The following is published as Supplement to this Gazette:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.I. No.</th>
<th>Short Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HB 22</td>
<td>A Bill for an Act to make Public Records and Information more freely available, Provide for Public Access to Public Records and Information, Protect Public Records and Information to the Extent consistent with the Public Interest and the Protection of Personal Privacy, Protect Serving Public Officers from Adverse consequences for Disclosing certain kinds of Official Information without Authorization and Establish Procedures for the Achievement of those purposes; and Related Purposes hereof</td>
<td>C277-C298</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION BILL, 1999
ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

CLAUSES:

1. Short Title
2. Interpretation
3. Right of access to records
4. Information about government institution
5. Request for access to records
6. Notice where access to records are requested
7. Transfer of request
8. Extension of time limit
9. Where access is refused
10. Fees etc, and action for waiver
11. Destruction or falsification of records
12. Access to records
13. Where information is not available in discrete form
14. Internal affairs and defence
15. Law enforcement and investigations
16. Economic interest of the Federal Republic of Nigeria
17. Personal information
18. Third party information
19. Advice
20. Legal practitioner/client privilege
21. Course or Research materials
22. Severability
23. Judicial review
24. Refusal by head of government and or public institution to disclose records
25. Hearing in a summary way
26. Access to records by court
27. Court to take precautions against disclosing records
28. Burden of proof
29. Order to disclose records
30. Exempted material
31. Protection of public officers, Cap. 77 LFN 1990; Cap. 245 LFN 1990 and Cap. 335 LFN 1990
33. Submission of records
34. Complementary procedures.
A BILL
FOR
AN ACT TO MAKE PUBLIC RECORDS AND INFORMATION MORE FREELY AVAILABLE, PROVIDE FOR PUBLIC ACCESS TO PUBLIC RECORDS AND INFORMATION, PROTECT PUBLIC RECORDS AND INFORMATION TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH THE PUBLIC INTEREST AND THE PROTECTION OF PERSONAL PRIVACY, PROTECT SERVING PUBLIC OFFICERS FROM ADVERSE CONSEQUENCES FOR DISCLOSING CERTAIN KINDS OF OFFICIAL INFORMATION WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION AND ESTABLISH PROCEDURES FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THOSE PURPOSES; AND RELATED PURPOSES HEREOF

Sponsored by: DR. JERRY SONNY UGOKWE – Representing Idemili North/
South Federal Constituency of Anambra State
HON. TONY ANYAWU,
HON. NDUKA IRABOAR

1. This Act may be cited as the Freedom of information Act, 1999.
2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires –
3. “Court” means as State High Court where the official information in question is kept by a local or State government institution, and the Federal High Court where the official information in question is kept by a Federal government institution;
4. “Foreign State” means any State other than the Federal Republic of Nigeria;
5. “Public/Government Institution” means any legislative, executive, judicial, administrative or advisory body of the Federal, State and Local Governments, boards, bureaux, committees or commissions of the State, and any subsidiary body of those public bodies including but not limited to committees and sub-committees which are supported in whole or in part by tax revenue or which expends tax revenue and private bodies carrying out public functions.
6. “Public record or document” means a record in any form having been prepared, or having been or being used, receive, possessed or under the
control of any public body or private bodies relating to matters of public
interest and includes-
(a) any writing on any material;
(b) any information recorded or stored or other devices; and any material
subsequently derived from information so recorded or stored;
(c) any label, marking, or other writing that identifies or describes
anything of which it forms part, or to which it is attached by any means;
(d) any book, card, form, map, plan, graph, or drawing;
(e) any photograph, film, negative, microfilm, tape, or other device in
which one or more visual images are embodied so as to be capable (with or
without the aid of some other equipment) of being reproduced;
“Minister” means the Minister charged with responsibility for
information.
“Person” includes a corporation sole, and also a body of persons,
whether corporate or incorporate; acting individually or as a group
“Personal information” means any official information held about an
identifiable person; but does not include information that bears on the
public duties of public employees and officials; and
“Public Officer” means a person who exercise or formerly exercised, for
the purpose of the government, the functions of any office or employment
under the State.
3.-(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act but notwithstanding anything
contained in any other Act, Edict, Law, or Regulation, every person whether or
not that person is a citizen of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, has a legally
enforceable right to, and shall, on request, be given access to any record under
the control of a government or public institution.
(2) An applicant herein need not demonstrate any specific interest in the
information being requested for.
(3) For the purpose of this Act, any record requested under this Act that
does not exist but can, subject to such limitations as may be prescribed by
regulation, be produced from a machine, readable record under the control of a
government and/or public institution using computer hardware and software
normally used by the government and or public institution shall be deemed to
be a record under the control of the government and/or public institution.

