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REPUBLIC OF SOMALILAND
THE PRESIDENT

REF: JSL / DECM / 249-763 / 042008

DATE... .08 / 04/08

DECREETO PRESIDENT NO: 337/042008

APPLICATION LAW LR 24/2003
JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

The President of the Republic of Somaliland

When he saw:

Approval by the Council of Ministers
of Act Lr. 24/2003.

When he saw:

Article 90 of the Constitution
JSL.

When he received:

Decision of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Somaliland
ee to suntan GW / KF-
6/419/2008 of 19/03/08 and
approved by Article 10 of
Rule Lr.24 / 2003 of the Act
The Judiciary

proposal of the President of the Republic of Somaliland
Approved by the House of Representatives
in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Somaliland
Article 105

When he saw:

Article 75 of the Constitution
Republic of Somaliland

He produced

Enforcement of Article 10 of Law Lr. 24/2003 ee
Judicial System

Allaa Mahad Leh,

Dahir Rayale Kahin
President

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Republic of Somaliland

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUDICIAL PROCEDURE (Law No. 24/2003)

Upon Seeing: Articles 26th, 28th,
37 (2) aad, 79 (2) aad, 96 (5) aad,
97th, 98th, 99th, 100th,
101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th,
105, 106, 107, 108,
113 (1) and 114 (1/2) of

Constitution of the Republic of Somaliland.

After listening : their suggestions

Minister Justice,
Chairman of the Court
Senior and Attorney General
General related
this rule

Having Considered :

principles kala
isolation powers
(seperation of powers)
National departments of
Constitutionally mandated.

Approved this Act:

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Section 1

General Principles

Qod. 1st

Glossary of terms

The words (sentences) below, if not so otherwise defined in this Act explains in the following ways:

Judge: Refers to the lawyer to
Appointed under this Act
The work of a judge.

Members of the Judiciary: What lala means
Courts of rank
variety of this Act
pointed out

Adviser: Refers to any Judge
and in accordance with this Act
reached degree Judge
In court Sare and
Court of Appeal.

Lawyer: Refers to the Lawyer with
Law degree
violated accredited universities
or with the corresponding knowledge of
earned experience, licensed as a lawyer
from the Ministry of Justice.

First grade: It lala means
State Courts

and Districts.

Constitution: It refers to the Republic
Somaliland.

Justice Committee: It lala means
agency lead
administration Department
Judiciary of this Act
pointing out.

Resolution: refers to any decision
aan complete content
litigation.

Decision: means any decision
reach the conclusion of the case.

Below rank: There lala means
Courts of Appeal,
States and Districts.

Judicial Staff: Refers to members
assistants,
Communicators and
any worker looga
need activities
Courts and law
non-protection
Judge or Deputy Judge
Guardian General.

Qod. 2nd.

Judicial Functions.

1. Activities The judiciary what fulinaya
Courts, and prosecutors. With one
each limited by the powers of the law
limited.
2. In terms of how they go together,
The provisions of the Constitution and other Laws are
the judiciary is obliged to
enforce Islamic law and
other rules that do not contradict, and
serving the common good of justice.

Article 3

Objectives of Judicial Activities.

1. Head of the National Department of Justice
blank her work judging, they
applies to the Constitution, Islamic Sharia.
And other laws coming out of the department
The legislature. With independence
other departments of the Nation, as he puts it
Article 97, Clause 2 of the Constitution.
2. It shall judge and make decisions
disputes between two or more people
many, members / members of the public and
government and disputes with government agencies
within, according to Article 97 of
Constitution of the Republic of Somaliland.

Qod. 4th

Right to Sue and Defend.

As stated in Article 28 of the Constitution:

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression;
the Court of competent jurisdiction to
in accordance with the Act.
2. Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression;
defend yourself in court
suggested.
3. The state guarantees that the person who does not
inability to hire a lawyer
a severe punishment imposed by law
defense lawyer, to hire a lawyer. With
and the poor can be exempted from fees
obliged in civil proceedings in
The competent court before you.
4. Fee exemption poverty or
An attorney will be assessed by a resolution
and final issue
the chairman of the trial court
statue.
5. With the benefit of preventing looga
tax evasion paragraph 3 and
4 and avoid suing the poor
can not open it by the Chairman

assessing the poverty he has to
his resolution clarifying the reasons and
the evidence on which his decision was based.

