**PREAMBLE**

(to be completed by originating institution)

**UNIFORM RULES FOR LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING**

**IN THE INSTITUTIONS OF SOMALIA**

**STATEMENT OF PURPOSE**

**SECTION ONE – INTRODUCTION**

**Article 1**

**(Statement of Purpose)**

(1) The purpose of these Rules for Legislative Drafting in the Institutions of Somalia (hereinafter, the Rules) is to

guide institutions originating legislation in providing a uniform approach to legislative drafting so that legislation is

consistent, easy to understand, follow, implement and enforce.

(2) The Rules must be followed by all institutions charged with drafting legislation in Somalia. Drafters may only

deviate from the Rules if legislation is proposed under **emergency** procedures that prevent the drafter from following

the Rules.

**Article 2**

**(Scope of Subject Matter)**

(1) For the purpose of the Rules, “regulation” includes:

a) Constitution

b) Laws,

c) Rules of procedure,

d) Decisions,

e) Instructions,

f) Rulebooks,

g) By-laws, and

h) Other general legal acts, individual acts, international agreements, resolutions and other

declaratory acts, if their nature requires it.

**SECTION TWO – LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE**

**CHAPTER I - EXPLANATIONS**

**Article 3**

**(Obligation to Submit Explanation)**

(1) When an institution submits a draft regulation or an amendment to a regulation to the Council of Ministers for

further legislative process in accordance with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it must be accompanied by an explanation.

(2) An explanation is appended to the draft regulation but it is not an annex.

**CHAPTER II - STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF EXPLANATION**

**Article 4**

**(Content of Explanation)**

(1) The explanation contains, to the extent relevant:

a) the constitutional and legal basis for the introduction of the regulation,

b) the policy reasons for proposing the regulation,

c) an assessment of the regulatory impact of the regulation

d) a plan for the implementation and enforcement of the regulation,

e) a projection of financial resources to implement and enforce the regulation,

f) a report of consultations conducted, and

g) a plan for monitoring and oversight and a schedule of potential amendments, if relevant.

(2) To the extent the explanation is deemed incomplete by any body considering the regulation pursuant to the

legislative process, the institution proposing the regulation shall provide any additional information requested, before

the regulation may be considered.

**Article 5**

**(Constitutional and Legal Examination)**

The constitutional and legal basis for introducing a regulation explains:

a) the competence and jurisdictional basis for the regulation, and

b) how the regulation is harmonized with existing legislation, including international agreements.

**Article 6**

**(Policy Reasons for Regulation)**

(1) The policy reasons for introducing a regulation must be based on empirical evidence that a problem or situation

existed that justified the regulation, including:

a) an analysis of the problem or situation giving rise to the regulation,

b) the values supporting the regulation and objectives to be achieved,

c) the options considered by the institution proposing the regulation and the reasons for selecting a particular

solution, and

(2) The policy reasons for proposing a regulation should also take into consideration different methods of

regulating a subject matter to achieve the same goals, such as economic regulation, non-binding agreements, selfregulation

and other voluntary methods.

**Article 7**

**(Regulatory Impact Assessment)**

(1) The regulatory impact assessment examines the benefits and costs of a proposed regulatory action

compared to a range of other options for meeting government policy objectives,

3

(2) The regulatory impact assessment shall measure environmental, social and economic impacts and

impacts on public authoirties, identify potential risks and include steps to mitigate adverse consequences,

and

(3) The regulatory impact assessment shall consider potential for corruption.

**Article 8**

**(Implementation)**

(1) The explanation shall describe the strategy the institution implementing and enforcing a regulation will use to

inform those affected by the regulation of its enactment and its consequences.

(2) The strategy referred to in paragraph (1) shall include:

a) a description of the measures to be taken to obtain compliance with the regulation,

b) the identity of the administrative bodies authorized to implement and enforce the regulation,

c) a description of the relevant time periods and deadlines to be met, and

d) a description of the measures for avoiding potential conflicts and misunderstandings during the

implementation process with those to whom the regulation applies.

**Article 9**

**(Financial Assessment)**

(1) The explanation contains an assessment of the financial resources for implementing and enforcing a proposed

regulation.