4.- (1) The head of every government and or public institution to which
this Act applies shall cause to be published in the Federal Gazette at least once
every year-

(a) a description of the organisation and responsibilities of the
institution including details of programmes and functions of each division,
branch and department of the institution;
(b) a description of all classes of records under the control of the
institution in sufficient detail to facilitate the exercise of the right of access
under this Act;
(c) a description of all manuals used by employees of the institution in
administering or carrying out any of the programmes or activities of the
institutions;
(d) a description of documents containing final opinions including
concurring and dissenting opinions as well as orders made in the
adjudication of cases;
(e) a description of documents containing substantive rules of the
institution;
(f) a description of documents containing statements and interpretations
of policy which have been adopted by the institution;
(g) a description of documents containing final planning policies,
recommendations, and decisions;
(h) a description of documents containing factual reports, inspection
reports, and studies whether prepared by or for the institution;
(i) a description of documents containing information relating to the
receipt or expenditure of public or other funds of the institution;
(j) a description of documents containing the names, salaries, titles, and
C282 1999 No.  

Freedom of Information Bill, 1999

1. dates of employment of all employees and officers of the institution;
2. (k) a description of documents containing opinions concerning the rights
   of the State, the public, a sub-division of the State or a local government of
   any private person;
3. (l) a description of documents containing the name of every official and
   the final records of voting in all proceedings of the institution;
4. (m) a description of files containing applications for any contract, permit,
   grant, or agreement.
5. (n) a list of reports, documents, studies, or publications prepared by
   independent consultants or other independent contractors for the
   institution;
6. (o) a description of materials containing information relating to any grant
   or contract made by or between the institution and another government and/
   or public institution or private organization; and
7. (p) the title and address of the appropriate officers or employees of the
   institution to whom requests for access to records under this Act should be
   sent, provided that the failure of any government and/or public institution to
   publish any information required to be published under this sub-section
   shall not prejudicially affect the right of access to public records and
   information in the custody of such government and/or public institution as
   provided for under this Act.

2. Any person entitled to the right of access conferred by this Act shall have
   the right to institute proceedings in a Court to compel the head of any government
   institution and/or public body to comply with the provisions of this section;
3. (3) The government and or public institutions to which this Act applies are all
   authorities whether executive, legislative or judicial agencies, ministries, and extra-
   ministerial departments of the Federal Government and of all State and local
   governments, together with all corporations established by law and all companies
   in which a Federal, State or Local Government authority has a controlling interest
   and also private companies performing public functions.
5. A request for access to a record under this Act shall be made in writing to the government and or public institution that has control of the record and shall provide sufficient detail to enable an experienced employee of the institution with a reasonable effort to identify the record.

6. Where access to a record is requested under this Act, the head of the government and/or public institution to which the request is made shall, subject to Sections 7, 8, and 10, within seven days after the request is received.

(a) give written notice to the person who made the request as to whether or not access to the record or a part thereof will be given; and

(b) if access is to be given, give the person who made the request access to the record or part thereof.

7.- (1) Where a government and or public institution receives a request for access to a record under this Act, and the head of the institution considers that another government and/or public institution has a greater interest in the record, the head of the institution to which the request is made may, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by regulation, within three days after the request is received, transfer the request, and if necessary, the record to the other government and/or public institution, in which case the head of the institution transferring the request shall give written notice of the transfer to the persons who made the request, which notice shall contain a statement informing the person who made the request that such decision to transfer the request can be reviewed by a Court.