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Section II.

Judiciary

Article 55.

1. The Judiciary shall be divided into Courts
& Prosecution assisting in litigation
criminal and civil and other proceedings
the law allows for their participation.
2. The courts of the country shall consist of: -
 1. The Constitutional Court.
 2. The Supreme Court
 3. The Supreme Court of Justice
 4. Regional Courts of Appeal
 5. Regional Courts
 6. District Courts
 7. The Court of the Armed Forces
3. The courts of the national army and the law
their protection is set out in a special law
will.

Article 6

Constitutional Court

Powers and structure of the Constitutional Court

ah

1. The Constitutional Court shall consist of
is the Chairman of the Supreme Court and
all Supreme Court judges,
and guddominaya chairman
high court.

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2. The seat of the Constitutional Court is
the Supreme Court
3. The Constitutional Court shall hear cases
and complaints received in a session
full.
4. The Constitutional Court shall have the power to
has:
 - a. to decide cases with
related to administrative and regulatory decisions
unconstitutional settlement
put it before those who are interested
 - b. To interpret and interpret the Constitution and
other applicable laws,
when their purpose is agreed upon.
5. The Constitutional Court shall hear the case
follows the proceedings
removal under the Civil Procedure Code and
punishment for as long as it lasts.
6. The Constitutional Court shall

prove it its decisions asabaabaha and
the evidence on which it is based.

7. The Constitutional Court shall make its decisions produces: -
 - a. After listening to our neighbors evidence submitted by the parties source or interested party.
 - b. It is free to do so independently seek evidence related to the complaint front.
8. The chairman and members of the court neither can the constitution side of the complaint then.

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9. The Constitutional Court shall be assisted by assistant Supreme Court.

Article 7

Supreme Court of Justice

1. The Supreme Court of Justice comprised of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, four judges of the Supreme Court and four members selected from both Houses (Senate and House of Representatives).
2. The members to be selected from the Houses are:
Presents the Speakers and unanimously approving each of the two Houses on his own.

3. The Supreme Court of Justice
hears and decides cases
punishment imposed on members of the three
Gole.
4. The Supreme Court of Justice
file lawsuits in full session.
5. The Supreme Court of Justice
due process hearings
punishment as much as possible.
6. Decisions of the Supreme Court of Justice
must be clear for reasons and
the evidence on which she based her decisions.
7. The accused member has the right to
hire his defense attorney.
8. The accusations of the members of the three Houses are
Court charges Attorney
General of the nation after membership
strip off immunity.

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Article 8

Supreme Court.

1. The Supreme Court is the supreme member
Judiciary J of the Republic of Somaliland.
2. The headquarters of the Supreme Court is located
The capital city of Hargeisa.
3. The Supreme Court when necessary
She can hold her seat somewhere
in Somaliland.

With jurisdiction
the Court of Appeals
to be quoted.

4. The Supreme Court shall consist of:
 - a) The Chairman of the Supreme Court
 - b) The number of Judges shall not be less than four
Judge.

Qod. 9th

Powers of the Supreme Court

1. The Supreme Court shall ensure that the Articles
the law as applied or enforced
or interpreted and to perform any function of his
assigned by the Constitution or other laws
from the Legislature.
2. The Supreme Court hears cases
You can listen to two episodes:
 - a) The standard litigation section is
can hear (three) Judges and
Their chairman appoints the chairman
Supreme Court. These cases are

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Appeal from
State Courts of Appeal.

- b) The section on consultative proceedings is
listening to all Judges and
Chairman of the Supreme Court (Full bench).
3. In public hearings, it

decision-making with all
Judges In court Sare and
Chairman of the Supreme Court, when she
highlight the significance of the decision issue
reach its.