(2) The explanation must contain an assessment of expected costs of the proposed regulation and also of

alternatives.

(3) The financial assessment should be available in a format that is easily understood by the bodies which will be

considering the regulation during the legislative process.

(4) The financial assessment shall describe the projected costs of the regulation and who is going to pay for them,

such as industry, citizens, governmental bodies, etc.

(5) The financial assessment explains how the costs are justified in terms of the benefits derived from the proposed

regulation.

**SECTION THREE– STEPS FOR PREPARING DRAFT REGULATIONS**

**CHAPTER I - DRAFTING EXPERTS**

**Article10**

**(Establishment of Legislative Drafting Units)**

(1) An institution originating legislation shall establish a legislative drafting unit comprised of one or more legislative

drafting experts.

(2) The legislative drafting unit shall be staffed with sufficient personnel to draft regulations proposed by the

institution.

(3) If the institution does not originate or administer enough legislation to justify the establishment of a legislative

drafting unit, the drafting experts may perform other tasks for the institution.

**Article 11**

**(Requirements for Drafting Experts)**

(1) Legislative drafting experts must be university graduates and have the capacity to be able to comply with the

Rules.

(2) Legislative drafting experts shall complete at least one continuing education training each year in order to improve

their drafting skills.

**CHAPTER II – PROCEDURES FOR DRAFTING REGULATIONS**

**Article 12**

**(Work Plan)**

(1) An institution originating legislation shall include in its annual work plan, a list of the regulations it will draft

in the coming year.

(2) For each regulation to be drafted, the work plan shall:

a) identify the persons assigned the task of preparing the regulation,

b) clearly state the goals and objectives of the regulation, and

b) set the deadline for completion.

(3) The institution shall forward a copy of the list of regulations it will draft to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ within 30 days

after the annual work plan is completed.

**Article 13**

**(Use of Experts)**

(1) An institution originating legislation may establish a drafting team to prepare a regulation. The drafting team

shall comprise at least one member of the legislative drafting unit and may also include other experts within the

institution to assist with the drafting or other technical aspects of the regulation,

(2) If the expertise required does not exist within the institution, outside experts may be used.

(3) If the institution employs outside experts, they may come from other governmental institutions, universities, the

international community, non-governmental organizations, or industry, but they must perform their services under

the supervision of the drafting team.

**Article 14**

**(Policy Proposal)**

(1) The regulation drafting team shall prepare a policy proposal with the reasons for proposing the regulation and

the objectives to be achieved.

(2) The policy proposal shall include different options or methods considered in drafting the regulation if

more than one option or method was considered, and the reasons for choosing that method.

**Article 15**

**(Approval of Policy Proposal)**

The regulation drafting team shall submit the policy proposal to the head of the originating institution for approval.

**Article 16**

**(Preparation of Preliminary Draft)**

(1) The regulation drafting team shall prepare a preliminary draft of the regulation.

5

(2) The regulation drafting team shall keep the head of the originating institution informed of the progress of the

draft.

(3) The regulation drafting team shall keep a record of how issues were resolved.

**Article 17**

**(Consultations)**

(1) An institution originating legislation shall conduct consultations in the course of developing its

policy proposal and on any draft legislation with those bodies charged with ensuring that the budget contains

sufficient funds to implement the legislation.

(2) An institution originating legislation shall conduct consultations in the course of developing its

policy proposal and any draft regulation with one or more of the following parties, to the extent that they are

interested in or affected by the regulation:

a) other governmental institutions in Somalia

b) non-governmental organizations

c) private individuals representing registered citizen’s associations

d) international organizations

e) trade and professional associations,

f) other stakeholders, and

g) the public

(3) When the preparation of legislation requires the participation of more than one institution, the institution

responsible for proposing the regulation shall include in the explanation the results of the consultations it conducted.

(4) The institution responsible for proposing the regulation shall include an explanation of the actions taken or not

taken as a result of the consultations.