(2) For the purpose of Section 6, where a request is transferred under sub-section (1) of this section, the request shall be deemed to have been made to the government and or public institution to which it was transferred on the day the government and/or public institution received it.

(3) For the purpose of sub-section (1), a government and/or public institution has a greater interest in a record if-

(a) the record was originally produced in or for the institution; or

(b) in the case of a record not originally produced in or for a government and or public institution, the institution was the first government and/or
8.-(1) The head of a government and or public institution may extend the time limit set out in Section 7 or sub-section 7 (1) in respect of a request under this Act for a reasonable period of time, and in any event not exceeding seven days, if-

(a) the request is for a larger number of records or necessitates a research through a large number of records and meeting the original time limit would unreasonably interfere with the operations of the government and/or public institutions; or

(b) consultations are necessary to comply with the request that cannot reasonably be completed within the original time limit,

by giving notice of the extension stating whether the extension falls under the circumstances set out in paragraph (a) or (b), which notice shall contain a statement that the person has a right to have the decision to extend the time limit reviewed by a Court.

9.- (1) Where the head of a government and or public institution refuses to give access to a record requested under this Act, or a part thereof, the head of the institution shall state in the notice given under section 6 (a) the specific provision of this Act on which the refusal was based and shall state in the notice that the person who made the request has a right to have the decision refusing access reviewed by a Court.

(2) Any notification of denial of any request for records shall set forth the names of each person responsible for the denial of such request.

(3) The head of a government and or public institution shall be required to indicate under sub-section (1) whether a record exists.

(4) Where the head of a government and or public institution fails to give access to record requested under this Act or a part thereof within the time limits set out in this Act, the head of the institution shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to have refused to give access.
10.- (1) A government or public regulations shall provide that-

(a) fees shall be limited to reasonable standard charges for document
search, duplication, review and transcription where necessary, when
records are requested for commercial use;

(b) fees shall be limited to reasonable standard charges for document
search, duplication, review and transcription where necessary, when
records are not sought for commercial use and the request is made by an
educational or noncommercial, scientific research, or a representative of
the news media; and

(c) for any request not described in (a) or (b) fees shall be limited to
reasonable standard charges for document search, duplication, review
and transcription where necessary.

(2) Documents shall be furnished without any charge or at a charge reduced
below the fees established under Section 11 (1) (b) if disclosure of the
information is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly
to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and
is not operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in the
commercial interest of the requester.

(3) Fees schedules shall provide for the recovery of only the direct costs
of search, duplication, reproduction, review or transcription where the record
being requested under this Act is produced as a result of the request from a
machine readable record under the control of a government and/or public
institution.

(4) Review costs shall include only direct costs incurred during the
initial examination of a document for the purposes of determining whether the
documents must be disclosed under this section and for the purpose of
withholding any portions exempt from disclosure under this Act.

(5) Review costs may not include any costs incurred in resolving issues
of law or policy that may be raised in the course of processing a request under
this section.
(6) No fee may be charged by any government or public institution
(a) if the costs of routine collection and processing of the fee are likely to
equal or exceed the amount for the fee; or
(b) for any request described in Section 10(1)(a)(b) or (c) for the first two
hours of search time or for the first one hundred pages of publications;
(7) No government or public institution may request advance payment of any
fees unless the requester has previously failed to pay fees in a timely fashion
(8) Nothing in this Act shall supercede fees chargeable under a statute
specifically providing for setting the level of fees for particular types of records.
(9) In any action by a requester regarding the waiver of fees under this
section, the court shall determine the matter de novo, provided that court’s Fees
review of the matter shall be limited to the record before the Government of Public
Institution.
11. It shall be a criminal offence punishable on conviction with 3 years
imprisonment for any officer or the head of any government and/or public institution
to which this Act applies who tries to either willfully destroy any records kept in
his/her custody or attempts to doctor or otherwise alter same before they are
released to any person, entity or community requesting for it.
12.- (1) Access to a record shall be given to the person requesting such
access in one or more of the following forms:
(a) a reasonable opportunity to inspect or copy the record;
(b) in the case of a record that is an article or thing from which sounds or
visual images are capable of being reproduced, the making of arrangements
for the person to hear or view these sounds or visual images;
(c) in the case of a document by which words are recorded in a manner in
which they are capable of being reproduced in the form of sound or which
words are contained in the form of shorthand writing or in codified form,
provision by the government and/or public institution of a written transcript
of the words recorded or contained in the document.
(2) Subject to sub-section (3) of this section, where the person requesting
access has requested such access in a particular form, access shall be given in
that form.

