The House of Peoples' Representatives Working Procedures and Code of Conduct (Amendment)

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS, it is important that the House of Peoples' Representatives of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia has to discharge properly the powers and functions as well as the responsibilities vested by the people, as enshrined in the Constitution of the FDRE;

WHEREAS, it is proper to determine the content of the powers and functions and the internal structure of the House, as well as the protocol of the members and invited guests;

WHEREAS, it is proper to stipulate clearly the rights and duties as well as code of conduct that the members of the House ought to have; and

WHEREAS, issuing complete, clear, democratic operational regulation in conformity with the laws of the country as well as principles, operations and customary practices of international parliament is necessary;

NOW, THEREFORE, in accordance with article 59(2) of the Constitution of the FDRE, and the Amended FDRE’s House of Peoples’ Representatives Working Procedure and Members’ Code of Conduct Proclamation this Regulation is issued.

PART ONE General

Chapter One The Form, Definition and Interpretation of the Regulation

Article 1: Short Title

This Regulation may be cited as "The House of Peoples' Representatives of the FDRE Working Procedures and Members Code of Conduct (Amendment) No. 2/2005.

Article 2: Definition

In this Regulation, unless the context otherwise requires:

"FDRE" means the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia;

"The House" means the House of Peoples' Representatives of the FDRE;

"Government Body" means bodies that are directly supervised and investigated by the House or Committees, and to whom the government allocates budget;
"Committee or Committees" means Coordinating or Standing or Ad hoc or Standing Sub-Committees established, as the case may be, by the House or committees to undertake the function of the House;

"The Secretariat" means the Secretariat of the House of Peoples' Representatives of the FDRE;

"Executive Bodies" means bodies that are accountable to the Prime Minister of the FDRE and overseen by the House and other governmental bodies that are directly responsible to the House.

"Resource Person" means a person or body invited by the House or Committees to expound their views on draft laws as the case may be;

"The Honour and Prestige of the House" means the view of the society or other bodies towards the dignity of the House in relation to the status given to it by the Constitution.

"Unnecessary Behaviour or Unnecessary Conduct" means conducts that include adultery, intoxication, spending at unremarkable places, rumours, cheating and the likes that distort the honour and prestige of the House of the FDRE;

"The Speaker" means the Speaker of the House;

"Committee Leaders" means chairperson, deputy chairperson, etc. who lead a committee of the House;

"Invited Guests" means persons who are called by the House or committees to present report on a given case or agenda or to explain it, or any persons who are called by the House as observant concerning its work;

"Petition" means request submitted to the House or the committees by the concerned persons seeking solutions to their problems;

"Directives" means operational instructions of the House or the committees for the loophole arising out of this Regulation or to put clearly or to decide particular implementation instructions or to transmit working directives to other bodies;

"The ex-member of the House" means a person who was previously the members of the House and but no longer the member of the House by the present election;

"Immunity" means a right given to the members of the House of Peoples' Representatives in accordance with article 54(6) of the Constitution of the FDRE;

"First Reading" means the process of reading and general discussion held on fundamental concepts of a draft law before it gets endorsed or referred to the pertinent Standing Committee for further inspection;
"Second Reading" means the discussion on the recommendation and suggestions of the Standing Committee, to which the draft law was referred for further inspection subsequent to the first reading;

"Third Reading" means the discussion of the House on the returned draft law which was referred to the Standing Committee(s) for further re-examination subsequent to the second reading;

“Government Whips” means members of the House representing the political party or coalition of political parties that have won majority seats in the House to coordinate activities of their party (parties).

“Whips of Other Parties” means members of the House representing political parties, who have seats next to the ruling party (parties), to coordinate activities of their respective party in the House.

“Main Opposition Party” means the party that has majority seats in the House next to the ruling party.

“Second Opposition Party” means the party that has majority seats in the House next to the main opposition party.

“Government Draft Law” means a draft law prepared by the Council of Ministers and presented to the House of People’s Representatives.

"Technical Correction" means rectification of language and language like errors which in no way modifies the substance of the given law.

Article 3: Interpretation

Legal loophole that arises in this Regulation shall be filled in conformity with the practices of the House of Peoples' Representatives, principles of international parliament as well as other laws of the country.

Notwithstanding the provision of Sub Article 1 of this article, the practices of the House of Peoples' Representatives of the FDRE and principles of international parliaments shall not be construed contravening the clear and compulsory provisions of the Constitution of the FDRE and other laws of the country.

The loophole that can be created in this Regulation by the work of the committees shall be fulfilled in conformity with the general works of the House whenever necessary.
Unless the context of the word is stated in a clear manner otherwise, provisions of this Regulation set out in the masculine gender shall also apply to the feminine gender in accordance with Article 7 of the Constitution of the FDRE.

The loophole that may be created in this Regulation may be filled by the directive issued by the House of Peoples' Representatives.

Article 4: Form of the Regulation

When the structure of the form of this Regulation is hierarchically put from general to specific, it shall be: "Part, Chapter, Article, 1, 2, 3 ... and a, b, c..."

Chapter Two The Structure and General Functions of the House

Article 5: General Structure of the House

The Government of Ethiopia is structured by the Federal system and has parliamentary structure of the Houses.

As it is provided under article 53 of the Constitution of the FDRE, the Federal Government has two Houses: the House of Peoples' Representatives and the House of the Federation.

The structure, powers and functions of the House of the Federation as well as particulars of its work, being as it is provided in the Constitution of the FDRE and other laws, it is omitted without the need to enumerate in this Regulation for it is irrelevant; the general structure of the House of Peoples' Representatives of the FDRE is stated as follows: a/ The General Assemble of the House b/ The Office of the Speaker c/ The Committees d/ The Secretariat of the House e/ Whips of political parties that have seat in the House f/ Sergeant at Arms

The House has its own identifying emblem or Logo indicating the main building.

Because it is covered by the Proclamation for its establishment, the detail structure, power and functions as well as the work of the Secretariat of the House is not enumerated by this Regulation. Article 6: The Main Powers and Functions of the House of Peoples' Representatives

The House of Peoples' Representatives shall have the powers and functions that are listed under article 55, as well as articles 70(1), 79(4) (C), 102(2), 102, and 104 of the Constitution of the FDRE. a/ Enacting laws, b/ Shall supervise and scrutinize governmental bodies and its own internal bodies and take measures when it deems necessary, c/ Shall establish and organize the various committees and other necessary departments of the House, d/ Shall appoint government officials who are subject to the appointment of the House of Peoples' Representatives, e/ Shall receive petitions of the various institutions and the society, f/ Shall facilitate conditions by
which the members of the House meet with the electorate, g/ Shall perform other functions under the power of the House. The implementation of the above enumerated powers and functions of the House shall be effected by the works and mechanisms of the House that are stipulated in this Regulation. When the House of Peoples' Representatives performs its functions, it shall do so by the following general principles of working procedures: a/ be governed by short and long term plan, b/ evaluate its functions, c/ create conducive working atmosphere in which its functions are effectively performed, d/ observe the principle of transparency and accountability, e/ observe other principles of good governance. Article 7: Joint Functions of the House of Peoples' Representatives and the House of the Federation

The House of Peoples' Representatives and the House of the Federation shall perform the following affairs jointly: a/ elect the President of the republic in accordance with article 70(2) of the Constitution, b/ hear the opening speech of the President of the Republic at the commencement of the Federal Houses annual sessions pursuant to article 71 of the Constitution, c/ in accordance with article 55(16) of the Constitution, determine measures that ought to be taken up on presentation by the House of Peoples' Representatives regarding the violation of human rights committed within any state when that state is unable to arrest it, d/ determine power of levying tax and duty that is not vested specifically to either the Federal Government or to the State in accordance with article 99 of the Constitution, e/ amendment of the Constitution of the FDRE in accordance with article 105(2) of the Constitution, f/ other affairs in which the two Houses agree to examine jointly.

The mode of the joint works of the two Houses of Peoples' Representatives and the Federation enumerated above are not covered by this Regulation. Their joint work shall be governed by the Regulation they enact jointly.

Article 8: Nomination of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker

A Speaker and Deputy Speaker to lead the House shall be elected by the House in accordance with article 55(19) of the Constitution.

The Speaker shall be elected, at the commencement of the House, by an Ad hoc election committee to be established at the meeting chaired by president of FDRE. Members of the election committee shall be elected in such a way that 7 candidates would be nominated and 5 of them, who have got majority vote, will form the committee.

From among members of the election committee, elected pursuant to Sub Article 2, the one who has got the largest vote shall be appointed as chairperson of the committee and the one who has got second largest vote shall be the secretary.
In case president of the FDRE cannot be available, for various reasons, to chair election of the election committee, according to Sub Article 2 above, President of the Federal Supreme Court shall preside the election of the committee members.

Election of the speaker shall be carried out in the following way: -

a/ The election committee shall forward three candidates who are supported by one-third of members of the House. A party can not have more than one candidate.  
b/ If not more than one candidate is nominated, the House shall elect the speaker by acclamation. 
c/ When there are more than one candidates the election committee shall cause the House vote by raising hands, then a candidate who has got majority vote of the House shall be the speaker.  
d/ In case no candidate gets majority vote during the first election held pursuant to Sub Article 5(c) of article 8, a re-election would be run on the remaining two candidates who has got the largest vote through hand raising vote, after the candidate with minority vote is caused off the election.

Election procedures prescribed in this article for election of the speaker shall also apply for election of the deputy speaker.

In case the speaker or Deputy Speaker resigns, for various reasons, before termination of working period of the House, the existing speaker or Deputy speaker shall chair formation of an election committee and the vacancy shall be fulfilled by a person to be elected, subject to the procedure prescribed in this article, from among members of the House.

If the Speaker and Deputy Speaker resign, for various reasons, at the same time before termination of working period of the House, election shall be held in accordance with this article.

The Speaker and Deputy Speaker, after being elected shall immediately vow pursuant to article 71 of this regulation.

Article 9: Powers and Functions of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker

1. The Speaker shall have the powers and functions to: a/ lead and administer the House, b/ preside over the House sessions and in collaboration with the concerned bodies shall set agendas and notify members of the House, of same, in advance, c/ cause, representation, appointment and designation of Head of the Secretariat, Chair persons, Deputy chair persons and members of committees of the House, as well as members of the House who represent the House in bodies in which the House should be legally represented. d/ coordinate the activities of the standing and other committees of the House; e/ Represent the House in its all dealings; f/ delegate part of his powers and functions to the deputy Speaker in writing; g/ undertake such other activities as may be assigned to him by the
decision of House; h/ facilitate a regular forum of discussion for the government chief whip and chief whips of other parties;

The Deputy Speaker shall have the powers and functions to: a/ represent the Speaker in his absence or when he wants to participate in the discussion of the House having his own position; b/ undertake such other activities as may be assigned to him by decision or writing of the House of the Speaker.

Article 10: Election as well as Powers and Functions of Head of the Secretariat of the House

Head of the Secretariat of the House shall be elected by the following procedure: a/ the Speaker electing a person he wants to be Head of the Secretariat among the members of the House shall recommend him to the House for appointment; b/ the appointment of the person recommended by the Speaker to be Head of the Secretariat shall be approved where the House of Peoples' Representatives accepts it by majority vote; c/ Head of the Secretariat, appointed by the House, shall vow pursuant to Article 71 of this Regulation, to the House to carry out his duty loyally and diligently before commences his work.

Consistent with to provision of Article 5(5) of this Regulation, Head of the Secretariat of the House shall lead and administer the works of the Secretariat in accordance with the direction given to him by the Speaker.

PART TWO

Types of Meetings and Meeting Procedures of the House of Peoples' Representatives

Chapter Three Types of Meetings

Article 11: Types of Meeting of the House of Peoples' Representatives

The FDRE House of Peoples’ Representatives shall have the following types of meetings:

Regular meeting
Extraordinary meeting
Special meeting
Closed meeting
Article 12: Regular meeting

Regular meeting means a meeting held regularly two days a week in accordance with the time set in Article 20 of this Regulation.

Regular meeting shall be held at the place assigned for it in the meeting hall of the House.

The presentation of the agenda of the regular meeting and other procedures of the meeting shall be in accordance with the provision enumerated in chapter four of this Regulation.

Article 13: Extraordinary meeting

Extraordinary meeting shall be called where urgent affairs requiring the decision of the House arise while the House is in recess.

After the extraordinary meeting is called, until the issue for which the meeting is called is resolved, the meeting shall be conducted at any days and hours of the week.

Notwithstanding what is referred in Sub Article 2 above, the House may take rest in accordance with the Speaker’s decision.

The presentation of the agenda of the extraordinary meeting and other procedures of meeting shall be in accordance with the provisions enumerated in chapter four of this Regulation.

The issue to which extraordinary meeting is held shall be determined on the basis of the Constitution.

Extraordinary meeting shall be conducted in the place where the Speaker deems suitable.

Article 14: Special meeting

Where the House encounters workload and arrears of work or encounters affairs that need immediate solution, it may conduct special meeting on the working days other than the days of the regular meeting.

The Speaker or more than half of the members of the House shall determine special meeting to be called.

Special meeting shall be conducted in the meeting hall of the House prepared for this purpose.
The presentation of the agenda of the special meeting and other procedures of the meeting shall be in accordance with the provisions enumerated in chapter four of this Regulation.

Article 15: The public nature of the meetings of the House

The types of meetings set under Articles (12-14) shall be conducted publicly.

Article 16: Closed meeting

Notwithstanding the provision referred in Article 15 closed meeting shall be held in accordance with the decision in Sub Article (2) below.

Where the members of the House or the Federal executive body request for a closed meeting of the House and if such a request is supported by more than half of the members of the House, a closed meeting may be held.

The time of a closed meeting and place of meeting may vary according to each meeting.

The presentation of agenda of a closed meeting and other procedures of the meeting shall be in accordance with the provisions enumerated in chapter four of this Regulation.

Chapter Four General Meeting Procedures of the House

Article 17: Calling of Meeting

1. Without needing special calling method to conduct the regular meeting of the House of Peoples' Representatives, the members shall be present respecting the right time on the days specified for the meeting.

2. Notwithstanding the provision referred in Sub Article 1 of this article, when the Speaker deems using different calling methods necessary, might make the members of the House to present in this way.

3. Where the regular meeting is not to be conducted by the program set for it, the House shall let the members know it by notice.

4. Where the Speaker or more than half of the members of the House decide, the Speaker may call special meeting through different media.

5. Where the Speaker or more than half of the members of the House, while the House is in recess, request a meeting to be called, the Speaker shall call extraordinary meeting through different Medias.
6. The method of notification used by the House to call various meetings shall, as far as possible, be through a method that enables members of the House and other concerned bodies to see or hear it clearly.

Article 18: Seating of the Members of the House and Meeting Protocol

Meeting Protocol
a/ The members of the House, at any times of the meeting of the House, shall have the dressing that keeps the honor and prestige of the House.
b/ Subject to the general stipulation referred under Sub Article (a) above, the members of the House shall wear suit or traditional dresses.
c/ Any member of the House and other participants should not enter in to the meeting hall bearing irrelevant or unnecessary materials.
d/ Members of the various committees of the House are required to have the dressing that keeps the honor and reputation of the House while they make official communications on behalf of the House.

Seating
a/ Up on any meetings of the House, the seating of both of the members of the House and other concerned bodies in the hall of the House shall be in accordance with the decision of the Speaker.
b/ During meetings of the House any member of the House and other participants shall not seat anywhere other than on the chair or place assigned to them.
c/ The protocol division of the House shall follow up and check the provision mentioned under Sub Article 2(b) above.

Article 19: Setting of agendas

The agendas on which the House may deliberate may come from:
 a/ The Government
 b/ The House of the Federation
 c/ The Speaker
 d/ The Federal Supreme Court
 e/ Committees of the House
 f/ Members of the House
 g/ Bodies who are directly accountable to the House
 h/ Party Whips

An agenda that comes from the organ under Sub Article 1(a) above shall get priority.

Agendas that come from bodies listed under Sub Article (1) above shall be presented through the speaker.

Issues that are believed to be urgent by the initiators shall be presented to the speaker before one day.

The government chief whip and the speaker shall decide together upon priority of agendas and time required for discussion.
Chief whips of other parties shall consult the government chief whip regarding their proposed agendas and time required to discuss on the issue.