**Article 18**

**(Monitoring and Oversight)**

An institution originating legislation shall develop a plan for the monitoring and evaluation of enacted

legislation, setting forth:

a) What is to be monitored and evaluated;

b) Who is responsible for monitoring and evaluation,

c) The timing of monitoring and evaluation activities,

d) The methods utilized for monitoring and evaluation, and

e) The resources are required for monitoring and evaluation, and where they are committed.

**Article 19**

**(Preparation of Final Draft)**

(1) Based on the results of the consultations, the regulation drafting team shall prepare a final draft of the

regulation.

(2) The regulation drafting team shall keep the authorized persons at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or the Council of

Ministers, as the case may be, informed of the status of the regulation during the process of drafting.

**Article 20**

**(Approval of Draft)**

(1) The regulation drafting team shall submit the final draft to the head of the institution originating the regulation

for approval and signature.

6

(2) Once approved, the draft shall be forwarded to the Council of Ministers, accompanied by a certification which

certifies that the proposed regulation was drafted in compliance with the Rules, and is accompanied by the required

explanations.

**CHAPTER III - IDENTICAL VERSIONS IN THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGES**

**Article 21**

**(Identical Wording in the Official Languages of Somalia)**

A regulation must be identical in the official languages of Somalia on the date it is submitted to the Council of

Ministers.

**Article 22**

**(Translation)**

(1) An institution proposing a regulation shall retain the services of a language expert to certify that the text of the

regulation is identical in the official languages.

(2) The language expert shall advise and work with the legislative drafting team during the drafting process.

**Article 23**

**(Final Proofreading)**

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shall review all adopted regulations prior to publication in the Official Gazette to ensure

that the versions in the official languages are identical.

**Article 24**

**(Periodic Review of Regulations)**

(1) Institutions originating legislation shall establish a method for periodical review of legislation they enact or

administer to ensure that they are kept current.

(2) In the explanation required under Article 3, the institution proposing a regulation shall include a schedule for

future reviews of the proposed regulations and the method for reporting its reviews.

(3) If a regulation needs to be amended or repealed before the date of its periodic review, it may be repealed or

amended without regard to the review schedule.

**Article 25**

**(Commission for Linguistic Policy for Legislation)**

(1) A Commission for Linguistic Policy for Legislation shall be established and operated by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(2) The Commission for Linguistic Policy for Legislation will meet when necessary; it must comprise six linguistic

experts appointed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and shall have equal number of members representing the

official languages.

(3) The Commission for Linguistic Policy for Legislation shall meet at least once a year in order to:

a) consider complaints relating to the accuracy and correctness of language and whether terms used in

regulations are identical,

b) compile and update official bilingual dictionaries of terms used in regulations, and

c) establish grammatical rules to be used in the forthcoming year.

**SECTION FOUR – UNIFORM METHOD OF LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING**

**CHAPTER I - CONTENT OF REGULATION**

**Article 26**

**(Structure of Regulation)**

(1) A regulation shall be structured as follows:

a) Introductory Part ,

b) Principal Part, and

c) Final Part.

(2) A regulation may contain annexes.

**Part A. Content of Introductory Part**

**Article 27**

**(Introductory Part)**

(1) The Introductory Part consists of:

a) Preamble,

b) Title, and

c) Statement of Purpose.

(2) The Introductory part may contain a table of contents and definitions.

**Article 28**

**(Preamble)**

(1) The Preamble introduces the regulation and states the legal basis for its adoption.

(2) The Preamble states how the regulation has passed through the legislative process, citing the regulation from

which it is derived, the name of the body making it, and the number and date of the session at which the body adopted

it.

(3) When a body proposing a regulation must obtain approval of another body, the Preamble states the name of the

body that issued its approval.

(4) Abbreviations and acronyms are not permitted in the Preamble.

(5) Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this article do not apply to constitutional provisions.

**Article 29**

**(Title)**

(1) The Title follows the Preamble and contains sufficient information to describe the subject matter of the

regulation.

(2) The Title may not contain abbreviations, acronyms or punctuation marks.

(3) If the regulation covers different subject areas, then the Title shall reflect the subject matter most relevant to the

regulation.

**Article 30**

**(Statement of Purpose)**

The Statement of Purpose immediately follows the Title and precedes the Table of Contents and briefly states the

purpose and goals of the regulation.

