

**HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE
OF THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA**

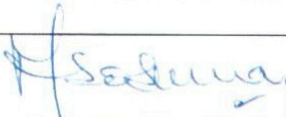
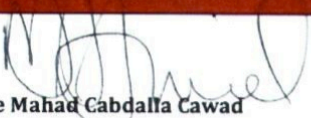
RULES OF PROCEDURE

December 2012

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ANSIXINTA

XEER-HOOSAADKA GOLAHA SHACABKA

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Chapter I: House of the People of the Federal Republic of Somalia

Article 1: The House of the People of the Federal Republic of Somalia

1. The House of the People of the Federal Republic of Somalia (hereinafter “the House”) shall be representative of the Somali people and is the highest legislative organ of the state.
2. The House consists of 275 members, pursuant to Article 64 Clause 2 of the Provisional Constitution 
3. Any person who becomes the President of the Federal Republic of Somalia shall become lifetime member of the House of the people after leaving office of the president, unless he/she has been removed from the office before the end of the presidential term in accordance with art 92 & 59 of the Provisional Constitution and he/ she shall be additional member of the House of the people of the Federal Parliament
4. The official language of the House is Somali (Maay & Maxaad-tiri). Arabic shall be the second language, according to Article 5 of the Provisional Constitution.
5. The headquarters of the House shall be Mogadishu, the capital city of Somalia.
6. The House and the committees of the House may resolve to hold some of its sessions outside its headquarters, if the House decides because of necessity.
7. The term of office for the House shall be four (4) years starting from the date when the first Members took oath. (20 August, 2012).

Article 2: Powers of the House of the People of the Federal Parliament of Somalia

The House of the People shall have the power to:

- a) Pass, amend or reject any bill tabled before it;
- b) Initiate draft laws, except draft laws related to the annual budget;
- c) Approve the annual budget and closing of accounts;
- d) Elect and impeach the Speaker of the House and his/her deputies.
- e) Elect the President of the Somali Federal Republic;
- f) Impeach the President of the Republic, in accordance with Article 92 of the Provisional Constitution;

- g) Give vote of confidence or vote on motions of no confidence in the Government;
- h) Hold accountable and monitor the institutions of the federal government to ensure the implementation of the laws;
- i) Establish committees to investigate the institutions of the government and abuses/excesses made by Members of House;
- j) Summon the Prime Minister, members of the Council of Ministers and the chairpersons of Independent Commissions and Offices;
- k) Oversee implementation of the Provisional Constitution;
- l) Participate in amending the Provisional Constitution, in accordance with Chapter 15 of the Provisional Constitution;
- m) In accordance with Article 113 of the Provisional Constitution, pass laws on regulations of the independent commissions.
- n) Approve the Independent Commissions brought before it by the Council of Ministers;
- o) Make and amend the Rules of Procedure of House of the People;
- p) Ratify international treaties and other bilateral agreements that Somalia commits itself to uphold with other governments or bodies;
- q) Approve the resolutions proposed by the government on the State of Emergency.

Article 3: Oath by Members of the House

Every Member of the House of the People shall before assuming his/her duties take oath as follows:

“I swear by the name of the Almighty ALLAH that I shall discharge my duties faithfully, and in the interest of the people, the country and the religion, and that I shall observe and protect the constitution and other laws of Somali Republic”

Chapter II: Convening and institution of the chairing of the House of the People

Article 4: Temporary Chair of the House

The first sitting of the House of the People shall be temporarily presided over by the oldest Member (by age)

Article 5: Election of the Speaker and his or her two deputies

1. In accordance with Article 65 Clause 1, the oldest Member of the House shall preside over election of the Speaker and two (2) Deputy Speakers.
2. The Speaker and his or her deputies shall be elected through a secret ballot by a majority vote of the Members of the House.
3. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Speaker, the House shall conduct no other business prior to the election of its speaker within 15 days if the session of the House is in progress. If the House is in recess, the first plenary of the House shall elect the Speaker.
4. The candidates vying for the positions of the speaker and deputy speakers shall be Members of the House.
5. Every candidate must submit a written application with two photographs and attach a copy of his/her curriculum vitae (C.V).
6. Every candidate must state in his/her application the position he/she is vying for.
7. Members voting shall cast his/her ballot paper in a transparent empty box which has an opening/hole at the top.
8. The voting may take up to three (3) rounds:
 - a) In the first round, the candidate who garners the majority vote of the members of House shall win the election, as provided for by Article 65 clause 4 of the Provisional Constitution. If no candidate attains the requisite majority, then the vote proceeds to the next round of voting.
 - b) In the second round, only the four candidates who got the greatest number of votes in the first round shall participate in the election. If by coincidence, some candidates get equal number of votes (draw) in the first round, then they shall proceed to the

- second round. The candidate who gets the majority vote of the Members of the House shall be declared the winner. If no candidate achieves this, the vote moves to third round of election.
- c) The third round shall be between the two candidates who got most votes in the second round. If there is a third candidate, by virtue of getting equal votes (draw), he/she shall also take part in the 3rd round. After the voting, the candidate who gets the greatest number of votes shall be elected Speaker.
 - d) If after the first round, there are only two candidates left, as a result of withdrawal or compromise by other contesting candidates, the vote proceeds directly to round three. The Candidate who gets the greatest number of votes shall be declared the winner. After voting is completed, the Temporary Chair opens the ballot boxes and votes are counted. The temporary/acting speaker declares the candidate who wins the position of speaker.
9. Before assuming office, the Speaker shall relinquish any official position in a political party, and shall be strictly neutral in the performance of his or her function.
 10. The election of Deputy Speakers shall be conducted following the procedures for the election of the Speaker

Chapter III: The Chair, Office of the *House* and the *Standing Committee of the House*

Article 6: The Chair and Office of the House

1. The Chair of the House consists of:
 - a) The Speaker of the House of the People,
 - b) The First Deputy Speaker, and
 - c) The Second Deputy Speaker
 - d) The Chief Whip,
 - e) Two deputy Chief Whips, and
2. The Chief Whip, his/her deputies shall be Members of the House and nominated by the Speaker in consultation with his/her deputies, after which the House shall approve by a

simple majority vote, through show of hands. The Chief Whip and his/her deputies may be removed from the office, by a simple majority vote and upon a motion supported by at least 25% of Members of the House.

3. The two Secretaries shall be Civil servant functionaries of the House

Article 7: Duties of the Speaker

1. The Speaker is responsible for the implementation and protection of the Rules of Procedure, ensuring the smooth running and order of activities in the House such as legislation, administration and protocol.
2. The Speaker opens and closes House sessions. The Speaker also informs the House, in writing, about the timetable and program of the next session.
3. The Speaker presides over the House sittings.
4. The Speaker supervises the work of the Chief-whip, deputy whips and the secretaries.
5. The Speaker represents the House and speaks on its behalf without prejudice to future decisions of the House.
6. The Speaker connects the House with other parliaments of the world.
7. He/she signs international agreements between the House and other parliaments or organizations which have cooperation with the House and he/she brings those agreements before the House for ratification.
8. The Speaker may consult with his/her deputies on the political and administrative issues of the House.
9. The Speaker chairs the Standing Committee and Parliamentary Service Commission
10. The Speaker shall supervise the Administration of the House.

Article 8: Duties of the deputy speakers of the House

1. When the Speaker of the House is absent or cannot perform his/her duty for any reason, then the first Deputy Speaker takes over and carries out the duties of the Speaker. In case the first Deputy Speaker is also absent, then the Second Deputy Speaker takes over and carries the duties of the Speaker.

2. If the Speaker and his/her two deputies are absent then parliament shall elect from among them a temporary chairperson/ in accordance with Article 65 Clause 2 of the Provisional Constitution.

Article 9: Loss of Office by the Speaker and his/her Deputies

1. The Speaker of the House and his/her deputies may lose office on the following grounds:
 - a) Death
 - b) A written resignation communicated to the House or through the mass media.
 - c) Absenteeism without justification or excuse for forty five (45) consecutive days
 - d) Breaching, the Islamic Shari'ah, the Constitution the laws of the country, or the Rules of Procedure of the House.
 - e) Constant failure to discharge duty as a result of:
 - I. Insanity (mental illness) which shall be certified by competent and qualified doctors.
 - II. Constant illness or incapacitation which renders him/her not able to execute his/her duties and this must be certified by recognized medical practitioners.
 - III. When the term of office expires.
 - IV. Conviction by a competent court of law to a custodial sentence in its final form not less than six (6) Months.
2. Any Member of the House may move the motion for removal of the Speaker for the reasons mentioned under the letters ©, (d), (e) and the roman numbers (I, ii, iii, iv) of paragraph 1 of this Article. The motion may be initiated with the support of not less than one-third (1/3) of the Members of the House and passed with the support of two-thirds (2/3) of the Members of the House. For the purpose of this paragraph, the number of Members of the House shall not include vacant seats.
3. The motion to remove the Speaker or his/her deputies should be reasonable and legal.
4. The motion shall be debated and voted upon within ten (10) days from the date it was tabled.
5. If the Speaker or any of his deputies face a vote of removal from office the following conditions shall be observed:

- a) The Speaker or the Deputy Speaker facing the motion of removal from the office shall not chair sessions until his/her case is concluded. The voting on such a motion is by secret ballot.
- b) When the Speaker and/or a Deputy Speaker loses his/her position, in accordance with Article 9. (2), then a new Speaker and/or Deputy Speaker(s) shall be elected within fifteen (15) days.

Article 10: Duties of the Chief Whip and his/her Deputies

The Chief Whip of the House and his/her deputies following the instructions of the speaker, are responsible for:

- a) Maintaining order in the House.
- b) Maintaining security and order of the House and its members.
- c) Supervising and securing traveling activities of Members.
- d) Ensuring the safe custody of the House's assets
- e) Administering ceremonies, observing protocols, coordinating the pecking order and sitting arrangements of the members and guests.
- f) Any other activity assigned to them by the Speaker.