Consistent with other compulsory provisions, the House shall vote on each of the agendas designed by the speaker; the agenda supported by majority vote of the House shall be deliberated up on.

The House shall pass decision after adequately deliberating up on the approved agendas. Unless stated by the House otherwise, an agenda rejected by the House shall not come again to the House in same year.

Article 20: Term of Office and Working Hours of the House

The duration of term of office of the House of Peoples' Representatives is for 5 years.

The annual session of the House shall begin on Monday of the final week of the Ethiopian month of Meskerem and end on the 30th day of the Ethiopian month of Sene.

Notwithstanding the provision under in Sub-Article 2 of this article, the House of Peoples' Representatives is in recess each year on the Ethiopian month of Yekatit and from the Ethiopian month of Hamle 1 up to the eve Monday (Sunday) of the final week of the Ethiopian month of Meskerem.

The regular meeting of the House shall be held usually Tuesday and Thursday.

Unless otherwise the House determines in a special way, working hours of regular and special meeting are:  a/ From 9:00 A.M up to 12:30 AM  b/ From 2:30 PM up to 5:00 PM  c/ For the meeting to be held before noon, from 10:30 up to 11:00 will be a tea break; and for the meeting to be held after noon from 12:30 up to 2:30 will be lunch break.

The extraordinary meeting of the House can be held at any time.

Notwithstanding the provisions under Sub Article 5 and 6 of this Article, the Speaker may arrange a different tea and lunch break on the basis of the general condition of the agenda.

Unless for a cause of convincing force majeure, the recession period of the House referred in Sub Article 3 above shall be implemented.

Article 21: Attending at the Meeting of the House

The House shall commences its work at the beginning and mid of each year, accompanied by the national anthem of the FDRE and in other ways in ceremonial manner.
The House shall have the following opening procedure at the commencement of its annual work. 

a/ President of FDRE shall make an opening speech. 
b/ National Anthem of FDRE shall be voiced 
c/ Vowing 
d/ Content of the vow shall be “I, pledge, up on starting, today, my work as a member of the House of People’s Representatives, to under take my duties by being loyal to the Constitution, integral, diligent and legal.” The vow shall be undertaken through the President of the Federal Supreme Court. 
e/ Any member of the House must undertake the vow stated above. A member who refused to vow shall be suspended for the time being by the Speaker, then decision will pass up on him in accordance to Article 116 of this regulation. 
f/ Election of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker shall be carried out in accordance with Article 8 of this regulation. 
g/ The Prime Minister shall be appointed in accordance with article 67 of this regulation.

Article 22: Other Conditions to be Present in the Meetings of the House and Necessary to Conduct the Meeting

1. The concerned division of the House shall ensure whether the necessary conditions to conduct the meeting are arranged or facilitated.

2 Unless for a cause of force majeure or permission of the Speaker, every member of the House shall attend in every session of the House.

The concerned body of the House shall take attendance prior to the beginning of the session.

On the basis of what is referred in sub-article 1, where the necessary conditions to conduct the meeting are not fulfilled, or condition obstructing to commence the meeting is created, the concerned division of the House shall notify the concerned bodies in advance.

The Speaker shall notify the members of the House the reason for not begin the meeting on time.

Article 23: Commencement of the Meeting of the House

Members are required to enter in to the meeting hall up on time of the meeting hours of the House.

Entrance bell shall be rung to indicate that the meeting hour is approached and to enable members enter in to the meeting hall and take their seats.

Entrance bell shall be arranged in such a way that the members of the House easily hear it. The concerned body shall make uninterrupted follow up as to the fulfillment of this condition is applied.

After the members of the House take their seats and other necessary conditions are fulfilled the Speaker of the House, through the members of protocol of the House, shall take his place on time.
The Speaker of the House, after ascertaining the arrangement of the necessary condition to commence the meeting, shall open the meeting by the sound of a hammer.

The Speaker in accordance with article 58(1) of the Constitution of the F.D.R.E, shall ascertain whether a Quorum of more than half of the overall members of the House to commence the meeting is instituted.

The Speaker shall state the agenda of the day to the participants of the meeting, after the institution of the Quorum that enables the commencement of the meeting of the House is ascertained. He shall make the agendas to be approved in accordance with the Amended F.D.R.E. House of Peoples’ Representatives Working Procedures and Members’ Code of Conduct Proclamation as well as article 19 of this regulation

To conduct a discussion on the approved agendas the Speaker shall, by inviting the concerned body or individual, make him to present the issue to the House or the Speaker shall present those agendas that are directly presented by him.

Article 24: Presiding the Meeting of the House

1. Subject to article 9 (1) of this regulation, any meeting of the House shall be presided by the speaker.

2. Without prejudice to the provision in Sub Article 1 above and subject to Article 9(2) of this regulation meetings of the House may preside by the Deputy speaker.

3. When presiding meetings of the House the speaker shall, pursuant to the agenda and time allocation stated under Article 19, follow fair, balanced and non-partisan principle in giving opportunity of discussion to members of the House.

4. Consistent with Sub Article 3 above, the speaker may, through his own attitude, give special opportunity of speaking to members of the House.

5. When presiding meetings, the speaker shall direct the overall procedure of a meeting in such a way that dignity of the House and Government is maintained.

6. The speaker shall not interrupt any members of the House speaking unless otherwise the later has violated the ethics and procedures stated in this regulation.

7. The speaker is supposed to give priority to members of the House who raise procedural questions in the course of meeting of the House. A member of the House who is interrupted in this way shall be allowed compensation time.
8. After an issue presented as an agenda on a meeting of the House is adequately deliberated up on with in the time set for it, the speaker shall cause decision given upon the issue.

9. The speaker shall organize various ideas raised on a meeting of the House in such a way that are appropriate for decision and shall cause the House to vote.

Article 25: Disciplines Concerning the Conduct of Members of the House

1. Any member of the House has the right to express his/her ideas freely on meetings of the House.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions under Sub Article 1 above and at other places in this regulation, every member of the House shall abide by the following ethical values of speech when expressing his/her ideas:
   a/ The speech shall be relevant to the agenda under discussion, brief and bound with in the time allocated for it.
   b/ A case being seen by a court of law and not yet decided up on shall not be raised on meetings of the House.
   c/ No member of the House shall make un integral and false speech.
   d/ No member of the House shall make a speech that disturbs peace and security of the country and its people.
   e/ No speech by a member shall defame the House, other institutions and people.
   f/ A speech by a member shall not be against the right of other members of the House by breaking the principle of supporting or objecting an idea or expressing an idea based on idea. Specially tendencies of harassing and provoking through speech that disturb the overall peaceful atmosphere of the meeting shall not be shown.
   g/ While a member of the House is expressing his/her ideas, other members of the House shall not attempt to interrupt the former in undemocratic ways such as murmuring, screaming, clapping and whistling.
   h/ Every member of the House shall keep confidential issues that are deemed secret by the House.
   i/ Every member of the House shall not read in the meeting hall documents that are not related with the agenda, shall switch off his mobile as well as should not smoke Cigarette

3. A member of the House who wants to speak shall follow the following procedures:
   a/ He/She should say “Thank you your Excellency Speaker” when starting to speak.
   b/ Any speech made in the House shall maintain dignity of others. Specially, a speaker shall use titles such as “… his Excellency or your Excellency”, as may be necessary, when addressing government officials or members of the House.
   c/ When any member of the House wants to express his/her ideas, his/her name shall be given to the speaker through the Whip of his/her respective party.
   d/ A member of the House, who wants to comment on agendas, shall not try to get the opportunity to speak by creating un allowed voice, movement or any other undesirable manner other than raising his/her hand in such a way that the speaker can see.
   e/ A member of the House, who wants to interrupt another member speaking for procedural or other remark reasons, shall use the electronic device designed for this purpose or show a sign to the speaker by raising his/her hand. The time for the remark shall not be more than a minute.
   f/ Whenever a member of the House starts to speak assuming that he/she is given the opportunity but not actually given, the speaker
shall cause him/her to stop speaking and shift it to the one actually given. g/ Every member of the House shall stop speaking when asked by the speaker to do so; he/she shall also respect instructions by the speaker. h/ A member who has forwarded an idea for discussion can lift the idea before it gets decided up on. The discussion on the issue will stop as soon as he/she lifted it.

Article 26: Getting Meeting Procedure Maintained

1. When the functions and Ethical values stated under article 25 of this regulation are violated, Speaker of the House causes speaking to be stopped, as may be necessary, and gives corrective advice to the concerned member(s) of the House. In case the member(s) do not respect the advice by the speaker, he/she shall be ordered to leave the meeting. If this order is not respected the offender(s) shall be forced by security the force of the House to leave the meeting.

2. Any member of the House, who is forced to leave meeting of the House in accordance with Sub Article 1 above, shall be suspended from five subsequent meetings and duties of the House; he/she would also be punished 15 days salary. Similar measure shall be taken up on member(s) who collaborates with this issue and cause order of the speaker not to be implemented timely.

3. The speaker may terminate the meeting in case the problem created can substantially disturb the overall process of that day’s meeting of the House or it can provoke or has provoked fight among members of the House. If necessary, the speaker may order security force of the House to intervene and resolve the problem.

4. If the speaker is convince that the interrupted meeting can be resumed on the same day, he can cause it continued at a time to be decided by him. Otherwise, he may postpone it for other time. The House shall discuss on the problem and pass decision.

5. If it is found that the offence committed by a member of the House who left a meeting accepting instruction by the speaker as per Sub Article 1 above requires additional punishment, the speaker shall decide a punishment pursuant to article 116(8) of this regulation and informs same to the House.

6. Member(s) of the House or a party whip, who got punished in accordance with this regulation and has (have) complaint against the decision, can appeal to Legal and Administrative Affairs Standing Committee of the House. The House shall pass appropriate decision based up on the report and recommendation. This appeal shall not be presented on more than two consecutive working days of the House.

7. If there are ethical and disciplinary violations in the course of a meeting or other invited guests, the speaker shall give corrective advise; in case situations are not rectified he may rebuke as may be necessary or cause the offenders forced to leave the House or gallery by security force of the House.
Article 27: Procedural penalties

The House shall take the types of disciplinary measurers listed under article 116 of this Regulation against the member of the House who manifests procedural defects.

Article 28: Other participants and Guests who Present at the Meeting of the House

Other persons, who are not the members of the House, particularly the staff of report presenting government body, can present on the meetings of the House as observers.

Invited guests and participants shall respect the honour and prestige of the House by refraining from any discussion and other undisciplinary conducts they manifest.

Where other participants of the meeting of the House who manifests unnecessary conduct that does not give respect to the honour and prestige of the House, the protocol of the House or the security, as the case may be, shall make them to keep order, or where if necessary, shall make them out from the meeting hall.

Article 29: Supporting Staff Presenting During the Meeting of the House

The staff members workers who are assigned to carry out various duties during the meeting of the House shall carry out the duty assigned to them in a manner that does not affect the meeting of the House.

The conduct to be manifested by these supporting staff shall be in such a way that keeping the honour and prestige of the House.

The measure referred under article 28(3) above shall be applicable too against the supporting staff of the House.

When the committed fault by the supporting staff of the House, during the meeting, is a serious one the Speaker of the House may order the Secretariat of the House to take the necessary measure in accordance with the law, seeing the case by discipline, in addition to the measure referred in Sub Article 3 of this Article.

Article 30: Speaking Language of the Members of the House

Amharic shall be the working language of the House. Accordingly, any discussions are required to be conducted by this language.
When the members of the House are expressing their opinion, they can speak by the languages, which express their ideas best, and through interpretation service prepared by the House. They can, if deemed necessary, bring their own interpreter.

When the member of the House expresses his/her idea through the interpreter in accordance with Sub Article 2 of this Article, if a great mistake is created between what the member has said and that of the interpreter, the member shall, by raising his hand using the electronic media, give his opinion up on the permission of the Speaker of the House.

Article 31: Allocation of time for speaking

The total time of deliberation required for an agenda presented to the House shall be decided in accordance with Article 19(5) and Sub Article (2) of this article.

When deliberating up on various issues, the House shall apply the following time utilizations:

- a/ Regarding a draft law presented to the House, the discussion time required for each reading level shall be allocated as may be necessary.
- b/ The time required to present a report or recommendation to the House by any body shall be allocated taking the weight and content in to consideration.
- c/ Without prejudice to the statement under “b” above, any plan, report, etc to be presented by the Prime Minister shall have no time limit.
- d/ Time may be allocated for any issue, other than the ones listed from a – c above, to be presented to the House, as may be necessary.
- e/ The House shall have a general discussion pursuant to sub-article (2) from the total time allocated for the agenda; time shall be allocated for parties and individual representatives who have seat in the House to present their suggestions and questions.
- f/ The time required to respond to questions and suggestions or comment on the agenda presented by the organs mentioned under Sub Article (2) shall be included in the total time allocated for the issue.

Whereas the specification for utilization listed above shall directed by the speaker, he may give opportunity based on seats the parties have as may be necessary.

Article 32: Time limit for Speech

1. The deliberation to be held in accordance with Article 31 shall be directed in the following way:
   - a/ Party leaders or whips shall get priority to present question and suggestion on behalf of their respective party. Then other members of the House shall get opportunity to present their own questions and suggestions.
   - b/ A party leader or whip shall be given no more than 10 minutes to speak; and the other members of the House shall get no more than 5 minutes to present their private questions and suggestion.
   - c/ In case there is time wasted, while a member is speaking, due
to a reason beyond his fault, the Speaker of the House shall compensate the time wasted.  

2. The time limit set in Sub Article one shall not include the following bodies or cases: a/ The explanation or testimony of any body or individual required to be given to the House. b/ Explanations of the Speaker of the House.

3. To distribute the chance of speech to other members of the House, member of the House shall not have the chance to speak more than once in one case.

4. When the Speaker of the House, through the supporting staff or devise of the House, knows that the time limit allocated to each speech is ended, he is required to stop the speech.

5. Notwithstanding the restrictions stated in sub articles 1, 3 and 4 of this Article; a/ The Speaker may, by his discretion and when he deems it necessary, give additional time of not more than 5 minutes, b/ Where the Speaker believes that the case is to be discussed with arguments, he may give a second chance of speech, c/ The Speaker may give a second chance of speech to a member of the House who needs to correct his opinion on the issue he spoke previously.

Article 33: Evidences Needed for the Decisions of the House

The House may use the following methods to get complete evidence for the issues entertained:

- Make different evidences that can be heard, read, seen etc to be submitted to it from the concerned body.

- Use different committees of the House to investigate the required case, and submit it to the House.

  The House may order committees to investigate and submit recommendations separately or jointly regarding the particular issue. If the case is to be conducted by more than one committee, the House shall indicate the committee, which is more pertinent to the issue.

Article 34: Adjournment of decision

The causes for adjourning decision to be passed on the agenda under discussion are the following:

- Where the meeting hour of the day is ended without sufficient discussion is made on the case under discussion.
Where the quorum, during the commencement of the meeting, is not instituted for various reasons.

When the condition referred under article 26 (3) of this Regulation is occurred.

If the evidence that is needed to give decision is not produced.

When the House decides to interrupt, the discussion for the time being, due to questions of procedure.

When another urgent agenda to be entertained with priority before the discussion that has been commenced comes to an end another agenda worth giving priority is created.

When, while the discussion is being conducted, unforeseeable and serious accident is caused against the House, members as well as other participants.

Article 35: Decisions of the House

Having made sufficient deliberation on each agenda, the Speaker shall make a decision to be passed on it.

When the Speaker submits a given agenda to get resolution for decision, he shall present describing the alternatives on which the voting is made to facilitate the vote.

Except the matters enumerated under article 4 of this regulation, the decision of the House shall be passed by majority vote.

The support of vote of 2/3 members who are present at the meeting, is required to decide the following issues: a/ Initiating proposal for Constitutional amendments provided under article 104 of the Constitution of the FDRE, b/ To approve declaration of state of emergency and to prolong the time limit thereof provided under article 93 (2) (a) and (3) of the Constitution of the FDRE, c/ To amend the basic rights and freedoms stipulated under article 105 (1) (b) of the Constitution of FDRE d/ When the House decides the establishment of the Federal High Court and First Instance Court nation wide or in some parts of the country in accordance with article 78

(2) of the Constitution of the FDRE.