(3) If the giving of access in the form requested by the person-
(a) would interfere unreasonably with the operations of the government
and or public institution, or the performance by any officer or employee
thereof of his functions,
(b) would be detrimental to the preservation of the record or, having
regard to the physical nature of the record, would not be appropriate; or
(c) would, but for the provisions of this Act, involve an infringement of
copyright (other than copyright owned by the Federal Republic of Nigeria,
a state, or a local government, or a government and or public institution
thereof) subsisting in matter contained in the record being matter that
does not relate to the affairs of a government and/or public institution,
access in that form may be refused and access shall be given in another
form.

(4) Subject to sub-section 12 (1), where a person requests access to a
record in a particular form and, for a reason specified in sub-section (3) hereof,
access in that form is refused but access is given in another form, the person
requesting access shall not be requested to pay a charge in respect of the
provision of access to the record that is greater than the charge that he would
have been required to pay if access had been given in the form requested.

13. Where a request is made a government and or public institution and-

(a) it appears from the request that the desire of the person requesting
access is for information that is not available in discrete form in documents
of the government and/or public institution, and
(b) the government and or public institution could produce a written
document containing the information in discrete form by-
(i) the use of a computer or of other equipment that is ordinarily
available to the government and/or public institution for retrieving or
collating stored information, or
(ii) the making of a transcript from a sound recording held in the government and/or public institution shall deal with the request as if it were a request for access to a written document so produced and containing that information, and, for that purpose, this Act applies as if the government and/or public institution had such a document in its possession.

14.- (1) The head of a government and/or public institution may refuse to disclose any record requested under this Act that contains information the disclosure of which may be injurious to the conduct of international affairs and the defence of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

(2) However, such right to refuse the disclosure of any record requested by an applicant ceases to exist where the interest of the public in having the said record being made available to them outweighs whatever injury disclosing such records would have to the aforementioned interests.

15.- (1) The head of a government and/or public institution may refuse to disclose any record requested under this Act that contains:

(a) records compiled by any government and/or public institution for administrative enforcement proceedings and any law enforcement or correctional agency for law enforcement purposes or for internal matters of a government and/or public institution, but only to the extent that disclosure would:

(i) interfere with pending or actual and reasonably contemplated law enforcement proceedings conducted by any law enforcement or correctional agency;

(ii) interfere with pending administrative enforcement proceedings conducted by any government and/or public institution;

(iii) deprive a person of a fair trial or an impartial hearing;

(iv) unavoidably disclose the identity of a confidential source

(v) constitute an invasion of a personal privacy under section 19 of this Act, however, where the interest of the public would be better served by
having such record being made available, this exemption to disclosure shall not apply.

(vii) obstruct an ongoing criminal investigation.

(b) information the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to be injurious to the security of penal institutions.

(2) The head of a government and or public institution may refuse to disclose any record requested under this Act that contains information that could reasonably be expected to facilitate the commission of an offence.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (1) (a), “Investigation” means an investigation that-

(a) pertains to the administration or enforcement of any enactment.

(b) is authorized by or pursuant to any enactment.

16. The head of a government and or public institution may refuse to disclose any record requested under this Act that contains;

(a) trade secret or financial, commercial, or technical information that belongs to the government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria or any State or Local Government thereof, and has substantial economic value or is likely to have substantial value;

(b) information the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to prejudice the competitive position of a government and/or public institution;

(c) scientific or technical information obtained through research by an officer or employee of a government and/or public institution, the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to deprive the officer or employee of priority of publication; or

(d) information the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to be materially injurious to the financial interest of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, or any State or Local Government thereof, or the ability of the Federal Government thereof, or the ability of the Federal Government, a State or Local Government to manage its economy, or could reasonably be
expected to result in an undue benefit to any person including but not limited
to the following information-
(I) the currency, coinage or legal tender of the Federal Republic of Nigeria,
(ii) a contemplated change in the rate of banks interest or in government
borrowing;
(iii) a contemplated change in tariff rates, taxes, duties or any other
revenue sources,
(iv) a contemplated change in the conditions of operation of financial
institutions; and
(v) a contemplated sale or purchase of securities or of foreign or Nigerian
currency.