Article 11: Duties of the Secretaries of the House

The Secretaries of the House are responsible of:

1. Ensuring that Members are informed of the time of sittings and sessions. The information shall be in writing, with a copy of the agenda of the sitting attached to it.. The Members shall be given at-least twenty four (24) hours notice, unless the Speaker decides otherwise due to an urgent matter arising.
2. Supervising the House's staff while they carry out the following tasks:
 - a) Preparation and distribution of the relevant materials to the Members prior to plenary sittings.
 - b) Verifying the quorum, upon request of the Chair
 - c) Listing the names of Members who requested to speak, in the order they requested..

- d) Taking the minutes of plenary proceedings
 - e) Counting the votes in the House.
 - f) Ensuring accuracy of the Houses' plenary sitting records and maintaining proper register of Members attendance
 - g) Ensuring that all laws, resolutions and other acts passed by the House are recorded and filed properly.
3. Presenting the agenda of the day to the Members, in the beginning of the sitting.
 4. Co-signing the minutes of plenary proceedings with the Speaker.

Article 12: Standing Committee of the House

1. The Standing Committee of the House shall be composed of the following: the Speaker, the two Deputy Speakers, the Chief Whip and two Deputy Whips of the House of the People and all Chairs of Committees of the House.
2. The Speaker shall Chair the Committee.
3. The functions of the Standing Committee of the House shall be as follows:
 - a) Prepares and manages the program of business for each session of the House
 - b) Prepares the agenda and the schedule for plenary sittings of the House
 - c) Coordinates the work between the House and its committees
 - d) Until such time as the Parliamentary Services Commission is established, prepares annual budget of the House and submit it to the House for approval and exercise budgetary control over financial activities
 - e) Deliberates on and apportions the annual operating budget among the House committees
 - f) Considers the program of work of the House committees, including their need to travel and hold sessions outside of the House premises
 - g) Deliberates and decides on which reports of the House committees shall be debated in the House
 - h) The speaker shall appoint the Secretary General and two Secretary after consultation with committees.

Chapter IV: Members of the House of the People

Article 13: Responsibilities of the Members of the House

1. Every Member of the House while discharging his/her duty must act in a manner that promotes the national interest.
2. While carrying out the responsibilities under paragraph 1 of this Article, it is the responsibility of every Member to represent his or her constituency, without considering political party affiliations.
3. During recess period of the House, the members of the House shall fulfill the following duties:-
 - a) If the security situation permits, any Member of the House should spend not less than 15 days in the respective Constituency
 - b) Organize meetings and forums Communities in order to inform and consult with them issues that the House is intend to tackle
 - c) To promote the National unity, peace and reconciliation throughout the Country
 - d) To consult how to address the concerns and needs of the communities of respective Constituency
 - e) Submit to the House written reports on the situation, concerns and needs of the communities of respective Constituency

Article 14: Rights of the Members of the House

1. The right to allowances of the presiding officers and Members of the House begins when he/she takes oath of office and these allowances include:
 - a) Monthly responsibility allowances;
 - b) Sitting allowances;
 - c) House allowances;
 - d) Health allowance
 - e) Transport allowance and
 - f) Official travel allowances.

2. Details on the rate of allowances shall be regulated by special administrative act which shall be approved by the House.
3. Any unfulfilled rights of Members during their terms, should be fully remunerated by the Government in office.
4. Any member who is not re-elected to the successive House shall be entitled to accumulated pension equivalent two Monthly responsibility allowance for each year that he/she was in office, as this shall be regulated by a special law.
5. A Member who loses his/her immunity shall retain the house and vehicle of the government and shall earn all of his/her monthly allowances, except sitting allowances, but has no vote until the court reaches a final verdict.
6. If the Member of Parliament, who is accused, is proven innocent, then she/he has a right to be reimbursed of the unpaid allowances and benefits for the period the salary and benefits were suspended.
7. The medical care of the Member and his/her family (spouse and children) shall be covered by the state
8. During maternity leave, women Members are entitled to have access to documents relating to activities of the House and its resolutions for both ordinary and extraordinary sessions on a regular basis once every Month.
9. All matters pertaining to maternity leave and its duration shall conform to the standards of Government employees.

Article 15: Immunity of the Members

1. The Members of the House enjoy immunity, in accordance with Article 70 of the Constitution.
2. When the immunity of a Member is waived, it shall be endorsed by a majority vote of the Members (50%+1) excluding vacant seats occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise legally vacant.

Article 16: Attendance in House sittings

1. It is obligatory for every Member of Parliament to attend parliamentary sessions.
2. Any Member of Parliament who, without permission or justifiable reason, is absent from sessions for three consecutive working days shall be issued with written warning and if s/he shall be absent without permission or justifiable reason for seven consecutive or separate days within thirty days, then s/he shall pay a fine of one fifth (1/5) of his/her sitting allowances. Any absenteeism beyond the periods mentioned above shall be referred to the House's leadership who shall in turn submit to the Committee on Ethics and Discipline.
3. If a Member attends at the beginning of the sitting and leaves without permission before the sitting ends, s/he shall be considered absent

Article 17: Dressing Code and Prestige of the Members of the House

It is unacceptable for a Member to come to the House with appearances that does not befit his/her prestige and Islamic Shari'ah.

Article 18: Losing Membership in the House

In accordance with Article 59 of the Provisional Constitutions, a Member of House can lose his/her seat for the following reasons:

- a) Death.
- b) A written resignation received by the Office of the Speaker or announces through the media without being forced.
- c) Failing to attend, two consecutive ordinary sessions of the House, without a reasonable excuse.
- d) Consistently failing to perform his duties as a result of:
 - I. Insanity/ mental illness which is certified by recognized and trusted medical practitioner(s).
 - II. Constant illness or incapacitation leading to failure in discharge of duties which is be certified by recognized medical practitioners
- e) Conviction by a competent court of law to a custodial sentence in its final form.

- f) Violation of the Islamic Shariah, the Constitution, the Rules of Procedure of the House, laws of the nation and abuse of power.
- g) Doing actions that go against the existence of the nation and its institutions such as.
 - I. Forming, joining or working with an armed group who are against the genuine government
 - II. Supporting secession.
- h) If a competent court proves that the member serves foreign intelligence agency or disclosed national secret
- i) Accepting to hold a government position other than a in the Cabinet (minister or assistant minister), according Article 59 paragraph Clause 1 (e) of Provisional Constitution.

Chapter V: The President of the Federal Republic of Somalia

Article 19: Election of the President

1. The House shall elect the president of the Federal Republic of Somalia
 - a) Within fifteen (15) days after its first session, a newly elected House,
 - b) Or within thirty (30) days when the Office of the President falls vacant, the House shall elect the President of the Federal Republic of Somalia.
2. The House shall establish an ad-hoc parliamentary election committee to scrutinize the eligibility of the candidates and oversee preparations and administration of the election of the President.
3. In accordance with Article 89-2 of the Provisional Constitution, a minimum of two-thirds (2/3) of the Members of the House shall be present when electing the President of the Federal Republic of Somalia and the sitting shall be chaired by the Speaker. In the absence of the Speaker, the sitting shall be chaired by the First Deputy Speaker or the Second Deputy Speaker if the Speaker and first Deputy Speaker are absent.
4. Before the election of the President of the Federal Republic of Somalia the Speaker shall invite the members of the House to present presidential candidates.

5. The proposals for Presidential candidates shall be supported by at least twenty (20) Members of the House and be presented by a motion introducing the name, background and qualifications of the presidential candidate to the plenary.
6. A presidential candidate, in order to be qualified, shall fulfill criteria in accordance with Article 88 of the Constitution.
7. Process of conducting the Presidential election shall follow the steps set out under Article 89 of the Provisional Constitution.

Article 20: Impeachment and Dismissal of the President

1. In the event that the Speaker receives a motion supported by at least one-third (1/3) of the total membership of the House proposing the impeachment of the President of the Federal Republic of Somalia for treason, gross violation of the Constitution or the laws of the Federal Republic of Somalia, he or she forwards the motion to the Constitutional Court to establish whether the motion has legal grounds or not, according to the Article 92 of the Provisional Constitution.
2. If the Constitutional Court establishes that the motion has legal grounds the Speaker shall organize a sitting of the House to debate the motion. The President shall be dismissed if at least two-thirds (2/3) of Members of the House supported the motion
3. Pending election of the new President, the Speaker of the House shall assume duties of the President.

Article 21: Oath of the President *of the Federal Republic of Somalia*

Before assuming office, the President of the Federal Republic of Somalia shall take an oath before the House of the People, administered by the Chairman of the High Court, which shall be as follows:

“I swear in the name of Allah that I will perform my duties honestly and in the best interest of the Nation, People and Religion, and that I will abide by the Constitution and the other Laws of the Country”

Article 22: Vacancy in the Office of the President of the Federal Republic of Somalia

1. If the Office of the President of the Federal Republic of Somalia falls vacant, the Speaker of the House of the People shall act as President of the Federal Republic until such time as a new President of the Federal Republic is elected, within a maximum of thirty (30) days.
2. If the President of the Federal Republic suffers a terminal illness that is expected to lead to his or her death within a period of three (3) months and this is attested to by medical experts, the office of the President of the Federal Republic shall legally be deemed vacant.
3. The election of a President of the Federal Republic of Somalia to fill an office left vacant in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article shall be conducted in accordance with the presidential election procedure stated in Article 89 of the Provisional Constitution.
4. A President of the Federal Republic of Somalia elected in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article shall complete the remaining period of the term of the previous President.