**Article 31**

**(Table of Contents)**

(1) A regulation in excess of 50 articles must contain a Table of Contents.

(2) All parts, chapters and articles of a regulation containing a Table of Contents are listed by numbers or letters and

titles.

**Article 32**

**(Definitions)**

(1) Definitions follow the Statement of Purpose and explain the meaning of terms that are technical, ambiguous

or have more than one meaning.

(2) Definitions use common and unambiguous terms that do not need further definition.

**Part B. Content of the Main Body**

**Article 33**

**(Principal Part)**

The Principal Part of a regulation is the operative part and sets forth the provisions that achieve the goals of the

regulation, and may include:

a) General principles,

b) Right and obligations,

c) Authority to issue subsidiary regulations,

d) Application of provisions, and

e) Penal provisions.

**Article 34**

**(General Principles)**

(1) The General Principles come first in the Principal Part and contain the basis for institutions to implement and

enforce the regulation.

(2) General Principles shall be explained unless they are well-known or generally accepted legal doctrines.

**Article 35**

**(Rights and Obligations)**

(1) Rights and Obligations follow the General Principles and they explain the effect of the regulation on those parties

or subjects regulated.

(2) Rights and Obligations should be clearly stated, including the budgetary effect of the regulation.

**Article 36**

**(Authority to issue Subsidiary Regulations)**

(1) The Authority to issue subsidiary regulations follows Rights and Obligations and identifies subsidiary

regulations that need to be adopted to implement the regulation.

(2) The Authority to issue subsidiary regulations:

a) identifies the body responsible for passing the subsidiary regulation,

b) specifies the scope of the subsidiary regulation, and

c) states the deadline for enacting the subsidiary regulation if there is one.

**Article 37**

**(Implementing Provisions)**

(1) The Implementing Provisions follow the section on Authority to issue subsidiary regulations, if there is one;

they identify the institutions and state the procedures required to implement the regulation.

(2) A regulation implemented by newly established bodies must clearly determine its competence, responsibilities

and management structure in accordance with administrative procedures.

(3) A regulation establishing an exception to general rules of administrative procedures must state how the

exception departs from the general procedures.

**Article 38**

**(Penal Provisions)**

(1) Penal Provisions follow the Implementing Provisions, if there are any, and state the sanctions for violating the

regulation.

(2) Each Penal Provision specifies the precise sanction for violation of a regulation and:

a) must be clear and not open to a different interpretation, and

b) state the minimum and maximum application, if there is a range.

**Part C. Content of the Final Part**

**Article 39**

**(Final Part)**

The Final Part specifies the entry into force and the initial period of application of a regulation and includes, where

applicable:

a) Transitional provisions,

b) Final Provisions, and

c) Date and Signature.

**Article 40**

**(Transitional Provisions)**

(1) Transitional Provisions come first in the Final Part and deal with special circumstances foreseen for starting the

application of a regulation.

(2) Transitional Provisions deal with issues that arise when a new system is introduced to regulate a matter that is

already governed under the current system.

**Article 41**

**(Pending Matters)**

Transitional Provisions regulate how pending matters will be treated as of the date the regulation enters into force by:

a) setting a date after which a matter will be treated in accordance with the new regulation, or

b) allowing pending matters to be treated in accordance with the prior regulation, as follows:

*All matters that were not concluded on the date of entry into force of this regulation shall be treated in accordance*

*with the regulation that was in force prior to the date of entry into force of this regulation.*

**Article 42**

**(Limiting Provisions)**

(1) Limiting Provisions limit the application of a regulation with respect to time or space.

(2) Limiting the application of a regulation with respect to time may be solved by stating:

*these regulations are valid only until…,” or “from... .to…..*

(3) Limiting the application of a regulation with respect to space may be solved by stating:

*these regulations apply only to .....*

**Article 43**

**(Monitoring and Oversight Provisions)**

Monitoring and evaluation provisions establish a method for determining whether a regulation has succeeded in its

objectives and what amendments, if any, will be necessary.