(1) Subject to subsection (2), the head of a government and or public
institutions shall refuse to disclose any record requested under this Act that contains
personal information. Information exempted under this subsection shall include:
(I) files and personal information maintained with respect to clients,
patients, residents, students, or other individuals receiving social, medical,
educational, vocational, financial, supervisory or custodial care or services
directly or indirectly from federal agencies or government and or public
institutions:
(ii) personnel files and personal information maintained with respect to
employees, appointees or elected officials of any government and/or public
institution or applicants for such positions;
(iii) files and personal information maintained with respect to any
applicant, registrant or licensee by any government and/or public institution
cooperating with or engaged in professional or occupational registration,
licensure or discipline;
(iv) information required of any tax payer in connection with the
assessment or collection of any tax unless disclosure is otherwise requested
by state statute; and
(v) information revealing the identity of persons who file complaints
with or provide information to administrative, investigative, law
enforcement or penal agencies.

(2) The head of a government and or public institution may disclose any
record requested under this Act that contains personal information if-
(a) the individual to whom it relates consents to the disclosure;
(b) the information is publicly available.

(3) Where disclosure of any information referred to in this section would
be in the public interest, and if the public interest in the disclosure of such
information clearly outweighs the protection of the privacy of the individual to
whom such information relates, the head of the government and/or public
institution to whom a request for disclosure is made shall disclose such
information.

18.- (1) Subject to this section, the head of a government and/or public
institution shall refuse to disclose any record requested under this Act that
contains.

(a) Trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from
a person or business where such trade secrets or information are proprietary,
privileged or confidential, or where disclosure of such trade secrets or
information may cause competitive harm. Nothing contained in this
subsection shall be construed to prevent a person or business from
consenting to disclosure.

(b) information the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to
interfere with the contractual or other negotiations of a third party.

(c) proposal and bids for any contract, grants, or agreement, including
information which if it were disclosed would frustrate procurement or give
an advantage to any person.

(2) The head of a government and or public institution shall not, pursuant
to subsection (1), refuse to disclose a part of a record if that part contains the
result or product of environmental testing carried out by or on behalf of a
government and/or public institution.
(3) Where the head of a government and or public institution discloses a record requested under this Act, or a part thereof, that contains the results of a product or environmental testing, the head of the institution shall at the same time as the record or part thereof is disclosed, provide a person who requested the record with a written explanation of the methods used in conducting the test.

(4) The head of a government and public institution shall disclose any record requested under this Act, or any part thereof, that contains information described in paragraph (1) (a) and (b) if that disclosure would be in the public interest as it relates to public health, public safety or protection of the environment and, if the public interest in disclosure clearly outweighs in importance any financial loss or gain to, or prejudice to the competitive position of, or interference with contractual or other negotiation of a third party.

Advice, etc.

(1) The head of a government and or public institution may refuse to disclose any record requested under this Act, that contains preliminary drafts, notes, recommendations, memoranda and other records in which opinions are expressed, or policies or actions are formulated, except that a specific record or relevant portion thereof shall not be exempted when the record is publicly cited and identified by the head of the government and/or public institution. The exemption provided in this subsection extends to all those records of officers and agencies of National or State Houses of Assemblies which pertain to the preparation of legislative documents.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply in respect of a record that contains-

(a) an account of, or a statement of reasons for a decision that is made in the exercise of a discretionary power or an adjudicative function and which affect the rights of a person; or

(b) a report prepared by consultant or an adviser who was not, at the time the report was prepared, an officer or employee of a government and/or public institution or a member of staff of a Minister of the Federal Government or Commissioner of a State Government.
20. The head of a government and or public institution may refuse to disclose any record requested under this Act that contains information that is subject to Legal Practitioner-Client privilege.