Article 23: The President and House of People

1. The President of the Somali Federal Republic may address the House on the following occasions as stipulated in Article 90 Clauses (g) (h) and (i) of the Provisional Constitution:
 - a) The opening of the House sessions
 - b) Special session of the House once a year
 - c) The president may address the House, at any time.
2. The President is not allowed to attend ordinary sessions of the House.

Chapter VI: Plenary Sessions and Sittings

Article 24: Sessions and Sittings of the House

1. The House shall have two ordinary sessions every year. Every parliamentary session shall continue for a period of four (4) months.

2. The closing of a session shall be followed by two Months of recess
3. If for any reason, House session(s) do not follow the schedule as set out above, then it can be held at the earliest possible date.
4. The House may hold extraordinary sessions.
5. The sessions and sitting of the House shall continue until the agendas brought before the House are completed including urgent draft laws.

Article 25: Extraordinary Sessions of the House

In accordance with Article 66 clause 4 of the Provisional Constitution, the House of the people shall be convened for Extraordinary sessions whenever:

- a) Called by the President of the Somali Federal Republic acting on the request from the Council of Ministers.
- b) Request in written by twenty percent (20%) of the Members of the House
- c) Called by the Speaker of the House of the People.

Article 26: Agendas

1. The Standing Committee shall prepare an Agenda for the upcoming House session. The Agenda shall be distributed to the Members of the House, at least forty eight (48) hours before the plenary sitting.
2. The Agenda shall be deemed approved, unless at the beginning of the sitting, at least ten (10) Members of the House submit a written motion to the Speaker to amend the Agenda, rising on an urgent matter. The motion shall include signatures of the Members supporting it.
3. The Speaker shall determine the time to call the House to vote on the motion to amend the agenda.

Article 27: Order of Business

In conducting its ordinary Business the House shall follow the sequence below;

- a) The Speaker shall declare the sitting open, after announcing the attendees
- b) Recitation of the Holy Quran

- c) Approval of the Agenda,
- d) Swearing in of the new Members,
- e) Question Time,
- f) Interpellation Debate
- g) Proposal(s) from the Speaker
- h) Bills on the 1st Reading
- i) Bills on the 2nd Reading
- j) Committee Reports
- k) Bills on 3rd Reading
- l) Motions

Article 28: Quorum

1. A majority of the Members of the House shall constitute quorum.
2. The decisions taken in the meetings of the House are valid if there was quorum when the vote was taken. The Speaker shall verify the quorum at the beginning of the sitting and at all other times when s/he deems it necessary to ensure that the votes of the House are valid.
3. Prior to any vote of the House, any Member may request for verification of the quorum, in which case the Speaker shall call for such verification.
4. If the passage of a motion or an agenda item requires a specific number of votes, the Chair shall verify the presence of the corresponding quorum prior to the vote.
5. If the passage of a motion or an agenda item requires a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote for passage, at least two-thirds (2/3) of the Members must be present prior to the vote.

Article 29: Voting

1. Voting shall be carried out in the following ways:
 - a) Show of hands
 - b) Secret ballot; and
 - c) Recorded vote of each Member of the House.

2. Secret Ballot voting shall be conducted as follows:
 - a) The Speaker shall prepare the ballot box
 - b) The Speaker shall explain the process of voting
 - c) The Speaker shall instruct roll call of Members and distribution of ballot papers to the Members.
 - d) The Speaker shall verify the number of Members who voted, those who abstained and the number of spoiled ballots and thereafter announce the results
3. A recorded vote shall be a roll call of each Member held upon a request of the Speaker of the House or at least ten (10) Members of the House and is approved by the House. Where a recorded vote is held, each member's vote "for" or "against", or "abstention", shall be recorded in his/her full name.
4. As a rule, if the vote on a motion before the House is even, the motion shall not pass. In cases when the vote is by show of hands, the Speaker may vote to break the tie.
5. Apart from instances otherwise required by the Provisional Constitution or these Rules, voting shall be by way of show of hand.
6. Members who are present in the sitting but do not participate in voting shall be considered as abstaining from voting.
7. No Member is allowed to address the House until the result of the voting is verified.
8. If there is detection of errors in the secret ballot voting or there are more votes cast than Members present at the session, then the Speaker nullifies the result of the voting and a new round of voting shall be urgently conducted. The Speaker shall announce the results including the number of: votes "For", votes "Against" and "Spoiled" ballots.

Article 30: House plenary proceedings

1. Every member shall have the right to express his view freely during the plenary discussion of the House
2. Without contradicting paragraph 1 of this Article, members of the House, shall take part in the debate in accordance with the following procedures:
 - a) Every member shall express his/her view in short, clear, within the topic, without repetition, and respect of the time allocated to him or to her.

- b) Truth
- c) Every member shall avoid expressions that can raise tension and instability
- d) Every member should preserve the prestige of the House, other members of the House and public institutions
- e) While respecting the view of other members, every member has the right to support any opinion that he is in favor, and oppose any opinion that he is against
- f) It is disallowed to interrupt a member expressing his/her views. Shouting, clapping, making noised, whistling and etc are considered as interruption.
- g) Without the approval of the speaker, no member can raise an issue outside the agenda of the sitting.
- h) No member can leave the sitting after delivering his/her opinion.
- i) It is strictly prohibited for a member to distribute written material of any sort in the sitting without the prior approval of the speaker
- j) Any activity that can disturb the peace and quietness in and around the Parliament is proscribed from the members.
- k) Members are not allowed to make anybody gestures or any other act that can be viewed as showing ones opinion in relation to the guest of the sitting.
- l) It is disallowed for members to leave the sitting while the Speaker is speaking or voting is in progress.
- m) It is disallowed for the members to bring in the sitting slogans, posters, sign boards, and audio materials with the aim to obstruct the work of the house.
- n) Members should deliver their messages in writing through the secretariat as approaching the chair while he/she is presiding the sitting is disallowed.

3. Any member who wants to address the setting should follow the following procedures:

- a) Members should start their speech by “ Thanking the Speaker”
- b) Members are required to address “Hon Member” when making reference to other member and to address “Sir/Madam” when making reference to other dignitaries.
- c) Any member that intends to speak shall raise hand without standing up, making noises or any other action.
- d) No member shall speak or do any action that could manifest his or her view.
- e) The speaker has the authority to stop any member who takes the floor without his/her permission and calls to the floor the next.

Article 31: Speech (Interventions)

1. Every Member of the House has a right to address the sittings and debates after registering his/her name and getting permission from the Speaker
2. A Member of the House asking for the floor should notify the Secretary of the House on duty. The Speaker of the House shall invite the speakers by chronological order.
3. A Member of the House shall not address an issue on the same topic more than once except on personal issues affecting him/her, clarification of an issue not previously addressed and related to that topic or issues related to the Article of Procedure.
4. A Member of the House who is warned twice for deviating from the topic of the debate or does not finish his/her speech within the given time as stipulated in paragraph 5 of this Article, shall be stopped from addressing the House, by the Speaker.
5. If not otherwise decided by the House, the speech of a Member of House shall not exceed ten (10) minutes.
6. The discussions on the agenda shall not exceed three (5) minutes.
7. The Speaker of the House may allow a Member of House to speak longer than the defined time if he/she considers it reasonable.

Article 32: Point of Order

1. Any Member may request and stand on a point of order while other Member(s) are addressing the House.

2. The Speaker may give a chance to a Member who requests a point of order, if he deems it fit.
3. When the request of the Member is accepted, s/he shall directly address the point s/he stood for in brief. The Member cannot address any issue outside the point of order for which s/he stood.

Article 33: Right of Members to reply

1. Any Member or Minister shall have the right to an immediate response to a discussion when his/her name has been referred to.
2. The right to reply in accordance with (1) above shall be limited to two (2) minutes.
3. If a Member of House or Minister uses the right to respond in accordance with (1), a response of up to one (1) minute is given to the original speaker.

Article 34: Debate on Draft Laws or Motions

Debate on a draft law or motion shall be in the following order:

- a) The sponsor of the draft law or motion;
- b) The Chairperson of the relevant committee;
- c) Chairpersons of permanent committees;
- d) In cases where the Government is not the sponsor of the draft-law, the House may ask for Government's opinion;
- e) Other Members of the House shall discuss draft law in the order as determined by the Speaker.

At the end of the debate, the sponsor of the draft-law or the motion shall have the right to respond. The Speaker shall then close the debate and ask the Members to vote on the draft-law or motion.

Article 35: Statements by Ministers

At any plenary sitting of the House, a Minister may, upon his/her request, in agreement with the Speaker of the House, discuss in the House any matter within the scope of his or her

responsibilities. After the statement has been made, the Speaker shall permit comments to be made or questions to be put on behalf of the House and also by individual Members of the House. The Minister shall have the right to respond briefly to any comments or questions.

Article 36: Order in the House Sittings

1. The Speaker shall maintain order in the House and shall call to order any Member of the House or Member of the Government when:
 - a) The Member departs from the matter opened for discussion;
 - b) Engages in an act that disturbs the order in the work of the House;
 - c) Engages in discourteous and inappropriate conduct;
 - d) Uses un-parliamentary language either spoken or in writing;
 - e) Incites violence, uses obscene, offensive, defamatory or threatening language, etc
 - f) Disregards the authority of the Speaker;
 - g) Intentionally assaults or resists the Chief Whip of the House acting under the authority of the Speaker.