The counting of votes for decision shall be carried out in the following manner: a/ It shall be counted secretly or directly by electronic device prepared for this purpose. b/ The counting of votes for decision shall be carried out by the division assigned by the Speaker of the House.
When the votes given during the decision of the House are equal, it shall be solved in the following manner: a/ The agenda shall be submitted to the House's next meeting for deliberation for the 2nd time, b/ Where, in the second deliberation, there are equal votes again, the stand supported by the Speaker of the House shall be the resolution of the House.

The body, who is recorded on minority vote on the decisions, if it deems it necessary, may request the Speaker of the House to be given a chance to state its reason.

Where the agenda against which vote is to be given ought to be approved part by part, the process of decision shall be carried out in this manner. Finally, the whole agenda shall be approved by voting.

The House may give order to committees to carryout a given case jointly by coordination, or to the concerned committee to carry out a given case or to the concerned committee and to submit to the House its recommendation. When the case is referred to be carried out by the coordination committees jointly, the committee that carries out the case principally has to be indicated.

The cases, on which the House deliberates and decides, shall be recorded by giving them dates and consecutive numbers.

Article 36: Reconsidering a Case that is Decided up on

1. A case that has been decided up on by the House shall not be presented to the House for reconsideration. However, the decided case may come back to the House for reconsideration provided that the following conditions are fulfilled: - a/ If the unfulfilled requirement or error that existed when the decision was made is fulfilled or rectified.  b/ If the House recognizes that it has made fundamental legal mistake during its previous decision.

2. Except issues described under Sub Article 1(a) and (b) above, agendas rejected by the House, because they are not deemed necessary, shall not come back to the House in same year unless considered by the House otherwise.

3. Pursuant to Sub Article 1(a) and (b) above, issues to be reconsidered shall be presented to the House through the speaker.

Article 37: Keeping Minutes of the Meeting of the House

Every work performance of the House shall be recorded by minute.

The minute of the House shall be recorded in writing or picture or audio, as the case may be.
Notwithstanding the provision of Sub Article 2 of this article, the minute of the House recorded in any method shall be prepared in writing by Amharic language.

The Minute of the House shall be itemized as an agenda and approved during other meetings that follows; where the minute is prepared in a way that is not stated appropriately, the House shall rectify it according to suggestions of correction to be presented by the members of the House and recorded on the sound recorder.

The suggestions given by translation in accordance with Article 30 of this Regulation shall be recorded in minute.

Any minutes of the House shall be kept, preparing arrangements for them by the concerned body, in a way enabling to get, keep, remember, utilize, read etc. them easily. Generally, the House shall use modern documentation system.

PART THREE
Functions and Working Procedures of the House of Peoples' Representatives
Chapter Five Enactment of Laws

Article 38: Conditions Incorporated in Enacting laws

The legislation power of the House of Peoples' Representatives includes the following:

Legislating new laws;

Amending or repealing existing laws;

Ratifying various international treaties and agreements; and

Passing various stand based decisions.

Article 39: Legislative Procedure

House of People’s Representatives shall enact law as through provision of new statutes, amending or repealing old laws, or adopting international agreements and passing various decisions.

Whereas the principal body of draft law initiator is the Government, the following organs shall also have the power to initiate draft laws. a/ Government b/ The House of the Federation c/ The Speaker d/ The Federal Supreme Court e/ Committees of the House f/ Members of the House g/ Other governmental institutions accountable to the House.
The bodies specified in Sub Article 2(b), (d) and (g) above, may initiate laws with in their jurisdiction given to them by law.

Without prejudice to the provision in Sub Article 2 above, only the government can initiate financial draft laws.

Any draft law to be presented in accordance with Sub Article 2(f) above, shall be in writing and supported by at least 20 members of the House and should be submitted to the speaker of the House.

Any draft law shall be submitted to the House through the speaker.

A draft law that is initiated and submitted to the House by any body other than the government shall fulfill the following: - a/ Importance of the draft law b/ Detailed content of the draft law c/ The impact of the draft law implementation on the government resource and other similar explanations

Article 40: Readings of the House

A draft law submitted to the House shall become a law passing at most three reading stages in accordance with article 2(17), (18) and (19) of this Regulation.

The following procedures shall be undertaken during first reading

(a) The speaker shall present a content of the draft law briefly agenda after which he/she causes the House to deliberate on its content in general.

(b) In case members of the House cannot receive the draft law before 48 hours due to its urgency, the document shall be read to the House; and the necessary deliberation shall be held.

(c) Unless the draft law gets endorsed at this level, it shall be numbered and referred to the pertinent committee(s), through the speaker, as soon as the deliberation is concluded.

3. The following procedures shall be undertaken during second reading

(a) The speaker of the House shall cause the concerned committee(s) read the report and recommendation on the law referred to it after the first reading.
(b) The Speaker opens the floor for members of the House to make a thorough discussion on the recommendations made in accordance with the provision of Sub Article above.

(c) Upon winding–up of the deliberation on the draft law, decision shall be passed. If the deliberation is not concluded, the draft law shall be referred to the pertinent committee for further investigation.

The following procedures shall be undertaken on the third reading: a) The committee to which the draft law is re-referred in accordance with Sub Article 3(c) of this article shall read out the amended version and its prepared final recommendations to the House. b) After a thorough discussion on the final report and recommendation, the House shall pass a decision.

The House shall decide on each article of the draft law, and finally it shall cause the draft law to be enacted as a law.

The concerned committee in examining the draft law referred to it shall require at least 20 working days to submit its recommendations on the draft law to the House, unless the draft law to be passed is urging for an immediate enactment.

Article 41: Signing of the President of the FDRE on the ratified proclamation

In accordance with article 57 of the Constitution of the FDRE, the Speaker of the House shall send the draft law to the President of the FDRE for signature suggesting that the House has discussed and ratified it.

The President of the FDRE shall sign a law submitted to him in accordance with Sub Article 1 of this article, within fifteen days and return to the Speaker. If, however, the President doesn't sign the law within this time limit, it shall take effect without his signature. The Speaker of the House may undertake the technical correction, prior to its publication on the Federal Negarit Gazeta.

When non technical corrections are detected before publication of the proclamation a suggestion of correction should be submitted by the concerned body and be endorsed by the House; the suggestion shall be included in the law and get published; the president of FDRE shall be informed about the suggestion incorporated in the proclamation before it gets published.

Article 42: Publishing Ratified Laws

The law approved by the House of Peoples' Representatives and signed by the President of the FDRE shall be sent to publishers through the Speaker.
Where the House doesn't have its own publisher, it shall enter into a contract with a competent publishing enterprise that wins the bid to publish the work of publication quickly and with quality.

Where there is a law that is needed to be given priority to other laws and to be published urgently, an instruction indicating this fact shall be given to the concerned publisher by the speaker of the House.

The law approved by the House shall be translated into English before it is sent to the publisher.

The House shall have its own department that translates the ratified laws from the Amharic Language to the English language. If the House doesn't have the department that translates its laws, it shall enter into contract with an organ that wins the bid to translate the ratified law competently, loyally and based on the required speed.

Generally, the concerned department of the House shall be expected to discharge properly the follow up of translation and publication of laws.

Article 43: Promulgation of Enacted Laws

Subject to the fact that it is the executive body that disseminates the proclaimed laws to the public, the House shall be required to undertake the following in relation to dissemination of laws:

Taking in to consideration that the laws passed by the House have to be disseminated, the House shall take this as one of its checking functions, and

The concerned Standing Committee of the House shall principally, follow up and cause to be executed the function stated under Sub Article 1 of this article.

Article 44: Keeping the list of Enacted laws

The House shall issue the list of laws passed each year compiling by the notes, journals etc. that are prepared by it.

Chapter Six Examining and Supervising the Federal Government Bodies

Article 45: Purpose of Supervision and Monitoring  The main purpose of the House’s supervision and monitoring on performance of the Federal Government Bodies is to check whether; public and government resources and property are utilized properly, works are being
carried out in accordance with rules and regulations, there exists fair and rapid development direction, democracy and good governance are prevailing, citizens right, peace and security are maintained as well as there exists a system of coordination among government bodies.

Article 46: Bodies and Matters to be Controlled and Supervised

The House of Peoples' Representatives shall control and supervise the matters enumerated here in under:  a/ Whether the policies, strategies, laws and operations of the country are applied as well as whether they are leading the country to better direction, and b/ Concerning the resource and budget of the Federal Government. c/ Whether the basic Human rights and freedoms are respected.

The House of Peoples' Representatives shall control and supervise the following bodies: a/ the bodies of the Federal Government ; b/ the concerned regions by the virtue of the subsidiary budget allocated to them; c/ the region that exercises the power of the federal government by delegation; d/ the region unlabeled to control and arrest the violation of human rights as indicated under article 55(16) of the Constitution, and e/ various internal bodies of the House that are accountable to it.

Article 47: Mechanisms and Methods of Controlling and Supervision  It is provided in Article 55(17) and (18) of the Constitution of FDRE that the House of Peoples’ Representatives shall have the power to oversight government bodies, to discuss, at the request of one-third of its members, any matter pertaining to the powers of the executive. It has, in such cases, the power to take decisions or measures it deems necessary. In exercising such power the House shall apply the following methods and mechanisms.

Make governmental bodies to present their reports to directly to the House or its committee at least once a year;

May, when deemed necessary, pass order for auditing to be made on governmental bodies;

May make the controlling and following up on the governmental bodies assigning and with the assistance of institution, witnesses of experts or documents;

where, on the process of controlling and following up, the finding of the House is such that the problems emanated from law, it shall make the matters to be supported by law or the loopholes to be fulfilled etc.;

where the House's findings on the problems of the governmental bodies reveals that they are associated with budget and if the concerned body ascertains that the problems are certainly that of budget, it shall make the necessary remedial correction, and
The House shall strengthen its control and follow up based on the reports presented to it by the governmental bodies and the various committees of it as well as the different information of the public.

Problems observed on governmental bodies up on the controlling and following up process: a) The House shall give direction to the concerned governmental agency against whom the problem is observed so as to make it to know the problem and correct the weakness observed; the House also ensures whether the concerned agency has rectified its weakness. b) Where the problem of the governmental agency is not rectified, and is a basic one, and if the problem is created by the official or other individual of the institution, the House shall, through the Prime Minister, take measure of giving warning. c) Where the problem is created by the Prime Minister or other governmental bodies directly accountable to the House, the House shall take the necessary measure directly.

The House shall not focus on the daily activities of the institution when it controls and follows up governmental bodies.

The House shall, on the process of controlling and following up of government bodies that carry out their functions without interference and independently pursuant to the Constitution of the FDRE and other proclamations, respect the independent thereof.

Article 48: Government Bodies' Direct Report to the House

Notwithstanding the power of the House to summon and investigate the body whenever it deems necessary, the Prime Minister of FDRE shall present to the House the overall national plan within a month after the opening date of the House and performance reports in the mid and end of the budget year according to the schedule set for this. However, the Prime Minister can present any issue to the House any time he believes it is necessary.

Although governmental bodies shall present their reports to the concerned Standing Committees to which they are accountable, where the Standing Committee deems it necessary it may make the governmental body to present its report directly to the House.

The Standing Committee of the House shall make the governmental bodies to present their reports directly to the House when it deems the following conditions are faced: a) When the governmental institution is caught by current affairs of urgent natures; b) When, up on the presentation of the report or before the report of the governmental body to the Standing Committee, basic problem is observed on the former by the latter, and c) If urgent questions are repeatedly raised by the public against the governmental institution.

Notwithstanding what is specified under Sub Article 3 above the House may order the concerned body of the governmental body to present a report directly to it.
Article 49: Head who Present Report to the House

The head presenting the report shall be the person who has knowledge of the general circumstances of the governmental body; accordingly the head of the reporting governmental body shall present the report. He may bring up to 10 staff of the institution who can assist him on the presentation process of the report.

Notwithstanding the provision of Sub Article 1 above when the head faces compulsory force majeure conditions, the report shall be presented by his deputy, or if he doesn't have, by another head delegated by the head.

The head of the report presenting governmental body shall notify his reasons to the Speaker of the House before he executes what is stated under Sub Article 2 above.

Where the Speaker is convinced by the reason presented to him under Sub Article 3 above, he shall notify through letter the concerned head that the report to be presented by the deputy head or if there is no deputy head by the person delegated by the head of the governmental body.

If the Speaker is not convinced by the reason presented above, he shall order the mandatory presentation of the report by the head.

Article 50: Calling Procedure of Government Body who Presents Report to the House

The Speaker of the House shall notify by letter those report presenter bodies listed under article 48 and 49 of this Regulation to present their report.

The Speaker's letter shall indicate the title of the report, as well as the time and place of report presentation.

The Speaker shall fix the time in the letter by his own opinion and determining the suitability and sufficiency of it balancing the time limits set in this Regulation.

Where the time fixed for report presenters is not suitable, the report presenters may, mentioning the condition, request the Speaker by letter for change of time and the Speaker may, by seeing the reason, alter the time.

The list of names of persons who will attend representing the report presenting governmental body shall be sent to the House at least prior to 2 working days before the due date of the report.

Article 51: The Content and Time of Submission of the Report to the House
1. Where the report to be presented focuses on the regular work activities of the government bodies, the content of the report shall, mainly include its annual operation plan, the outcome achieved at each level, administrative process and budget execution, the major problems encountered and the solutions taken, strong points of the work etc, as well as supported by the seal of the institution and signed by the head of the institution or his deputy or if he doesn't have, a deputy by the person delegated by him.

2. Where the report to be presented focus on the regular work activity in relation to an objective needed by the House, the report shall be presented to the House having been prepared in a way to cover the general matter that is required.

3. The reports mentioned under sub articles 1 and 2 of this article, shall be submitted to the Speaker prior to at least 10 days before the date on which they are presented to the House. The Speaker shall for the purpose of convenience of preparation of questions, pass immediately the copy of the submitted report to the concerned Standing Committee.

4. The report to be sent to the House shall be prepared in writing, and has to be relevant and irredundant; as well as the explanation to be made to the House shall be presented similarly.

Article 52: Orders of the House in Accepting Reports of Governmental Bodies

The House shall be required to prepare in advance the program for receiving reports of governmental bodies,

When the House prepares program for report to the governmental bodies it shall be in a way that enables to exercise its power of follow up and supervision properly or effectively.

Without prejudice to the provisions of Sub Article 1 and 2 above, the House shall, up on its preparation of the reporting program of executive bodies, call starting from the lower institution, by hierarchy of power, (accountability) and their head institution at last.

Applying the principle specified in Sub Article 3 above on other governmental bodies is proper.

Without the prejudice of program of time specified under article 48(1) of this Regulation, when the House prepares program to hear the report of the Prime Minister of the FDRE, applying the principle indicated under Sub Article 3 of this article is proper.

The Speaker, on the basis of the suggestion presented by the committees of the House or based on his own opinion, shall prepare the program of report guided by the principles stipulated under this article, and pass the program to the concerned section of the House for the purpose of its execution.
Nonetheless, the House, when deems it necessary, may change the order of report presentation specified under this article.

Article 53: Protocol and General Code of Conduct of Report Presenters

Any heads who present report to the House shall keep the general content of protocol and have good conduct that keeps the honour and reputation of the House.

Subject to the general provision referred under Sub Article 1 of this article, the heads that present report to the House are required specially to apply the following protocol procedures: a) They shall enter in to the House through the gate prepared to them;  b) After they have entered in to the House they present at the protocol section of the House prior to the meeting time of the House and they shall take the place prepared for them when the House commences its meeting; c) There dressing shall be in a condition that keeps the honour and reputation of the House, and d) They shall not bear other unnecessary articles other than the article and documents needed for them for the presentation of the report.

Subject to the general provision indicated in Sub Article 1 above and observing rules of code of conduct specified in article 28(2) and (3) of this Regulation, the persons who present report to the House have to have specially the following code of conducts.  a) In the process of presenting the report, i.e., when they report, give answers for the questions they are asked, present questions to the House, etc they are expected to be far from unnecessary tempered, the tendencies of despising the members of the House, unnecessary shouting, movements and toss and turn on the behaviors they are manifesting,  b) On the process of report presentation they should not enter in to the hall of the House drinking alcohol, smoking, and other unnecessary addictions.

The protocol division of the House shall undertake the following in relation to those who present report. a) It shall wait readily and make proper reception for them while they enter in to the compound of the House;  b) Shall notify the Speaker the arrival of report presenters and receive the order given by the Speaker; c) Up on the time of the meeting, shall lead the report presenters to the meeting hall of the House and make them to take the place prepared for them, and  d) Shall properly showed out the report presenters after they complete the presentation of the prepared report of them to the House.

