency in the management of Youth Wing affairs.

Third, although the Administrator often serves as the principal coordinator of Youth Wing programmes, documentation, logistics and strategic implementation, the office has no guaranteed representation within the Party's constitutional decision-making architecture.

Finally, as the Youth Wing continues to expand its activities; including grassroots mobilisation, youth policy development, digital engagement, leadership training, TESCON coordination and identifiable group outreach, the need for a constitutionally recognised administrative office has become increasingly evident.

3. Proposed Amendment

It is proposed that the Constitution formally establish the Office of the National Youth Wing Administrator as part of the leadership structure of the National Youth Wing.

The amendment should also provide for:

- A National Youth Wing Administrator;
- Two Deputy National Youth Wing Administrators;
- Regional Youth Wing Administrators;
- Deputy Regional Youth Wing Administrators;
- Constituency Youth Wing Administrators.

The Administrator should be appointed or elected in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Constitution or regulations approved by the National Council.

The Constitution should further define the responsibilities of the office and provide for its representation within the appropriate executive structures of the Party.

4. Proposed Constitutional Text

Insert a new Article under the provisions governing the National Youth Wing:

Article X – National Youth Wing Administrator

- (1)** There shall be established the Office of the National Youth Wing Administrator.
- (2)** The National Youth Wing Administrator shall be responsible for the administration, coordination and operational management of the activities of the National Youth Wing.
- (3)** The Administrator shall work under the general supervision of the National Youth Organiser.
- (4)** The functions of the Administrator shall include:
 - (a) coordinating the implementation of Youth Wing programmes;
 - (b) maintaining records and administrative systems of the Youth Wing;
 - (c) coordinating communication among Regional and Constituency Youth Wings;
 - (d) supporting policy implementation and strategic planning;
 - (e) coordinating meetings, projects and activities approved by the National Youth Executive Committee;
 - (f) performing such other functions as may be assigned under this Constitution or by the National Youth Executive Committee.
- (5)** There shall be two Deputy National Youth Wing Administrators to assist the Administrator.
- (6)** Similar offices shall exist at the Regional and Constituency levels.

5. Voting Rights

To ensure meaningful participation in Party governance, it is further proposed that the National Youth Wing Administrator be included among the voting members of the National Delegates Conference and the National Annual Delegates Conference.

Similarly:

- Regional Youth Wing Administrators should become voting members of Regional Delegates Conferences.
- Constituency Youth Wing Administrators should become voting members of Constituency Delegates Conferences.

This proposal recognises the administrative responsibilities discharged by these officers and ensures that those responsible for implementing Party programmes also participate in shaping Party policy and leadership.

6. Rationale and Justification

The National Youth Wing is one of the Party's most active and strategically important organs. It coordinates youth mobilisation, political education, campaign organisation, leadership development, student engagement through TESCON, and outreach to numerous identifiable groups.

As these responsibilities have expanded, so too has the need for professional administration.

Modern organisations distinguish between political leadership and administrative management. While the National Youth Organiser provides strategic and political leadership, the Administrator ensures the efficient execution of programmes, coordination of structures and continuity of institutional operations.

Formal constitutional recognition would therefore strengthen governance by clearly defining responsibilities, reducing uncertainty and institutionalising an office that has already become integral to the functioning of the Youth Wing.

It would also promote professionalism, improve accountability and enhance operational efficiency.

7. Comparative Best Practices

Political parties across many democratic jurisdictions increasingly recognise the importance of dedicated administrative leadership within their youth structures.

Similarly, youth organisations within international political parties frequently separate political leadership from administrative coordination to improve organisational effectiveness.

Within Ghana, many public institutions and large organisations have adopted administrative structures that complement elected leadership by ensuring continuity, institutional memory and efficient programme implementation.

The proposed amendment reflects these evolving governance practices while adapting them to the specific organisational needs of the New Patriotic Party.

8. Expected Benefits

Adoption of this proposal would:

- Constitutionally secure an office already performing critical administrative functions.
- Improve coordination across National, Regional and Constituency Youth Wings.
- Strengthen programme implementation and monitoring.

- Promote institutional continuity.
- Improve record management and organisational memory.
- Enhance accountability within the Youth Wing.
- Strengthen communication across Youth Wing structures.
- Provide clearer reporting relationships.
- Enhance the effectiveness of youth mobilisation and leadership development initiatives.
- Increase youth participation in the Party's constitutional governance structures.

9. Implementation and Transitional Arrangements

Following the adoption of this amendment:

- Existing office holders shall continue to serve until the next internal elections or appointments conducted under the amended Constitution.
- The National Executive Committee shall, within six months, develop regulations governing the election or appointment, qualifications and operational procedures of Youth Wing Administrators.
- Existing administrative structures shall be aligned with the new constitutional provisions without disrupting ongoing Party activities.

10. Conclusion

The New Patriotic Party has consistently recognised the central role of young people in sustaining its organisational strength and electoral success. As the Youth Wing continues to grow in size, complexity and responsibility, its governance structures must evolve accordingly.

The constitutional recognition of the Office of the National Youth Wing Administrator is not merely the formalisation of an existing administrative practice; it is an investment in institutional efficiency, leadership continuity and effective organisational management. By embedding this office within the Party's constitutional framework, the Party will strengthen its capacity to coordinate youth programmes, support grassroots mobilisation and ensure that one of its most dynamic organs is equipped with a governance structure that reflects its strategic importance. Such a reform will contribute to a more efficient, accountable and future-ready Youth Wing, thereby strengthening the Party as a whole.

AMENDMENT PROPOSAL NO. 4

Extension of Voting Rights to Deputy National and Deputy Regional TESCON Coordinators

Relevant Constitutional Provisions

This proposal relates to the provisions governing the composition of delegates to the National and Regional Delegates Conferences and the constitutional recognition of the Party's youth and student structures. The Constitution currently recognises TESCON Coordinators and certain student leaders within the Party's governance framework but does not extend similar recognition to Deputy TESCON Coordinators, notwithstanding their expanding responsibilities.

1. Current Constitutional Position

TESCON (Tertiary Students Confederacy) remains the official student wing of the New Patriotic Party and serves as the Party's principal recruitment, leadership development and political mobilisation platform within tertiary institutions.

The Constitution recognises TESCON as an integral component of the Party's youth structure and provides representation for designated TESCON office holders within the Party's delegate system.

However, while National and Regional TESCON Coordinators participate in constitutional processes, **Deputy National TESCON Coordinators and Deputy Regional TESCON Coordinators are not accorded voting rights**, despite serving in substantive leadership capacities and often carrying significant operational responsibilities.

2. Identified Institutional Gap

Over the years, the role of Deputy TESCON Coordinators has evolved considerably. Deputies no longer serve merely as stand-ins for Coordinators. In practice, they oversee operational portfolios, supervise regional and campus structures, coordinate election activities, organise political education programmes, engage tertiary institutions and frequently represent Coordinators in official assignments.

Indeed, many Deputy Coordinators are directly responsible for:

- Coordinating TESCON branches across designated regions.
- Supervising SRC and GRASAG election strategies.
- Organising political education programmes.
- Coordinating campus mobilisation.
- Managing membership growth.
- Assisting in leadership development programmes.
- Representing the Party in student engagements.

Despite these responsibilities, they remain excluded from constitutional voting processes that determine the Party's future leadership and direction.

This creates a disconnect between responsibility and representation.