4. The Supreme Court has the power to:

a. Deciding on complaints from

General Election

on election approval

The President and vice

President and approval of the election

Members of Parliament.

b. Resolving disputes between them

parts of the judiciary concerning

the power to hear cases.

c. Deciding on appeals

final administrative decisions

government.

d. Hearing complaints

regional courts on

seats in local councils.

e. The Supreme Court has jurisdiction

to review its judgment when it is received

the requirements set out in Article 266 of the Act

madanigga the process.

f. The Supreme Court's decisions

about complaints & complaints

bring election The President &
Vice President, election
Parliament and Local Councils u
follows the same procedure as above
Article 6, paragraphs 5,6, and 7 of
this rule.

Article 10

Appointment and Dismissal of the Chairman & Supreme Court Judges

1. Chairman In court sare
his appointment what soo suggests
President Jsl, and one more vote
rejecting or approving the Assembly
The House of Representatives and the House of Elders sit together
old with. If the councils reject it, it will not be revoked
can be reinstated, and at the same time dismissed
proposed by the President of the Republic of Somaliland and
approving or rejecting both Houses (the Senate)
& Agents).
2. The judges of the Supreme Court shall
appoints the President of the Republic of Somaliland, upon his appointment
consult with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
then the duty and honor It
taking the President of the Republic of Somaliland, with them
other judges the provision of immunity
judges.

Article 11

Court of Appeal .

1. The Court of Appeal will
located in the capital of the State in its jurisdiction
Courtesy.
2. The Court of Appeal shall proceed
Court can hold anywhere
the boundaries of the State, if so
determined by the Chairman.
3. The Court of Appeal shall decide
high as, appeals proceedings to looga
take the judgment of the Court of First Instance
of State, and District.
4. The Court of Appeal has
the following branches:
 - a) General Appellate Section
 - b) Assize Appellate Section
 - c) Juvenilles Section
 - d) Tax Department. And finance
5. Ordinary Branch of the Article, paragraph 4 (a)
you mentioned, she decides
appeals in civil cases and
penalties in the State Court and
Municipality only.
6. Consultation Branch of this Article, paragraph 4 (b)
will make decisions
appeals from judgments
State Court Counsel,
and listen to:
 - a- The Chairman of the Court of Appeal

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- b) Two judges of the court
appeal.
 - c) Two members selected for their knowledge
have Islamic Sharia.
7. The Court of Appeal has jurisdiction
government identity and documents
official in another country.
8. The Chairman of the Court of Appeal is
State Chief of Operations
judging, he has as much boundaries as possible
His state oversees the administration
the functioning of the State courts,
districts and prisons, and
is entrusted with the administrative functions of
State Department of Justice.
9. The Chairman of the Court of Appeal shall
able to:
- a- He can transfer the case to two
District in the same State, goodbye
therefore.
 - b) In case of an attack on the Speaker
the courts degree first ee
In that state, issue a resolution in accordance with
injection.

Article 12

State Court.

1. The State Court is located in a city
leaders State every, its power
and the court
State boundaries.

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2. The Regional Court shall sit
can capture any of them
State boundaries.
3. The regional court has the power to,
hearing cases outside the jurisdiction
District Court, located in the State
as required by law.
4. The Regional Court has the power to,
deciding complaints
local council elections and approval
members of local councils.
5. The regional court has jurisdiction
deciding civil cases in
on which the government is a party.
6. The Chairman of the State Court shall
separately have the power to decide
access to criminal proceedings against you
juveniles.
7. The State Court has jurisdiction
labor rights lawsuits.
8. The State Court shall have
the following branches:

- a. Civil Prosecution Branch
- b. Criminal proceedings branch
- c. Branch lawsuits taxes and finance.
- d. Juvenile Justice Branch (Juvenilles)

9. Penal cases are divided two branches:

- e. Ordinary Branch
- f. Consulting Branch

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- 10. The ordinary branch has the power to, criminal proceedings in his imprisonment for more than (3) years, and low (10) years
- 11. Ordinary cases may be heard by one Judge only.
- 12. Consultation hearings may be heard by:
 - a) The Chairman of the State Court and one judge of the State Court
 - b) One member selected for his / her knowledge According to Islamic law

Qod. 13th.

