

GHANA DOMAIN NAME REGISTRY BILL

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A BILL ENTITLED
THE GHANA DOMAIN NAME REGISTRY ACT, 2025

AN ACT to establish the Ghana Domain Name Registry and provide for related matters.

Object and Scope of the Act

Application and objects

1. (1) This Act applies to:

- (a) the Ghana Domain Name Registry;
- (b) registrars licensed by the Registry; and
- (c) registrants of .gh domain names.

(2) The object of this Act is to:

- (a) establish the Ghana Domain Name Registry;
- (b) provide for the regulation of the .gh domain name space;
- (c) establish the Domain Name Registry Fund;
- (d) mandate the use of the .gh domain name for entities in the Republic; and
- (e) provide for ancillary matters.

Domain Name Registry

Establishment of the Domain Name Registry

2. (1) There is established by this Act the Ghana Domain Name Registry.

(2) The Registry is a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

(3) The Registry is a non-profit making entity.

Duties of the Registry

3. (1) The Registry shall enhance public awareness on the economic and commercial benefits of domain name registration.

(2) The Registry:

- (a) may conduct investigations related to its functions that it considers necessary;
- (b) shall conduct research into and keep abreast with developments in the country and elsewhere on the domain name system;
- (c) shall continually survey and evaluate the extent to which the .gh domain name space meets the needs of the citizens;
- (d) may issue information on the registration of domain names in the country;
- (e) shall conduct biennial audits on all licensed registrars; and

- (f) shall uphold fundamental human rights in the performance of its functions.
- (3) The Registry may, and shall when requested by the Minister, make recommendations to the Minister in relation to policy concerned with the .gh domain name space.
- (4) The Registry shall continually evaluate the effectiveness of this Act and action taken towards the management of the .gh domain name space.
- (5) The Registry may:
 - (a) liaise, consult and co-operate with any person or other Registry; and
 - (b) appoint experts and other consultants on conditions that the Registry may determine.

Functions of the Registry

- 4. (1) The Registry is responsible for the .gh domain name space and shall:
 - (a) be the only domain name Registry and operate the only registry of .gh domain names;
 - (b) administer and manage the .gh domain name space;
 - (c) comply with international best practice in the administration of the .gh domain name space;
 - (d) update and maintain the central registry and perform any function necessary to ensure the proper functioning of the .gh domain name space;
 - (e) implement Domain Name System Security Extensions for all .gh domain names;
 - (f) license and regulate registrars;
 - (g) provide secure email hosting services with end-to-end encryption for metropolitan, municipal and district assemblies, government ministries, agencies and departments, and security agencies;
 - (h) publish guidelines on:
 - (i) the general administration and management of the .gh domain name space;
 - (ii) web standards for metropolitan, municipal and district assemblies, government ministries, agencies and departments, and security agencies;
 - (iii) the requirements and procedures for domain name registration; and
 - (iv) the maintenance of and public access to the repository, with due regard to the policy directives which the Minister may give from time to time; and
 - (i) audit metropolitan, municipal and district assemblies, government ministries', agencies', and departments', and security agencies' web applications at a prescribed fee.
- (2) After the assumption of responsibility for the .gh domain space, a person shall not do anything or operate the .gh domain name or any domain name associated with the country except as provided under this Act.

- (3) A person who contravenes subsection (2) commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than one thousand penalty units or to a term of imprisonment of not more than three years or to both.

Governance of the Registry

Governing Body of the Registry

5. (1) The governing body of the Registry is a Board consisting of:
- (a) the Executive Director of the Registry;
 - (b) two persons nominated by the Minister, one of whom shall be nominated from one of the agencies of the Ministry;
 - (c) one person nominated by the Minister responsible for the Interior from the law enforcement agencies;
 - (d) one person nominated by the internet technical community;
 - (e) one person nominated by the public universities;
 - (f) one person nominated by the private universities;
 - (g) one legal expert with at least seven years' experience in intellectual property law and cyber law; and
 - (h) one person nominated by licensed local registrars.
- (2) The members of the Board shall be appointed by the President in accordance with article 70 of the Constitution.
- (3) The President shall appoint one of the members to be the chairperson.
- (4) The Board shall ensure the proper and effective performance of the functions of the Registry.
- (5) Notwithstanding any other provision in this section, the composition of the governing board shall include not less than three (3) women as members.