**Article 44**

**(Repealing Provisions)**

(1) Repealing Provisions follow the Limiting Provisions, if there are any, and they deal with how regulations or

their parts will be repealed by the entry into force of the new regulation.

(2) Repealing Provisions must list every regulation or part thereof that is being repealed by the new regulation.

**Article 45**

**(Final Provisions)**

(1) The Final Provisions follow the Transitional Provisions, if there are any, and they state when and how the

regulation enters into force.

(2) Under the Constitution a regulation enters into force upon the expiration of a specified time period after the

regulation is published and must be stated that way. Regulations usually enter into force eight days after publication

and never earlier than one day after publication.

(3) If there is a time lapse between the date of entry into force and the beginning of application of the regulation,

state:

*This regulation enters into force …. days from the date of publication, and shall be effective as of ….'*

(4) The date regulations are published is not set determined by the regulation, but decided by the publishing body.

**Article 46**

**(Dating)**

(1) A regulation ends with a date and signature.

(2) Dating is a formal act and may either be:

a) the date appearing at the bottom of the published text, or

b) the date of publication in the Official Gazette.

**Part D. Annexes**

**Article 47**

**(Purpose of Annexes)**

(1) An Annex should be used if it is impractical or confusing to include technical or scientific data, such as lists,

maps, formulae, timetables, tariffs, etc., in the text of the regulation.

(2) Annexes are an integral part of the regulation and should be referenced in the main body of the text.

**Article 48**

**(Structure of Annexes)**

(1) An Annex in a regulation must have a uniform structure and be consistent with the rules of the relevant scientific

or technical discipline.

(2) If there is more than one annex, they are marked with Roman numerals.

**CHAPTER II - FORM OF REGULATION**

**Part A. Internal Divisions of Regulations**

**Article 49**

**(Types of Internal Divisions)**

(1) Internal divisions are used to organize the subject matter to make it user-friendly and include:

a. Sections,

b. Chapters,

c. Parts, and

d. Articles

(2) A regulation must have at least two of each type of internal division.

**Article 50**

**(Sections)**

(1) If a regulation contains sections there must be at least two. A section covers an entire theme.

(2) A section is indicated by ordinal numbers starting from number one in upper case letters: SECTION ONE.

(3) A section may have a title. If one section has a title, then all sections shall have them.

**Article 51**

**(Chapters)**

(1) A section may be divided into chapters. Chapters cover several functional or logical wholes.

12

(2) A chapter is marked by a Roman numeral that is written after the word: CHAPTER I.

(3) A chapter may have a title. If one chapter has a title, then all the chapters shall have them.

**Article 52**

**(Parts)**

(1) A part is an integral part of a chapter, as one of the elements of a whole.

(2) A part is marked by a capital alphabet letter followed by a period: Part A.

(3) A part may have a title. If one part has a title, then all parts shall have them.

**Part B. Articles and Internal Divisions**

**Article 53**

**(Article)**

(1) An article contains one or more concepts that can be taken as one logical whole.

(2) An article is indicated by an Arabic number, starting with the number one and the other numbers in sequence

until the end of the regulation.

(3) An article has a title placed under the numerical designation in parentheses.

**Article 54**

**(Internal division of article)**

(1) An article is divided into paragraphs.

(2) A paragraph is divided into points.

(3) A point is divided into lines.

(2) Each provision of an article, paragraph, point and line consists of no more than one sentence, unless clarity

requires more than one sentence.

(3) Provisions of articles and paragraphs always end with a period; whereas provisions of points and lines end with

a comma until the end of the sequence, which ends with a period.

**Article 55**

**(Paragraphs)**

(1) An article may have one or more paragraphs.

(2) A paragraph is indicated by an Arabic number in parentheses, as in: (1). If an article consists of only one

paragraph, it is not numbered.

**Article 56**

**(Points)**

(1) A paragraph may have one or more points.

(2) A point is indicated by a lower case letter with a half-parenthesis before the text, as in: a).

**Article 57**

**(Lines)**

(1) A point may have one or more lines.

(2) A line is indicated by an Arabic number with a half-parenthesis, as in: 1).