3. Proposed Amendment

It is proposed that the Constitution be amended to grant voting rights to:

- Deputy National TESCON Coordinators at the National Delegates Conference and National Annual Delegates Conference.
- Deputy Regional TESCON Coordinators at Regional Delegates Conferences.

These officers shall enjoy voting rights by virtue of their office while serving their constitutionally recognised terms.

4. Proposed Constitutional Text

Amend the relevant Articles dealing with delegates by inserting:

National Delegates Conference

"Deputy National TESCON Coordinators shall be members of the National Delegates Conference with full voting rights."

Similarly,

Regional Delegates Conference

"Deputy Regional TESCON Coordinators shall be members of the Regional Delegates Conference with full voting rights."

For avoidance of doubt:

"Deputy TESCON Coordinators shall enjoy the same voting rights as other constitutionally recognised youth officers within their respective jurisdictions."

5. Rationale and Justification

TESCON has consistently served as the Party's most important pipeline for recruiting future leaders.

Many distinguished Party leaders; including Members of Parliament, Ministers, Metropolitan, Municipal and District Chief Executives, National Officers and Government appointees, began their political journeys through TESCON.

As tertiary education continues to expand across Ghana, TESCON's organisational footprint has equally expanded. The responsibilities of Deputy Coordinators have therefore become increasingly significant.

Granting voting rights recognises this reality.

Representation within Party governance should reflect meaningful organisational responsibility rather than historical organisational structures that may no longer capture the operational realities of the Party.

Furthermore, extending voting rights will:

- deepen youth participation;
- improve institutional ownership;
- encourage leadership development;
- strengthen succession planning; and
- reinforce the Party's commitment to democratic inclusion.

Importantly, the proposal does not create new offices; it merely accords appropriate constitutional recognition to officers already elected or appointed to perform substantial Party responsibilities.

6. Comparative Best Practices

Political parties across many democracies increasingly recognise deputy office holders as integral members of decision-making bodies.

This approach reflects modern governance principles that value broader participation, shared responsibility and leadership development.

Within the New Patriotic Party itself, deputy office holders in several organisational structures already perform substantial constitutional functions.

Extending similar recognition to Deputy TESCON Coordinators promotes consistency across the Party's governance architecture and reflects the growing strategic importance of student mobilisation.

7. Expected Benefits

Adoption of this amendment would:

- Strengthen youth participation in Party governance.
- Improve representation of tertiary institutions.
- Encourage leadership development among young Party members.
- Increase motivation and commitment among Deputy Coordinators.
- Enhance coordination between TESCON and the Youth Wing.
- Promote institutional inclusiveness.
- Better align constitutional representation with operational responsibilities.
- Strengthen the Party's long-term leadership pipeline.

8. Financial and Administrative Implications

The proposal is expected to have **minimal financial implications**.

Deputy TESCON Coordinators are already elected or appointed officers who actively participate in Party programmes.

The amendment merely extends voting rights to existing office holders and does not require the creation of additional offices or administrative structures.

Any modest increase in delegate numbers is justified by the broader objective of strengthening youth representation and internal democracy.

9. Implementation and Transitional Arrangements

Upon adoption of this amendment:

- Sitting Deputy National and Deputy Regional TESCON Coordinators shall immediately become eligible to participate in the appropriate Delegate Conferences.
- The National Youth Wing and TESCON Secretariat shall update their operational guidelines to reflect the constitutional amendment.
- Future elections and appointments shall be conducted in accordance with the amended constitutional provisions.

10. Conclusion

The future of the New Patriotic Party depends significantly on its ability to attract, develop and retain talented young leaders.

TESCON has, for decades, served as the Party's foremost nursery for political leadership, producing individuals who have gone on to serve with distinction at every level of public life.

As TESCON continues to grow in size and organisational sophistication, its governance structures must evolve accordingly. Deputy TESCON Coordinators are no longer auxiliary officers; they are frontline leaders who shoulder substantial responsibilities in organising, mobilising and mentoring students across the country.

Extending voting rights to these officers is therefore not simply an expansion of the delegate list. It is a recognition of their contribution, an investment in youth leadership, and a reaffirmation of the Party's commitment to participatory democracy.

By adopting this amendment, the Party will strengthen the voice of its student movement, reinforce its leadership development pipeline and ensure that those who play a meaningful role in building the Party are also given a meaningful voice in shaping its future.

AMENDMENT PROPOSAL NO. 5

Constitutional Recognition of the National Students Committee

Relevant Constitutional Provision

This proposal relates to **Article 15** of the Constitution, which establishes the Party's Special Organs, particularly the National Youth Wing and TESCON. While the Constitution recognises TESCON as the official student wing of the Party, it does not establish a constitutional mechanism for coordinating student political activities across tertiary institutions at the national level through a dedicated National Students Committee.

1. Current Constitutional Position

The Constitution recognises TESCON as the Party's official student organisation responsible for promoting the Party's ideals and activities within tertiary institutions.

In practice, however, the Party's engagement with tertiary institutions has evolved significantly beyond the traditional functions of individual TESCON branches. The Party now coordinates hundreds of student elections annually, provides campaign support to student leaders, conducts political education, organises leadership development programmes, manages relationships with student representative bodies, and formulates strategies aimed at strengthening the Party's influence on campuses.

To facilitate these responsibilities, the Party has, over time, established a **National Students Committee** as an administrative and strategic coordinating body. The Committee plays an increasingly important role in coordinating student political affairs, yet it derives its authority from administrative decisions rather than from the Constitution.

This disconnect between practice and constitutional recognition creates uncertainty regarding the Committee's permanence, mandate and institutional authority.

2. Identified Institutional Gap

Student politics has become one of the Party's most strategic areas of political engagement. Universities, technical universities, colleges of education, nursing training institutions and other tertiary institutions have become important centres for political recruitment, leadership development and electoral mobilisation.

The Party now contests and supports elections for SRCs, GRASAG, Local NUGS, hall executives, departmental associations and numerous student representative bodies across the country.

Despite the increasing scale of these activities, there is no constitutionally recognised body responsible for:

- coordinating national student political strategy;
- supervising student election interventions;
- maintaining a national database of student elections;

- coordinating support to TESCON branches;
- monitoring student political trends;
- advising the National Youth Wing on student affairs; or
- ensuring institutional continuity in campus engagement.

Without constitutional recognition, the Committee's existence depends solely on administrative discretion, limiting its institutional stability and long-term planning capacity.

3. Proposed Amendment

It is proposed that the Constitution formally establish the **National Students Committee** as a specialised organ operating under the National Youth Wing.

The Committee should serve as the Party's principal coordinating body for student political affairs and tertiary institution engagement.

Its mandate should include:

- coordinating national student political strategy;
- supporting TESCON structures nationwide;
- coordinating SRC, GRASAG and other student elections;
- organising political education and leadership development programmes;
- strengthening student recruitment into the Party;
- maintaining a national calendar of student elections;
- conducting research on student political participation; and
- advising the National Youth Wing on matters affecting tertiary institutions.

The Committee should work in close collaboration with the National TESCON Secretariat while respecting TESCON's autonomy as the Party's recognised student wing.

4. Proposed Constitutional Text

Insert a new Article under the provisions governing the National Youth Wing:

Article X – National Students Committee

(1) There shall be established a National Students Committee under the National Youth Wing.

(2) The Committee shall be responsible for coordinating the Party's student political affairs and tertiary institution engagement throughout Ghana.