Article 54: Presenting the Report to the House

The Speaker of the House shall invite the committee delegated to control and follow up the governmental body to make the guests who take their places to introduce themselves and present their report to the House.
Based on the procedure stated under Sub Article 1 of this article, the chairperson of the concerned committee on his default the deputy chairperson or the member of the committee delegated by the chairperson shall introduce and invite the report presenter to present the report.

The head that directly present the report to the House shall commence to present the report after introducing the names and positions of his staff that came with him.

Subject to the provision of article 51(4) of this Regulation, the report presenting person may present the written report either in reading or explaining it.

After the hearing of the report, the Speaker of the House shall give the chance to the delegated member of the concerned committee to present the questions prepared by the committee.

Unless otherwise the questions presented by the committee are so many, the Speaker shall make other questions of the members of the House to be raised. However, if the questions presented by the committee are so many, other members of the House shall be given the chance to present questions and suggestions after the report presenters give answer to the questions raised by the committee.

After the report presenters give answer to the questions raised either by the members of the House or the committee, the Speaker shall give the second chance to the members of the House if there are suggestions or questions on the given answers.

Up on the completion of the discussion the Speaker shall make summery recommendation regarding the report to be given by the members of the House.

Where in the report presented great progress in content, trustworthiness, result, exemplary etc. is ascertained the members of the House shall give encouraging recommendation to the governmental body to continue more and more.

When the House holds doubt on the report presented to it, or holds the believe that the report is not presented sufficiently, or finds that it has basic problem in an unquestionable manner, then the House shall apply the measures specified under article 47 of this Regulation whenever necessary.

Article 55: Reports Presented by Various Bodies of the House

The different bodies of the House who are accountable to it shall present their performance to the House at least once a year.

In accordance with sub-article 1 above the following bodies of the House shall present report based on the program set by the Speaker: a) Coordinating Committee of the House; b) Standing Committees of the House; c) The secretariat of the House d) Ad hoc Committee
established by the House, and e) Other bodies of the House to be established in the future and directly accountable to it.

The content of report to be presented by the different bodies of the House specified above, shall, as the case may be, include the annual operation plan, results achieved at each level, administrative process and budget utilization; problems encountered and solutions taken, positive performance results etc.

The various bodies of the House shall present their reports through the following passions: a) The Speaker or Deputy Speaker, as the case may be; b) Head of the Secretariat of the House c) The chairperson or deputy chairperson, of the standing committee d) The chair person or deputy chair person of the Ad hoc Committees.

The procedures regarding the content of protocol, code of conduct and presentation of report shall be applied in conformity with the provisions of articles 49-52 as the case may be.

Article 56: Power to Examine Documents and Hear Witnesses

The House may hear witnesses or examine necessary documents in performing any of its functions.

The procedure by which the House call witnesses and hear their testimonies shall be in the following manner: a) When the House, while performing any of its functions, fundamental gap or lack of evidence that has to be given or proved by testimony of an expert or other witnesses or institutions, is created, it call the pertinent witness and make him or it give his or its testimonies; b) The House shall take the testimonies of the witness by establishing Ad hoc Committees or ordering other committees of the House; and when deemed necessary it may make the testimony to be given directly to the House; c) The content of the letter of the House by which it calls the person required to give his testimony shall incorporate the date when and place where the testimony is to be given and the agenda, unless it is deemed unnecessary. d) The testimony of the witness to be given to the House may be supported by written report or by giving oral response to the questions that are to be asked turn by turn, as the case may be. If there is a point the witness knows to be important to the case of which a question is not presented to him by the House, then the witness with the permission of the House, may additionally explain the matter.

The House may order the concerned institution or individual to present to it a document relevant to the case in the hand. The detail is as follows: a) It shall write a letter to the concerned body or individual to deliver the document at its or his hand to the House setting a time limit on the letter. b) The required document may be the original or the copy thereof as the case may be. c) When
the required document is examined by the House, it shall be properly returned to the concerned
institution or individual.

The House shall respect the rights and limitation provided under the Constitution and other laws
when it requests institutions or individuals to present the necessary documents or makes them to
appear and testify.

The witness who testifies appearing before the House shall take an oath before he gives the
required word or testimony. The detail procedure is as follows: a) The chairperson or deputy
chairperson of the Legal and Administrative affairs Standing Committee of the House shall make
the oath to be sworn. Where the testimony is to be given to committees in accordance with
Article 56 (2) (b), the chairperson or deputy chairperson of the committee shall make the oath to
be sworn. b) The content of the oath is: "I, _____________, confirm that the word I give or the
document I present on this day to the House of Peoples' Representatives of the FDRE is correct"

Article 57: The House's Order of Auditing

1. When the House, during its undertaking of control and follow up on a given governmental
body or a department of the House's body, suspects that they have expended the allocated budget
out of the approved objective, or understands that there is serious waste or deficiency of system
of budget utilization, may order auditing and inspection of the account of the concerned body to
be made and the report thereof submitted to the House.

2. The order of auditing of the House shall be given to the Federal Auditor General or the internal
auditor of the House as the case may be.

3. The order to be given for the bodies specified under Sub Article 2 of this article shall be given
by a letter signed by the Speaker of the House and shall be given by a letter indicates the title of
the budget to be audited and the time of submission to the House.

4. The head of the Auditor General or head of internal auditor of the House, as the case may be,
shall submit the audit report to the House.

5. Following hearing of the audit report, the House shall take the measures specified under article
47 of this Regulation.

Article 58: Receiving Information

The House shall receive information on the following matters: a) Corruptions and other
misdeeds on the resource and interest or benefit of the government and people; b) Information
presented saying that the Constitution is endangered, as well as about wide operations that
obstruct policies and strategies of the government; c) Information that reveals the existence of disaster that might cause conflict among peoples, or that says conflict is arisen or created; d) Information that says serious violation of human right is occurred or human right is being violated, e) Great man made and natural disaster is occurred.

The correct evidences of the information shall be shown.

The information shall be in writing, and indicates clearly the name, address, signature etc. of the informant, and sealed properly and submitted to the office of the Speaker.

The Speaker shall refer the submitted information to the concerned committee to verify and submit it back.

The House, based on the recommendation presented to it in accordance with Sub Article 4 above, shall give the necessary order or decision.

The House shall keep the identity of the informants confidential.

Chapter Seven Entertaining Petitions in the House

Article 59: Cases on which Petitions are Lodged

Serious human right violations;

Petitions that are presented to the Standing Committees and not responded on time, and

Administrative misdeed that jeopardize public interest.

Article 60: The Petitioner and Presentation of Petition

The person who may present appeals to the House in accordance with article 59 shall be the individual who claims he/she or his/her family is ill treated or it could be another person or institution as the condition may be.

The petitioner shall present his case explaining it in writing including his name, address and signature as well as sufficient evidence to prove the case. Petition that doesn't full fill these requirements shall not be submitted to the House.

Where the petition is pending or final decision is rendered on it on or from the regular courts or other bodies who are vested with the power of decision by law, it shall not be presented to the House.
Where the case is under the jurisdiction of state power, it shall not be entertained by the House without the hierarchy of power of the state to render remedy to the points of the case is exhaustively sought.

The petition shall be presented to the Speaker, and where the Speaker finds that it has incorporated the content it has to incorporate pursuant to this chapter, he shall present it to the House or he may rule recommendation to be presented for him by the concerned committee after examining it.

Whether a given case seriously violates human right or is an administrative misdeed that hurts the interest of the people shall be identified by the House when a case is presented to it.

Article 61: Decision of the House

Subject to the presentation of an agenda and procedures of rendering decision provided under article 19 and 35 of this Regulation, the House may pass the following decisions on petition presented to it: a) Decide the condition by which the case is seen jointly with the concerned body; b) Refer the case for examination to the concerned committee or by establishing committee and ordering recommendation to be presented to it; c) Remind or decide the concerned body to solve the case, and d) In general looking the case and making the necessary to solve the case on the basis of procedures provided under the Constitution and other laws.

The House shall, as the case may be, inform the petitioner the final conclusion it arrives in relation to the petition.

Chapter Eight Facilitating Conditions by which the Members of the House Meet Regularly with the Electorate

Article 62: Objective

The objective is to facilitate general conditions, which enable the members of the House to follow closely the problems of the people who have elected them and so as to solve the problems each level.

Article 63: The Time on which the Members Regularly Meet with the Electorate

Subject to the right of any member of the House to meet with the electorate at any time, the House is required to facilitate conditions by which members of the House meet regularly with the electorate during the recess of the House provided under article 20(3) of this Regulation.

Article 64: The Role of the House in the Process of Members Communication with the Electorate
The House shall prepare program, for a subject deemed necessary by it, to be studied for the members' communication with the electorate.

Notwithstanding the provision of Sub Article 1 above, the Peoples' Representatives can discuss with the electorate based on the issue they deemed necessary by their own opinion.

The House shall cover the per-diem and transportation allowance of the members as per the law of finance when it makes them to meet regularly with their electorate.

When the members of the House meet with the electorates they may use the following methods. a) Assembling the electorate considering the convenience of conditions; b) Discussing with governmental and non-governmental bodies; c) Treating various petitions, information and expert suggestions; d) Making different observation and studies, and e) Pertaining the problems raised making effort to settle them jointly with the concerned bodies at each level.

The House, after collecting the report prepared by the members, pertaining the specified issue, shall give the appropriate solution or designs the direction of solution; utilize it as an instrument of direction to understand the current general circumstances of the country. The member of the House shall attend the decision of the House pertaining his questions brought from the electorate. The House shall issue directive with regard to the case to enable the implementation of this function.

The report to be prepared by the members in accordance with the above provision shall be prepared in the following manner and submitted to the concerned division of the House: a) The major discussed titles; b) Mechanisms utilized by the member to undertake the discussion; c) The major problems encountered and solutions taken as well as strong points, d) It shall be prepared in writing by the language that clearly indicates the election region where the discussion has been held with regard to the issue, names and signature of the member. e) The suggestion of the member the House on the issue.

The House shall facilitate conditions on which the members of it get general cooperation at their respective election localities so as to enable them to discharge properly their obligation of communications with the electorate.

Chapter Nine

Article 65: Appointment and its Procedure

In accordance with articles 55(13), 55(19) and 73(1) of the Constitution of the FDRE, the House of Peoples’ Representatives shall approve the appointment of the following officials: 1) The Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the House; 2) The Prime Minister of the FDRE; 3) The President and the Vice President of the Federal Supreme Court as well as other judges of the Federal
Courts; 4) The Ministers; 5) The Commissioners; 6) The Auditor General of the Federal Government, 7) Members of the Electoral Board 8) Other officials whose appointment is required to be approved by the House. Article 66: Election of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the House

The election of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker shall be as specified under article 8 of this Regulation

Article 67: Appointment of the Prime Minister

Subject to Article 73 of the Constitution, the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the House from among members of the political party or coalition political parties that has/have majority seat in the House.

The speaker of the House shall give opportunity to speak to a person represented by the political party or political parties that have majority seat to appoint the Prime Minister pursuant to Sub Article 1 above; and the person shall introduce the appointed Prime Minister to the House.

The House shall endorse by acclamation the appointment of the Prime Minister Presented in accordance with Sub Article 2 above. The appointed Prime Minister shall, in accordance with Article 69 of this regulation, organize the cabinet within a short period of time to be approved by the House.

Article 68: Appointment of Judges of the Federal Courts

The President and Vice President of the Federal Supreme Court shall, up on recommendation by the Prime Minister, be appointed by the House of Peoples' Representatives in accordance with article 74(7) and 81(1) of the Constitution.

Regarding the appointment of other Federal Judges, the prime Minister shall submit to the House of Peoples' Representatives for appointment of candidates presented to him in accordance with article 81(2) of the Constitution and Federal Judicial Administration Council.

When the Prime Minister, in accordance with sub articles 1 and 2 above, recommends judges for appointment, he shall submit the general background of each candidate together with the request of appointment.

The Prime Minister or his delegate or the Representatives of Judicial Administrative Council shall give the necessary explanation to the House presenting on the discussion of the members of the House pertaining to each candidate judge.
The House may reject the recommendation for appointment of a candidate judge and decide that
the Prime Minister substitutes another candidate where it deems the candidate who is present has
basic problems.

Where the House deems that additional evidence has to be full fulfilled and produced to it
regarding the candidate, it may delay the request of appointment until the required evidence is
fulfilled.

The House shall give final decision verifying the decision of the Judicial Administration Council
to remove a judge from his duty in accordance with the law.

Article 69: Appointment of Ministers, Commissioners and Auditor General

Subject to Article 74(2) and (7), 102(2) of the FDRE constitution the Prime Minister shall
submits, as candidates, members of the Council of Ministers, Commissioners who lead
commissions accountable to him, Auditor General and Secretary of the National Election Board
to the House of the Peoples' Representatives.

In accordance with Sub Article 1 the Prime Minster, up on his recommendation of candidate
appointees, he shall submit the general background of each candidate together with the request of
appointment.

The Prime Minister or his delegate shall give the necessary explanation to the House presenting
on the discussion of the members of the House pertaining to each candidate for appointment.

The House may follow the directions of decisions provided under article 68(5) and (6) of this
Regulation after it held discussion on the request of appointment.

The procedures stipulated under Sub Article 1-3 shall not apply for commissioners whose
accountability and recommendation of appointment is not to and through the prime Minister.

The provisions of this article for procedure of submission of appointment shall be followed in
line with the mandatory conditions of the establishing law pertaining to other officials of the
Federal Government who are to be appointed by the House of Peoples' Representatives up on the
recommendation of the prime Minister.

Government officials of institutions that are directly accountable to the House and whose
appointment is recommended by the Prime Minister or otherwise and endorsed by the House
shall be removed from their positions when it is recommended by the concerned Standing
Committee and approved by the House.
Article 70: Other Officials Whose Appointment to be Approved Directly by the House of Peoples' Representatives

1. With regard to other officials whose appointment is to be made directly by the House of Peoples' Representatives, the following procedure shall be applied:  
   a/ The concerned committee or Speaker or members of the House shall present request to the House for appointment.  
   b/ Pursuant to the request of appointment in Sub Article (a) above, the House shall order the concerned body to prepare the request of appointment and submit to it, or otherwise as it deems necessary.  
   c/ Where the appointment of the officials is to be approved up on the recommendation of the Speaker, the Speaker shall prepare the request of appointment and submit directly to the House for discussion without the need to follow the procedures provided under (a) and (b) above.

2. The body that submits the request of appointment to the House in accordance with Sub Article 1 above shall attach and submit the general background of the candidate official.

3. It may follow the directions of decisions provided under article 68(5) and (6) of this Regulation after it held discussion on the request of appointment.

Article 71: Undertaking oath

Any official whose appointment is to be approved by the House of Peoples' Representatives shall undertake a solemn oath appearing before the House.

The content of the Oath shall be as follows: "I ________, when on this day am appointed as ________, appearing before the House of Peoples' Representatives, pledge that I will carry out my duty by being faithful to the Constitution, loyally, diligently as well as on the basis of law and procedure, the responsibility entrusted to me by the country and its people."

The appointees by entering in to the hall of the House through the protocol of the House in the manner of keeping the honour and prestige of the House shall undertake the Oath through the President or Vice President of the Federal Supreme Court.

Where it is the President of the Federal Supreme Court that undertakes the oath, the Vice President makes him to undertake the oath.

Any appointee shall not commence his duty before he undertakes the oath specified under Sub Article 2 above.

Unless otherwise for good cause, any appointee shall undertake the oath immediately after the House approves his appointment.
The House shall revoke the approved appointment of the official who doesn't undertake the oath pursuant to Sub Article 6 above, up on the recommendation of the concerned body of the House or members of the House.

Where the House approves appointment or revokes same as pursuant to Sub Article 7 above, it shall notify the body requesting appointment and other concerned bodies.

Chapter Ten Establishing and Determining Powers and Functions of Various Committees

Article 72: Various Committees of the House

In accordance with the provision of Article 55(19) of the Constitution of the FDRE, the House has established the following committees based on Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia House of Peoples’ Representatives Working Procedure and Members’ Code of Conduct (Amendment) Proclamation 1) Coordinating Committee; 2) Standing Committee; 3) Standing Sub-Committee; 4) Sub-Committee, 5) Ad hoc Committee.