2. A Member or Minister shall comply with any directions given by the Speaker about conduct for which he or she has been called to order including the following measures:
 - a) Withdrawal from non-parliamentary language;
 - b) Immediately ending the speech;
 - c) Removal from the House session, including committee meetings, for the remainder of the day.
 - d) Switch off the mobile telephones while meeting in progress

3. In case of grave disorder arising in the House, the Speaker may adjourn the sitting forthwith.

Article 37: Openness of the Plenary Sessions

1. Sittings of the House shall be public, unless otherwise decided by the House. The sittings may be broadcast in accordance with decisions of the Standing Committee.
2. Other persons permitted to attend should sit in a specific place separate from the sitting place for the Members. They shall maintain silence and should not indicate acceptance or rejection signals. The Chief whip and his/her deputies, with the instructions of the Speaker may eject anybody who disobeys the order of the House.
3. People who have been permitted to listen to the debate should have the Visitors' Card displayed at all times; the Visitors' Card shall be collected at the end of the sitting or upon ejection, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article.
4. Any invited guest/listener who insults the honor and dignity of the House or Member shall be handed over to the security personnel to face charges.
5. The Standing Committee may issue rules regarding the conduct of the public, representatives of the press and other persons observing House proceedings. The Speaker may require any persons not complying with such rules to leave the premises of the House. The security personnel of the House shall act upon any instructions given by the Speaker in this regard.

Article 38: Security of the House of the People

1. It is the responsibility of the Speaker to ensure the security of the House. The Speaker may instruct the Chief Whip to take necessary steps to deal with a situation by using House security personnel.
2. It is prohibited for any person to enter with weapons in the premises of the House. If a Member of House refuses to hand over his/her weapon to the House security personnel, one of the House Whips shall be informed and if the Member persists in not obeying the instructions of the whip, then the case is referred to the Speaker for necessary measures against the Member.
3. The House security personnel shall not enter the chamber of the House, unless the Speaker has requested their intervention.

4. No other person, except the Members and administrative staff of the House, shall enter the premises of the House, unless with permission of the Chief Whip.

Article 39: Records of the Plenary Sessions

1. The Minutes shall be the official record of what the House has done and shall be prepared by the Secretary of the House.
2. The Minutes of the plenary sessions shall be signed by Secretary of the House on duty to attest to its accuracy.
3. The Minutes of the House meetings shall include the following:
 - a) The number of the meeting
 - b) The time and place of the meeting
 - c) The Person Who presided
 - d) Members present, whether for all or only part of the meeting
 - e) Members absent with leave
 - f) Members absent without leave
 - g) The Agenda of the Day
 - h) A summary of the discussions and decisions taken during the plenary sitting
 - i) The time of adjournment
 - j) The text of rulings given by the Speaker with respect to the procedural acceptability of proposals made during the meeting.
4. The Minutes shall be approved at the next sitting of the House. If there are no objections, the Minutes shall be deemed to be unanimously approved. Only Members who have specific remarks on editing or clarifying their expressed opinions shall have the right to speak to the Minutes.
5. The original copy of all Minutes shall be kept by the Secretary General of the House.
6. *Transcript* is a written record of all that was said in a plenary sitting of the House.
7. Audio Record or Video Record is a record of all that was said in a plenary and Committees meetings.

8. At the end of each Session, the *Minutes*, along with other House records, shall be filed in the House archives, the House website and made available to the public pursuant to the law.

Article 40: Standing and Sitting Order in House of the People

1. Members shall stand up when the following personalities enter the House:
 - a) The President of the Somali Federal Republic
 - b) The Speaker or the acting Speaker of the House.
 - c) An invited foreign President or high representative.
 - d) Speaker(s) from other Countries
 - e) When sitting in the House, the Speaker shall sit in front of the Members together with the two Deputy Speakers and any other Member(s) invited by the Speaker to the sitting. The Chief Whip, his deputies and the Secretaries shall sit at lower level from where the Speaker is sitting. Members of the Government shall sit on the left opposite side of the Speaker.

CHAPTER VII: PROCESS OF ADOPTION OF THE LAWS

Article 41: Initiation of Law

Draft legislation may be initiated by:

1. The Council of Ministers; or
2. At least ten (10) members of the House of the People, or at least ten (10) members of a committee of the House, except draft legislation that concerns the annual budget which shall be initiated only by the Council of Ministers.

Article 42: Tabling of Urgent Laws

The Government may table any urgent required Draft Laws and legislation.

Article 43: Introduction and Readings of Draft Laws

1. Every Draft Law is introduced upon motion for leave, specifying the title of the Draft Law.
2. At First Reading, a motion for leave to introduce a draft law shall be deemed carried, without debate, amendment or question asked.
3. Any Draft law that is introduced to the House shall have the following attachments:
 - a) An explanatory note on the issues that the Law would aim to address; objectives and effects that the law would achieve; compliance of the Draft Law with the Provisional Constitution
 - b) Declaration on budgetary implications of the draft law, in the first year and subsequent years.

Article 44: Three Separate Readings

1. Every draft law shall receive three separate readings, on different days, before being passed. On urgent or extraordinary occasions, a draft law may be read twice or thrice, or advanced two or more stages in one day.
2. Every draft law shall be read twice and referred to a Committee before any amendment may be made thereto.
3. At second reading, the debate in House shall focus on the principle and object of the Draft law. A Member (in case the Draft law has been sponsored by Members of the House) or a Minister sponsoring the draft law shall be permitted to give detailed explanation of the provisions of the said draft law. No amendments shall be considered at this stage.

Article 45: Reference to Committee

1. Immediately after Second Reading of a draft law, the draft law shall forthwith be referred to the relevant Committee to be discussed with the help of whomever they need and returned to the House
2. In proceedings before any Committee, every clause is considered by the Committee in its proper order.

3. All amendments made in any Committee shall be reported to the House. Every draft law reported from any Committee, whether amended or not, shall be received by the House on a report thereof.

Article 46: Report Stage after Second Reading and Reference to Committee

The Report Stage of any draft law reported by any permanent committee after the draft law has been read a second time shall not be taken into consideration prior to the seven (7) days following dissemination of the said Report to the Members.

Article 47: Amendments at Report Stage

1. The purpose of the Article regarding Amendments at Report Stage is to provide members who were not members of the Committee, with an opportunity to have the House consider specific amendments they may wish to propose. It is not meant to be a reconsideration of the committee stage of a Draft law.
2. The Articles of the Draft law to be amended must be brought to the attention of the Speaker, in writing, twenty-four (24) hours prior to Report Stage and must be signed by at least twenty (20) Members.
3. Amendments to a Draft law brought before the House shall be distributed to MPs in writing. If the member who proposed the amending of the Draft law withdraws, any other Member of the House can initiate the Amendment.
4. If the Speaker decides that an amendment is out of order, it shall be returned to the Member.
5. The Speaker shall have power to select or combine amendments or clauses to be proposed at Report Stage. The Speaker may, if he or she thinks fit, call upon any member who has given notice of an amendment to give such explanation as may enable the Speaker to form a judgment upon it.
6. If an amendment has been selected that has been submitted by more than one Member, the Speaker shall designate which Member shall propose it.

7. The Speaker shall not select for consideration by the House any amendment previously ruled out of order in Committee and shall only select amendments which were not or could not be presented at Committee.
8. An amendment previously defeated in Committee, may only be selected if the Speaker judges it to be of such exceptional significance as to warrant a further consideration at Report Stage.
9. The Speaker shall not accept any request to debate an amendment of a repetitive, frivolous or vexatious nature or of a nature that would serve merely to prolong unnecessarily proceedings at Report Stage.

Article 48: Debate on Amendments

1. Any amendment of which notice has been given in accordance with the Rules of Procedure shall be open to debate and amendment.
2. When debate is permitted, no Member shall speak more than once or longer than ten (10) minutes during proceedings on any amendment at Report Stage.
3. Debate on amending Articles of a Draft Law can be postponed for one week if at least ten (10) Members of Parliament, who are not those who introduced the amendment, or majority of the relevant Committee Members so demand.

Article 49: Motion When Report Stage Concluded

When proceedings at the Report Stage on any Draft Law that has been read a second time have been concluded, a motion "That the Draft Law as amended, be concurred with" or "That the Draft Law be concurred with as it is" shall be put and forthwith be disposed of, without amendment or debate.

Article 50: Third Reading after Debate or Amendment

When a Draft law that has been read a second time has been amended or debate has taken place thereon at Report Stage, the same shall be set down for Third Reading and passage at the next sitting of the House.

Article 51: Assent to Legislation

A Draft Law shall become law once it has been passed in accordance with the Articles of Procedure and is signed by the President of the Federal Republic of Somalia and published in the Official Gazette.

Article 52: Rejected Legislation

A Draft law rejected by the House of People cannot be returned before the House of People for thirty (30) days from the day of the rejection of the Draft law as provided by Article 68-4 of the Provisional Constitution.

Article 53: Publishing and Keeping Records of Laws

In accordance with the Article 84 of the Provisional Constitution, the Secretaries of the House and the Attorney General of the Federal Republic of Somalia shall be responsible for keeping records of laws passed by the House, and for their publication in the Official Gazette.

Article 54: Implementation of Legislation.

In accordance with Article 85 of the Constitution, draft legislation becomes law once it has been passed in accordance with the legislative procedure and signed by the President of the Federal Republic and published in the Official Gazette.

Article 55: Challenging Legislation

1. Legislation that has been passed in accordance with the legislative procedure, as provided by Article 86 of the Provisional Constitution, may only be challenged:
 - a) If it contradicts the Islamic Shari'ah and the Constitution;
 - b) By a challenging motion tabled by 1/3 of the members of the House
 - c) Council of Ministries of the Federal Republic
 - d) Not less than 10,000 Citizens registered as voter

2. Legislation that has been passed in accordance with the legislative procedure, as stipulated in Chapter 6 of the Provisional Constitution and these Rules, may be challenged by:
 - a) A third of the Members of the House of the People;
 - b) The Council of Ministers of the Federal Republic of Somalia;
 - c) Ten thousand (10,000) or more registered voters.
3. Legislation that has been challenged, in accordance with Clause 1 and 2 of this Article, must be presented to, and decided upon, only by the Constitutional Court.
4. If the Constitutional Court dismisses a challenge to the legislation, the expenses shall be met by the party that brought the matter to the Constitutional Court.