(3) The Committee shall work in collaboration with the National TESCON Secretariat and other relevant organs of the Party.

(4) The functions of the Committee shall include:

(a) coordinating student political strategy;

- (b) supporting student leadership development;
- (c) coordinating student election support programmes;
- (d) promoting political education within tertiary institutions;
- (e) maintaining a national database of student political activities;
- (f) advising the National Youth Wing on student affairs; and
- (g) performing such other functions as may be assigned by the National Youth Executive Committee.

(5) The composition, appointment procedures and operational guidelines of the Committee shall be prescribed by regulations approved by the National Council.

5. Relationship with TESCON

For the avoidance of doubt, the National Students Committee shall **not replace or supersede TESCON**.

Rather, the Committee shall serve as a **strategic coordinating and support mechanism** to strengthen the Party's engagement with tertiary institutions.

Accordingly:

- TESCON shall remain the official student wing of the Party.
- TESCON Coordinators shall continue to lead TESCON activities.
- Campus TESCON branches shall retain their existing constitutional functions.
- The National Students Committee shall focus on strategic coordination, planning, monitoring and support.

This arrangement preserves TESCON's identity while enhancing institutional coordination across the Party's expanding student political activities.

6. Rationale and Justification

Political parties that invest in student leadership consistently produce stronger future leaders.

Historically, many of the Party's distinguished leaders first emerged through student politics before progressing to regional and national leadership.

The National Students Committee has already demonstrated its practical value by supporting student election planning, coordinating campaign interventions and strengthening communication among tertiary institutions.

Constitutional recognition would therefore:

- institutionalise an already functional structure;
- improve continuity across successive administrations;
- strengthen accountability;

- provide clearer reporting relationships; and
- enhance strategic planning for student political engagement.

The proposal also reflects the growing importance of student politics in shaping future national leadership and electoral outcomes.

7. Comparative Best Practices

Across many democratic political parties, dedicated structures exist to coordinate youth and student engagement beyond individual campus branches.

Such structures often provide strategic planning, leadership development, policy coordination and organisational support while allowing campus organisations to retain operational autonomy.

The proposed amendment reflects this governance model by preserving TESCON's constitutional role while establishing a permanent institutional mechanism for national coordination.

8. Expected Benefits

If adopted, this amendment would:

- Strengthen coordination of student political activities nationwide.
- Improve support for TESCON branches.
- Enhance planning for SRC, GRASAG and other student elections.
- Promote leadership development among young Party members.
- Improve communication between campuses and the National Youth Wing.
- Strengthen institutional memory through better documentation and data management.
- Improve policy formulation on student affairs.
- Enhance the Party's long-term electoral strategy by investing in future leaders.

9. Financial and Administrative Implications

The proposal is expected to have **minimal financial implications**, as the Committee already functions administratively within the Party.

Constitutional recognition would primarily provide legal certainty and institutional continuity rather than create an entirely new organisational structure.

Operational costs may continue to be met through the National Youth Wing budget or such other funding arrangements as approved by the National Executive Committee.

10. Implementation and Transitional Arrangements

Upon adoption of this amendment:

- The existing National Students Committee shall continue to operate as the constitutionally recognised Committee until the next reconstitution of the Youth Wing.
- The National Youth Wing shall develop regulations governing the Committee's composition, appointment procedures and reporting arrangements.
- Existing programmes and initiatives shall continue without interruption.

11. Conclusion

The future electoral strength of the New Patriotic Party depends, in large measure, on its ability to engage, inspire and develop the next generation of leaders. Tertiary institutions remain the primary incubators of political leadership, public service and civic participation, making sustained engagement with students a strategic imperative rather than an optional activity.

By constitutionally recognising the National Students Committee, the Party would not be creating a parallel student structure but rather institutionalising a coordinating mechanism that complements TESCON, strengthens national planning and ensures continuity in campus engagement.

This reform reflects the Party's long-standing commitment to youth empowerment and leadership development. It will strengthen organisational coherence, improve support for student political activities and position the Party to build an even stronger pipeline of future leaders who are grounded in its values and prepared to contribute to its continued growth and electoral success.

AMENDMENT PROPOSAL NO. 6

Institutionalisation of an Annual Performance Assessment Framework for Elected Party Officers

Relevant Constitutional Provisions

This proposal relates to the provisions governing the functions and responsibilities of elected Party officers at the National, Regional and Constituency levels. While the Constitution assigns duties to various office holders, it does not provide a structured mechanism for periodically assessing their performance during their tenure.

1. Current Constitutional Position

The Constitution outlines the offices of the Party and prescribes their respective functions and responsibilities. Officers are elected by delegates to serve fixed terms and are expected to discharge their duties in accordance with the Constitution and the directives of the Party's organs.

However, beyond elections and the constitutional disciplinary processes, there is no formal framework for evaluating the performance of elected officers during their tenure.

Consequently, there is no standardised process through which the Party can objectively measure the implementation of programmes, assess organisational effectiveness, identify operational challenges or provide institutional support to office holders.

2. Identified Institutional Gap

The absence of a structured performance assessment system presents several institutional challenges.

First, the Party lacks objective indicators for measuring whether elected officers are fulfilling their constitutional responsibilities.

Second, opportunities for early identification of organisational weaknesses are often missed because performance is generally judged only during internal elections or after poor electoral outcomes.

Third, without regular assessments, the Party cannot effectively identify capacity gaps, training needs or resource constraints affecting the performance of its officers.

Fourth, the absence of measurable performance standards weakens institutional accountability and limits the Party's ability to evaluate the effectiveness of its programmes and strategic priorities.

In modern organisations, accountability is strengthened when leadership performance is reviewed periodically against agreed objectives.

3. Proposed Amendment

It is proposed that the Constitution establish an **Annual Performance Assessment Framework** for all elected National, Regional and Constituency Officers.

The framework should require every elected officer to submit an annual performance report detailing:

- programmes implemented;
- constitutional responsibilities performed;
- achievements recorded;
- challenges encountered;
- financial accountability where applicable;

- priorities for the subsequent year.

These reports should be reviewed by the appropriate Executive Committee, with consolidated reports submitted to the National Council.

The purpose of the assessment shall be developmental rather than punitive, promoting continuous improvement and institutional learning.

4. Proposed Constitutional Text

Insert a new Article as follows:

Article X – Performance Assessment of Party Officers

(1) Every elected National, Regional and Constituency Officer shall submit an Annual Performance Report to the appropriate Executive Committee.

(2) The report shall include:

- (a) activities undertaken during the year;
- (b) progress in implementing Party programmes;
- (c) achievements recorded;
- (d) challenges encountered;
- (e) recommendations for improving Party operations.

(3) The National Council shall approve guidelines and key performance indicators for assessing the performance of Party officers.

(4) The objective of the assessment shall be to strengthen accountability, improve organisational effectiveness and promote continuous institutional development.

(5) The assessment process shall not replace the constitutional disciplinary procedures established under this Constitution.

5. Key Performance Indicators (Illustrative)

The National Council may adopt measurable indicators appropriate to each office. Examples include:

National Officers

- Implementation of annual work plans.
- Membership growth.
- Policy initiatives undertaken.
- Resource mobilisation.
- Stakeholder engagement.
- Organisational reforms implemented.

Regional Officers

- Functional Constituency Executives.
- Regular regional meetings.
- Membership expansion.
- Electoral preparedness.
- Training programmes conducted.
- Reporting compliance.