Tenure of office of Board members

6. (1) A member of the Board shall hold office for a period not exceeding four years and is eligible for reappointment, but a member shall not be appointed for more than two terms in succession.
- (2) Where a member of the Board, resigns, dies, is removed from office or is for a reasonable cause unable to act as a member, the Minister shall notify the President of the vacancy and the President shall, acting on the advice of the nominating authority and in consultation with the Council of State appoint another person to hold office for the unexpired portion of the member's term of office.
- (3) A member of the Board, who is absent from three consecutive meetings of the Board without reasonable cause ceases to be a member of the Board.
- (4) A member of the Board, may at any time resign from office in writing addressed to the President through the Minister.

- (5) The President may, by letter addressed to a member, revoke the appointment of that member.

Meetings of the Board

7. (1) The Board shall meet at least once every three months for the despatch of business at the times and in the places determined by the chairperson.
- (2) The chairperson shall at the request in writing of not less than one-third of the membership of the Board convene an extraordinary meeting of the Board at the place and time determined by the chairperson.
- (3) The quorum at a meeting of the Board shall be two thirds of members of the Board or a greater number determined by the Board in respect of specific matters.
- (4) The chairperson shall preside at meetings of the Board and in the absence of the chairperson a member of the Board elected by the members present from among their number shall preside.
- (5) Matters before the Board shall be decided by a majority of the members present and voting and in the event of an equality of votes, the person presiding shall have a casting vote.
- (6) The Board may co-opt a person to attend a Board meeting, but that person shall not vote on a matter for decision at the meeting.
- (7) The proceedings of the Board shall not be invalidated because of a vacancy among the members or a defect in the appointment or qualification of a member.
- (8) Subject to this section, the Board may determine the procedure for its meetings.

Disclosure of interest

8. (1) A member of the Board who has an interest in a matter for consideration by the Board shall disclose in writing the nature of that interest and is disqualified from participating in the deliberations of the Board in respect of that matter.
- (2) A member who contravenes subsection (1) ceases to be a member.

Establishment of committees

9. (1) The Board may appoint committees consisting of members of the Board or non-members or both to perform a function.
- (2) The membership of a committee appointed under this section and the tenure of office of its members shall be coterminous with the duration of their membership of the Board.
- (3) Non-members shall hold office for a period not exceeding four years and may be eligible for re-appointment but shall not be appointed for more than two successive terms.

(4) A committee of the Board may be chaired by a member of the Board.

(5) A committee of the Board composed of non-members only shall be advisory.

Allowances

10. Members of the Board and members of a committee of the Board shall be paid allowances approved by the Minister in consultation with the Minister responsible for Finance.

Policy Directives

11. The Minister may, from time to time, publish policy directives relating to the regulation and maintenance of the .gh domain name space.

The Executive Director

12. (1) The President shall, in accordance with article 195 of the Constitution, appoint an Executive Director for the Registry.

(2) The Executive Director shall hold office on the terms and conditions specified in the letter of appointment.

Functions of the Executive Director

13. (1) The Executive Director is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the affairs of the Registry and is answerable to the Board in the performance of functions under this Act.

(2) The Executive Director shall perform any other functions determined by the Board.

(3) The Executive Director may delegate a function to an officer of the Registry but shall not be relieved from the ultimate responsibility for the performance of the delegated function.

Duties and liability of the Board

14. (1) The duties of directors contained in Part Q of Chapter two of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) shall apply to members of the Board.

(2) A member of the Board is not personally liable for damage or injury to a third party that arises in the execution of an official duty of that member, if the member at all material times acted in good faith.

Appointment of other staff

15. (1) The Board shall in consultation with the Public Services Commissions appoint other staff of the Registry that are necessary for the proper and effective performance of its functions.

(2) Other public officers may be transferred or seconded to the Registry or may otherwise give assistance to it.

- (3) The Registry may engage the services of advisers and consultants on the recommendations of the Board.