Chapter VIII: Committees

Article 56: General Provisions on Committees

1. The Articles of Procedure of the House of The People shall apply so far as may be applicable to the committees
2. The House establishes and approves committees (not including the committee leadership) and determines their mandate on the proposal of the Speaker after consultation with his deputies.
3. A Committee may, with approval of its Members, co-opt any other Member who is not a Member of the Committee, for a specific purpose and period. A Member co-opted may participate in the proceedings of the Committee but shall not have the right to vote on any matter to be decided by the Committee.
4. In certain circumstances, the committees can share the equipment and services available.
5. The Committee responsible for dealing with a particular issue and reporting to the House is determined by the Speaker, in consultations with his deputies. If an item of business has been referred to more than one committee, the committee/s concerned and committee responsible shall agree on appropriate time limit for the submission of

their comments. If no agreement on such a time limit can be reached, the Speaker shall determine the time limit.

Article 57: Functions of the Parliamentary Committees

Functions of the Parliamentary committees, in addition to their specific functions under these Articles, shall include the following:

- a) To carry out any task assigned to them by the House;
- b) To examine, discuss and make recommendations on the Draft laws introduced to the House;
- c) To initiate any Draft laws or draft resolution on matters within their jurisdiction provided that it is initiated by at least ten (10) Members, except draft legislation that concerns the annual budget;
- d) To propose to the House Draft laws which the Government shall be instructed to sponsor;
- e) To make recommendations to the Budget and Finance Committee with regards to the budget priorities of the Ministries or any other institutions within their jurisdiction
- f) To examine and make recommendations on policy matters affecting the Ministries covered by them;
- g) To advise or formulate positions on issues referred to them by the House;
- h) To initiate Parliamentary debates on matters of public interest;
- i) To monitor and evaluate performance, implementation of laws and programs of Government, agencies or any other bodies under their jurisdiction;
- j) To review the immediate, medium and long term expenditure plans of the department or departments of government which are assigned to them
- k) To initiate inquiry on any matter under their jurisdiction;
- l) To carry out research in their respective fields;
- m) To make every effort to engage with and be responsive to civil society organizations, and
- n) To report to the House on their functions.

Article 58: Chairing of the Committee

1. Each Committee of the House shall have a Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson and a Secretary which constitutes the leadership of that Committee.
2. Each Committee leadership shall be elected with a majority vote from among the members of the committee.
3. The Chairperson shall sign the decisions of the committee.
4. If a Chairperson tenders his resignation in written form, dies, is faced with permanent disability or is continually absent, then the committee shall inform the Speaker about the issue and conduct election of the new chairperson.
5. The conditions in paragraph (4) shall also apply to the Deputy Chairperson and
6. Secretary of the Committee.

Article 59: Committee Meetings

1. The committees shall meet regularly, at least twice a month, when the House is in session, at such times as determined by the Chairperson or directed by the House.
2. The Committee shall also have the right to meet while the House is not in session.
3. No committee shall meet when the House is sitting, except with permission of the Speaker.
4. Upon receipt of a request signed by at least one third (1/3) of the committee members, the Chairperson of the committee shall convene such a meeting within ten (10) working days, provided that a minimum of forty eight (48) hours notice is given of the meeting. For the purpose of this paragraph, the reasons for convening such a meeting shall be stated in the request.

Notice of Regular Meetings

1. After having been instructed by the Chairperson, the Secretary shall provide each member of the committee with a notice of each meeting of the committee at least forty eight (48) hours before the meeting. Such notice shall indicate the agenda, time and the place of the meeting.

2. The Secretary shall also provide a notice of each meeting to the Chair of the House.
3. The Chairperson shall also ensure that each Member of the Committee is provided with any documents relevant to any item on the agenda.
4. Whenever an item of the agenda pertains to a Ministry, the Chairperson shall also ensure that the relevant Ministry shall receive at least forty eight (48) hour notice of the meeting, unless a committee has decided otherwise.

Private and Public Meetings

9. Meetings of the committee shall, as a rule, be open unless the Committee:
 - a) Is discussing confidential matters of security in Somalia;
 - b) Is discussing the details of a commercial contract involving the institutions of the Republic of Somalia and a third party in which confidential commercial matters are discussed;
 - c) Is preparing draft or final recommendations, including the writing of any important report to the House;
 - d) The Committee has decided otherwise with a majority vote of its members.

Agendas

10. The Chairperson of the committee shall, in consultation with members, determine the Committee Agenda.
11. The Chairperson drafts the agenda in accordance with the work-plan of the committee and the House.
12. At the end of each of the committee meetings, the committee members shall discuss the subject matter of the next meeting of the committee and prepare a draft agenda.
13. Upon a written request signed by at least one third (1/3) of the members of the committee, the Chairperson shall add an item to the agenda.
14. A committee may modify the agenda by a majority vote.

Attendance in committee meetings

10. A member, who has not obtained leave from the Speaker or from the Committee Chairperson, shall automatically be referred to Rules and Procedures, Discipline, Ethics and Immunity Committee, if he/she has failed to attend six consecutive meetings or all committee meetings that took place within a period no longer than three months.
11. A Committee Vice-chairperson or Secretary, who has not got leave from the Speaker or from the committee Chairperson, shall automatically be referred to the Discipline and Ethics Committee, if he/she has failed to attend four consecutive meetings or all committee meetings that took place within a period longer than two months.
12. A Committee Chairperson, who has not got leave from the Speaker, shall automatically cease to be the Chairperson of the committee, if he/she has failed to attend four consecutive meetings or all committee meetings that took place within a period longer than two months.
13. The Secretary of a committee has the duty to inform the Committee when cases from paragraphs (15), (16) and (17) under this Article appear.

Article 60: Procedures of Committee Meetings

1. The meetings of a committees shall be presided over by the Chairperson of the committee
2. When the Chairperson of a Committee is absent, the Deputy Chairperson shall assume the duty of the Chair.
3. The Chairperson presides over discussions in committee, recognizing speakers and ensures that the discussions adhere to established practices and Rules.
4. Members must be recognized by the Chairperson before speaking.
5. The Chairperson shall permit members to speak in the order in which they have requested to speak.
6. If the orderly conduct of the meeting is no longer assured, the chairperson may suspend the meeting.
7. In the absence of both the Chairman and the Deputy Chairperson , the members shall choose a member from among themselves to chair that meeting

8. A Committee Clerk shall be assigned to each Committee who shall be responsible for: taking committee meeting minutes, filing committee records, receipt and dispatch of documents to and from the committee office, facilitate correspondence between the committee and the government, and generally follow up on implementation of the decisions of the committee.
9. The Secretary of the Committee shall supervise the Clerk in carrying out his or her duties.

Quorum

10. A majority of the members of a committee constitute the quorum.
11. A presence of a quorum shall be required whenever a vote, resolution or decision of a committee is taken.

Voting

12. Decisions in a committee are made following the adoption of motions supported by majority of those present and voting.
13. If the vote is even, the position that receives the Chairman's vote shall be adopted.
14. At the conclusion of debate on a motion, the Chairperson reads the motion and then asks if the Committee agrees with it.
15. If there is clear disagreement among the Committee members on a motion, the Chairperson shall call for a vote.
16. Members of the Committee shall vote by raising their hand, and the number of those voting on each side of the question is recorded in the Minutes of the Committee meeting.
17. A member has a right to request a recorded vote, provided that such a request is made immediately before the vote is taken.
18. If any member of the Committee requests a recorded vote, the Secretary of the Committee shall read out the names of the members in alphabetical order, each member replying in turn "Yes" or "No". The results of the vote are announced by the Secretary of the Committee and the Chairperson declares the motion carried or

defeated, as the case may be. The names of the members for and against the motion are listed in the Minutes of the Committee

19. The Secretary shall ensure that decisions of the committee are forwarded to the Chair of the House of the People.

Public hearings

10. For the purpose of obtaining information on a subject under debate, a committee may hold public hearings of experts, representatives of civil society organizations and other persons who can furnish information.
11. Where a task has been referred to it, the committee responsible shall be obliged to hold such hearings if one quarter (1/4) of its members so demand;
12. Where a hearing is demanded by a minority of the committee members in accordance with paragraph (21), the persons named by that minority must be heard.

Article 61: Reviewing and Reporting on Draft laws

Where a draft law is referred to a Committee by the House, the Committee shall review the draft law as follows:

1. The Committee shall invite the sponsor of the draft law to explain the draft law to the Committee and address questions from the Committee Members.
2. In cases when the sponsor of the draft law is not a ministry, the committee shall invite the relevant Minister(s) or representatives of relevant institutions to provide his/her opinion on the draft law.
3. The Committee may hold public hearings with experts, representatives of civil society groups and other persons who can furnish relevant information about the draft law.
4. After hearing all of the government officials and other witnesses, the Committee shall review the draft law clause by clause,
5. Once the Committee has concluded its clause-by-clause consideration of a draft law and has decided on the specific amendments on the draft law, it shall inform the relevant Minister(s) or representatives of relevant institutions and seek their opinion about the amendments.

6. Once a committee has concluded the process under clause 1-5 of this Article, it shall report, in writing on the draft law to the House with or without amendment, which Report may be supplemented orally in the House by the Chairperson of the Committee, or any other member of the committee assigned by him/her.
7. A Report on a Draft law shall propose specific amendments (with justifications) on which the House shall decide in the Plenary, at the Report Stage.
8. The committee has the right to propose to the House rejection of a draft law, providing a justification for such a proposal.
9. The Secretary of a Committee shall notify the relevant Minister(s) or representatives of relevant institutions about the time when the draft law sponsored to the House by the said Ministry shall be debated.