**CHAPTER III - STYLE OF REGULATION**

**Part A. Terminology**

**Article 58**

**(General Principles for Terms)**

(1) A regulation shall be written concisely, using simple words and expressing the legislative intent clearly.

(2) Terms in a regulation must be:

a) clear,

b) consistent,

c) precise, and

d) necessary.

**Article 59**

**(Clear Terminology)**

(1) A regulation uses words with the fewest deviations from their everyday meaning.

(2) Avoid terms that have more than one meaning, and if that cannot be done, then the term should be defined.

**Article 60**

**(Consistent Terminology)**

(1) When a term in a regulation is used in one way, it must be used in the same way throughout the regulation.

(2) Terms should be consistent with other regulations.

**Article 61**

**(Precision)**

(1) Use precise terms that make the legal consequences clear.

(2) Avoid using imprecise terms such as *immediately, without delay, timely, as a rule*, etc.

**Article 62**

**(Terminology)**

(1) Avoid using terms that appear to have the same meaning in the official languages of Somalia, but are used

differently or have a different connotation.

(2) Avoid using stylistic variations or terms with similar meanings when one term is sufficient.

(3) Foreign terms may be used if they have entered into common usage in the official languages of Somalia.

(4) Foreign terms that are used in international instruments or are technical shall be inserted in parentheses following

the domestic term with the same meaning.

**Part B. References, Quotations and Abbreviations**

**Article 63**

**(References)**

(1) Reference to provisions in other regulations is accomplished by citing them, not by repeating the provision

itself.

(2) A reference is either:

a) open and simply refers to the type of law and the field it regulates, or

b) closed, in which the formal legal citation appears with the title of the regulation in quotation marks

and the number and year of publication, together with amendments, in parentheses.

(3) If a closed reference is made to more than one regulation with different titles, they are cited in order of their

rank: Constitution, international agreement, law, rules of procedure, decision, instruction, rulebook etc. If regulations

are of the same rank, regulations published earlier precede regulations published later.

**Article 64**

**(Quotations)**

(1) Reference to parts of the same regulation is done by using quotation marks as follows:

*(a)* “in Article X. of this regulation,” if reference is made to an article*,* or

*b) “*in paragraph Y of this Article or, in paragraph Y of Article Z,” if reference is made to a paragraph*.*

(2) Avoid using such terms as previous, next, below, above, etc.

**Article 65**

**(Shortened Expression*s*)**

(1) When abbreviating titles or other terms, place the shortened expression in parentheses, preceded by the word

*hereinafter*, followed by a comma, then the shortened expression.

(2) Avoid using periods to separate letters when using acronyms.

**Part C. Grammar**

**Article 66**

**(Verbs)**

Use verbs in the present tense and the active voice.

**Article 67**

**(Use of the Singular)**

(1) The singular is preferred to the plural.

(2) It is not correct to use singular and plural together, as in “award(s), “authority (ies).

**Article 68**

**(Masculine and Feminine Genders)**

Select one gender and use the same gender throughout the regulation.

**Article 69**

**(Numbers)**

Numbers from one to ten are written in letters, and numbers above ten in digits, except when numbers represent a

date or a sum of money.

**CHAPTER IV - AMENDMENTS IN REGULATIONS**

**Part A. Amendments**

**Article 70**

**(Purpose and Scope of Amendments)**

(1) Regulations are amended to adapt to changes in the legal system, policy changes, technical advances, etc.

(2) Any part of a regulation may be amended, except for the Title, the Preamble and the date of enactment.

(3) If more than half of the articles of the original regulation are amended, a new regulation must be drafted.

**Article 71**

**(Use of Amendments)**

(1) An amendment may only amend a regulation of the same rank and follow the same procedure as the regulation

being amended.

(2) An amendment of one regulation does not amend any other regulation; separate amendments must be drafted

for other regulations.

(3) An amendment can only change existing subject matter; it cannot introduce an unrelated subject matter.

**Article 72**

**(Title of Changes and Additions)**

(1) An amendment either changes or adds to a regulation and its title must to correspond to the content.