Constituency Officers

- Functional Polling Station Executives.
- Electoral Area coordination.
- Membership recruitment.
- Community outreach.
- Political education activities.
- Constituency fundraising initiatives.

These indicators may be reviewed periodically to reflect evolving organisational priorities.

6. Rationale and Justification

Political leadership should be accompanied by institutional accountability.

The Party entrusts elected officers with significant responsibilities that directly influence organisational performance and electoral success. It is therefore both reasonable and beneficial for those officers to periodically account for their stewardship.

Importantly, this proposal does **not** seek to create a culture of punishment or unnecessary bureaucracy. Rather, it promotes a culture of performance, reflection and continuous improvement.

Annual performance assessments would provide an opportunity to:

- celebrate achievements;
- identify best practices;
- address operational challenges early;
- strengthen planning;
- improve communication between Party organs; and
- support officers who require additional resources or capacity building.

Such a system would also encourage officers to prepare annual work plans and monitor their implementation throughout their tenure.

7. Comparative Best Practices

Performance management has become a recognised feature of effective governance in both public and private institutions.

Governments, international organisations, civil society institutions and many political parties increasingly utilise annual reporting frameworks to evaluate organisational performance, improve accountability and support evidence-based decision-making.

Within Ghana, constitutional institutions, ministries, departments and agencies routinely prepare annual performance reports for review by oversight bodies.

Adopting a similar governance practice within the Party would strengthen institutional professionalism while reinforcing the Party's reputation as a well-organised democratic institution.

8. Expected Benefits

Adoption of this amendment would:

- Strengthen accountability at all levels of the Party.
- Promote a culture of measurable performance.
- Improve planning and implementation of Party programmes.
- Enhance transparency in organisational management.
- Facilitate evidence-based decision-making.
- Identify leadership development and training needs.
- Improve institutional memory through systematic reporting.
- Encourage innovation by recognising successful initiatives.
- Strengthen public confidence in the Party's internal governance.

9. Financial and Administrative Implications

The proposal is expected to have **minimal financial implications**.

The reporting process can be integrated into existing administrative systems and annual meetings of the Party. Standard reporting templates may be developed by the National Secretariat to ensure consistency and reduce administrative burden.

Digital submission of reports, where feasible, would further improve efficiency and reduce costs.

10. Implementation and Transitional Arrangements

Following adoption of this amendment:

- The National Council shall, within six months, approve a Performance Assessment Framework and standard reporting templates.
- The first annual performance reports shall be submitted within one year of the amendment coming into force.
- The National Secretariat shall compile an annual organisational performance report for presentation to the National Council.
- Capacity-building programmes may be organised to support officers in preparing annual work plans and performance reports.

11. Conclusion

The continued success of the New Patriotic Party depends not only on electing capable leaders but also on creating institutional systems that support excellence, accountability and continuous improvement.

An Annual Performance Assessment Framework represents a forward-looking governance reform that aligns the Party with modern principles of organisational management. By encouraging regular reporting, objective evaluation and constructive feedback, the Party will strengthen its institutional capacity while empowering its officers to perform more effectively.

This proposal reinforces the principle that leadership is both an honour and a responsibility. It will help ensure that the Party remains an organisation where performance is recognised, challenges are addressed proactively and every level of leadership is supported in delivering on its constitutional mandate for the benefit of the Party and the Ghanaian people.

AMENDMENT PROPOSAL NO. 7

Establishment of the New Patriotic Party Policy, Research and Strategy Institute (NPP-PRSI)

Relevant Constitutional Provisions

This proposal relates to the provisions governing the Standing Committees and institutional structures of the Party. While the Constitution empowers the Party to establish committees to support its work, it does not provide for a permanent institution dedicated to policy research, strategic planning, electoral analysis and organisational development.

1. Current Constitutional Position

The Constitution establishes the principal organs of the Party and provides for the creation of committees to support policy development and administration. These committees have contributed significantly to manifesto preparation, election planning and policy formulation.

However, these structures are largely **ad hoc** and often become most active during election years or specific organisational exercises. There is currently no permanent institutional mechanism responsible for continuous research, strategic planning, political analysis, opinion polling, policy evaluation and long-term organisational development.

As a result, much of the Party's policy work and electoral analysis is undertaken on a periodic basis rather than as part of a sustained institutional process.

2. Identified Institutional Gap

Modern political competition is increasingly driven by evidence, data and strategic planning.

Political parties today must constantly monitor public opinion, analyse demographic trends, evaluate policy outcomes, anticipate emerging political issues and develop innovative strategies for engaging voters.

The absence of a permanent research and strategy institution presents several challenges:

- limited institutional memory following elections;
- inadequate documentation of lessons learned;
- reliance on temporary campaign structures;
- inconsistent policy research;
- insufficient voter and demographic analysis;
- fragmented data management;
- limited long-term strategic planning.

Consequently, valuable institutional knowledge is often lost after election cycles, requiring the Party to rebuild research capacity during every major election.

3. Proposed Amendment

It is proposed that the Constitution establish a permanent **New Patriotic Party Policy, Research and Strategy Institute (NPP-PRSI)** as an institutional arm of the Party.

The Institute shall serve as the Party's principal centre for:

- policy research;
- political strategy;
- electoral analysis;
- public opinion research;

- data analytics;
- leadership development;
- governance studies;
- political education;
- institutional memory;
- monitoring implementation of Party policies and manifestos.

The Institute shall function throughout the electoral cycle rather than only during election years.

4. Proposed Constitutional Text

Insert a new Article under the provisions relating to Standing Committees:

Article X – Policy, Research and Strategy Institute

(1) There shall be established a permanent Policy, Research and Strategy Institute of the Party.

(2) The Institute shall undertake research, policy development, strategic planning, political education and electoral analysis for the Party.

(3) The Institute shall provide technical advice to the National Executive Committee, National Council and other organs of the Party.

(4) Without limiting its functions, the Institute shall:

- (a) conduct policy research;
- (b) undertake public opinion surveys;
- (c) analyse electoral data;
- (d) maintain institutional records and archives;
- (e) evaluate Party programmes;
- (f) support manifesto development;
- (g) organise political education and leadership training;
- (h) perform such other functions as may be assigned by the National Council.

(5) The composition, governance and operational procedures of the Institute shall be prescribed by regulations approved by the National Council.

5. Organisational Structure

The Institute may comprise specialised departments including:

(a) Policy and Governance Department

Responsible for:

- policy analysis;

- legislative research;
- governance studies;
- comparative political systems;
- manifesto implementation reviews.

(b) Electoral Research and Data Analytics Department

Responsible for:

- electoral mapping;
- voter behaviour analysis;
- polling;
- demographic studies;
- election forecasting.

(c) Political Strategy and Campaign Innovation Department

Responsible for:

- campaign strategy;
- political messaging;
- digital mobilisation;
- opposition research;
- stakeholder analysis.

(d) Leadership Development and Political Education Department

Responsible for:

- training programmes;
- ideological orientation;
- youth leadership;
- candidate development;
- capacity-building initiatives.

(e) Institutional Memory and Archives Department

Responsible for:

- preserving Party records;
- documenting electoral experiences;
- maintaining historical archives;

- knowledge management.

6. Rationale and Justification

Political parties that consistently perform well over time are those that invest in permanent institutional capacity rather than relying solely on campaign structures.

A dedicated Policy, Research and Strategy Institute would enable the Party to move from reactive politics to proactive governance and evidence-based decision-making.