Licensing of Registrars and Creation of Central Registry

Operation as a registrar

- 16.** (1) A person shall not act as a registrar unless licensed to do so by the Registry.
- (2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable upon summary conviction:
- (a) in the case of a body corporate or other body of persons, to a fine of not less than two thousand penalty units and not more than seven thousand penalty units;
 - (b) in the case of a director of a body corporate or other body of persons, to a fine of not less than one thousand penalty units and not more than five thousand penalty units; and
 - (c) in the case of an individual, to a fine of not less than one thousand penalty units and not more than three thousand penalty units.
- (3) A person who is convicted of an offence under subsection (2) shall immediately cease operation as a registrar.

Application for a registrar licence

- 17.** (1) An application to be licensed as a registrar shall be made in the prescribed manner and subject to the prescribed fees.
- (2) The Registry may, within sixty days following the receipt of a complete application, grant or refuse the application.
- (3) The Registry may, where it grants the licence, impose terms and conditions where the Registry deems it appropriate.
- (4) The Registry may refuse an application where:
- (a) the application is incomplete;
 - (b) the application contains false or misleading information;
 - (c) the application does not meet the technical requirements prescribed by the Registry; or
 - (d) the Registry is convinced upon reasonable grounds that the applicant is incapable of performing the functions of a registrar.
- (5) An applicant whose application is refused may resubmit the application if the deficiencies which formed the basis of the refusal of the initial application have been rectified.
- (6) A licence granted under this Act shall be renewed as prescribed by the Registry.

- (7) An application for renewal shall be made in the prescribed manner and subject to the prescribed fees.

Creation of one central registry

- 18.** (1) There shall be only one central registry of all .gh domain names registered in the Republic.
- (2) The Registry shall have the sole responsibility to keep and maintain the central registry.
- (3) No person shall maintain or update a repository, or administer a country domain name other than the Registry.
- (4) A person who contravenes subsection (3) commits an offence and is liable upon summary conviction:
- (a) in the case of a body corporate or other body of persons, to a fine of not less than five thousand penalty units and not more than ten thousand penalty units;
 - (b) in the case of a director of a body corporate or other body of persons, to a fine of not less than one thousand penalty units and not more than three thousand penalty units; and
 - (c) in the case of an individual, to a fine of not less than one thousand penalty units and not more than five thousand penalty units.
- (5) The Registry shall keep and maintain a register of registrars in which shall be recorded of the registrar:
- (a) the name;
 - (b) the registration number;
 - (c) the country of incorporation;
 - (d) the address; and
 - (e) any other information that the Registry shall prescribe.
- (6) The Registry shall publish details in the register of registrars on the Registry's website and any other media which the Registry deems fit.

Suspension and revocation of licences

- 19.** (1) The Registry may revoke or suspend a licence issued under this section where the registrar:
- (a) engages in misconduct which harms consumers or the public interest;
 - (b) is held liable for abuse;
 - (c) fails to meet the ongoing requirements prescribed by the Minister; or

- (d) contravenes any orders, guidelines or directives issued by the Registry or the Minister.
- (2) The Registry may prescribe additional grounds for the revocation or suspension of a licence.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not limit the power of the Registry to take any other remedial or penal action against a registrar.

Security Operations Centre

Domain Name System (DNS) Security Operations Centre

- 20.** (1) The Registry shall establish and maintain a mandatory DNS Security Operations Centre which shall monitor .gh domain resolutions, traffic, and logs using automated, manual, or hybrid methods as appropriate, to detect threats and attacks.
- (2) The DNS Security Operations Centre shall be responsible for initiating and coordinating appropriate response actions, including but not limited to containment, notification of affected parties, mitigation of threats, and post-incident analysis.
- (3) All metropolitan, municipal and district assemblies', government ministries', agencies' and departments', and security agencies' domain names shall be integrated into the DNS Security Operations Centre.
- (4) The DNS Security Operations Centre shall publish quarterly and yearly reports on the threats detected in the domain name system.

Mandatory use of .gh domain

Mandatory registration

- 21.** (1) All entities legally registered or operating in the Republic shall be required to:
- (a) register and maintain an active .gh domain name for any official website or digital platform intended for public access; and
 - (b) use the .gh domain name for all official digital correspondence and transactions conducted within or from the Republic.
- (2) Entities currently not using .gh domains shall transition to a .gh domain within six months of the coming into force of this Act to comply with subsection (1).