21. The head of a government and or public institution may refuse to disclose any record requested under this Act which contains course materials or research materials prepared by faculty members.

22. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, where a request is made to a government and or public institution for access to a record that the head of the institution is authorized to refuse to disclose under this Act by reason of information or other material contained in the record, the head of the institution shall disclose any part of the record that does not contain, and can be severed from any part that contains any such information or material.

23. Any person who has been refused access to a record requested under this Act, or a part thereof may apply to the Court for a review of the matter within thirty days after the head of the government and/or public institution refuses or is deemed to have refused the request, or within such further time as the Court may either before or after the expiration of those thirty days fix or allow.

24. The head of a government and or public institution may refuse to disclose any record requested under this Act that contains information pertaining to:

    (a) test questions, scoring keys and other examination data used to administer an academic examination or determine the qualifications of an application for a license or employment.

(b) architects’ and engineers’ plans for buildings not constructed in whole or in part with public funds and for buildings constructed with public funds, to the extent that disclosure would compromise security, and

(c) library circulation and other records identifying library users with specific materials.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hearing in a summary way.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>25.</strong> An application made under section 23 shall be heard and determined summarily.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Record by Court.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><strong>26.</strong> Notwithstanding anything contained in any other Decree, Act or enactment or any privilege under the law of evidence, the Court may, in the course of any proceedings before the Court arising from an application under section 23 of this Act, examine any record to which this Act applies that is under the control of government and/or public institution, and no such record may be withheld from the court on any ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court to take precautions against disclosing information.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><strong>27.</strong> In any proceedings before the Court arising from an application under section 23, the Court shall take precaution, including when appropriate, receiving representations ex-parte and conducting hearings in camera to avoid the disclosure by the Court or any person of any information of other material on a basis of which the head of a government and/or public institution will be authorized to disclose a part of a record requested under this Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burden of Proof.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td><strong>28.</strong> In any proceedings before the Court arising from an application under section 23, the burden of establishing that the head of a government and/or public institution is authorized to refuse to disclose a record under this Act or a part thereof shall be on the government and/or public institution concerned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order to disclose Records.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td><strong>29.</strong> – (1) Where the head of a government and/or public institution refuses to disclose a record requested under this Act, or a part thereof on the basis of a provision of this Act, the Court shall order the head of the institution to disclose the record or part thereof to the person who requested for access to the record-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>(i) if the Court determines that the head of the institution is not authorized to refuse to disclose the record or part thereof; or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>(ii) where the head of the institution is so authorised, but the Court nevertheless determines that the head of the institution did not have reasonable grounds on which to refuse to disclose the record or part thereof;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>(iii) where the court makes a finding that the interest of the public in having the record being made available is greater and more vital than the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
interest being served if the application is refused, in whatever

circumstance.

(2) Any order the Court makes in pursuance of this section may be made

subject to such conditions as the Court deems appropriate.

30. This Act does not apply to-

(a) published material or material available for purchase by the public;

(b) library or museum material made or acquired and preserved solely for

public reference or exhibition purposes; or

(c) material placed in the National Library, the National Museum or the

non-public section of the National Archives of the Federal Republic of

Nigeria on behalf of any person or organization other than a government

and/or public institutions.

31.-(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Criminal code, penal

proceedings shall lie against any government and or public institution, or against

any person acting on behalf of the government and or public institution, and no

proceedings shall lie against the Federal Government, State or Local Government

any institution thereof, for the disclosure in good faith of any record or any part

of a record pursuant to this Act, for any consequences that flow from that

disclosure, or for the failure to give any notice required under this Act, if care is

taken to give the required notice.

(2) Nothing contained in the Criminal Code or the Official Secrets Act shall

prejudicially affect any public officer who, without authorization discloses to

any person any public record and/or information which he reasonably believes

to show.

