



**HON. OHENE KWAME FRIMPONG**  
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT  
ASANTE AKIM NORTH CONSTITUENCY



Office of Parliament  
Parliament House  
Osu, Accra - Ghana

Our Ref: .....

Your Ref: .....

## MEMO

**TO: CLERK TO PARLIAMENT**

**FROM: THE HONOURABLE MEMBER FOR ASANTE AKIM  
(HON. OHENE KWAME FRIMPONG)**

**THE HONOURABLE MEMBER FOR SALAGA SOUTH  
(HON. IBRAHIMAH MOHAMMED ZUWERA)**

**SUBJECT: INTRODUCTION OF PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL TO  
AMEND ARTICLE 94 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF  
GHANA, 1992, TO INTRODUCE MAXIMUM AGE  
REQUIREMENT FOR QUALIFICATION AND  
ELIGIBILITY AS MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF GHANA, AND TO PROVIDE FOR  
RELATED MATTERS.**

**DATE: 10<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2026**

Sir, I wish to request the Legislative Drafting Office to draft for subsequent submission to the Speaker bill to amend Article 94 of the Constitution of Ghana, 1992, to introduce maximum age requirement for qualification and eligibility as member of parliament of the Republic of Ghana, and to provide for related matters.

Please find attached our proposal for the said Bill.

Submitted please,

Hon. Ohene Kwame Frimpong  
MP, Asante Akim Constituency

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***For and on behalf of:***  
**Hon. Ibrahimah Mohammed Zuwera**  
**MP, Salaga South Constituency**

# **POLICY PROPOSAL TO AMEND ARTICLE 94 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF GHANA, 1992, TO INTRODUCE MAXIMUM AGE REQUIREMENT FOR QUALIFICATION AND ELIGIBILITY AS MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GHANA**

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The object of the Bill is to amend Article 94 of the Constitution of Ghana, 1992, to introduce maximum age requirement for qualification and eligibility as member of Parliament of the Republic of Ghana, and to provide for related matters.

## **1. Background and Constitutional Context**

Under the Constitution of the Republic of Ghana (1992), Article 94 sets the qualifications for a person to be elected as a Member of Parliament, including a minimum age requirement of 21 years, but it does not provide a maximum age limit.

While the Constitution ensures broad democratic participation, evolving governance demands, demographic shifts, and public accountability considerations justify a review of eligibility standards to ensure alignment with contemporary national needs.

## **2. Policy Rationale**

### ***A. Enhancing Legislative Efficiency and Capacity***

Parliamentary duties require sustained physical stamina, cognitive agility, and responsiveness to complex policy challenges including digital transformation, climate change, and global economic integration.

A reasonable maximum age threshold would:

- i. Promote sustained performance standards in legislative duties
- ii. Reduce risks associated with age-related incapacity
- iii. Encourage structured leadership transition within Parliament

- iv. This aligns with international best practices in institutional capacity-building.

## **B. Promoting Intergenerational Equity and Youth Inclusion**

Ghana has a predominantly youthful population. According to national demographic trends, a significant majority of citizens fall under the age of 35.

Introducing a maximum age requirement would:

- i. Create more opportunities for younger leaders
- ii. Improve generational representation in Parliament
- iii. Strengthen democratic legitimacy by aligning leadership demographics with population structure

This reform complements youth empowerment frameworks and national development strategies.

## **C. Ensuring Leadership Renewal and Political Dynamism**

Healthy democracies depend on periodic leadership renewal. A maximum age requirement would:

- i. Prevent indefinite occupation of parliamentary seats
- ii. Encourage mentorship and succession planning
- iii. Foster innovation and adaptive governance

Institutional renewal is a recognized principle of democratic sustainability.

#### **D. Comparative and Public Service Policy Consistency**

In Ghana, mandatory retirement ages exist across public institutions, including:

- i. Civil Service
- ii. Judiciary
- iii. Security Services

Aligning parliamentary eligibility with broader public service norms promotes coherence in public governance standards.

#### **4. Expected Policy Outcomes**

If enacted, the reform is expected to:

- i. Increase generational balance in Parliament
- ii. Enhance legislative responsiveness and adaptability
- iii. Strengthen public confidence in democratic institutions
- iv. Institutionalize orderly leadership transition

#### **5. Conclusion**

The proposed bill seeks to modernize parliamentary eligibility standards in line with demographic realities, institutional performance considerations, and democratic renewal principles. By introducing a reasonable maximum age requirement, Ghana would reinforce accountable governance while promoting intergenerational equity and sustainable political leadership.

Hon. Ohene Kwame Frimpong  
*Member of Parliament for Asante Akim Constituency*

Hon. Ibrahimah Mohammed Zuwera  
*Member of Parliament for Salaga South Constituency*

A

BILL

ENTITLED

**CONSTITUTION OF GHANA (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2026**

**AN ACT** to amend section 94 of the Constitution of Ghana, 1992, to introduce maximum age requirement for qualification and eligibility as member of Parliament of the Republic of Ghana, and to provide for related matters.

Passed by Parliament and assented to by the President:

**Section 94 amended (*Clause 1a amended*)**

*(a)* he is a citizen of Ghana, has attained the minimum age of twenty-one years and not more than the maximum age of sixty-five years, and is a registered voter.

**Section 94 amended (*Clause 2h inserted*)**

*(h)* has attained more than the maximum age of sixty-five (65) years.

**Section 94 amended (*Clause 3d inserted*)**

*(d)* has attained more than the maximum age of sixty-five (65) years.