Exemptions

- 22.** (1) Notwithstanding section 20(1), the Registry in consultation with the Minister may grant an exemption to an entity if:
- (a) its digital presence is hosted exclusively outside the Republic and does not target Ghanaian users; and

- (b) it operates as a multinational organisation subject to foreign digital jurisdiction.
- (2) Any exemption granted under subsection (1) shall be:
 - (a) upon application by the entity in the prescribed form;
 - (b) time-bound and renewable upon review; and
 - (c) published in the Gazette.

Penalties for Non-Compliance

23. (1) Any entity that fails to comply with this section shall be liable to:

- (a) an administrative penalty of not less than one thousand penalty units and not more than ten thousand penalty units per year of non-compliance;
 - (b) suspension or revocation of business and regulatory licences for repeated non-compliance in accordance with regulatory procedure of the relevant sector; and
 - (c) disqualification from participating in public procurement or tendering processes for a period of up to two years.
- (2) A director or officer of a corporate body who knowingly permits the body to contravene this Act shall be personally liable to an administrative penalty of not more than five thousand penalty units.

Monitoring and Inspection

24. (1) The Ministry, in collaboration with the Registry shall establish a Domain Compliance Unit (DCU) to:

- (a) audit and monitor domain name usage by entities; and
 - (b) serve compliance notices for violations of this Act.
- (2) The Domain Compliance unit shall be made up of officers of the Registry and persons appointed by the Minister.

Entities in breach

25. (1) The Registry shall maintain and publish on its website a list of:

- (a) entities in breach of this Act;
 - (b) entities granted exemptions or temporary waivers; and
 - (c) enforcement actions undertaken and their outcomes.
- (2) The names of offending entities may be published in national newspapers, government gazettes, and regulatory bulletins as part of a compliance transparency initiative taking into consideration fundamental human rights of affected persons.

Court orders and judicial support

26. The Registry shall have the power to apply to the High Court of Ghana for an order to:

- (a) seize, block, or deactivate any domain name registered in contravention of this Act;
- (b) take down or delete malicious domain names;
- (c) compel internet service providers, web hosts, or any other relevant entity to cease offering services to the offending domain; or
- (d) authorise entry into premises to inspect digital systems under warrant, where reasonable suspicion of concealment or fraud exists.

Financial Provisions

Funds of the Registry

27. The funds of the Registry include:

- (a) moneys provided by Parliament;
- (b) 2% of the Digital Economy and Innovation Development Fund;
- (c) donations, grants and gifts;
- (d) fees accruing to the Registry under this Act; and
- (e) any other moneys that are approved by the Minister responsible for Finance.

Expenses of the Registry

28. The expenses of the Registry shall be paid from moneys provided from the funds of the Registry.

Borrowing powers of the Registry

29. Subject to article 181 of the Constitution, section 76 of the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) and any other relevant enactment, the registry may obtain loans and any other credit facility on the guarantee of the Government from a bank or any other financial institution approved by the Minister responsible for Finance.

Tax exemption

30. The Registry is exempted from the payment of any taxes.

Accounts and audit

31. (1) The Board shall keep books of account and proper records in relation to them in the form approved by the Auditor-General.

(2) The Board shall submit the accounts of the Registry to the Auditor-General for audit within three months after the end of the financial year.

(3) The Auditor-General shall, not later than three months after the receipt of the accounts, audit the accounts and forward a copy of the audit report to the Minister.

- (4) The financial year of the Registry is the same as the financial year of the Government.

Internal Audit Unit

- 32.** (1) The Registry shall have an Internal Audit Unit in accordance with section 83 of the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921).
- (2) The Internal Audit Unit shall be headed by an Internal Auditor who shall be appointed in accordance with the Internal Audit Agency Act, 2003 (Act 658).
- (3) The Internal Auditor is responsible for the internal audit of the Registry.
- (4) The Internal Auditor shall, subject to subsections (3) and (4) of section 16 of the Internal Audit Agency Act, 2003 (Act 658), at intervals of three months:
- (a) prepare and submit to the Board, a report on the internal audit carried out during the period of three months immediately preceding the preparation of the report; and
 - (b) recommendations in each report, with respect to matters which appear to the Internal Auditor as necessary for the conduct of the affairs of the Registry.
- (5) The Internal Auditor shall, in accordance with subsection (4) of section 16 of the Internal Audit Agency Act, 2003 (Act 658), submit a copy of each report prepared under this section to the Executive Director and the chairperson of the Board.