District Court.

- 1. The District Court is located in a District at the borders of the Republic of Somaliland, and its powers extends to the boundaries of the district.

2. The district court sits at
can capture, anywhere
district boundaries.
3. The District Court has jurisdiction
cases of Islamic Sharia (Law
Family), civil proceedings of their value
up to (3,000,000) SI.Sh. Iyo
lawsuits punishable by up to (3) years
or and a fine of up to (3,000,000)
SI.Sh

SECTION III.

Appeal of Judgments & Resolutions.

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Qod. 14th.

Appeals and Complaints.

1. Civil appeals or
The punishment is to complain
constructive, factual issues
of events from litigation and interpretation
true of the provisions of the law in that case
relied on.
2. The Court of Appeal
free to endorse, or abolish or cancel
change the previous sentence or resolution.
3. Appeals to the Supreme Court
they are based on:

- a) Inability of the previous court
 - b) Abuse or misuse
 - legal provisions for sentencing
 - relied on.
 - c) The proceedings were not in accordance with the law inconsistent.
4. Lack of reason for judgment and without evidence based on insufficient cutting know.
 5. Appeals from decisions are not final approval of elections Parliament and the President and Vice President The President, the Supreme Court adapts The Constitution and The law Elections, her decision is wrong in the end, there is no going back.
 6. Appeals from decisions are not last of government administration, what

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power decision a reach it with
The Supreme Court is final.

Qod. 15th.

Period of Appeals.

1. The appeal period is (30)
 - Thirty days from now, the Day of Judgment announced the decision in the criminal case, or civil and litigation parties be notified and signed

A copy of the judgment, in accordance with his refers to the Civil Procedure Code.

2. The written appeal must sign, and state the reasons appeal, unless the reasons for the appeal unless it is stated in the text, it was not taken karo.
3. The appeal will be corrected the office of the Assistant Court decision to be appealed. Writing assistant the appellant must submit, with the case file, Court appealed.
4. Upon appeal by the Office of the Attorney General in the Criminal proceedings, it is obligatory to provide the defendant with a copy Appeal up to (30) days, from on the day of the Appeal by the Office of the Attorney General General brought.
5. If the Appeal period expires, but to the satisfaction of the Supreme Court, the reasons for the delay

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has occurred, it may extend the appeal period taking.

Qod. 16th

Open to Public Debate And Reasoning for Judgments.

1. Judicial arguments are basically those
their hearing is open
the public, in circumstances specified by law
except, including those of ethics
general or health.
2. Decisions of the Courts shall be
reasoned, and the decisions of the judges
they must be written, they must be once
each of the reasons given,
interpretation of the violations and those
relied on and anything useful
ensuring justice.
3. In particular it is worth mentioning
the sentence of the person being punished
how to get back into society.

Article 17

Lawyer.

1. Each party has the right to use it
An attorney specializing in any lawsuit
against and before the Courts
Republic of Somaliland.
2. Criminal proceedings punishable by death,
life imprisonment for more than ten (10) years

3. Appeals to the Supreme Court
his defense Lawyer
bring their listening to what can be argued and
only a lawyer.
4. the victim is free to seize
legal aid lawyer

SECTION IV.

Judiciary

Article 18

Members of the Judiciary.

1. The staff of the Judiciary shall
contains:
 - a) Judges
 - b) The Deputy Attorney Generals
 - c) Assistants (Registerers)
 - d) Messages
2. The ranks and rights of the members of the organization
The judiciary is governed by law
government employees.
3. The ranks of the members of the Judiciary are as follows:
 - a) Rank (A) of Judges, on
Deputy Attorney Generals and
Senior Assistant to the Supreme Court.
 - b) Grade (B) Assistant
 - c) Grade (C) Communicator
 - d) Grade (D) Cleaner.

Qod. 19th.

Oaths of Members of the Judiciary.

It members operators agency

Judges must swear before

National service begins, as follows:

1. The Chairman of the Supreme Court and the Law
The Attorney General of the Republic of Somaliland,
before him under the Constitutional oath of
Article 129 of the Constitution.