Article 73: Coordinating Committee

The Coordinating Committee is organized from members specified here in under. a) The Speaker; b) The Deputy Speaker; c) The Chairperson of each Standing Committee, and d) The Deputy Chairperson of each Standing Committee. e) Head of the Secretariat of the House

The Speaker shall preside the Coordinating Committee.

Members of the Coordinating Committee shall elect Secretary from among themselves.

The Coordinating Committee shall have the following powers and functions: a) Coordinate the work plans of the committees and supervise the general harmony and effectiveness of the works in the House. b) Evaluate the major problems and strong points identified in the House, streamline general work plans and issues directives to the concerned committees. c) Up on the establishment of new governmental bodies or when the old ones are structured in a new way, the Coordinating Committee shall allocate them to the concerned committee to supervise and control them having regard the nature of their work. d) Hold discussions on issues and agendas the Speaker believes should be seen by this committee or referred to it by the Standing Committee.

Article 74: Standing Committee

The House shall have the following Standing Committees: a) The Capacity Building Affairs Standing Committee; b) The Trade and Industry Affairs Standing Committee; c) The Rural Development Affairs Standing Committee; d) The Natural Resources and Environmental
Protection Affairs Standing Committee; e) The Infrastructure Development Affairs Standing Committee; f) The Budget and Finance Affairs Standing Committee; g) The Legal and Administrative Affairs Standing Committee; h) The Foreign, Defense and Security Affairs Standing Committee; i) The Women's Affairs Standing Committee; j) The Information and Culture Affairs Standing Committee; k) The Social Affairs Standing Committee; and l) The Pastoralists Affairs Standing Committee.

The Standing Committees shall be accountable to the House

Each Standing Committee shall have 13 members including the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson to be recommended by the Speaker and elected from among members of the House.

A member of the House shall not be a member of more than one Standing Committee at one time.

Chairpersons of the Standing Committees shall be accountable to the committee and to the Speaker of the House.

Each Standing Committee shall have essential support staff.

The Standing Committees of the House shall have the following general powers and functions:

a) Initiate a draft law; b) Submit recommendations and reports to the House, on the draft laws referred to them; c) Supervise and investigate government bodies assigned to them, whenever necessary; d) Receive various complaints; e) Subject to the purpose of their establishment, conduct, study and supervise the effective implementation of national policies, strategies and programs; f) Organize various workshops and discussion forums as well as facilitate mechanisms for experience sharing; g) Undertake their activities by breaking up in to Sub-Committees and may also request the House for the establishment of Standing Sub-Committees citing the workload of the committee; h) Make sure that, their legislative and investigative activities are done on gender equality basis and gender sensitized, and i) Undertake other assignments given by the House or the Speaker.

The chairperson of each Standing Committee shall have the following powers and functions: a) Direct and coordinate the committee; b) Represent the committee and submit a report to the House; c) Supervise and coordinate the support staff under the Standing Committee; d) Facilitate ways for the presence of invited guests; e) Call for extraordinary meeting out of the regular time when urgent affairs arises, and f) Undertake other assignments given by the Speaker, the House or the Standing Committee; g) Represent the committee in all its dealings with third parties.

The deputy chairperson of each Standing Committee shall have the following powers and function: a) Represent the chairpersons in his absence; b) Make sure that the committees documents and minutes are properly kept, and c) Undertake other activities assigned to them by the Committees' Chairperson or the Standing Committee.
Article 75: Standing Sub -Committee

The House may establish a Standing Sub-Committee up on the request of the Standing Committee.

The members of the Standing Sub-Committee shall be elected from among the members of the House and their number may, considering the heavy work load, from 5-9 persons.

The Standing Sub-Committee shall receive activities to be carried out in consultations with the Standing Committee.

The Standing Sub-Committee shall have a chairperson and Deputy chairperson to be elected by the House, and exercise their powers and functions in conformity with the powers and functions vested on the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of the Standing Committee stipulated under article 74(8) and (9) of this Regulations.

Where the Standing Committee that request the House to establish for it a Standing Sub-Committee believes that it does not have workload, may request the House to dissolve the established Standing Sub-Committee.

Article 76: Sub-Committee

Any committee of the House may establish Sub-Committee accountable to it, from among its members with a view to act up on its work effectively. The Standing Committee shall determine the power and function of the sub Committee.

Article 77: Ad hoc Committee

The House may establish Ad hoc Committee when it is convinced that there are urgent and vital issues that may not be directly undertaken by the Standing and Coordinating Committees.

The power of Ad hoc Committee shall be determined by the urgency and vitality of situations that may occur, and shall be identified and given it up on its establishment by the House.

The Ad hoc Committee shall be accountable to the House.

The House, depending on the situation, shall decided the number of members of the Ad hoc Committee and assign chairperson and Deputy Chairperson to lead the committee.

The Ad hoc Committee shall be dissolved after accomplishing its functions given to it by the House.
Article 78: Working Procedures of the Various Committees of the House

The various committees of the House specified in detail above, may have their own detail powers and working procedures. With regard to the details of the powers and working procedures the provisions of part 5 of this Regulation shall be applied.

Article 79: Term of Office of the Various Committees of the House

The term office of the various committees specified above shall be similar with the duration of term of office of the House stipulated under Article 122 of this Regulation.

Chapter Eleven Other Functions of the House of Peoples’ Representatives

Article 80: Lifting the Immunity of a Member of the House

1. As it is provided under Article 54(6) of the Constitution of the FDRE: "No member of the House may be arrested or prosecuted without the permission of the House except in the case of flagrant delicto."

2. Notwithstanding the consent of the member of the House suspected for crime to be arrested or charged without the fulfillment of the procedural requirement stipulated under Sub Article 1 above the concerned organs of justice shall not arrest or charge the member.

3. Where the body that needs the immunity given to the member of the House to be lifted is: a) The federal organ of justice that has the authority of arresting and charging, the request shall be presented to the House by the letter written by the head of it; b) The regional state of organ of justice that has the authority of arresting and charging, the request shall be presented to the House by the letter written by the President of the region; c) The Addis Ababa City Administration or the Dire Dawa Administrative Council organ of justice having the authority of arresting and charging, the request shall be presented to the House by the letter written by the Heads of the administrations.

4. Request of lifting of immunity to be submitted to the House pursuant to Sub Article 3, shall be directly sent to the Speaker of the House.

5. The Speaker may present the request of lifting of immunity presented to him directly to the House or refer it to the Legal and Administrative Affairs Standing Committee.

6. The House may refer the request of lifting of immunity presented to it through the Speaker to the Legal and Administrative Affairs Standing Committee to verify the request and submit it back to the House or directly pass decision on the request without needing recommendation to be prepared and presented to it.

7. In accordance with Working Procedure and Members’ Code of Conduct (Amendment) Proclamation of House of Peoples’ Representatives, the Legal and Administrative Affairs
Standing Committee shall present its recommendation to the House pertaining the request of lifting of immunity of the member of the House referred to it by the Speaker or the House.

8. The committee shall follow the following procedures:  
   a) As its share, shall verify whether there are sufficient indicative conditions that enable to lift the immunity; and proving whether the member has committed a crime being the jurisdiction of regular courts.  
   b) The Standing Committee may make the necessary witness or documentary evidence to be produced to understand whether there are sufficient conditions that indicate a crime is committed. It may request the concerned members to explain the matter appearing in person.  
   c) The Standing Committee decides its recommendation by evaluating and considering the general gravity of the crime alleged to be committed and its indicating circumstances.

9. The House shall directly pass the decision of lifting the immunity of the member on the request presented to it through the Speaker or based on the recommendation of the Legal and Administrative Affairs Standing Committee evaluating whether there are sufficient conditions that indicate the member of the House has committed the crime as well as the gravity of the crime.

10. The House shall notify by letter its decisions to the body that requested the lifting of immunity and the concerned member of the House through the Speaker. The member against whom the legal immunity given to him by the Constitution is waived shall not lose the following rights:

   (a) Notwithstanding the procedures stipulated under other laws, his membership of the House shall not be terminated.

   (b) The salary he earns, allowance for House rent and other benefits for his being the member of the House, that ought not to be terminated, shall not be terminated due to his being under arrest.

   A member of the House, who is suspected of committing a crime and his/her immunity is lifted, can not be arrested or prosecuted with out permission of the House if in the mean time he/she is suspected of another crime.

   The member of the House shall re-gain his immunity in accordance with grounds specified here in under.
(a) Where the concerned crime investigator or prosecutor body ascertains the innocent of the member of the House for lack of evidence or issue to prosecute the member.

(b) Where the court to which the charge pertaining to the member of the House is presented acquits the member after verifying the case.

(c) Unless otherwise there is a contrary provision in another law, when the member of the House served the sentence passed against him by the competent court that convicted and sentenced him having examined the prosecution brought on the member.

The Legal and Administrative Standing Committee of the House shall supervise the stage of the process of the case of the member of the House who lost his immunity without intervening in to the work of the organs of justice that handles the case, and present report to the House where it deemed necessary.

The organ of justice that has presented the request for lifting the immunity pertaining to the member of the House whose immunity is lifted, shall notify the House by letter the last decision it has reached concerning the case.

Article 81: Preliminary Preparation of the House Concerning Some Issues that Shall be Decided by the Joint Session of the House of Peoples' Representatives and House of the Federation.

In accordance with the provision of article 55(16) of the Constitution, the House of Peoples' Representatives, on its own initiative, request a joint session of the House of the Federation and of the House Peoples' Representatives to take appropriate measures when the state authorities are unable to arrest violations of human right within their jurisdiction. Without incorporating the process of the joint session, the preliminary procedures the House undertakes shall be the following. a) On the basis of the information or petition the House has received from the public or on the basis of the information it has got on the process of its supervision regarding the violation of human rights; the House shall establish Ad hoc Committee or order another concerned Committee to study whether the alleged violation of human rights actually exist and present its recommendation. b) Based on the order given under (a) above the concerned committee shall undertake the work and present the report to the House. Where the House finds from the result of the report that there exist violation of human rights, shall request the House of the Federation to hold a discussion by the joint session. c) In accordance with the above provision, the request to be presented to the House of the Federation shall be presented through the Speaker of the House of Peoples' Representatives supported by the letter that shows the content of the request. The Speaker of the House shall follow up the issue until the response for the letter is given from the House of the Federation.
In accordance with Article 70(1) of the Constitution of the FDRE, the House of Peoples' Representatives has the power to nominate the candidate for President for the joint session of the House of Peoples' Representatives and the House of the Federation. The procedure shall be as follow.  

a) Before the House specified above decides the person to be the President of the FDRE, the members of the House of Peoples' Representatives shall decided who shall the candidate be.
b) The House may rule that the process of identifying the candidate for President to be verified by establishing a committee or by other method it deems suitable and the outcome thereof to be presented to it.  
c) The House shall hold a closed meeting in deciding who shall the candidate for President it recommends for the joint session be.

Article 82: Participations of the House in visits or meetings

The House may, through its members, participate in official meetings or visits at home or abroad.

A member who represents the House and participates in any meeting or visit shall be person or the division of the House that has closed relevant to the case.

Notwithstanding Article 167 of this regulation the members who represent the House and participate in meetings or visits may be elected by the House or Speaker or the concerned committee of the House, as the case may be.

A member who has participated, representing the House, on any visit or meeting shall present a general report to the body that he/she represented, the Speaker as well as to Foreign, Defense and Security Affairs Standing Committee.

With regard to the reports collected from the various meetings and visits participated representing the House, the Speaker shall facilitates ways in which they are kept properly.

Article 83: Prizes and Gifts

The House may award prizes or gifts on the following conditions:  

a) For persons or bodies who have undertaken an action that has good result in nation wide and is exemplary;  
b) For foreign guests or members who visit the House, and  
c) To foreign persons or bodies through members or bodies who represent the House and go to abroad.

Any prizes or gifts to be given in the name of the House shall, as far as possible, indicate the logo, name etc. of the House.

House may receive prizes and gifts from other bodies from abroad or within the country.
Any member who receives prizes and gifts in the name of the House shall hand over the prize or
gift with its statement to the Speaker.

Due care shall be made on the prizes or gifts the House awards or receives so as to they don't
cause the interpretation of unwanted political recognition on the government level or that they
don't hurt the honour and reputation of the House.

The prizes and gifts that are to be given in to the House shall be kept in the place prepared for
that purpose.

Article 84: Attending as Honorable Guest

Where the House is invited on various occasions as honorable guest it may accept the invitation.

The Speaker or the Deputy Speaker or member of the House delegated by the Speaker shall
represent the House and present as honorable guest.

Where the invitation as honorable guest is accompanied by opening or closing speech, the
speech shall be prepared in writing in the manner that represent the House and relevant to the
case.

PART FOUR Rights, Rules of Code of Conduct and Other Obligations of the Members of the
House of Peoples' Representatives

Chapter Twelve The right of Members of the House of Peoples' Representatives

Article 85: The right not to be arrested and prosecuted

In accordance with the provisions of Article 54(6) of the Constitution and Article 80 of this
Regulation: "No member of the House may be arrested or prosecuted without the permission of
the House except in the case of flagrant delicto."

Article 86: The right to speak by his own language

In accordance with the provision of Article 30 of this Regulation, any member of the House has
the right to speak by his own language during the session of the House.

Article 87: Immunity of the member of the House for the vote he casts or his opinion

In accordance with the immunity provided under article 54(5) of the Constitution: "No member of
the House may be prosecuted on account of any vote he casts or opinion he express in the House
nor shall any administrative action be taken against any member on such grounds."
Article 88: The right to meet the electorates

Notwithstanding his right of getting the electorate during the time of the recess of the House, any member of the House, when he deems necessary and convincing, has the right to get the electorate and other section of the public.

Article 89: The Right to Attend at the Committee's Meeting  Any member of the House shall have the right to participate at any meetings to be prepared by the Standing Committees without vote.

Article 90: The Right to Security

Member of the House shall have the right to get protection around their residential area.

With regard to the right of the members of the House specified above, the Speaker shall make it to be executed in consultation with the concerned bodies.

Article 91: The Right to Present or Initiate an Agenda or a Draft Law

In accordance with the provisions of articles 19 and 39 of this Regulation, any member of the House has the right to present or initiate an agenda or a draft law to the House.

Article 92: The right to get salary, per-diem and transportation service

Members of the House have the right to get salary for their membership of the House.

The members of the House have the right to get allowance of residential House during the term time of their duty.

They have the right to get per-diem and transportation allowance based on finance law of the government when they go to the electorate up on the recess of the House or when they go to various localities for the purpose of the work of the House on any other time.

When the meetings of the House are being held, the members of the House have the right to get transportation service.

When members of the House are elected and come to the House or during they return to their respective regions at the end of their term of elections, they have the right to get transportation allowance for the transportation of themselves and their families as well as their Household articles.

Notwithstanding the provision of Sub Article 5 above, where the transportation cost is very exaggerated, the Speaker may, having studied the factual condition, deduct or adjust it.
Notwithstanding the rights enumerated under this article, the Speaker and Deputy Speaker has the right to get residential House and payments for electricity, telephone, and water bills as well as salary proportional to his position.

Article 93: The right to get capacity building and information

The House shall give various trainings to members of the House, to the extent of its capacity and in the manner relevant to their works.

The members of the House have the right to get the services of library, internet, e-mail, counseling and the like services to build their capacity and access to information.

Notwithstanding the provision under Sub Article 2 above, the House shall provide the services specified above to the extent of its capacity and considering the convenience thereof.

The House shall give special attention to women and members who came from undeveloped regions with regard to capacity building activities.

Article 94: The Right to Get Letter of Recommendation

Subject to the contrary conditions provided under other laws, the House shall write recommendation letter for the member to the concerned body where he needs the letter for the functions he undertakes in relation to his work, and for various social problems and services.

Article 95: Medical Service and Right during Death and Maternity

The member of the House has the right to get any medical service given by any governmental medical institutions free of charge.

The member of the House has the right to make his spouse and his minor children treated at governmental medical institutions by half payment.

The House shall make the necessary cooperation and support when the member of the House or his family is died.

For the purpose of Sub Article 3 family of the members of the House shall included: a) The spouse of the member of the House, and b) Children of the member of the House

Regarding the right stipulated under Sub Article 3 above, it will be specified by the directive issued by the House.
Women member of the House shall be given one-month prenatal and two-month postnatal maternity leave.