Annual report and other reports

- 33.** (1) The Board shall within one month after the receipt of the audit report, submit an annual report to the Minister covering the activities and the operations of the Registry for the year to which the report relates.
- (2) The annual report shall include the report of the Auditor-General.
- (3) The Minister shall, within one month after the receipt of the annual report, submit the report to Parliament with a statement that the Minister considers necessary.
- (4) The Board shall also submit to the Minister any other reports which the Minister may require in writing.
- (5) The annual report shall be published on the Registry's website and made available to all stakeholders.

Domain Name Registry Fund

Establishment of the Domain Name Registry Fund

- 34.** There shall be established a fund to be known as the Domain Name Registry Fund.

Object of the Fund

35. The Fund shall be applied to achieve the following objectives:

- (a) digital inclusion for small and medium enterprises;
- (b) domain name system capacity building;
- (c) provision of support for internet-related projects undertaken by the local internet governance community; and
- (d) any other objective as the Minister may prescribe.

Sources of moneys for the Fund

36. The sources of money for the Fund are:

- (a) 5% of the fees charged by the Registry under this Act;
- (b) moneys provided by Parliament to the Fund;
- (c) moneys that accrue to the Fund from investments made by the Board;
- (d) donations, grants and gifts; and
- (e) any other moneys that may lawfully accrue to the Fund.

Bank account for the Fund

37. (1) Moneys of the Fund shall be paid into bank accounts opened by the Board for the Fund.

(2) Donors shall pay their donations directly into the account of the Fund upon verification by the Board.

Management of the Fund

38. (1) The Fund shall be managed by the Board of the Registry.

(2) Sections 31 and 33 of this Act shall apply to the Fund.

Prioritisation of the Fund

39. (1) Projects for which moneys from the Fund are disbursed shall satisfy the criteria laid out in the order of priority.

(2) The order of priority for support by the Fund is as follows:

- (a) projects aimed at improving digital inclusion for small and medium enterprises;
- (b) projects aimed at improving the capacity of the domain name system; and
- (c) other projects that the Minister may designate as priority projects.

Disbursement of the Fund

40. In consultation with the Minister, the Board shall determine procedures for disbursement of the Fund and disburse the Fund accordingly.

Dispute Resolution

Resolution of Disputes

41. (1) The Minister shall establish a dispute resolution process to resolve:

- (a) disputes between or among registrars;
 - (b) disputes between registrars and registrants;
 - (c) disputes between the Registry and any registrar; and
 - (d) disputes between the Registry and any registrant.
- (2) No party to a dispute described under subsection (1) shall institute an action in court unless the dispute resolution procedure established under this Act has been exhausted.
- (3) The Minister may by legislative instrument make regulations on the manner and procedure for the resolution of disputes.
- (4) The procedure shall be in line with the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy and its Rules.

Dispute Resolution Committee

42. (1) The Board shall establish a Dispute Resolution Committee which shall consist of five members with relevant experience in alternative dispute resolution, intellectual property, and internet law, policy and governance.

- (2) A three-member panel of the Committee shall expeditiously hear, inquire into and investigate any matter which is brought before it.
- (3) The Committee shall determine the periods that are reasonably necessary for the fair and adequate presentation of the matter by the respective parties and the Registry may require those matters to be presented within the periods.
- (4) The Committee may require evidence or arguments to be presented in writing and may decide the matters upon which it will hear oral evidence or written arguments.
- (5) Each party to a matter is entitled to appear at the hearing and may be represented by a lawyer or any other person.
- (6) The Committee shall communicate its decision to the parties within thirty days of receipt of the dispute provided that there are no exceptional circumstances affecting the dispute.
- (7) Appeals from a decision by the Dispute Resolution Committee may be submitted to the High Court.