The Institute would ensure that research is conducted continuously rather than intermittently. It would also improve the Party's ability to understand changing voter preferences, evaluate policy proposals and respond effectively to emerging national issues. Furthermore, the Institute would preserve institutional memory by documenting campaign experiences, electoral outcomes and organisational innovations for future generations of Party leaders.

Such an institution would also support the Party's elected representatives, policy committees and leadership by providing credible research and strategic advice.

7. Comparative Best Practices

Many successful political parties maintain permanent research and policy institutions. Examples include:

- the **Conservative Research Department (United Kingdom)**, which has for decades provided research, policy analysis and strategic support to the Conservative Party;
- the **Konrad Adenauer Foundation (Germany)**, affiliated with the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), which supports policy research, political education and democratic governance;
- the **National Democratic Institute (NDI)** and the **International Republican Institute (IRI)** in the United States, which demonstrate the value of sustained investment in research, leadership development and democratic institutions.

Although these organisations differ in structure and legal status, they illustrate the importance of maintaining permanent institutional capacity beyond election campaigns.

The New Patriotic Party can similarly strengthen its long-term competitiveness by institutionalising research, strategic planning and political education.

8. Expected Benefits

Adoption of this amendment would:

- strengthen evidence-based policymaking;
- improve manifesto preparation;
- enhance electoral strategy;
- preserve institutional memory;
- improve voter research and demographic analysis;
- support continuous political education;
- strengthen leadership development;
- improve coordination among policy committees;
- enhance the Party's preparedness for elections;
- position the Party as a modern, knowledge-driven political organisation.

9. Financial and Administrative Implications

The Institute may initially operate within the National Secretariat using existing administrative infrastructure.

Its activities may be supported through:

- Party budgetary allocations;
- research grants where appropriate;
- donations consistent with the Party's Constitution and applicable laws;
- partnerships with academic and policy institutions, subject to approval by the National Executive Committee.

Implementation may be phased to reflect available resources.

10. Implementation and Transitional Arrangements

Upon adoption of this amendment:

- the National Executive Committee shall establish an implementation committee within six months;
- operational regulations governing the Institute shall be approved by the National Council;
- existing policy committees may continue to function while the Institute is being established;
- the Institute shall become fully operational within eighteen months of the amendment taking effect.

11. Conclusion

The New Patriotic Party has long distinguished itself as a party of ideas, reform and democratic governance. To maintain this tradition in an increasingly complex political

environment, it must invest in permanent institutional capacity that supports informed decision-making, strategic foresight and continuous organisational learning.

The establishment of the **New Patriotic Party Policy, Research and Strategy Institute** represents such an investment. It will provide a permanent platform for research, innovation, leadership development and evidence-based policymaking, ensuring that the Party remains intellectually vibrant and organisationally prepared between election cycles as well as during them.

By embedding this institution within the Constitution, the Party will demonstrate its commitment to building a durable knowledge infrastructure capable of supporting its vision, strengthening its competitiveness and preparing future generations of leaders. This reform will not only benefit the Party internally but also enhance its ability to develop practical policy solutions for the governance and development of Ghana.

AMENDMENT PROPOSAL NO. 8

Digital Transformation of Party Administration and Membership Management

Relevant Constitutional Provisions

This proposal relates to the constitutional provisions governing the administration of the Party, the National Secretariat, membership records and the organisational responsibilities of Party officers. While the Constitution establishes the administrative framework of the Party, it does not expressly provide for the use of digital systems to support membership management, communication, records administration, dues collection and organisational coordination.

1. Current Constitutional Position

The Constitution provides for the establishment of Party structures at the Polling Station, Electoral Area, Constituency, Regional and National levels. It further assigns responsibility to various Party officers for maintaining records, coordinating activities and administering Party affairs.

However, the Constitution was developed during a period when political organisations relied predominantly on manual record-keeping and physical administrative processes. Consequently, it contains no provisions encouraging the adoption of modern digital technologies to improve organisational efficiency.

Today, much of the Party's administration; including membership records, communication, reporting, data management and dues collection, continues to rely heavily on fragmented and largely manual systems.

2. Identified Institutional Gap

The absence of a constitutional framework supporting digital administration presents several operational challenges.

First, the Party lacks a single, integrated digital membership database capable of accurately identifying members across all organisational levels.

Second, inconsistent record-keeping makes it difficult to verify membership, maintain accurate delegate registers and coordinate internal elections efficiently.

Third, communication between the National Secretariat and lower structures often depends on informal channels, resulting in delays, inconsistent information flow and duplication of effort.

Fourth, membership dues, fundraising and financial contributions remain largely manual, limiting convenience, accountability and transparency.

Finally, the increasing importance of data-driven political organisation requires stronger digital infrastructure to support voter engagement, volunteer mobilisation, policy communication and organisational planning.

3. Proposed Amendment

It is proposed that the Constitution be amended to require the Party to progressively establish an integrated digital administrative system.

The constitutional amendment should mandate the National Secretariat to develop and maintain:

- a National Digital Membership Register;
- a secure electronic database of Party officers;
- a digital polling station and electoral area directory;
- electronic membership verification systems;
- digital dues payment platforms;
- electronic communication platforms;
- secure document management systems;
- digital reporting platforms for Party structures.

The amendment should further empower the National Executive Committee to develop regulations governing data protection, cybersecurity and the use of digital technologies within the Party.

4. Proposed Constitutional Text

Insert a new Article as follows:

Article X – Digital Administration

(1) The Party shall progressively establish and maintain secure digital systems for the administration of its affairs.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the Party shall establish:

- (a) a National Digital Membership Register;
- (b) a digital database of Party officers;
- (c) electronic communication platforms;
- (d) secure digital document management systems;
- (e) electronic dues payment systems;
- (f) digital reporting platforms for Party structures.

(3) The National Executive Committee shall make regulations governing the management, security and use of digital administrative systems.

(4) Digital records maintained under this Constitution shall constitute official Party records, subject to such verification procedures as may be prescribed.

5. Scope of Digital Transformation

The proposed digital system should support the following areas:

Membership Management

- National membership database.
- Digital membership identification.
- Online membership registration and renewal.
- Membership verification during internal elections.

Financial Administration

- Mobile money and electronic dues payment.
- Automated receipt generation.
- Membership subscription tracking.
- Financial reporting dashboards.

Organisational Management

- National database of Party officers.
- Polling Station Executive database.
- Electoral Area directory.
- Constituency performance monitoring.

- Event registration.

Communication

- Secure communication platform for Party officers.
- Electronic circulars.
- Policy document repository.
- Internal notifications.
- Digital newsletters.

Data and Analytics

- Membership statistics.
- Electoral mapping.
- Volunteer management.
- Organisational performance dashboards.
- Reporting tools for Party structures.

6. Rationale and Justification

Digital transformation has become indispensable to the effective management of modern political organisations.

Political parties now operate in an environment characterised by rapid communication, large-scale data management, digital campaigning and increasingly sophisticated voter engagement strategies.

An integrated digital administrative system would significantly improve organisational efficiency by reducing duplication, enhancing coordination and strengthening institutional memory.

It would also improve transparency by enabling accurate record-keeping, facilitating electronic financial transactions and providing reliable organisational data to support decision-making.

Furthermore, younger Party members increasingly expect organisations to utilise modern technology in delivering services and engaging members.