Article 96: The right to resign from membership of the House

Any member of the House can resign from his membership of the House by his own will and at any time.

The member of the House who wish to resign his membership of the House can prepare his request in writing and notify the Speaker.

The Speaker, after seeing the request of resignation from membership of the Houses, shall notify to the House.

Article 97: The Right of Disabled, and Elderly Members of the House

1. Subject to the rights provided in other laws considering the tangible problems the disabled members of the House are facing, they have the following rights: a) Suitable residential Houses; b) Suitable transportation services pertaining to the work of the House; c) Suitable office with the required equipments where they have to get the office owing to their share of work in the House; d) To get a supporting professional relevant with the works of the House they carry out; and they shall enter with their supporting professional to the compound of the House; e) Suitable seating chair in the House, and f) Priority regarding other services to be given by the House, whenever necessary.

2. The disabled member of the House by mentioning his physical impair that is an obstacle to his work together with the support to be given for him may apply to the Speaker or the concerned division of the House.

3. The rights specified under Sub-Articles 1 and 2 above shall be applied for elder members, and for members of the House who have health problem.

Article 98: The right of ex-members of the House

1. Notwithstanding the mandatory provisions of other laws, the ex-member of the House shall have the following rights.

A. He shall be issued a certificate stating that he was the ex-member of the House and the works he has been carried out, as well as identity card, and letter that state he was the previous member of the House.
B. When the ex-member of the House is assigned or employed on another government work, the period he served in the House shall be included as period of service in the government work.

3. Any ex-member of the House has the right to enter in to the compound of the House, use the library of it on any working days, present suggestions that are useful to the development of the House.

Chapter Thirteen Regulations of code of conduct and other obligations of works of members of House of Peoples' Representatives

Article 99: General Principles

Every member of the House shall be required to apply the principles of good conduct that are clearly known at International and National levels conforming with his work.

Article 100: Developing National Values

Every member of the House shall:

be loyal, honest, server, exemplary and respectful to the people of Ethiopia and directly to the electorate;

Observe and make observed the Constitution and other laws of the country, and

Have the general outlook and function that is based on giving priority, keeping and respecting the general interest of the country and his people.

Article 101: To be honest and transparent

Subject to the provision of article 105 of this Regulation any member of the House of Peoples' Representatives shall be honest and transparent concerning his deliberation of public affairs held at various floors.

The member of the House of Peoples' Representatives shall not present false evidences and unsubstantiated matters making them as if they were true, and be untruthfulness.

Article 102: Using power for the proper function

Any member of the House should not abuse his power vested to him by the law other than using it for the proper objective.

Subject to the general stipulation above, the members of the House of Peoples' Representatives, other than using their powers and functions for the purpose of observing the interest of the public
and the nationals in a just way, shall not use their power for their own private benefit and to carry out misdeed acts.

Article 103: Discharging responsibility appropriately

Subject to clear contrary laws and mode of operations, any member of the House shall, when elected or delegated to serve at any level he has to have the preparedness to accept it willingly.

Any member of the House shall be required to discharge competently what the people entrusted on him as well as the functions given to him by the House; He shall also discharge what the country has entrusted to him using exhaustively his knowledge and work experience.

Article 104: Keeping the honour and reputation of the House

Any member of the House shall refrain from actions or deeds of both public or in private life that result in the disgrace of the honour and reputation of the House.

The members of the House shall refrain from doing or displaying unnecessary actions.

No member of the House shall insult, intimidate, harass other persons; disturb activities of the House or engage in similar acts with in the premise of the House.

Article 105: Confidentiality

Subject to the principle that members of the House shall perform their works publicly, however, on the following conditions, they shall keep secret.

Any member of the House shall be duty bound to keep tightly matters he has come to know due to his work or for other reason that might jeopardize the interest, benefit, peace, and security of the government or the public; and that have to be kept in secret.

He shall not reveal issues to which the House hasn't given final resolution and that have to be kept in secret to unconcerned body or individual.

Any member of the House shall not waste the secrecy of the case seen on a closed meeting, before it is publicized through the concerned procedure.

Any member of the House shall not reveal the secretary of other matters of the House that are prohibited not to be revealed.
Article 106: Fighting corruption

The members of the House shall be required to fight corruption in a tangible way by clearing themselves from any acts of corruption and opposing deeds of corruption. In general they should be exemplary for anticorruption activities.

No member of the House shall give suggestions or vote in the House for a bribe.

Every member of the House is supposed to be from crimes such as wasting public finance, fraudulent acts, untrustworthiness etc.

Every member of the House should register his/her wealth and property to the concerned body.

Article 107: Refraining from acts that causes people enter in to conflict with other people

No member of the House shall be engaged in acts that can create conflict among people as well as illegal acts such as insurrection, strike or any such other activity by using his/her right stated under article 88 of this regulation or any other means.

No member of the House shall be engaged in instigating citizens for conflict by supporting one and denouncing the other or create conflict between nations, ethnics or religions through any suggestion.

Article 108: Accountability

The members of the House are accountable for all of the functions that they to undertake, hence, they shall discharge their daily duties in accordance with this principle.

Article 109: Engaging in other Work

Any member of the House shall not engage both by being employed and privately, on the occupation that is incompatible with the work entrusted to him or hinders him to discharge his responsibility or result in the disgrace of the honour and reputation of the House.

Article 110: Effort of enhancing capacity

Subject to the endeavors of the government to enhance capacity, the members of the House shall have to have the tendency of spending their leisure time in activities that enhance their capacity so as to discharge properly the responsibility and functions entrusted on them by the public.

Article 111: Leadership
Every member of the House shall be required leading, deciding and undertaking the function that concerns him without disregarding his responsibility and by developing the capacity of self confidence.

The members of the House of Peoples' Representatives shall be required to have the feeling of responsibility, support better change, and make culture of work and self confidence to be promoted and remain firmly and be exemplary in their leadership to their colleagues and the public.

Article 112: Conflict of interest

Where any member of the House, up on rendering service in accordance with his election by the House or the delegation given to him, finds that the case presented to him related with his or close relative interest, shall resign himself from seeing the case by notifying about it to the House, the Speaker or the committee to which he is a member, as the case may be.

Article 113: Other Responsibilities of Members of the House

The mandatory conditions specified in other laws pertaining to the members of the House, and operations of procedures and code of conduct specified under Articles 18, 21, 24, 25, 32, 63 and 145 of this Regulation are reserved.

Chapter Fourteen Making the Rights, Code of Conduct and Other Duties of Members of The House To Be Observed

Article 114: General Principle

Subject to the mandatory conditions provided under the Constitution of FDRE, proclamations and law above this hierarchy as well as in this Regulation, the observance of rights, good conduct, and other work duties of the members of the House shall be applied in accordance with the procedures specified in this chapter.

Where loopholes are created in the process of applying this chapter, they shall be filled in accordance with Article 3 of this Regulation.

Article 115: Making right to be observed

1. The members of the House or the previous members of the House who claim to exercise their right or that their right is violated unjustly, may, either jointly or severally, prepare their request in writing and submit to the Speaker.
2. Notwithstanding the general provision of Sub Article 1 above, when the question of observing the right is the concern of the majority of the Members of the House, the request may be presented during the regular session of the House by the procedure of presentation of the agendas.

3. The Speaker, when the request is presented to him pursuant to Sub Article 1 of this article, having regard to the case, may:  a) Pass the necessary administrative decision verifying through various mechanisms; and the decision is final, or b) Present the case to the House designing it as an agenda.

4. The House shall, after making the necessary examination or discussion to the request presented to it pursuant to Sub Articles 2 or Sub Article 3(a) above, give its final decision by majority vote.

5. Unless otherwise the situation of the violation of the right is being committed continuously without interruption; where the member of the House or the previous members of the House do not present their request within the period of three months from the date of the violation of the right, it shall be barred by period of limitation; and the period of presenting the request will not be transferred to the next term of the parliament.

6. The Speaker shall supervise and make implemented or applied the decisions rendered pursuant to Sub Articles 3 and 4 of this article.

Article 116: Observing Good Conduct and Other Work Duties

The House shall take disciplinary measures against the member of the House who violates or does not apply the good conduct and work duties enumerated in this Regulation.

Every member of the House or political parties who have seats in the House may request the House to take the necessary disciplinary measures against the member of the House who has a defect in good conduct or who does not discharge his duties when they understood these failures.

The request to be presented pursuant to Sub Article 2 of this article shall be prepared in writing and presented to the Speaker. The necessary evidences, if any, will be attached and presented together with the request.

Subject to penal or civil liability, any request for disciplinary measure shall be barred after a year from the date of the alleged violation of the good conduct. The request shall not be transferred to the next term of the House.

The Speaker shall present the question of violation of good conduct presented to him to the House.
The House shall, when deemed necessary, refer the issue to Legal and Administrative Affairs Standing Committee; the former shall then give the necessary decision after examining the report by the Standing Committee, and the decision shall be final.

The member of the House against whom the request of disciplinary measure to be taken is presented has the right to defend himself.

The member shall be suspended for not more than six months. He/ she shall not be paid the salary for the period of suspension.

After the decision stated under Sub Article 8 (C) above is passed, the House shall refer to the National Election Board for appropriate action in accordance with relevant law.

PART FIVE Structure, Powers and Functions, Detail Working Methods and Procedures of Committees of the House

Chapter Fifteen Structure, powers and functions of committees of the House

Article 117: Structure of Committees of the House

The mode of structure of the committees of the House is specified under articles 72-77 of this Regulation as well as under the proclamation of the House of Peoples’ Representatives Working Procedure and Members’ Code of Conduct (Amendment) provision.

Article 118: Powers and functions of committees of the House

Regarding the powers and functions of each committee as well as the government bodies in which it checks and supervises, are specified under the provisions of articles 72-77 of this Regulation as well as under the proclamation of the House of Peoples’ Representatives Working Procedure and Members’ Code of Conduct (Amendment) provision.

Article 119: Objectives for which committees of the House are established

The major objective each committee is established for is specified under the provisions of as well as under the proclamation of the House of Peoples’ Representatives Working Procedure and Members’ Code of Conduct (Amendment) provision.

Article 120: Powers and functions of leader of the committees

The powers and functions of leaders of each committee are specified under the provisions of chapter 10 of this Regulation.

Article 121: Accountability of committees and their leaders
Pertaining to the accountability of each committee and its leaders, it is stipulated under the provisions of chapter 10 of this Regulation and as well as under the proclamation of the House of Peoples’ Representatives Working Procedure and Members’ Code of Conduct (Amendment) provision.

Chapter Sixteen Detail meeting procedures to be used for all committees

Article 122: Time of meeting and term of the committees

The duration of term of the committees of the House shall be that of the House.

In principle, the term of the committees of the House shall be similar with that of the House.

Notwithstanding the provision of Sub Article 2 above, the committees of the House may arrange a program to undertake their functions during the recess period of the House.

The various committees of the House shall undertake their regular functions in accordance with the following schedule: a) The Coordinating Committee of the House, regularly on Friday from 9:00 AM up to 12:30 AM and from 2:00 PM up to 5:30 PM. b) The Standing Committee of the House, regularly Monday and Wednesday from 9:00 AM up to 12:30 AM and from 2:00 PM up to 5:00 PM. c) The schedule stipulated under (b) above shall apply for the Standing Sub-Committees. d) The schedule stipulated under (a) above shall apply for Sub-Committees. e) The Ad hoc Committee of the House shall undertake its work on the time it believes or the House decides for it.

Notwithstanding the normal schedule specified under Sub Article 4 above, the committees may, on the bases of their workload or urgency or incompatibility of program, arrange different or additional schedule temporarily.

Where, during the recess of the House, a matter of an urgent nature to be undertaken by the committees happened or the situation indicated under Sub Article 5 above is occurred, the chairperson of the committees may, by deciding the place and time, call members of the committees.

Article 123: Calling of Meeting

In accordance with the provision of the regular time table of Article 122 above, members of a committee shall be present at the meeting respecting their time without the need for special calling method.
When committees are required to undertake works out of their regular schedule, the chairpersons of the committees or the House shall, through the calling mechanisms they or it deems appropriate, call the members to present.

Article 124: Working place of the committees

The working place of the committees of the House shall be at the offices or halls found in the compound of the House.

Where the work to be undertaken by the committee out of the compound of the House is necessitated, the committees shall undertake at the place the committee or the House deems suitable.

Article 125: Obligation of the members to present at the meeting

Unless otherwise for force majeure or the permission of the chairperson of the committee, any member of a committee shall be present at the meetings of a committee.

The deputy chairperson of the committees shall make a roll-call through the format prepared by the committee or the House pertaining the members who are present or absent.

Regarding members who are not present at the meeting without good cause, the chairperson or the deputy chairperson of the committee shall, on the first working day of the week, notify to the members of the committee.

A member of a committee who will not present at the meeting for reason of force majeure shall explain the good cause of his absence to the chairperson of the committee.

Article 126: Meeting protocol of members of a committee or other participants

The content of protocol of meeting of the members of the House provided under Article 18(1) of this Regulation shall be applied during the meeting of the committees and official relations by the members of the committee.

The content of protocol of meeting stipulated under Sub Article 1 above shall be applied on other members of the House who are to be present on the meeting of a committee.
The leaders of the committees or the protocol division of the House, as the case may be, shall make controlling and supervision against members of the House who will not fulfill the content of protocol provided under Sub Article 1 above.

Article 127: Quorum

Notwithstanding the quorum required to be instituted for other issues on this Regulation, more than half (50%+1) of all of members of any committee shall be present to commence or conduct its meeting.

The leader of a committee who presides the meeting shall, before he commences the meeting, ensure the quorum stipulated under Sub Article 1 of this article, is constituted.

The person who records the minutes of the meeting process of the committees may, in advance, ensure whether a quorum to commence the meeting is constituted, and up on observing that quorum is not constituted, inform the case to the person presiding the meeting.

Article 128: Attending of other members of the House on meetings of the committees

Unless otherwise for compulsory condition, other members of the House who are not the members of a committee may present at any meetings of the committee.

The members of the House specified under Sub Article 1 above, shall not vote on approval of agenda and decision, though they may get chance to express their opinion during the meetings of the committees.

Article 129: Agendas of the Committees

1. The agendas may come from: a) The Speaker and member of the Coordinating Committee to the Coordinating Committee. b) The members and leaders of the Standing Committee where it is to be presented to Standing Committees. c) The members or leaders of the Standing Sub-Committee where it is to be presented to the Standing Sub-Committee. d) The members of Sub-Committee where it is to be presented to the Sub-Committee. e) The agenda will come from the House only where it is to be presented to the Ad hoc Committee.

2. Before the committee sets the agenda that comes pursuant to Sub Article 1 above, as the agenda of the day of the committee and commences deliberation on it, it shall ratify the agenda by a quorum of majority vote of the members of the committee who present at the meeting.
3. The agendas ratified pursuant to the procedures indicated here in above shall be deliberated based on the order set by the chairperson of the committee.

Article 130: Other Necessary Conditions to Conduct the Meeting of the Committee

The chairperson of a committee shall ensure in advance whether the necessary conditions to conduct the meeting are facilitated.

The supporting documents to the discussion shall be given to the members prior to the meeting to effectively conduct the meeting.

Where the necessary conditions to hold the meeting are not fulfilled or situations that obstruct the commencement of the meeting on time is occurred, the concerned section of the committee or the House shall notify the chairperson of the committee or other concerned bodies in advance.

The chairperson of a committee shall notify the members of the committee the reason why the meeting of the committee is not commenced on time.

Article 131: Presiding the meeting of committees

The meeting of each committee shall be presided by the chairperson or the deputy chairperson of the committee.

In the absence of the Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson of a committee, the member of a committee delegated by the chairperson shall preside the meeting.

Where the agenda to be deliberated pursuant to article 35(9) and 144 of this Regulation is referred by the House to the joint committees or if the committees agree to undertake it jointly, the body that presides the meeting shall be either the leaders of the committee issue principally or by the procedure of leadership specified by their common agreements if the agenda is held by their joint agreement.

The leader of the committee who presides the meeting of a committee shall, in conformity with the case, apply the principles of presiding meeting specified under Article 24(3-9) of this Regulation.

Article 132: Language of the meeting

The proceeding of the meeting of the committees shall be in Amharic language.
Subject to the provision under Sub Article 1 above, where interpretation is necessitated during hearing of witnesses and receiving other evidences, translation service is given.