Powers of the Dispute Resolution Committee

43. The Dispute Resolution Committee may:

- (a) issue summons to compel the attendance of witnesses under the hand of the Executive Director of the Registry;
- (b) examine witnesses on oath, affirmation or otherwise;

- (c) compel the production of documents;
- (d) cite a person for trial at the High Court for contempt;
- (e) make a declaration setting out the rights and obligations of the parties to the dispute;
- (f) make provisional or interim orders or awards that relate to the matter or part of it, or give directions in pursuance of the hearing;
- (g) dismiss or refrain from hearing or determining a matter, in whole or in part, if it appears that the matter, or part of the matter, is trivial or vexatious or that further proceedings are not necessary or desirable in the public interest;
- (h) in appropriate circumstances, order any party to pay the reasonable costs and expenses of another party, including the expenses of witnesses and fees of lawyers, in bringing the matter before the Committee; and
- (i) generally, give directions and do what is necessary or expedient for the hearing and determination of the matter.

Miscellaneous Provisions

General Penalty

- 44.** A person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this Act commits an offence and, where no penalty is expressly provided, shall upon summary conviction be liable to a fine not less than two thousand penalty units and not more than ten thousand penalty units.

Regulations

- 45.** The Minister, in consultation with the Registry, may by legislative instrument make Regulations to give effect to the provisions of this Act and shall in particular, make Regulations in relation to:

- (a) the requirements which registrars must meet in order to be licensed, including objective standards relating to operational accuracy, stability, robustness, security, privacy and efficiency;
- (b) the circumstances and manner in which registrations may be assigned, registered, renewed, refused, transferred or revoked;
- (c) fees;
- (d) provisions for the restoration of a domain name registration;
- (e) the terms of the domain name registration agreement which registrars must adopt and use in registering domain names, including issues in respect of privacy, fundamental human rights, consumer protection and dispute resolution;
- (f) processes and procedures to avoid unfair and anti-competitive practices, including bias to, or preferential treatment of actual or prospective registrants, registrars, protocols or products;
- (g) ongoing compliance requirements for registrars including sustainability requirements and abuse reporting;
- (h) requirements to ensure that each domain name contains an administrative and technical contact;

- (i) the dispute resolution process or procedure;
- (j) conditions upon which appeals may be submitted to the High Court;
- (k) procedures for ensuring monitoring of compliance with and the determination of breaches of this Act and the Regulations, including regular .gh domain name space technical audits, and the imposition of sanctions, warnings and other penalties in respect of the breach; and
- (l) such other matters relating to the .gh domain name space as it may be necessary to prescribe to achieve the objectives of this Act.

Interpretation

46. In this Act unless the context otherwise requires,

“abuse” includes spamming, spoofing, phishing, cache poisoning, hijacking, DOS attack, and DNS tunneling as may be determined by the Registry;

“Board” means the governing body of the Registry;

“ccTLD” means country code domain at the top level of the Internet’s domain name system assigned according to the two-letter codes in the International Standard ISO 3166-1 (Codes for Representation of Names of Countries and their Subdivision);

“domain name” means an alphanumeric designation that is registered or assigned in respect of an electronic address or other resource on the Internet;

“domain name system” means a system to translate domain names into IP addresses or other information;

“Domain Name System Security Extension” means an extension to the domain name system which uses cryptography to authenticate data retrieved from the domain name system;

“.gh domain name space” means the .gh ccTLD assigned to the Republic according to the two-letter codes in the International Standard ISO 3166;

“Government” means any authority by which the executive authority of the Republic is duly exercised;

“malicious domain name” means a domain name which is registered under false pretences to cause consumer harm; is being used to cause consumer harm or is being used to conduct illegal activity;

“Minister” means the Minister responsible for Communications;

“Ministry” means the Ministry responsible for Communications;

“registrant” means a person who has registered a domain name in accordance with this Act;

“registrar” means an entity licensed by the Registry to register domain names;

“Registry” means the Ghana Domain Name Registry established under this Act;

“repository” means the primary register of the information maintained by the Registry;

“Republic” means the Republic of Ghana; and

“security agency” means a body connected with national security.

Repeals and Savings

47. (1) Sections 63 to 81 of the Electronic Transactions Act, 2008 (Act 772) are hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding the repeal:

- (a) any licence granted under the repealed sections and valid on the date of the coming into force of this Act shall continue to be in force until it expires or is renewed under this Act; and
- (b) any regulations, guidelines or directives made under the repealed sections are saved.