The Party's constitutional framework should therefore provide the foundation for sustained technological innovation and digital governance.

7. Comparative Best Practices

Leading political parties across the world have invested heavily in digital transformation. For example:

- political parties in the United Kingdom, Canada and Australia maintain centralised digital membership databases and electronic fundraising systems;
- many African political parties increasingly utilise mobile payment platforms for dues collection and campaign financing;
- digital membership verification has become an important feature of internal elections in several democratic jurisdictions.

Beyond political parties, governments, corporations and civil society organisations have similarly embraced digital transformation to improve efficiency, accountability and stakeholder engagement.

The proposed amendment aligns the Party with these contemporary governance practices.

8. Expected Benefits

Adoption of this amendment would:

- improve membership management.
- strengthen institutional record-keeping.
- enhance transparency in dues collection.
- improve communication across Party structures.
- support data-driven decision-making.
- reduce administrative delays.
- strengthen accountability.
- improve delegate verification.
- enhance election preparedness.
- improve organisational efficiency.
- strengthen cybersecurity through standardised systems.
- modernise the Party's public image.

9. Financial and Administrative Implications

Implementation will require phased investment in digital infrastructure, software development, cybersecurity and staff training.

However, these initial investments are expected to generate substantial long-term savings through:

- reduced administrative costs;
- improved operational efficiency;
- more accurate financial reporting;

- reduced paper-based processes;
- faster communication; and
- improved organisational coordination.

The National Executive Committee may implement the programme in phases, beginning with membership registration and digital dues payment before expanding to other administrative functions.

10. Implementation and Transitional Arrangements

Following adoption of this amendment:

- the National Executive Committee shall approve a Digital Transformation Strategy within twelve months;
- the National Secretariat shall establish a phased implementation timetable;
- existing manual systems shall continue to operate during the transition period;
- all Party structures shall gradually migrate to the approved digital platforms;
- appropriate data protection and cybersecurity policies shall be adopted before full implementation.

11. Conclusion

The New Patriotic Party has consistently positioned itself as a progressive political tradition committed to innovation, effective governance and national development. To maintain this leadership, its internal administrative systems must evolve to meet the demands of a rapidly changing political and technological environment.

Constitutionally embedding digital transformation will provide a clear mandate for modernising Party administration while ensuring continuity across successive leaderships. A unified digital ecosystem will enhance organisational efficiency, improve accountability, strengthen communication and provide the reliable data needed for informed decision-making.

More importantly, it will position the Party to engage a new generation of members who expect efficient, technology-enabled institutions. By embracing digital governance, the Party will not only improve its internal operations but also reinforce its reputation as a forward-looking political organisation prepared to lead Ghana in the digital age.

AMENDMENT PROPOSAL NO. 9

Institutionalisation of a Mandatory Post-Election Review and Accountability Mechanism

Relevant Constitutional Provisions

This proposal relates to the provisions governing the National Council, National Executive Committee and other constitutional organs responsible for the management and direction of the Party. While the Constitution provides for the conduct of internal and national elections, it does not require a structured institutional review following presidential, parliamentary or major internal elections.

1. Current Constitutional Position

The Constitution establishes the Party's governance framework and assigns responsibilities to its various organs for organising elections, formulating policies and directing Party affairs.

Although the Party has, on several occasions, constituted review committees after elections, these committees have generally been established on an ad hoc basis at the discretion of the leadership.

Consequently:

- there is no constitutional obligation to conduct a post-election review;
- there is no standard methodology for evaluating electoral performance;
- there is no timeline for completing such reviews; and
- there is no formal mechanism for monitoring the implementation of recommendations arising from these exercises.

As a result, valuable institutional lessons are sometimes lost, and similar organisational challenges may recur across successive election cycles.

2. Identified Institutional Gap

Every election, whether won or lost, offers valuable lessons for institutional improvement. Political organisations that consistently perform well treat elections not merely as contests but as opportunities for organisational learning.

The absence of a constitutionally mandated review process presents several challenges:

- inconsistent evaluation of campaign performance;
- inadequate documentation of lessons learned;
- limited accountability for campaign implementation;
- insufficient assessment of Party structures at all levels;
- weak monitoring of recommendations arising from previous reviews;
- loss of institutional memory between election cycles.

Without a structured review mechanism, organisational reforms often depend on individual initiatives rather than established constitutional processes.

3. Proposed Amendment

It is proposed that the Constitution require the establishment of an **Independent Post-Election Review Committee** after every:

- Presidential Election;
- Parliamentary Election;
- National Executive Election; and
- any other major election determined by the National Council.

The Committee shall be responsible for conducting a comprehensive assessment of the Party's performance and submitting recommendations for institutional improvement.

The review should examine, among other matters:

- campaign organisation;
- candidate selection processes;
- grassroots mobilisation;
- fundraising;
- communications strategy;
- polling station performance;
- voter trends;
- Party structures;
- youth and women participation;
- implementation of campaign strategies;
- stakeholder engagement;
- policy messaging.

4. Proposed Constitutional Text

Insert a new Article:

Article X – Post-Election Review

(1) Following every Presidential Election, Parliamentary Election and National Executive Election, the National Council shall establish an Independent Post-Election Review Committee.

(2) The Committee shall conduct a comprehensive assessment of the Party's electoral performance and organisational preparedness.

(3) The Committee shall submit its report to the National Council within six months after its establishment.

(4) The National Council shall consider the report and adopt an implementation plan for approved recommendations.

(5) The National Executive Committee shall submit periodic progress reports on the implementation of approved recommendations.

(6) The review process shall be developmental and shall seek to strengthen the Party's institutions, organisational effectiveness and future electoral competitiveness.

5. Composition of the Review Committee

The Constitution should require that the Committee include individuals with diverse expertise and experience.

The Committee may comprise:

- former National Officers;
- representatives of the Council of Elders;
- experienced campaign managers;
- electoral experts;
- representatives of the Youth Wing;
- representatives of the Women's Wing;
- representatives of TESCON;
- representatives of identifiable groups;
- policy and research experts;
- legal practitioners;
- data analysts.

This multidisciplinary composition would ensure that reviews are balanced, objective and comprehensive.

6. Scope of the Review

The review should include both quantitative and qualitative assessments.

Illustrative areas include:

Electoral Performance

- presidential results;
- parliamentary results;
- regional voting patterns;
- constituency performance;
- polling station analysis.

Organisational Effectiveness

- functionality of Party structures;

- membership mobilisation and volunteer engagement;
- campaign coordination and fundraising.

Communications

- media strategy;
- digital campaign effectiveness and messaging consistency;
- public perception.

Policy

- manifesto communication;
- issue ownership;
- policy credibility.

Leadership

- coordination among Party organs;
- stakeholder engagement;
- decision-making processes.

Future Strategy

- recommendations for reforms;
- organisational restructuring and capacity building;
- electoral preparedness.

7. Rationale and Justification

The hallmark of successful organisations is not the absence of mistakes but their ability to learn from experience.

Every election generates valuable data, organisational insights and practical lessons that should inform future planning.

Institutionalising post-election reviews ensures that these lessons are systematically captured rather than forgotten.

Importantly, this proposal is **not intended to assign blame**.

Instead, it seeks to cultivate a culture of continuous improvement by encouraging honest evaluation, constructive reflection and evidence-based reform.

A constitutional requirement for regular reviews would also ensure consistency across successive administrations, preventing the loss of institutional knowledge whenever leadership changes.