2. Judges and Deputies of the Courts
The Attorney General, the Chairman
They swear before the Supreme Court
(I swear to God that I
be loyal to the Constitution and other Law
JSL, and fulfills its duties honestly).

3. Assistants and communicators
The courts, they swear before you
Presidents of the Courts of Appeal,
the oath mentioned in paragraph 2 of this article.

Article 20

Rank and Placement of Judges.

1. The Chairman of the Supreme Court and the Law
The Guardian General ee National
A1

2. Judges In court Sare and
Chairmen of the Court of Appeal
A2

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3. Judges of the Court of Appeal &
State court chairmen and
to Deputies The Attorney General General
A3

4. Regional Court Judges &
District court chairmen
A4

5. District Court Judges
A5

6. Assistant In court Sare
A6

9 when the need arises
Judges shall not exceed (3)
months may be transferred to the court looga necessary,
whatever rank he may hold,
even if it is below His Degree.

Qod. 21st

Nomination of Judges / Deputies

Xeer. General

Anyone interested in the work of a Judge
or the Deputy Attorney General, shall
meet the following requirements:

1. He must be a citizen of Somaliland and his age less than 23 years old.
2. Must have a University degree recognized LLB or knowledgeable equivalent.

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3. He must write a request to the Chairman Justice Committee.
4. Must be of good character in the community.
5. The Judicial Service Commission shall meet (Interview) and test.
6. If the Judicial Commission is satisfied that Deputy Attorney General / Honorable Judge is, approving his appointment.
7. Upon approval of the Judge / Deputy Being a public prosecutor goes into (1) one Years of probation / internship, before proceedings begin. This period is over can be reduced or increased as much as possible the need.

Article 22

Special Nomination.

A person who is recognized as an expert in law is, as a University professor legal, Lawyer was up to Ten For ten (10) years or more, the President of the Republic of Somaliland

may appoint a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Qod. 23rd.

Promotion of Judges.

1. The judges mentioned in Article 21,
each starts at work
Judging a District Court Judge,
and may be promoted from Governor
District Court, at the very least

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- Two (2) years as a District Court Judge,
According to his manners and
his good work.
2. The Chairman of the District Court,
can be promoted to a Regional Court Judge, when
be at least two (2) years as Chairman
District Court, at all times
his manners and good workmanship.
3. The judge of the State court shall
may charge the Chairman of the State Court with
for his ethics and good workmanship.
4. The Chairman of the Regional Court shall charge it
, an Adviser to the Court of Appeal, when
at least (2) years as Chairman
State Court.
5. An Adviser to the Court of Appeal shall charge
can the Chairman of the Court of Appeal, then
was at least a Court Adviser

Appeal not less than (3) Years.

6. The Chairman of the Court of Appeal shall be
can a High Court Counselor when
was (4) years Chairman
Court of Appeal.

7. The promotion method is always on
comes of vacancy above the rank,
unless there are legal grounds for doing so.

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Qod. 24th.

Retirement of Judge / Lawyer

The Guardian.

The length of time a judge can serve
is up to 65 years old, unless there are reasons for it
sit of the following:

1. That the Judge / Prosecutor voluntarily

Resignation

2. Reached by the Judge / Prosecutor

retirement age

(Retirement) but Judge needs

therefore

period

at work

is

loo

- can renew for one year, not
can last more than 5 years.
3. The judge / prosecutor should be fired
can sit down for medical reasons, then
when the National Board of Health
prove so.
 4. To do anything that is scandalous to the judiciary
the Judicial Commission decides on employment
his resignation.

Article 25

Foreign Judges

1. Temporary need is
can be hired by skilled foreign judges
long towards the law and activities
judging.

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2. During their employment
have their rights and dignity
judges of the country.

Article 26

Protecting the Dignity of the Judge / Prosecutor .

1. Employment issues, below
dismissal, dismissal, transfer and

Discipline of Judges / Deputies
The Attorney General is specified

Article 108, Clause (1) of the Constitution.