Article 133: Time Limit of Speech

1. The member of a committee who is given the chance to express his opinion shall be required to summarize his opinion within at most 10 minutes.

2. The time limit stipulated under Sub Article 1 above shall not include the following bodies or issues: a) Report to be presented to committee by any body; b) Explanation or testimony required to be given to a committee by any body or individual, and c) Explanation given by the leaders of a committee while presiding the meeting.

3. Notwithstanding the provision under Sub Article 1 above, the person presiding the meeting may, where he deems necessary, give additional time not more than 5 minutes to the members of a committee or other participants.

4. A member of a committee shall not be given more than one chance of speaking on one case so as to give the chance of speech to other participants. He may, however, get the second chance of speaking to correct his suggestion, give suggestion of correction on his opinion, and for questions pertaining to the general proceedings of the procedures of the meeting.

5. Notwithstanding the principle stipulated under Sub Article 4 above, the leader who presides the meeting may, if deems it necessary, give additional chance of speaking on the agenda to the members.

Article 134: Evidences required by the committee to render the appropriate decision

A committee may use the following mechanisms to get complete evidence for the issues to be treated by it:

Calling witnesses and hearing them;

Making various evidences that can be heard, read, seen, touched etc. to be adduced by the concerned body, and

Making the needed case to be verified and submitted to it by assigning members of the committee or professionals either individually or jointly.

Article 135: Adjourning the decision to be given on the pending agenda
The reasons to adjourn the decision to be given on the agenda shall be the following:

- When the required quorum is not instituted;
- End of the time of meeting of the day without making sufficient discussion on the issue of the agenda;
- When, during the commencement of the meeting, the quorum is not fulfilled for various reasons, and does not allow to give decision;
- Where the meeting of a committee is stopped for problems that lead to quarrel or other procedural problems;
- When evidence required for the purpose of giving decision is not produced;
- When the committee decides the meeting to be stopped for a while due to procedural questions;
- When another agenda, which has to be seen with priority and of an urgent nature, is created before the end of the discussion begun on the agenda, and
- When, while the discussion is being undertaken and accident that is beyond control is caused against committee or its members or other participants,
- When there exists convincing reason.

Article 136: Decisions of the committees

Having made sufficient deliberation on each agenda the leader of the meeting made a decision to be passed on it.

- When the leader of the meeting submits a given agenda to get resolution for decision, he shall, to facilitate the vote, present by describing the alternatives on which the voting is made
- The decisions of the committees shall be passed by majority vote of the members.
- When the votes cast are equal the stand supported by the leader of the meeting shall be the final resolution or recommendation of the committee.
- Where the agenda against which vote is to be cast ought to be approved part-by-part, the process of decision shall be carried out by the procedures specified under sub articles 1-4. Finally it shall be approved by the overall vote.
The agenda on which the committees have discussed and decides shall be recorded by giving them dates, consecutive numbers and other codes.

Article 137: Notifying or submitting the decisions or recommendations of the committees to the concerned body

The decisions or recommendations of the committees shall be: a) If it is recommendation, is should be made to be known to the House or other committee or other body. b) If it is a decision to give final resolution, it should be made known and implemented by the concerned body or individual, or implemented by the committee without notifying the concerned body.

The decision or recommendation of the committees shall incorporate the following major points. a) The agenda and clear and brief description of the agenda, b) Major activities and processes undertaken by the committee to investigate the agenda, c) Major evidences considered to resolve the issues, and d) Proceeding of decision rendering.

Article 138: Reconsidering decided matters

Matters on which a committee gave decision previously shall not be submitted again to be seen by the same committee.

Notwithstanding the provision of Sub Article 1 above, the matters previously decided by a committee may be reconsidered by the same committee for the following reasons: a) If the defects in the matter, when the committee decides it, were rectified or fulfilled or where the evidence used by the committee to decide its first decision is known undoubtedly to be fraudulent and the concerned person or body adduces the correct evidence. b) If the committee committed fundamental error of law or fact on the agenda it decided previously and when a petitioner submits a compliant claiming that he sustains a serious damage as a result of a decision.

Chapter Seventeen Working procedures to be used for all committees Article 139: Working by plan

Any committees of the House shall undertake their works by their plan so as to perform the functions delegated to them effectively, and in a coordinated way.

The plan to be prepared by each committee should fulfill standards.
Article 140: Study to be conducted by the committees

The committees of the House shall conduct study, make experience sharing, and design better direction, as the case may be, so as to have sufficient understanding concerning their works and the result thereof they are to undertake on their powers and functions, in advance.

The sectors on which the committees undertake study may be initiated by the suggestion of a committee or its member.

The studies to be conducted by the committees may be conducted with sufficient budget it deemed necessary.

The studies may be conducted by members of the committee or other professionals.

The studies the committees need to be undertaken shall be submitted in the form of recommendation to the Coordinating Committee before the allocation of budget is undertaken to enable the allocation of the necessary budget for the studies.

The Coordinating Committee of the House shall, evaluating the benefit of the study proposal submitted to it in accordance with Sub Article 4 above, render the appropriate decision; and make known the result to the concerned committee.

The benefits of the studies the committees undertaken to the committee and the House shall be observed at the end of each year.

Article 141: Organizing forums for public suggestion and calling the concerned body or source person

The committees, to have sufficient understanding on the process of undertaking the works vested on them, shall organize forums for public suggestions or prepare meeting of source persons so as to make the concerned society or section of the society or body or individual present as a source person or participant, as the case may be

The forum for public suggestion or discussion of source persons stipulated here in above may be prepared in the compound of the House or in regions or at other suitable place.

The committee shall prepare itself on the issues that have to be questioned and raised on the forum of public suggestion or while meeting with the source persons; and required to appropriately compile the result.

The calling or presence of the above invited guests shall be made by various notification mechanisms or directly by letter.
The method of the notice shall include the following, particularly:  
a) The agenda of the meeting,  
b) Place and time of the meeting,  
c) A committee conducting the meeting and its address, and  
d) Ways in which bodies or persons who can not present at the meeting explain their suggestion on the agenda.

5. When the forum for public discussion or for discussion with the source persons is to be held at the compound of the House, the committee that prepared the meeting shall design in advance the way by which it has known the list of persons who are to be present at the meeting, and make the appropriate preparation of entrance permission to be undertaken.

Article 142: Receiving Tip-off

The types of tip-off and procedures provided under Article 58 of this Regulation shall be applied to the Committees of the House.

The power of office of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker indicated under Sub Article 1 above shall cover the concerned committee and leaders.

The committee to which the tip-off is submitted shall give the appropriate general direction of the decision by verifying the situation.

Article 143: Entertaining petitions by committees

1. The committees of the House may receive petitions on the following cases:  
a) An action that jeopardizes the interest of the public  
b) Actions that clearly contravene government policies and strategies  
c) Petitions to be presented by the members of the House on the basis of the interest of nationals or the public  
d) Complains presented on the works of a committee

2. The persons or institution that alleges the misdeed is done directly against him self or his families can present the petitions that are to be presented to the committees. Depending up on the case other person can present the petitions for him/her.

3. Before the committee receives and entertains the petitions specified under Sub Article 1 above, it shall evaluate, by its own discretion, whether or not the petitions fulfill the required standard.

4. The petitioner shall present his case explaining it in writing, including his name, address and signature as well as sufficient evidence to prove the case. Petition that does not fulfill these formalities shall not be presented to the committees.

5. Where the petition is pending or final decision is rendered on it by the regular courts or other bodies that are vested with decision rendering power or where it is their jurisdiction and it has to be seen there, it shall not be presented to the committee.
6. Where the case is under the jurisdiction of state power, it shall not be entertained by the committee without the hierarchy of power of the state to render remedy to the petitions of the case is exhaustively sought.

7. Subject to the presentation of an agenda and procedure of rendering decision provided under article 129 and 136 of this Regulation, the committees may pass the following decisions on the petitions presented to them: a) Facilitate conditions by which the case is seen jointly with the concerned body or person; b) Order member(s) of the committee to examine the case and submit recommendation to it;

c) Remind or order the concerned government body; d) Prepare recommendation and submit to the House, and e) Close the case explaining that the petition can not be seen by the committee.

8. The committee shall notify its final conclusion to the petitioner or the concerned body whenever necessary.

Article 144: Functions to be undertaken by the joint coordination of the committees

Subject to the stipulation of article 35(9) of this Regulation for the order of the House to the committees to undertake works jointly and submit their recommendation to it, the committees may also agree to undertake a case jointly by coordination.

Where committees have agreed to carry out a case or a case is referred to them by the committee to do so, the committee to be the leader and coordinator of the case shall be: a) The committee that is chosen by their agreement; or b) The committee indicated to lead principally the case by the House.

The committees identified to undertake the case jointly by their agreement or the order of the House, shall, knowing that the work is their common responsibility, be required to undertake the work responsibly by appropriately arranging the mechanisms and ways they use to achieve the intended result.

Article 145: Visits, participation at meetings and exchanges of gifts to be made by the committees

The committees may, through their members, participate at official meetings or visits; exchange gifts within the country or abroad.

Due care shall be taken on the meetings, visits, as well as gifts to be made in the names of the committees so as not to result in the interpretation of unnecessary political recognition on the government level or change of stand and do not cause disgrace to the honour and reputation of the House and the committees.
With a view to the better result to the committees and the House, members of the committees who have close connection to the case shall represent the committees and participate at meetings and visits.

A member who represents the committees and participates at meetings and visits within the country or abroad shall be duty bound to present complete report that explains about the case to the House or the committee, as the case may be, and where he receives a gift that deserves, considering the situation, to the House, deliver it together with the report to the House. The gifts the committees receive shall be kept in the museum of the House.

Gifts to be given in the name of the committees shall, as far as possible, indicate the name of the committee and the House, its logo etc.

The experience sharing to be conducted by the committees of the House with counterpart committees of parliaments or bodies of other countries shall, as far as possible, be supported by study and plan.

The working mechanism stipulated under Sub Article 6 above shall be undertaken by the approval or permission of the House or the Coordinating Committee of the House, as the case may be.

The overall benefit contributed by the meetings, visits and experience sharing on which the committees of the House have participated shall be evaluated at the end of each year.

The leaders of the committees shall be required to supervise and check whether the conditions and procedures specified above are fulfilled.

Article 146: Seminars and Forums to be organized by committees

The committees of the House may organized seminars and discussion forums pertaining to their powers and functions when they deem it necessary.

Subject to the provision of Sub Article 1 above, the committees of the House may organize seminars and discussion forums concerning the following issues:  a) Agenda that require wide public participation; b) Issues on which stand has to be taken;  c) On the implementation of new operations, policies and strategies of the House;  d) On the agendas that target to get various experience sharing; e) On key problems and current affairs of the country; f) On the powers and functions of new institutions to be established;  g) On the working procedure of the committees and the House; h) On proclamations; and  i) On other agendas ordered by the House.
2. The seminars and discussion forums to be prepared by the committees of the House shall fulfill the following preconditions:  
   a) To be included in the yearly plan of the committee;  
   b) Detail plan of the seminar or the discussion forum;  
   c) Approval from the concerned body;  
   d) Allocation of the necessary budget;  
   e) Result oriented, and  
   f) Allow the participation of the concerned bodies.

Article 147: Evaluation of the work’s of the committees

The committees shall evaluate their works every time based on their plan.

The committees shall be required to include the findings they get from evaluation of their works in to the work they undertake in the future and give attention to it.

Article 148: Report and Recommendation of the committees

1. Each committee shall present its performance report to the body it is accountable to.

2. Pertaining the content of the report and the report presenter of Committees that are directly accountable to the House shall be in accordance with the provision of article 55 of this Regulation.

3. Subject to the provision of Sub Article 2 of this article, the content of reports of other committees that are directly accountable to the committees, shall be signed by their leaders and sent to the committee to whom they are accountable to.

4. The committees shall or may present recommendation on the work they have undertaken by their own initiation or based on the order of the House.

5. The committees shall send written report to the body they are accountable to at each quarterly.

6. Other committees that are directly accountable to the committees may present recommendation to the concerned committee either by their own initiative or by the order of the committee they are accountable to.

7. The recommendation or report to be prepared in accordance with sub articles 4, 5 and 6 of this article shall incorporate the following major contents:  
   a) The work performed;  
   b) Mechanisms and efforts made to perform the work;  
   c) The problem faced and the solutions taken on the process of performing the work;  
   d) The major findings seen in the process of the work;  
   e) The recommendation of the committee and its reasons;  
   f) Code number of the recommendation, and  
   g) The body that presents the recommendation. Article 149: Statements of the committees
Subject to the existence of contrary or mandatory law, the committees may give statements to the concerned body or the public regarding their works.

The committees may order the government body they supervise and check to give statement to the public.

When the committees give statement or cause a statement to be given in accordance with the above sub articles, they shall have the regard of the agenda on which the statement is to be given and its general result.

Article 150: Minutes of the committees

Each committee shall be duty bond to undertake its work supported with minute.

Each minute shall be signed by members, approved by the committee and appropriately kept.

The minute of the committee shall be recorded by a person assigned by the committee or the Secretariat of the House.

Other than the minutes that are specifically prohibited, minutes are open for members of the House or other bodies.

Chapter Eighteen General Rights and Duties of Members of the Committees

Article 151: General provision

Subject to the applications of rights and work duties of the member of the House specified under Articles 85 - 116 of this Regulation to the members of committees of the House, rights and duties pertaining to members of the committees are specified in this chapter.

Article 152: Rights of members of a committee  For the members of the committees of the House have engaged in day to day works of the committees in a special manner as opposed to other members of the House, the rights that pertain only to them are specified as follows.

Shall get appropriate transportation service they use for the work.

Having regard to the capacity, shall get various services and benefits for the committee works they perform,

Shall get trainings, experiences that are directly relevant with the work assigned to the members, in general, he shall benefit from various capacity building rights.
Having regard to the capacity shall get the necessary materials and equipment to be used for the work step by step.

The particulars concerning the right of members of committee shall be issued by the directive to be issued by the House.

Article 153: Duties and General Conducts of Members of the Committees

For the members of the committees of the House have engaged in day to day works of the committees in a special manner as opposed to other members of the House, obligations and good conducts that pertain only to them, are stipulated as follows.

They shall apply the working hours provided by the law fully to the work; the leaders of the committee shall specially apply this obligation. The members of the committee may, however, not present at their regular work: a) For the cause of other works of the government and public; b) Due to convincing private social problems; c) For other causes of force majeure.

Any member of the committee shall perform his duties knowing that the work he performs represent the country and in a manner of having national feeling.

Any member of the committee shall appropriately know his work and effectively discharge it or strives to do so, particularly he has to have a direction to solution understanding properly the problems of the works he performs.

The members of the committee shall make effort of creating new operations that transform the House and the committee to better level.

The member of the committee shall have the responsibility to foresee and examine carefully the problems that might be created on the process of applying laws to be enacted by the House.

Any member of the committee shall carefully and appropriately utilize the property and asset of the House allocated to the work.

Any members of the committee shall properly treat persons that have cases to be discussed. That means, they shall be required to perform their works in a free, impartial way, in general in a responsible manner and in a manner free from unnecessary conducts.

Where there are good causes for absence from the regular work that are listed under Sub Article 1 of this article the concerned member of the committee shall notify the cause to the leader of the committee and has to get permission.
Where the member of the committee unable to do so, for the reason beyond his control he shall explain the reasons to the leader of the committee at another time.

Article 154: Implementing Rights and Obligations

The leaders of the committees and the House shall continuously check and supervise as well as create suitable working procedures and methods to implement the rights, obligations and procedures specified above.

Chapter Nineteen Additional Working Procedures that have to be seen by the Coordinating Committee

Article 155: General Provisions

Working procedures provided under this Regulation and to be used by all committees shall, considering their relevance, be applied to the Coordinating Committee of the House.

Article 156: Directions the Coordinating Committee follows to identify the overall problems of the House

The Coordinating Committees shall follow the following directions and methods to understand the overall problems of the House:

Directly or indirectly collect and understand the plans, evaluations or reports of itself and the various departments of the House.

Subject to the general provision of Sub Article (1) above:  a) Identify the share of the House on the problems created considering the policies and strategies of the country with the current situations;  b) Identify problems of coordination seen on members, suppurating staff and various departments of the House; c) Identify the problems and strong points by seeing in various ways the National or International picture of the House, and d) By making the plan and plan implementation of each committee to be submitted to it; identify conditions that are irrelevant with the general principle and vision of the House.