8. Comparative Best Practices

Many successful political parties routinely conduct structured post-election reviews.

For example:

- major political parties in the United Kingdom have commissioned independent reviews following both electoral victories and defeats;
- political parties in Australia and Canada frequently undertake organisational audits after elections to improve campaign effectiveness;
- several governing parties in Africa increasingly utilise post-election assessments to strengthen future electoral planning.

Similarly, corporations, governments and international organisations regularly conduct "after-action reviews" to evaluate performance and improve future outcomes.

Institutional learning has become a recognised principle of effective governance.

9. Expected Benefits

Adoption of this amendment would:

- institutionalise organisational learning;
- improve electoral preparedness;
- strengthen accountability;
- preserve institutional memory;
- improve campaign planning and identify best practices;
- strengthen evidence-based decision-making;
- improve coordination among Party organs;
- support continuous organisational improvement;
- reduce the recurrence of avoidable operational weaknesses.

10. Financial and Administrative Implications

The proposal has **modest financial implications**.

The principal costs would relate to:

- stakeholder consultations;
- field assessments and report preparation;
- dissemination of findings.

These costs are justified by the long-term institutional benefits derived from improved organisational performance and better-informed electoral strategies.

11. Implementation and Transitional Arrangements

Upon adoption:

- the National Council shall establish the first Post-Election Review Committee immediately following the next Presidential or National Executive Election;
- standard Terms of Reference shall be developed to ensure consistency across future reviews;
- the National Secretariat shall maintain a repository of all review reports and implementation updates;
- progress on approved recommendations shall become a standing agenda item at National Council meetings until implementation is substantially completed.

12. Conclusion

The New Patriotic Party has built its reputation as a democratic institution committed to continuous improvement and responsive leadership. To sustain this legacy, it must ensure that every election serves not only as a contest for political power but also as an opportunity for institutional learning and renewal.

By constitutionally mandating a Post-Election Review and Accountability Mechanism, the Party will embed a culture of reflection, evidence-based decision-making and organisational accountability into its governance framework. Such a mechanism will help transform electoral experiences into actionable reforms, strengthen institutional memory and ensure that lessons learned are systematically translated into improved performance.

Ultimately, the strongest political organisations are those that learn continuously, adapt intelligently and improve consistently. This amendment will help position the New Patriotic Party as a resilient, forward-looking institution capable of evolving with changing political realities while remaining firmly anchored in its democratic traditions.

AMENDMENT PROPOSAL NO. 10

Establishment of a Grassroots Development and Mobilisation Fund

Relevant Constitutional Provisions

This proposal relates to the provisions governing the finances, administration and organisational structures of the Party. While the Constitution empowers the Party to mobilise resources for its activities, it does not establish a dedicated constitutional mechanism for financing the continuous development and operational effectiveness of grassroots structures, including Polling Station Executives, Electoral Area Coordinators, Constituency Executives, TESCON, the Youth Wing, the Women's Wing, the Nasara Coordinators and other specialised organs.

1. Current Constitutional Position

The Constitution provides for the establishment of Party structures at every level, from the Polling Station to the National level, recognising that the Party's effectiveness depends upon a strong organisational presence throughout the country.

However, while the Constitution establishes these structures and outlines their respective responsibilities, it does not create a dedicated institutional financing mechanism to support their continuous operations.

Consequently, many grassroots structures rely primarily on irregular financial support from individual Party leaders, parliamentary candidates, Members of Parliament, philanthropists and ad hoc fundraising initiatives.

Although these interventions have contributed significantly to the Party's growth, they are often inconsistent, unevenly distributed and insufficient to sustain year-round organisational activities.

2. Identified Institutional Gap

The Party's greatest organisational strength lies at the grassroots.

Polling Station Executives, Electoral Area Coordinators, Constituency Executives, TESCON members, Youth Wing officers, Women's Wing leaders, Nasara Coordinators and volunteers constitute the foundation upon which every electoral victory is built.

Despite their importance, grassroots structures frequently encounter significant financial constraints that affect their ability to:

- organise community meetings;
- recruit new members;
- conduct political education;
- monitor polling stations;
- support student elections;
- undertake voter mobilisation;
- maintain constituency offices;
- organise training programmes;
- implement outreach initiatives.

In many instances, grassroots officers personally finance Party activities despite limited financial resources.

The absence of predictable institutional support affects morale, organisational effectiveness and long-term sustainability.

3. Proposed Amendment

It is proposed that the Constitution establish a **Grassroots Development and Mobilisation Fund (GDMF)**.

The Fund shall provide a dedicated institutional mechanism for financing grassroots organisational development throughout the Party.

The objectives of the Fund shall include:

- strengthening Polling Station structures;
- supporting Electoral Area activities;
- financing leadership development;
- supporting youth mobilisation;
- strengthening women's participation;
- supporting TESCON and student political engagement;
- financing political education;
- strengthening volunteer mobilisation;
- supporting organisational innovation.

The Fund shall complement, not replace, existing fundraising efforts undertaken by Party organs.

4. Proposed Constitutional Text

Insert a new Article as follows:

Article X – Grassroots Development and Mobilisation Fund

(1) There is hereby established a Grassroots Development and Mobilisation Fund of the Party.

(2) The Fund shall be utilised exclusively for strengthening the organisational capacity of the Party at the Polling Station, Electoral Area, Constituency, Regional and specialised wing levels.

(3) The objectives of the Fund shall include:

- (a) supporting grassroots political organisation;
- (b) financing leadership development;
- (c) promoting political education;
- (d) strengthening youth and women's participation;
- (e) supporting student political engagement;
- (f) financing organisational innovation and capacity building.

(4) The National Council shall approve regulations governing the management, allocation, accountability and auditing of the Fund.

(5) Annual reports on the administration of the Fund shall be presented to the National Delegates Conference.

5. Sources of the Fund

To ensure sustainability, the Constitution may provide that the Fund shall receive resources from:

- allocations approved by the National Executive Committee;
- voluntary contributions from Party members;
- fundraising activities approved by the Party;
- donations consistent with the Constitution and the laws of Ghana;
- proceeds from Party investments and commercial ventures, where applicable;
- any other lawful source approved by the National Council.

This diversified funding model would reduce dependence on any single funding source while strengthening financial resilience.

6. Governance and Accountability

The Fund should be administered in accordance with the highest standards of transparency and accountability.

It is proposed that:

- the National Treasurer shall have overall responsibility for the financial administration of the Fund;
- an independent Management Committee appointed by the National Council shall oversee allocations and monitor utilisation;
- annual independent audits shall be conducted;
- audited reports shall be presented to the National Council and the National Delegates Conference;
- clear eligibility criteria and application procedures shall be developed to ensure equitable distribution of resources.

This governance framework will promote transparency, fairness and public confidence.

7. Rationale and Justification

Political parties are strongest when their grassroots structures are active not only during election years but throughout the electoral cycle. Continuous engagement with communities, recruitment of new members, political education, volunteer development and local advocacy require sustained investment.

The establishment of a constitutionally recognised Grassroots Development and Mobilisation Fund would provide predictable institutional support for these activities.

The proposal also reflects an important governance principle:

Strong national organisations are built upon strong local institutions

Rather than relying primarily on individual generosity or campaign-season fundraising, the Party would establish a sustainable financing mechanism that empowers its structures to plan, innovate and operate effectively throughout the year. Such an approach would improve organisational resilience and strengthen electoral preparedness.