Article 62: Committees Relations with the Government

1. Coordination among Committees and the Government is based on principle of accountability and mutual respect.
2. There shall be regular meetings of the committees with the corresponding ministers, at least once in three months, to update the committee with the work of the ministries

Work programs of the ministries

3. In the beginning of every calendar year, each committee should require its corresponding ministry/ies or other relevant institutions to present to the committee work programs, legislative agenda and objectives for that year.
4. Each committee shall monitor the implementation of work programs

Soliciting information

1. Within its jurisdiction, a committee may ask the Government, agencies and other bodies to provide explanations or any other information or document which it needs to perform its tasks.
2. Notwithstanding the previous paragraph of this Article, at least one third of the members of a committee may request, in writing, that the Government, an agency or

any other body, provide information and documents pertaining to the scope of work of such committee. The chairman of the committee shall immediately forward the request received with the signatures of at least one third of the members to the head of the ministry, agency or other institution.

3. The Government, an agency or any other institution shall immediately forward the information and documents requested by the committee, unless such is contrary to the law.

Committee inquiries

1. In order to gather information during an inquiry on the government, a committee may organize public hearings and invite experts and other persons who might provide useful information. The calling of a public hearing, together with issues on which information needs to be gathered, may be announced in the media. The committee may request that the persons invited to the public hearing to submit written memorandums.

Committee reports on inquiry

1. All Reports shall cite the authority under which a study was conducted.
2. All Reports shall contain the names of all the Committee members who participated in the Report.
3. The Report shall outline the issue or issues dealt with, findings of the committee and may include reference to appropriate portions of the submissions the Committee received, both oral and written.
4. Following the text, the Committee's recommendations on the subject shall be listed.
5. The Report shall also include appendixes which list the witnesses heard and the briefs submitted during the course of the study when ever is requested by a member.
6. All documents related to a committee report shall be filed and made available upon a request by any Member of the House.
7. If the Committee wishes to request a government response to the report, especially regarding committee's recommendation, the request shall be incorporated in the report before the Chair's signature.

8. The government shall respond, in writing, to the Committees no later than sixty (60) days upon the receipt of the report.
9. The Committees of the House may summon the Prime Minister, members of the Council of Ministers and the Chairmen of the Independent Commissions and Offices.

Article 63: Sub-committees

1. The Committee shall create such Subcommittees as it deems necessary to facilitate its work.
2. A Subcommittee shall receive its mandate in the Terms of Reference adopted by the Committee.
3. Membership shall be composed of members of the main Committee.
4. In referring a specific task to a Sub-committee, the Committee in its "Sub-committee Terms of Reference" may specify a date by which the Sub-committee shall report back to the Committee.
5. Where a Sub-committee is established to carry out a specific study, it shall cease to exist once it has submitted its Final Report to the Committee.
6. Once the Committee has received a Final Report from the Sub-committee, the Committee shall review and approve the Final Report, and immediately thereafter, the Chairperson of the Committee shall report the Final Report to the House and submit the Final Report to the House. Sub-committees shall not report directly to the House.
7. No Sub-committee shall sit at the same time as the Committee.

Article 64: Committee Work-plans and Budgets

1. The Chair, in consultation with other members of the Committee, shall prepare an annual Work Plan in the beginning of every calendar year, no later than March 1st. The Plan shall contain a Legislative Agenda, a Committee Schedule, and the Committee's Duties, which may include the creation of Sub-committees. The Work Plan shall be approved by the Committee.
2. The Committee shall thereafter evaluate the Work Plan on a quarterly basis, and if necessary, make amendments thereto.

3. The Committee shall also prepare and adopt an annual Oversight Plan to monitor the implementation of laws by the Government of Somalia or a respective Ministry, including exercise oversight over the overall activity of relevant ministries, which shall form part of the Committee's Work Plan.
4. Committees shall be empowered to retain the services of expert(s), professional(s), technical and clerical staff as may be deemed necessary, and as provided for by the House through adoption of annual budget of the House.
5. Committees shall be empowered to travel outside the Parliamentary precinct to collect evidence, hold consultations or visit locations in connection with their studies.
6. The Committee Secretary shall be responsible for the organization of all committee travel, as directed by the Chairperson on behalf of the Committee.
7. The Chair, in consultation with other members of the Committee, shall prepare an annual budget, to support the Work Plan, and submit it to the Office of the Standing Committee of the House for approval. The committee shall approve its Budget no later than March 1st.
8. The Budget shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - a) cost of retaining the services of expert, professional, technical and clerical staff as may be deemed necessary;
 - b) cost of travel for any members of the committee and/or staff members in conjunction with activities or subject matters under the jurisdiction of the Committee, which costs shall include transportation, meals, per diems, accommodation, room rental for meeting venues, translations services and miscellaneous expenses such as supplies, courier, purchase of publications, IT equipment, and beverage service; and
9. Committee expenditures cannot violate defined limits or regulations.
10. A request for authorization to travel shall be submitted, in writing, to the Chair of the House, outlining the following:
 - a) The purpose of the travel
 - b) The dates of travel
 - c) The name(s) of the locations to be visited

- d) The names of the members and staff for whom authorization is sought
 - e) The costs of the travel
11. The Committee shall prepare and submit a written report to the House on any travel that they have conducted under this Article, which report shall contain a description of the itinerary, expenses and activities, and information gained and conclusions reached as a result of the travel.
 12. The consideration of draft laws shall be the first priority of all Committees, and takes precedence over all other studies and investigations.

Article 65: Committee Staff

1. The House shall provide administrative and technical support staff for the committees
2. Secretary of a committee shall supervise the administrative staff of the committee.

Article 66: Committee Records

1. The provisions concerning the Records of the House shall apply, as far as is applicable, to the Records of the Committees.
2. The Minutes of the committee meetings shall be taken in a manner similar to Minutes of the House. In addition, the committee Minutes shall include the following:
 - a) Whether the meeting was held in public or *in camera*;
 - b) The names of staff in attendance; and
 - c) The names of witnesses, if any, including their titles and affiliated organization.
3. The *Minutes* of the committee meetings shall be co-signed by the Committee Secretary and Committee Clerk
4. *Committee Reports* to the House may be brief documents less than a page or much larger works, printed and bound separately.
5. *Audio or video records* of the committee meetings may be done following a special decision of the Committee.

Article 67: Committees of the House of the People

1. *Standing Committee of the House*

The Standing Committee is composed of:

- a) The Chairman of the House and his two Deputies
- b) Chief Whip and his two Deputies
- c) Chairpersons of the House Committees

2. *Rules of Procedure, Ethics, Discipline and Immunity Committee*

Issues, under the jurisdiction of the committee include:

- a) The Committee shall have at least two members who are lawyers
- b) Within sixty (60) days of the beginning of the establishment of the Committee in the first session of a new Parliament, time shall be designated for the consideration of the Rules of Procedure of the House as proposed by this Committee
- c) Within thirty (30) days of the beginning of any session of the House, the Committee shall discuss the initiatives for amendments to the Rules, and present its recommendations to the House for approval
- d) Consider matters relating to immunity of the members and makes recommendations to the House
- e) Makes recommendations with regards to disqualification of membership in House, in accordance with Article 59 of the Provisional Constitution
- f) Makes recommendations to the House with regards to disciplinary measures, to be taken against any member, for reasons of unethical conduct or violation of the Rules of procedures of the House.
- g) Proposes administrative measures to enforce and strengthen members' ethical conduct

3. *Oversight Committee for Review and Implementation of the Provisional Constitution (Or "Oversight Committee")*

In accordance with Article 133 of the Provisional Constitution, the Oversight Committee shall:

- a) Oversee, direct and approve the work of the Review and Implementation Commission of the Constitution, and, generally, the implementation of the constitution
- b) From time to time, assign to the Review and Implementation Commission a drafting project based on requirements of the Provisional Constitution
- c) Review the draft constitutional amendments or draft bills and the accompanying reports received from the Review and Implementation Commission
- d) Inform the public of the proposal
- e) So far as possible, ensure that adequate opportunity exists for public debate
- f) Consult with members of the public
- g) Ensure that members of the public have adequate opportunity to present their comments and suggestions to the **Joint Committee**
- h) Engage Federal Member State legislatures and incorporate the Federal Member States' harmonized submissions into the proposed amendment, whereas the matter concerns Federal Member State interests
- i) Oversee the implementation of the federal principles of Somalia
- j) Report to the House at least once in three months
- k) Carry out other tasks as required by the Provisional Constitution and federal law

4. Judiciary, Religious Sites and Religious Affairs and shall have the following Sub-committees:

- A. Judiciary Sub-committee
- B. Religious Affairs and Religious sites Sub-committee

A. Issues, under the jurisdiction of the Judiciary Sub-committee include:

- I. make sure the Judiciary independence
- II. Scrutinize of the legislations related to the Institutions of the Judiciary and the Judges

- III. Follow up of the complaints of the society in relate to the Judiciary ombudsmen
 - IV. Oversight of the Conditions and management of the Prison
- B. Issues, under the Sub-committee of the Religious Affairs and Religious sites include:
- I. Provide advices and oversight of the propagation of Islamic Religion
 - II. Provide advices on issues related to the administration of the Mosques, Hajj & Umrah and welfare activities