2. As defined in Article 108, paragraph (2)
of the Constitution, " Judge / Deputy Attorney General
Generals cannot be arrested or prosecuted
can, if not approved by the Board
justice or if not held by him
Flagrante Delicto
can be jailed for at least 3 years.
3. Once the honor and dignity
Judge / Prosecutor as above
instructions to be observed are exceptions
Judge to be a member of an Association / Party
Politician or engaging in degrading behavior
To the detriment of justice.

Qod. 27th

Interim appointments.

Chairman In court Sare he
may temporarily appoint a Judge or
Chairman of the Court, also Law

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The Attorney General may appoint an interim
to the Deputy Attorney General, when
there are reasons for need, and he puts it
The Justice Committee at its first meeting.

Qod. 28th.

Holidays, Vacations.

1. The ordinary leave of the judges is
paying the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, his
and notifies the President of the Republic of Somaliland, and
may delegate and pay Governors
Courts of Appeal, equal
Their states.
2. Extraordinary leave may be granted up to
(15) days only, Governors
court of appeals
Their states after they are satisfied
why holiday and notifying
Chairman of the Supreme Court.
3. In the absence of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
is or is unable to perform his or her medical duties
due to lack of it, it will be a substitute
Judge of the highest rank
(Seniority) Judges of the Supreme Court.
4. Ordinary leave of the deputies
the Attorney General may be paid by the Attorney General
General, by giving notice to the Board
Justice.
5. In the absence of the Attorney General or
ill or unable to perform for any reason

- His deputy at the highest level.
6. Extraordinary leave over 15 days shall be submitted to the Board justice decides

Article 29

Recruitment of Courts and Law Staff Protection

1. When there is a need to hire staff Courts or the Procuracy, with follows the civil service recruitment process specified in the Civil Service Act.
2. The Minister of Justice when receive the request of the Attorney General or The relevant chairman of the court The appeal is a written statement of the need writes to the Public Service Commission to in accordance with the above law choosing.

Qod. 30th.

Judicial Year

1. The annual leave of the judiciary is during the month of Ramadan until the 30th of Ramadan, the annual holiday therefore.
2. Judges, Deputy Prosecutors General and staff continue the month Ramadan holidays will be rescheduled once kale.

Article 31

Justice Committee.

1. As defined by dig. Article 107 of the Constitution is the highest governing body of the Administration Judiciary, headquartered in the office Chief Justice of the Supreme Court contains:

- a) The Chairman In court Sare
Chairman
- b) The next two judges in terms of rank
Chairman -Member
- c) The Prosecutor General
- " -Member
- d) The Director General of the Ministry of Justice
- " -Member
- e) The Chairman Agency Staff
- " -Member
- f) Two members of the House of Representatives
years once elected by the public
from scholars and
Entrepreneurs.
- g) Two members of the House of Elders
elected by the people once a year
from traditionalists and
Religious scholars.

2. The meeting of the Board shall approve it when its members are (7) members.

3. When the Chairman of the Supreme Court unable to chair sessions

committee for medical reasons, leave or employment due to departure, he temporarily

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The Chairman of the Board shall be the Judge
members of the Supreme Court
next to the Chairman
Supreme Court of the Board of Trustees
next to the Chairman
Supreme Court. The Secretary of the Board
justice assistant Supreme Court.

4. The Board shall make its decisions in One
dheeri

Article 32

The role of the Judicial Commission.

According to Article 108 of
Constitution:

1. The responsibility of the Judicial Commission;
Employment, Promotion, Dismissal, Retrenchment
placement, transfer and discipline
Judges of the Courts of the Courts
lower, and deputy attorneys general.
2. He protects respect and
the immunity of a Judge or Prosecutor, and
cannot be arrested, without permission
received by the Commission, but is not required
permission if the judge is caught having
involved in a crime punishable by less than (3)

- Years in prison.
3. The Attorney General shall preside over the Commission charges for the removal of privileges, Discipline of Judges and deputies of the prosecutor, after his do the research.