8. Comparative Best Practices

Many successful political parties invest significantly in grassroots organisational development through structured financing mechanisms.

These funds typically support:

- volunteer training;
- local campaigning;
- community engagement;
- political education;
- digital mobilisation;
- membership recruitment.

Similarly, international political foundations and democratic institutions increasingly recognise that sustainable grassroots financing is essential to organisational effectiveness. Institutionalising such a mechanism within the Party's Constitution would demonstrate a long-term commitment to strengthening the foundations of the organisation.

9. Expected Benefits

Adoption of this amendment would:

- strengthen grassroots organisational capacity;
- improve year-round Party activities;
- increase membership recruitment;
- enhance political education;
- improve volunteer retention;
- strengthen youth and student engagement;
- support women and identifiable groups;
- reduce overdependence on individual benefactors;
- improve organisational planning;
- enhance electoral preparedness;
- strengthen accountability in grassroots financing;

- promote equitable resource distribution across Party structures.

10. Financial and Administrative Implications

Although the proposal establishes a new constitutional fund, its implementation can be phased according to the Party's financial capacity. Importantly, the amendment does **not** require the Party to create a fixed annual financial obligation. Instead, it provides a constitutional framework through which resources may be mobilised progressively and allocated strategically in accordance with approved policies and available resources. This flexibility ensures that the Fund remains sustainable while preserving the Party's financial autonomy.

11. Implementation and Transitional Arrangements

Upon adoption of this amendment:

- the National Council shall establish the Grassroots Development and Mobilisation Fund within twelve months;
- the National Treasurer shall develop financial management guidelines for approval by the National Council;
- eligibility criteria, allocation formulas and accountability mechanisms shall be published;
- annual allocations shall commence in accordance with the Party's financial capacity;
- the operation of the Fund shall be reviewed every four years to ensure effectiveness and sustainability.

12. Conclusion

The enduring strength of the New Patriotic Party has always rested on the dedication and sacrifice of its grassroots members. From Polling Station Executives and Electoral Area Coordinators to TESCON activists, Youth Wing officers, Women's Wing leaders, Nasara Coordinators and countless volunteers, these men and women form the backbone of the Party's organisational success.

A Grassroots Development and Mobilisation Fund represents more than a financing mechanism; it is a constitutional commitment to investing in the people and structures that sustain the Party between elections and drive its success during them. By providing predictable support for leadership development, political education, community

engagement and organisational capacity-building, the Fund will strengthen the Party's resilience and competitiveness for generations to come.

Institutionalising this Fund will also reinforce a culture of accountability, fairness and strategic investment, ensuring that resources are directed to where they have the greatest organisational impact. In doing so, the Party will reaffirm its belief that lasting electoral success begins with empowered, well-resourced and motivated grassroots structures.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Strengthening the New Patriotic Party for the Future

The Constitution of the New Patriotic Party has, over the years, served as the bedrock of the Party's internal democracy, organisational stability and electoral success. It has provided the legal and institutional framework that has guided leadership transitions, safeguarded democratic participation and ensured the orderly functioning of the Party at every level.

However, constitutions are not static documents. They are living instruments designed to evolve alongside the institutions they govern. As political parties grow in membership, expand their organisational responsibilities and respond to changing political, technological and societal realities, their constitutional frameworks must similarly evolve to remain effective, relevant and responsive.

The constitutional review process initiated under Article 19(2) therefore presents an important opportunity to strengthen, not merely amend, the institutional architecture of the New Patriotic Party.

This Memorandum has proposed ten strategic constitutional reforms aimed at enhancing the Party's effectiveness, inclusiveness and long-term sustainability. While each proposal addresses a specific institutional issue, collectively they pursue a common objective: **building a stronger, more efficient and future-ready New Patriotic Party.**

The proposals seek to:

- strengthen leadership clarity and organisational governance;
- improve administrative efficiency across all levels of the Party;
- expand opportunities for youth participation and leadership development;

- modernise Party administration through digital innovation;
- institutionalise research, policy development and strategic planning;
- strengthen accountability and performance management;
- promote continuous organisational learning; and
- provide sustainable support for grassroots mobilisation.

These reforms are neither radical departures from the Party's traditions nor attempts to redefine its ideological identity. Rather, they are practical institutional improvements intended to reinforce the values upon which the Party was founded; constitutionalism, democracy, accountability, participation and service.

Throughout the Party's history, some of its most important achievements have resulted from its willingness to embrace reform while remaining faithful to its core principles. This constitutional review provides another opportunity to demonstrate that tradition of thoughtful institutional renewal.

Importantly, many of the proposals contained in this Memorandum are not entirely new concepts. Several reflect practices that have already emerged within the Party through administrative arrangements or evolving organisational needs. Constitutional recognition of such practices will strengthen institutional continuity, reduce ambiguity and provide greater certainty for future administrations.

Similarly, other proposals respond to contemporary governance challenges that did not exist when earlier constitutional provisions were adopted. The increasing importance of digital technology, data-driven political organisation, youth engagement, performance management and evidence-based policymaking requires a constitutional framework capable of supporting these evolving realities. A political party that aspires to govern a modern nation must itself exemplify modern governance.

The reforms proposed in this Memorandum should therefore be viewed not merely as constitutional amendments but as strategic investments in the Party's future institutional capacity.

They are intended to produce a Party that is:

- more responsive to its members;
- more accountable in its leadership;
- more inclusive in its governance;
- better organised at the grassroots;

- more effective in policy development;
- better prepared for elections; and
- stronger as a democratic institution.
-

Ultimately, the strength of any political party is determined not only by its electoral victories but also by the quality of its institutions.

Strong institutions produce strong leadership.

Strong leadership inspires strong membership.

Strong membership delivers electoral victory.

For this reason, constitutional reform should never be viewed as an isolated legal exercise. It is fundamentally an exercise in institutional strengthening.

It is therefore respectfully submitted that the Constitutional Amendment Committee and the National Delegates Conference give favourable consideration to the proposals contained in this Memorandum in the collective interest of strengthening the New Patriotic Party for present and future generations.

The Party has consistently demonstrated that it is capable of adapting to changing national circumstances while remaining firmly rooted in its founding ideals. By adopting carefully considered constitutional reforms that enhance efficiency, accountability, inclusiveness and organisational effectiveness, the Party will reaffirm its position as Ghana's leading democratic political tradition and better position itself to fulfil its constitutional mission of providing principled leadership and effective governance for the Republic of Ghana.

Final Recommendations

It is respectfully recommended that the Constitutional Amendment Committee:

1. Give detailed consideration to each of the ten proposals contained in this Memorandum.
2. Engage relevant Party organs and stakeholders during its deliberations to enrich the reform process.
3. Consider establishing an implementation framework for approved amendments to ensure that constitutional reforms are translated into practical institutional improvements.

4. Continue the Party's tradition of periodic constitutional review so that its governance framework remains responsive to changing organisational and national realities.

Closing Reflection

The enduring success of the New Patriotic Party will not be determined solely by the leaders it elects or the elections it wins, but by the strength of the institutions it builds, the values it preserves and the opportunities it creates for future generations of Party members.

This Memorandum is respectfully submitted in that spirit.

"The greatest legacy any generation of Party leaders can leave is not merely electoral victory, but stronger institutions that enable future generations to achieve even greater success."

Respectfully submitted,

Prince Amadu Anuwar-Sadat

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National Youth Wing Administrator

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