5. Internal Affairs, Regional Administration and Security, shall have the following Sub-committees:

- A. Sub-committee for internal affairs and Regional administrations
 - B. Sub-committee for Security
- A. Issues, under the jurisdiction of the Sub-committee for internal affairs and Regional administrations include:
- I. Scrutinize and provide advice on legislations related to its function
 - II. Follow up and provide advice on Regional Administration Affairs in compliance with the Provisional Constitution
 - III. Provide advices on the harmonization of relations between traditional leaders and Regional and District administrations
- B. Issues, under the jurisdiction of the Sub-committee for Security include:
- I. Oversight of the Police forces and Intelligence agencies
 - II. Oversight of the Immigration and Citizenship
 - III. Supervise the National Security plan and Stabilization of the Country

6. Truth, Reconciliation and Restitution Committee

Issues, under the jurisdiction of the committee include:

- a) Review and provide suggestion on the legislations related to its function
- b) Investigation of the abuses against Human Rights
- c) Transitional Justice issues

- d) The Committee shall interact with the Truth Reconciliation Commission, in accordance with the Provisional Constitution and federal law.
- e) Conducts studies and provides recommendation on issues relating to land ownership, public and private properties held illegally

7. Committee on Budget, Finance, Planning, International Cooperation and Financial Oversight of Public Institutions, shall have the following Sub-committees:

- A. Sub-committee for budgeting and finance
 - B. Sub-committee for planning and statistics
 - C. Sub-committee for financial oversight of Public Institution
- A. Issues, under the jurisdiction of the Sub-committee for budgeting and finance include:
- I. Scrutinize and provide recommendations on the legislations related to its function
 - II. scrutinizes of the annual budgeting proposals of the Government
 - III. Reviews the draft Laws on budgeting and finance forwarded to the Sub-committee by the House of the people
 - IV. Reviews the currency policy of the Federal Government
 - V. Scrutinizes the expenditure of Federal Institutions and Agencies
 - VI. Scrutinizes the Taxation and Revenue collection policies of the Federal Government
- B. Issues, under the jurisdiction of the Sub-committee for planning and statistics include:
- I. Provide recommendations on the enhancement on the economic policy of the state
 - II. Scrutinize and provides recommendations on socio-economic statistics of the Country
 - III. Reviews Draft laws on planning and statistics
- C. Issues, under the jurisdiction of the Sub-committee for Financial oversight on public Institutions include:

- I. Scrutinizes Auditor General's report and propose measures to the House to insure sound Financial procedure of the Government
- II. Reviews Draft legislations related to the financial oversight of public institutions

8. Foreign Affairs

Issues, under the jurisdiction of the committee include:

- a) Reviews draft legislations related to its function
- b) International relations
- c) International treaties, agreements and conventions
- d) Embassies
- e) Diaspora
- f) Refugees

9. Defence Committee, shall have the following Sub-committees:

- A. Sub-committee for Defense and National military force
- B.** Sub-committee for Disarmament and Demobilization of Militia

Issues, under the Jurisdiction of Defense Committee include:

- a) Reviews and provides recommendation on legislations related to its function
- b) National Armed Forces
- c) Disarmament
- d) Demobilization
- e) Border protection
- f)** Anti-piracy

The Committee shall interact, in accordance with the Provisional Constitution and federal law, with the National Security Commission and Office of the Ombudsman.

10. Human Rights, Women and Humanitarian Affairs, shall have the following Sub-committees

- A. Sub-committee for Human rights

- B. Sub-committee for women and family affairs
- C. Sub-committee for Humanitarian and internal displaced

Issues, under the jurisdiction of the subcommittees include:

- a) Reviews and provides recommendation on draft legislations related to their function
- b) Human Rights
- c) People living with Disabilities
- d) Child Protection and Children's Rights
- e) Gender Issues
- f) IDPs
- g) Humanitarian aid, including droughts and disaster management

The Committee shall interact with the Human Rights Commission and the Office of the Ombudsman, in accordance with the Provisional Constitution and federal law.

11. Social Services Development Committee, shall have the following Sub-committees

- A. Sub-committee for Health
- B. Sub-committee for Education
- C. Sub-committee for Labor
- D. Sub-committee for Youth and sport

Issues, under the jurisdiction of the committee include:

- a) Reviews and provides recommendation on draft legislations related to their function
- b) Public Health
- c) National Health Policy
- d) Medical Care and Insurance
- e) Lower and Higher Education
- f) Vocational Training and Informal Education
- g) Science & Technology
- h) Labor relations
- i) Social organizations

- j) Youth
- k) Sport

12. Committee of National Resource's shall have the following Sub-committees:

- A. Sub-committee for Agricultural farms and Land policy
- B. Sub-committee for Rural Development, Animal Husbandry, Forest and Range lands
- C. Sub-committee for Marin Resources
- D. Sub-committee for Minerals, water and petroleum
- E. Sub-committee for Environment and protection of wild live

Issues, under the jurisdiction of these Sub-committees include:

- a) Reviews and provides recommendation on draft legislations related to their function
- b) Crops
- c) Land reclamation
- d) Irrigation
- e) Fisheries and maritime resources
- f) Rural Development
- g) Livestock
- h) Environment Protection: See, Land and Altar Space
- i) Fuel
- j) Mineral and water resources

13. Information & Media, Public Awareness, Culture Post and Telecommunication, shall have the following Sub-committees

- A. Sub-committee for Information, Public Awareness and Culture
- B. Sub-committee for Post and Telecommunication

Issues, under the jurisdiction of the committee include:

- a) Reviews and provides recommendation on draft legislations related to their function

- b) Public Information and awareness
- c) Media policy
- d) National public media houses (SNTV, Radio Mogadishu etc)
- e) Intellectual Property and Copyright

The Committee shall interact with the Human Rights Commission and Office of the Ombudsman, in accordance with the Provisional Constitution and federal law.

14. Committee for Roads, Ports, Airports, Energy and Transport, shall have the following

Sub-committees

- A. Sub-committee for Roads and Land Transport
- B. Sub-committee for Ports and Sea Transport
- C. Sub-committee for Ports and Aviation
- D.** Sub-committee for Energy

Issues, under the jurisdiction of the committee include:

- a) Reviews and provides recommendation on draft legislations related to their function
- b) Construction and maintenance of the roads,
- c) public buildings, railways, airports, seaports
- d) construction and maintenance of Ports and sea ports
- e) All kinds of Transport
- f) Energy

15. Committee for Economy, Trade and Industry.

Issues, under the jurisdiction of the committee include:

- a) Scrutinizes and provides recommendations on the trade policy of the country
- b) Scrutinizes and provides recommendations on Development of Industries
- c) Scrutinizes and protects patent rights
- d) Quality Control

Chapter IX: Financial Procedures

Article 68: Procedure for Adopting the Federal Budget

1. The Government submits the draft federal budget for the following year no later than by October 15 of the current year.
2. Together with the draft federal budget, the Government also submits the budget explanatory memorandum and other documents related to the draft budget required by law.
3. The Speaker of the House forwards to the Members the draft federal budget, the budget memorandum, and other documents related to the draft budget required by law, as well as the notification of the convening of the session at which the budget memorandum and the draft federal budget shall be presented.
4. The budget memorandum and the draft federal budget are presented at the session of the House by the Minister of Finance. No debate on this presentation is held.
5. Any House committee or a group of at least ten (10) Members may propose amendments to the House Budget and Finance Committee
6. Amendments are tabled in writing and must include a statement of reasons.
7. All sponsors of amendments shall take into consideration the rule on the balance between budget revenues and expenditures.
8. Within twenty (20) days following the presentation of the draft budget by the Minister of Finance, the Committee on Budget and Finance takes a position on all tabled amendments, adopts its own amendments, and prepares a report which it sends to the Speaker of the House for consideration of the House.
9. The Committee on Budget and Finance may conduct budget hearings prior to finalizing its report on the draft federal budget law.
10. Within thirty (30) days following the presentation by the Minister of Finance, the report of the Budget and Finance Committee is debated. The Government takes a position on all tabled amendments, prepares a modified draft federal budget and submits it to the House, within fifteen (15) days.

11. The modified draft federal budget is the new integrated text of the draft federal budget, in which the Government has included the amendments to which it agrees, and by which it has changed and modified the draft federal budget as it considers necessary. The Government explains in a statement of reasons how it has taken into account the amendments proposed by the House and which additional necessary changes and supplements to the draft federal budget it has made.
12. The Committee on Budget and Finance takes a position on the modified draft budget and submits a report to the House, no later than seven (7) days upon receiving modified draft federal budget.
13. The House debates and votes on the modified draft federal budget.
14. If the draft federal budget is not adopted, the House sets a time limit of thirty (30) days by which the Government shall submit a new draft federal budget.

Article 69: Procedure for Adopting the Supplementary Federal Budget and Amendments to the Federal Budget

1. The Government may propose a supplementary federal budget in the middle of current fiscal year.
2. The draft supplementary federal budget is placed on the agenda of a session of the House, provided that the Members have received it at least ten (10) days prior to the session.
3. The provisions regarding the review of the draft federal budget apply, as far as is applicable, to the review of supplementary federal budget, with the exception of the time limit for the tabling of amendments. Amendments may be tabled no later than three days prior to the session of the House.

Article 70: Procedure for Adopting the Annual Closing of Accounts Report on the Federal Budget

1. With assistance of the Accountant General, the Government prepares the final annual report on the closing of accounts of the federal budget for the previous year. The report

shall be submitted to the House for adoption, no later than 31st March of the following year.

2. The Speaker of the House refers the closing of accounts report to the Committee of Budgeting, Finance, Planning and International cooperation on Public Accounts and Members no later than fifteen (15) days prior to the session at which the House shall discuss it.
3. The debate on the closing of accounts report may be divided into a general debate and a debate on individual parts of the budget.
4. Once the debate on all parts of the closing of accounts report is finalized, the House shall vote on the report as a whole.