(a) a violations of any law, rule or regulation,

(b) mismanagement, a gross waste of funds, fraud, and abuse of

authority; or

(c) a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety

notwithstanding that such information was not disclosed pursuant to the

provision of this Act.
(3) No civil or criminal proceedings shall lie against any person receiving the information or further disclosing it.

32.- (1) the fact that any record in the custody of government and/or public institution is kept by that institution under security classification or is a classified document within the meaning of the Official Secrets Act does not preclude it from being disclosed pursuant to a request for disclosure thereof under the provisions of this Act, but in every case the head of the government and/or public institution to which a request for such record is made shall decide whether such record is of a type referred to in sections 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 or 21 of this Act.

(2) If the head of the government and or public institution to which the request for a record mentioned in sub-section (1) is made, decides that such record is not a type mentioned in the sections referred to in sub-section (1) hereof, access to such record shall be given to the person requesting for such access.

(3) If the head of the government and or public institution to which the request for a record mentioned in sub-section (1) is made decides that such record is of a type mentioned in the sections referred to in sub-section (1) hereof, he shall give notice to the person requesting for the record.

33.- (1) On or before February 1 of each year, each government or public institution shall submit to the Attorney General of the Federal Republic of Nigeria a report which shall cover the preceding fiscal year and which shall include-

(a) the number of determinations made by the Government or Public Institution not to comply with requests for records made to such Government or Public Institution under this Act and the reasons for each such determinations;

(b) the number of appeals made by persons under this Act, and the reason for the action upon each appeal that results in a denial of information;

(c) a description of whether a court has upheld the decision of the Government or Public Institution to withhold information under such circumstances and a concise description of the scope of any information withheld;

(d) the number of requests for records pending before the Government or Public Institution as of October 31 of the preceding year and the median number
of days that such request had been pending before the Government or
Public Institution as of that date;
(e) the number of requests for records received by the Government or
Public Institution and the number of requests which the Government or
Public Institution processes;
(f) the median number of days taken by the Government or Public Institution
to process different types of requests;
(g) the total amount of fees collected by the Government or Public
Institution to process such requests; and
(h) the number of full-time staff of the Government or Public Institution
devoted to processing requests for records, and or the total amount expended
by the Government or Public Institution for processing such requests.
(2) Each government or public institution shall make such report available
to the public including by computer telecommunications, or if computer
telecommunications means have not been established by the Government or
Public Institution, by other electronic means.
(3) The Attorney-General shall make each report, which has been submitted
to him, available at a single electronic access point.
(4) He shall notify the Chairman and ranking minority member of the
Committee on Government Reform Oversight of the House of Representatives
and the Chairman and ranking minority member of the Committees on
Government Affairs and the Judiciary of the Senate, not later than April 1 of the
year in which each such report is issued, that such reports are available by
electronic means.
(5) The Attorney-General shall develop reporting and performance
guidelines in connection with reports required by this section and may establish
additional requirements for such reports as the Attorney-General determines
may be useful.
(6) The Attorney-General shall submit an annual report on or before April
1 of each calendar year which shall include for the prior calendar year a listing
of the number of cases arising under this Act, the exemption involved in each
Freedom of Information Bill, 1999

1 case, the disposition of such case, and the cost, fees, and penalties assessed.

(7) Such report shall also include a description of the efforts taken by the

Ministry of Justice to encourage all government or public institutions to comply

with this Act.

(8) For purposes of this section, the term –

(a) “government” includes any executive department, military department,

government corporation, government controlled corporation, or other establishment

in the executive branch of the government (including the Executive Office of the

President), or any other independent regulatory government or public

institution; and

(b) “record” means any term used in this Act in reference to information

which includes any information that would be government or public institution

record subject to the requirements of this Act when maintained by government or

public institutions in any format, including an electronic format.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

This Bill seeks to provide a right of access to public information or records kept by government, public institution and/or private bodies carrying out public functions for citizens and non-citizens of the country.

2. This will increase the availability of public records and information to citizens of the country in order to participate more effectively in the making and administration of laws and policies and to promote accountability of public officers.

3. The Bill also seeks to provide the disclosure of public records or information by public officers without authorisation thereof provided it is for public interest and such officers are protected from adverse consequences flowing from such disclosure.