Article 157: Directions that ought to be followed by the Coordinating Committee to solve the overall problems of the House

Shall pass working directive in writing to the concerned committee or body relating the detailed problems with their directions of solutions.

Where the problem is to be solved by the discussion of the bodies to the problem, shall prepare discussion forum by the method it deems suitable.
Where the problem can be solved by working procedure, shall incorporate in the committee's plan and supervise the result.

Where the problem emanates from lack of supervision and checking, shall remind the concerned body to undertake this.

Chapter Twenty Additional working procedures that have to be seen by Standing Committees

Article 158: General provision

Working procedures and mechanisms that are provided in this Regulation and to be used by all committees shall be applied to the Standing Committees of the House whenever necessary.

Article 159: Procedure of initiating draft law

In accordance with Article 39 of this Regulation, it is provided that the Standing Committees of the House have the power to initiate draft law. The procedure of initiating draft law shall be as follows.

The Standing Committees may get the concept of draft law by the following conditions: a/ From their general duties. b/ From Sub Standing and Sub Committees proposals. c/ From the members of the Standing Committees.

A draft law proposal that is presented by organs of the House stated on sub articles 1(b) and 2(c) above, shall have legal form and content in line with the one stated under article 39 of this regulation.

Where the proposal of draft law presented in accordance with Sub Articles 1(a) and 2 is supported by the majority vote of the Standing Committee who are present at the meeting, it shall be the draft law the Standing Committee initiate to the House. The committee shall give code number to it

Draft law initiated by Standing Committees shall be in accordance with the form and content provided under article 39 of this regulation

The recommendation of the Standing Committee prepared pursuant to Sub Article (5), shall be sent to the Speaker of the House.

Article 160: Directions to be followed by the committee to which draft law is referred

The Standing Committee to which a draft law is referred from the House may, by discussing on the draft law, put the following directions:
Refer the draft law to the concerned Sub-Committee or Standing Sub-Committee ordering to verify and submit back to it for further review;

Organize public hearing forum;

Prepare recommendation to be presented to the House hearing only the source person and without the need to organize forum for public suggestion;

Make the necessary experience to be learned on the draft law;

Make the draft law to pass all the procedures stated under Article 39 this regulation; 6. The Standing Committee may apply directions it deems better.

Article 161: Discussion to be prepared by the Standing Committees in the process of enacting law Subject to the procedure of examining of the draft law referred to the Standing Committees by the House and the recommendations they submit to the House as stipulated under Article 141 of this Regulation, the forum for public suggestion meeting and the discussion to be held with professionals and source persons shall be made by the following procedure.

1. The discussion to be conducted with professionals or source persons shall be made in the following order: a) After the quorum that has to be instituted to commence the meeting of the committee is instituted and the concerned guests take their place, the chairperson of the committee shall introduce the guests with the members of the committee b) The chairperson of the committee stating the reason why the source persons or the professionals are needed by the committee shall put the general direction of the discussion. c) The members of the committee and other participants shall be given the chance to present briefly additional suggestions and questions that has to be raised on the agenda. d) The source persons or the professionals shall give detail explanation on the suggestions and questions presented to them. e) The members of the committee and other participants shall be given the chance to present additional suggestions and questions only on the basis of the explanations given by the professionals or source persons. f) The source persons or the professionals shall give answer or explanation for suggestions and questions raised pursuant to (e) above. g) The chairperson of the committee shall summarize the meeting by putting summery suggestions and direction on the issue of the agenda of the day.

2. The discussion to be conducted on the forum for public suggestion shall be made in the following order: a) After the bodies that have initiated the draft law to the House or the professionals or the source persons or the participating public take the place assigned to them, the chair person of the committee shall, introducing the guests and the agenda, put the general proceeding of the discussion. b) The body that initiated the draft law to the House or the professionals shall present to the public the justification of the draft law and the major contents.
c) The chairperson of the Standing Committee shall invite the public participating in the discussion to raise their questions and present suggestions on the draft law generally or part by part according to the direction set based on the draft law and the extent of the questions and suggestion of the public and the draft law d) The source persons or the professionals shall give detailed explanation on the suggestions and questions presented to them e) The public shall be given the chance to present additional suggestion and questions on the answers and explanations given by the source persons or professionals pursuant to "d" above f) Finally the source persons shall give explanations for the suggestions and questions presented from the public. g) The chairperson of the committee shall summarize the meeting by putting summery suggestion and direction on the issue of the agenda of the day

3. Notwithstanding the orders specified under Sub Articles (1) and (2) above, the chairperson of the Standing Committee, may intervene in the discussion process to make issues that are not answered and explained to be explained, set the discussion in order, correct suggestions wrongly construed, in general, he may make the procedures of presiding meeting to be observed on the process of presiding the meeting.

4. The Standing Committee, depending on the situation, may repeatedly hold the discussion on the draft law with the source persons and the professionals.

5. The order of the discussion the Standing Committee conducts with the source persons may be conducted before or after the forum for public discussion as deemed necessary by the committee.

Article 162: Checking and supervising governmental bodies

The Standing Committees of the House shall undertake the following additional procedure in the process of checking and supervising government bodies:

1. The Standing Committee shall gather the government bodies against which it make checking and supervision always at the beginning of the year and explains its prepared plan to them. It shall give statement about the relation they shall have on the process of checking and supervision.

2. The Standing Committee shall collect the law establishing the government bodies it checks and supervise, their rules and regulations as well as important documents pertains to them, and keep them in a way it uses them

3. The Standing Committee shall make the annual plan of the government body the committee checks and supervises to be submitted to it in advance.

4. Each government body shall: a) Send its performance report at each quarterly to the Standing Committee it is accountable to. b) Make its report to be heard by the concerned Standing
Committee it is accountable to at least once a year. c) The procedures and principles specified under Articles 49-54 of this Regulation shall be harmoniously applied.

5. The Standing Committees may, on their process of checking and supervising governmental bodies, use the following methods and mechanisms: a) Submit recommendation to the House for auditing to be made on governmental bodies when the committee deems it necessary. b) Supervise and check governmental bodies using professionals, documents, witnesses, etc. if it deems necessary. c) Where the committee, on the process of checking and supervising the governmental bodies, finds that the problems created emanate from law, it shall prepare draft law and submit to the House so as to support the issues by law or fill the loopholes by it. d) Where the committee, on the process of its checking and supervising the governmental bodies, finds that the problems are associated with budget, depending on the situation, it shall present recommendation and report considering Article 47(5) of this regulation. e) The concerned committee shall strengthened its control and supervision on government bodies based on the information presented to it by the society

6. The Standing Committees may take the following measures for the problems they found on government bodies on the process of checking and supervising: a) Remind the concerned body or official to be corrected where the committee deems that the problem can be solved by warning or correction; b) Where the problem of the government institution is fundamental and it is caused by the officials or other individuals of the institution, the committee shall prepare recommendation and submit to the House to take legal actions by considering Article 47(7)(b) of this regulation.

7. The Standing Committees may, on the process of checking and supervising governmental bodies as well as on the process of undertaking other works, use the power of hearing witnesses as well as the power of examining. The committee complying with the situations shall apply the detailed procedure of this power provided under Article 56 of this Regulation.

8. Where the Standing Committees deems the importance of delegating their members to appear at the offices and other places to conduct the checking and supervising work on the governmental bodies, they may do so.

9. When the Standing Committees undertake their checking and supervising functions on the governmental bodies, they shall not do in such a way of contravening and disregarding the day to day minor activities of the governmental body and independent of work as well as mandatory conditions provided under other laws.

Chapter Twenty-One Friendship Committees

Article 163: Establishment
The House shall establish friendship committees that communicate with counterpart committees of the parliaments of various countries.

Including the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson, the members of friendship committees shall be elected from among members of the House.

The number of members of each friendship committee may be from 9-11.

The friendship committee of the House shall be responsible to Foreign, Defense and Security Standing Committee.

Article 164: Powers and Functions of Friendship committees

The friendship committees shall have the following powers and functions:

Strengthen coordination, experience sharing and friendship between the counterpart parliaments, and

Bringing the friendship between the peoples of countries and good relations to better level.

Article 165: Working Mechanisms

The friendship committee shall have the following working mechanisms:

Led by plan,

Present report to the Standing Committee it is accountable to

Evaluates its work from time to time

When it is important:  a/ Undertake study; b/ Undertake workshops, participate at various meetings either at Home or abroad, and c/ Exchange gifts.

Collect country profile and important documents pertaining to the parliament of the country they established friendship with it.

Apply the procedure of keeping documents, record their work by Minutes

Article 166: Rights and obligations of the Members
Procedures and work duties stipulated under this Regulation for other committees shall, depending on the case, be applied on the members of friendship committees.

Article 167: Relations with Parliamentary Unions

The House of People’s Representatives of the FDRE may participate in international and continental Parliamentary Unions.

The number of members of the House, who participate in the joint forums of these parliaments, shall be decided based up on pertinent law or depending on the budget of the House.

Whereas members that permanently represent the House in accordance with Sub Article 2 above shall be appointed by the House through speaker’s proposal and they are accountable to the speaker.

Whereas members that participate on various continental and international meetings by representing the House temporarily shall be appointed subject to decision by Government chief whip, the speaker and Foreign Defense and Security Affairs Standing Committee, they are accountable to the speaker or Foreign, Defense and Security Affairs or the Standing Committee they represented as the condition may be.

Delegates that participate on continental and international forums representing the House pursuant o provisions under Sub Article (1- 4) above, shall, wherever they participate, take actions that cause benefit of the country maintained and obligations and agreements that the House entered are ensured.

Parliamentary Union delegates that are appointed pursuant to this article are supposed to carryout obligations provided for committee members in this regulation and apply, as the condition may be, systems mentioned on Article 165.

Delegates who participate on various forums representing the House in accordance with this article shall submit report, after completing mission, to the concerned body

PART SIX PARTY WHIPS

Chapter Twenty-Two Government Whips

Article 168: General Provision A political party or coalitions of political parties that have majority seat in the House shall have one chief whip and not more than four assistant whips.

Article 169: Appointment Of Government Whips

Whereas the Government chief whip shall be appointed by the Prime Minister, the later shall consult the chief whip to appoint the assistant whips.
Article 170: Accountability

The Government chief whip shall be accountable to the Prime Minister.

The Government assistant whips shall be accountable to the chief whip.

Article 171: Powers and Duties

Notwithstanding Provisions under other articles in this regulation, Government whips shall have the following common powers and duties:

a/ They should inform their members about agendas of the House beforehand.

b/ They shall cause their members to be present on meetings and vote for their party.

c/ They shall carry out sustainable work to make members of the ruling party in the House prepared and efficient for their work.

d/ They shall present, to the concerned body, for a comment, a list of their members who participate in various committees of the House as well as other issues that concern their party.

Without prejudice to provisions under other articles of this regulation, the Government chief whip in the House shall have the following powers and duties:

- Shall function as a bridge by creating an integrated relationship between leadership of their party and those who represent the party in the House.

- Shall submit, to the concerned body, a list of his members who participate in various committees of the House and other missions by representing the party.

- Shall consult government functions and activities of the House; undertakes tasks subject to the direction set for him by government.

- Arranges, together with the speaker, agendas to be presented to the House; causes allocation of adequate time required for this.

- Discusses on agenda of the House with various party chief whips.

- Directs and coordinates members of the ruling party and assistant whips in the House.

- Accomplishes tasks with ministers by creating strong work relationship.

- Assigns an assistant that would act on his behalf up on his absence.

- Identifies weekly plan and agenda of government in the House and inform same to his members; makes his members aware of current issues.

- Submits, to the speaker of the House, list of members of the ruling party (coalition parties) who want to speak in the House.

- They shall notify their party about their members who permanently resigned from the House for various reasons; present proposal to their party for election of substitution.

Notwithstanding the provision under Sub Article (1) of this article, government assistant whips shall perform such other tasks assigned particularly to them by the Government chief whip.

Article 172: Benefit of Government Whips
Party whips shall obtain, as much as capacity allows, benefits and services related to their work in the House. Particulars shall be decided in the directive to be issued.

Chapter Twenty-Three Party Whips of Other Parties

Article 173: Organization

The principal opposition party in the House shall have one chief and two assistant whips.

The second opposition party in the House shall have one chief and one assistant whips.

Other parties that have seat in the House shall have one whip each.

In accordance with this article, party whips shall be appointed by their members in the House or their party leaders; and they shall be accountable to leaders of their respective party.

Article 174: Powers and Duties of Chief Whips of Other Parties that have seat in the House

1. Chief Whips and Assistant Whips of other parties in the House shall have the following common powers and duties.

(a) They shall inform their members about agendas of the House before hand.

(b) They shall cause their members to be present on meetings of the House and vote for their party.

(c) Shall accomplish sustainable tasks to make their members in the House prepared and efficient for their work.

(d) Submit, to the concerned body, list of their members who participate in various committees of the House and other missions representing their party.

2. Chief whips of other parties in the House shall have the following powers and Duties:

(a) Shall function as a bridge by creating an integrated relation between leadership of their party and members that represent the party in the House.

(b) Shall direct and coordinate their assistants and members in the House.

(c) Shall discuss with the Government Chief whip on their agendas and draft laws to be presented to the House and time required for the agenda and the draft law.

(d) Shall submit, to the speaker, list of their party members who want to speak in the House.
(e) Shall submit, to the concerned body, lists of their members who participate in various committees of the House or together missions representing their party.

(f) They shall notify their party about their members who permanently resigned from the House for various reasons; present proposal to their party for election of substitution.

3. Assign members to act in the absence of chief whips of the parties.

Article 175: Benefits Of Other Party’s Whips

Party whips shall obtain, as much as capacity allows, benefits and services related to their work in the House. Particulars shall be decided in the directive to be issued.

PART SEVEN Miscellaneous provisions

Chapter Twenty –Four General Provision on the Function of the Committees and the House

Article 176: Secretariat of the House

Pursuant to Article 5(5) of this Regulation the structure, power and functions as well as the duties of the Secretariat of the House is not covered by this Regulation.

The general function of the Secretariat in relation to the general duties of the House and Committees is presented under this chapter.

Article 177: Publicizing the works of the Houses and its committees

Subject to the obligatory conditions, the work activities of the House or the committees shall be made to be known, through the public relation body of the House, to both the public and the concerned bodies.

Unless otherwise for contrary provisions of law, the official relations, statements etc. conducted by both the House and its committees shall be implemented in the manner referred under Sub Article (1) of this article.

Unless otherwise for contrary provisions, procedures and contents of protocol that have to be observed during the proceedings of meetings of both the House and its committees, receiving and accompanying properly the guests that come to the House etc. shall be undertaken by the protocol division of the House.

The works of both the House and its committees shall be compiled by appropriate methods and recorded by minutes. The minute division of the office shall undertake this work.
The works referred under Sub Article (1-4) of this article shall be undertaken by the coordination of the Speaker or the office as the case may be.

Article 178: Sergeant at Arms

1. Sergeant at Arms of the House shall have: -  
   a/ Chief Head  
   b/ Assistant Head  
   c/ Necessary Man Power

2. The chief Sergeant at Arms Head and his assistant shall be appointed by the Speaker.

3. Whereas the chief head of Sergeant at Arms shall be accountable to the speaker, the Assistant Sergeant at Arms shall be accountable to the chief.

4. The Sergeant at Arms Head shall have the following functions: -
   a/ Keeps and maintains peace and security in the meeting halls and premises of the House  
   b/ Deals with other concerned security divisions.  
   c/ Consults the speaker on security issues; and reports on same.

5. The Head shall obtain necessary training that would enable him accomplish the functions under Sub Article (4) above.

6. Particulars shall be decided by a directive.

Article 179: Issuance of Directives

The House may issue directive to fill the loopholes that might arise in this Regulation

Chapter Twenty –Five

Repealed laws and Effective date of the Regulation

Article 180: Repealed laws

Working Procedures contrary to this regulation are repealed by this Regulation.

Article 181: Effective Date

This Regulation shall enter in to force as of on the 6th day of October, 2005.

Done at Addis Ababa, this 6th day of October, 2005.

Dawit Yohannes The Speaker of the House of Peoples’ Representatives of the FDRE.