Article 71: Procedure for the Adoption of the Annual Budget of House of the People

1. There shall be a Parliamentary Service Commission, in accordance with the Article 111D of the Provisional Constitution, which shall be responsible to prepare annual budget estimates of the House of the People
2. The estimates shall be submitted to the House for final approval. The Parliamentary Service Commission shall also exercise control over financial activities of the House.
3. To inform the preparation of estimates,
 - a) The Secretary General of the House shall submit to the Parliamentary Service Commission annual estimates related to: salaries of Members and staff of the House; estimates for the House committees; operations of the House; equipment and infrastructure.
 - b) The House Affairs Committee shall approve the estimates for the House committees before they are forwarded to the Parliamentary Service Commission
4. Until such time as the Parliamentary Service Commission is established, the House Affairs Committee shall assume its duties.

Chapter X: Oversight of the Government

Article 72: Summoning Prime Minister and Members of the Council of Ministers

The House may summon the Prime Minister and members of the Council of Ministers. The House of the People of the Federal Parliament has the authority to review the duties of any official who does not respond when summoned by the House of the People of the Federal Parliament.

Article 73: Vote of Confidence

In accordance Article 69 Clause (d) of the Provisional Constitution, the House gives a vote of confidence in the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers, and in government projects, to be conducted by a simple majority vote of the total Members (50%+1) by means of a show of hands;

Article 74: Oath of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers

In accordance with Article 104 of the Provisional Constitution, after obtaining a vote of confidence, the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers shall, before assuming their duties, take the Oath in a special session of the House of the People of the Federal Parliament, administered by the Chairman of the High Court, and which shall read as follows:

“I swear in the name of Allah that I will perform my duties honestly and in the best interest of the Nation, People and Religion, and that I will abide by the Constitution and the other Laws of the Country”

Article 75: Vote on no-confidence in the Government

1. A motion of no-confidence in the Government that is submitted with support of at least one fifth (1/5) of the Members, shall be considered by the House within five (5) working days from the dates of its submission.
2. The motion of shall be passed by a majority vote (50% +1) of the Members of the House, not including vacant seats in the House.
3. The vote shall be conducted by means of a show of hands;

Article 76: Rejection of the Motion of No-Confidence

If a motion of no-confidence in the government has been rejected by the House, no other such motion shall be considered by the House within the next six (6) months.

Article 77: Interpellation

1. A group of twenty (20) MPs may file a motion of interpellation to debate an issue related to the work of the Prime Minister or a Minister.
2. The Agenda of a sitting may include one interpellation debate, which shall not exceed one sitting day of the House.
3. If more than one interpellation requests are pending, the Standing Committee of the House shall accord each group the opportunity to hold an interpellation debate, in the order of their submission, over the course of the upcoming sittings.
4. An interpellation motion shall be submitted in writing and include:
 - a) a concise formulation of the issue;
 - b) a justification for the motion
 - c) the names and signatures of the Members in question.
5. The interpellation motion is forwarded to the House Affairs Committee. As soon as the text of interpellation is received, the Standing Committee of the House shall submit it to the Government, which is obliged to reply within thirty (30) days.
6. The interpellation shall be included in the Agenda of the House within thirty (30) days of receipt of the answer by the Government. The House Affairs Committee or the House cannot reject the inclusion of the interpellation in the Agenda of the House, with the exception of the cases when it does not meet the formal conditions stipulated in paragraph 4 of this Article.
7. If the government does not reply to the request for interpellation as foreseen in previous paragraphs, it shall be placed as the last item on the Agenda of the ongoing plenary sitting of the House, in which case the group sponsoring the request may

propose to the House a reprimand resolution for adoption. If the House is not in session it shall be placed as the first item on the Agenda for the next House session.

8. The Group which proposes the Interpellation Debate shall have the right to start the debate for a period not exceeding twenty (20) minutes. The same group has the right to close the debate not exceeding ten (10) minutes. Other Members have the right to debate the Interpellation question, in accordance with the Articles of Procedure.
9. The Prime Minister or the Minister to whom the request is addressed to is obliged to present and argue the opinion of the Government regarding the issue raised by interpellation.
10. The group who requested the interpellation may demand that a motion be voted upon at the end of the interpellation debate; within its allotted time, provided the motion was included in the initial request for interpellation.
11. The interpellation debate cannot carry over to the next session of the House but it can be resubmitted.
12. An interpellation debate on the same issue cannot be held more than twice during a calendar year.

Article 78: Questions to the Government for Oral Answers

1. At all times that House is in session, every Sunday, the agenda of that day shall include a Question Time, which shall be no longer than ninety (90) minutes.
2. Any member of the House may ask a question, to be answered by any member of the Government during the Question Time, provided that such question is tabled in writing to the Secretary General of the House, no less than seventy two (72) hours prior to the sitting.
3. The formulation of the question must respect the conditions of ethical language in relation to Article 35 of these Rules.
4. The member filing the question shall deliver orally the same question during the Question Period.
5. The question must not be longer than one (1) minute.
6. The answer to the question must not be longer than three (3) minutes.

7. A supplementary question may be asked orally to the same member of Government and must not be longer than two (2) minute.
8. A supplementary answer may be made orally and must not be longer than two (2) minutes.
9. A member who has filed a question in accordance with the Rules of Procedure shall have the right to put the question to the Government even if the Government has not prepared a reply.
10. A question may be addressed to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister may defer the question to one of his ministers at his discretion.
11. If a question has not been answered within two (2) sittings, the question shall be published in the Bulletin of the House.
12. A consistent neglect of the House in relation to paragraph 11 of this Article may be grounds for interpellation debate request.

Article 79: Questions for Written Answers

1. Members may submit questions for written answer to the Prime Minister or any other Minister, about his or her area of responsibility. The answer shall be given no later than two (2) weeks from the date the question was submitted, and shall be included in the records of House Proceedings for the day on which it is answered, or the first day thereafter on which the House sits in plenary session.
2. The list of unanswered questions within the required period of time shall be published in the Bulletin of the House and distributed to the Members.

Article 80: Oversight by the House Committees

1. In order to ensure the implementation of the national laws, the Committees of the House shall hold accountable and monitor the work of government departments and other institutions under their jurisdiction, in accordance with Article 60 of these Rules.

2. If a Ministry, or any other institution under the jurisdiction of a House committee, fails to report or if its reporting is deemed incomplete, upon the request of the committee, the issue shall be put on the agenda of the House.
3. The Committees report to the House about implementation of laws under their jurisdiction. The reporting shall be in writing and orally, at least once a year.

Chapter XI: Miscellaneous Provisions

Article 81: Independent Commissions

1. In the event that the Prime Minister, pursuant to Article 69 Clause 2 (a) and Article 112 of the Provisional Constitution, proposes the names of commissioners to be appointed for an Independent Commission, the Speaker shall notify the Members of the proposed names and organize, within thirty (30) days of receiving the names, a sitting of the House to debate and approve the nominations. Once approved by the House, the names of the commissioners shall be sent to the President of the Federal Republic for formal appointment.
2. The House may summon Chairpersons of the Independent Commissions and Offices. The House of the People has the authority to review the duties of any official who does not respond when summoned by the House of the People.
3. The reporting duties of an independent commission shall be regulated through legislation establishing that commission.
4. The House committees shall be responsible to review periodic reports of the respective independent commissions and, from time to time, report to the House about them.
5. At least once a year, the independent commissions shall report on thin writing and orally to the House of the People.

Article 82: Administration of the House of the People

1. The staff and personnel of the House of People are employees of the state and are integral part of the state civil service. They are recruited directly by the House of the People according to its needs, conditions and requisites set for as specified by the Committee of the House Affairs.
2. The organization and duties of the support staff I of House of People shall be regulated under a separate administrative act enacted by the Committee of the House Affairs and approved by the House of People.
3. The support staff of the House of People shall be under the administrative order, supervision and evaluation of the Secretary-General of the House of People as part of his/her institutional competence in all matters related to their status and conditions.
4. Evaluation of work performance, promotions, disciplinary measures and staff transfers shall be in conformity with the administrative acts of the House.
5. Until such time that the Parliamentary Service Commission is established, the Secretary-General of the House shall be appointed by the Standing Committee on the proposal of the Speaker of the House, having heard his deputies.
6. The Secretary General is the senior official assigned to the administration of the House affairs and shall be in charge of administrative issues including organizational, technical and financial management aspects under the instructions and guidance of the Speaker and in conformity with an administrative act approved by the House of People.

Article 83: Declaration of a State of Emergency

The House of the People may approve or extend a state of Emergency in accordance with the provisions of Article 131, Clause 3 of the Provisional Constitution.

Article 84: Rules of Procedure of the House of the People.

1. Rules of Procedure of the House of the People come into effect after approval by majority vote of the Members of House and signed by the Speaker of the House.
2. Rules of Procedure may be amended upon a motion proposed by the Committee on the Rules of Procedure, Ethics and Immunity and supported by a majority vote of the Members of the House.

Departures from the provisions of the Rules of Procedure may be decided upon in individual instances by a two-thirds (2/3) majority of the Members of the House, unless this is incompatible with the Provisional Constitution

Article 85: The State Extraordinary Situation

1. The Speaker of the House may decide the introduction of the State of Extraordinary Situation, if such decision is not against the constitution.
2. The State of Extraordinary situation decided by the Speaker shall take effect, until such time that House Committee for Rules and Procedures decides otherwise.

Article 86: Repealing of Provisions

1. Any provision of this Rules and procedures shall be repealed by the decision of the House.
2. The effect of any repealed provision shall be limited to the direct purpose for which the repealing has been approved by the House.

Article 87: Prohibition of Lowering and Restricting the Application of the Rules and Regulations of The House.

It is strictly prohibited to lower or restrict the application of Rules and Procedures of the House of the People of the Federal parliament of Somalia either by agreement or by customary norm.