(2) The title of changes and additions shall refer the entire title of the regulation being amended, as in *Law on*

*amendment to the Law on X*, or *Law on amendments to the Law on X,* depending on whether there is more than one

amendment.

**Article 73**

**(Reference to Original Regulation)**

(1) When the original text of a regulation is amended, reference is made to the original text, but if an amendment is

amended, then reference is simply *to this regulation*.

(2) Reference to the original regulation comes first, followed by the first article that is being amended and the other

articles in sequence.

**Article 74**

**(Formulation of Amendment)**

(1) Amendments appear as follows:

a) if an entire article is amended:

*In (Title of Regulation) Article 1 is amended as follows: “Article 1 a, b, c.*”

b) if a part of an article, e.g. a paragraph, is amended:

*In Article 1, paragraph (1) is amended as follows:* “*(1) a, b , c”*

c) if one or more individual words within an article are amended:

*In Article 1, paragraph (1), the words “a, b, c” are replaced by the words, “d, e, f.”*

(2) If an article or part of an article is deleted, the amendment appears as follows:

*In Article 1, paragraph (1), the words “a, b, c” are deleted.*

(3) Provisions of another rank (sentence, line, point) are amended in the same manner as in Paragraphs (1) and (2)

of this article.

**Article 75**

**(Amendment to a Section, Part or Chapter)**

If an amendment inserts an additional section, chapter or part in a regulation, the additional provision uses the same

number as the previous one followed by a letter: *Chapter 12,* is followed by *Chapter 12a,* unless the additional

section, chapter or part is the last section, chapter or part.

**Article 76**

**(Amendment to an Article)**

If an article or several articles are amended, the new article is marked by the same number as the previous one,

followed by a letter:

*In (Title of Regulation) after Article 1, ‘’Article 1a’’.* or *‘’ Articles 1a., 1b., 1c.*

**Article 77**

**(Amendments to Paragraphs)**

(1) If an amendment inserts a paragraph, the new text should read as in the following example:

*In Article 1, after paragraph (2), a new paragraph (3) is added as follows: “(3) a, b, c.”*

(2) If an amendment inserts several paragraphs, the new text should read as in the following example:

*In Article 1, after paragraph (2), new paragraphs (3) through (6) are added as follows: “(3)*

*a, b, c.” through “(6), a, b.”*

(3) Amending a paragraph has two possible consequences:

a) if an article has two paragraphs, then the new paragraphs are simply added and numbered or lettered in

sequence.

(1) if an article has three or more paragraphs and one is eliminated, paragraphs are renumbered or relettered and

explained in a separate provision:

*Previous paragraph (3) becomes paragraph (4).*

**Part B. Final Draft and Corrections**

**Article 78**

**(Final Draft)**

(1) The institution originating legislation shall prepare a final draft of the regulation which will be identified with

the words *Final Draft* appearing just below the Title.

(2) The final draft of regulation is what is submitted for further legislative process.

**Article 79**

**(Correction)**

(1) A regulation may contain errors after it has been published which are corrected by further publication.

(2) The institution proposing the regulation must correct the regulation by submitting the correction for publication

in the Official Gazette.

c) The correction identifies both the incorrect and to the correct text, the date and the institution making the

correction.

**SECTION FIVE – FINAL PROVISIONS**

**Article 80**

**(Control of the Rules)**

(1) Within 24 months of the date of entry into force of the Rules, all institutions referred to in Article 1 (1) shall

incorporate the provisions of the Rules into their acts, rules of procedures, rulebooks or by-laws, as the case may be.

(2) The institutions referred to in Article 1 (1) shall review the Rules once a year to determine whether their own

acts, rules of procedures, rulebooks or by-laws are current and if not, the institutions shall amend them to ensure

that they are consistent with the Rules.

(3) Any regulation submitted to the legislative process that does not comply with the Rules after the 24 month

period of the date of entry into force shall be returned to the institution proposing the legislation by

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, together with a statement describing the manner in which the regulation is not in compliance

and the time period in which the institution will have to correct the described deficiencies.

**Article 81**

**(Entry into Force)**

The Rules shall enter into force on the \_\_\_\_\_ day after the date of publication in the Official Gazette of Somalia.