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4. Board meetings shall be convened chairman, also summon three-thirds if the board request in writing, deem necessary.
5. The Commission shall open a file for each judge and the Deputy Attorney General which to store all relevant matters judge and deputy attorney general general, such as promotions, reductions, reward warning.
6. The committee should follow up on all judicial matters.
7. The Commission shall review and investigate do it at least once a year, litigation ended those who died, those satisfied, those who receive an appeal, those endorsed, persuaded and disqualified broken, to make the assessment possible.
8. According to Article 108, Clause of the Constitution 3rd The Attorney General before the Commission charges for the removal of privileges, discipline, judges and the

deputies to the attorney general.

9. It is the duty of the prosecutor to prosecute
prosecute a judge or deputy prosecutor
general when the Judicial Service Commission decides so.
10. When the public prosecutor alleged misconduct
the passage has no voice.
11. The Board approves the honor
removal of a judge or deputy prosecutor
general if charged with a criminal offense and
recognized by the committee

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12. The Judicial Service Commission shall report
annual text, in detail
submitted by both Houses of Representatives (Representatives and
The Senate) and the Council of Ministers

Article 33

Decentralization of Courts .

1. Everyone of Jsl, is entitled
has to find the nearest
a court where he can open his case and
his complaints
2. Every district of Jsl, is entitled
has to open a District Court.
3. When it appears that a looga needs
in court, it suggests
Judicial Commission, prepared by

The government,
Qod. 34th.

**Relations between the Ministry of Justice and the Agency
The judiciary.**

1. As defined in Article 106 of
The Constitution, the Ministry of Justice
responsible for implementing the administrative decisions of the
issued by the Judicial Commission.
2. The administrative decisions mentioned in the preceding paragraph
written in this Article, means
decisions made by his activities
refers to article (108) of the Constitution.
3. The decisions of the Judicial Commission shall apply
enter when the board reaches and signs

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implementing administrative decisions made by the board
The Ministry of Justice has a duty

Article 35

**Reasons for Disciplining Judges
Deputy Chiefs of Staff.**

1. It is not permissible for the Chairman of the Court
Chief Justice and Supreme Court Judges and
The Attorney General to be disciplined
this rule.
2. It shall be referred to the Judicial Commission
any of the judges

courts of lower rank and
Deputies of the Attorney General who
pass:

- a) Duties of his duties
- b) Dignity and professionalism
sets when it rises
- c) When he is absent from work for 30 years
days without or without permission
no recognition.

Qod. 36th.

Resolution of Disciplinary Complaint.

1. When the Board decides that the case
disciplinary action against a judge or
deputy attorney general orders that
before the commission before the attorney general.

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Article 37

Termination.

1. It is open to the Chairman
Supreme Court, or Court of Appeal
belonging to the relevant judge
the prosecutor or the Attorney General, to order
directly or advice from the Board
Suspend justice from the judge

Deputy Attorney General in the raging
is a disciplinary complaint.

2. Suspension of Judge / Deputy Judge
The Attorney General will not be affected
his salary in whole or in part
ah.

Article 38

Disciplinary Hearing Procedures.

1. The meetings of the Judicial Commission when
taking disciplinary action is confidential
2. It is the duty of the Judicial Commission to
give the judge a chance to be tried
the disciplinary defense.
3. The judge is free to come
pass on his defense or to someone else
representative.
4. If the Judge does not come, he
the committee may proceed with the hearing
lawsuit in his absence, after his
ensure that it is delivered in accordance with the law.

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Qod. 39th.

Board Resolution

1. It must be clear in the resolution
The Judiciary Committee's reasons

his decision.

2. The Chairman of the Committee shall hold a secret meeting read the board's decision.
3. A copy of the resolution shall be provided the judge in the disciplinary hearing
4. According to Article 106 of the Constitution, the resolution referred to in Clause (1) of this article, it is the duty of the Ministry of Justice to implement the decision of the Judicial Commission within seven (7) days.
If the resolution is not appealed.

Qod. 40th.

Punishment.

It is up to the board to judges / Deputy Attorney Generals impose one of the following penalties:

- a) Criticism (verbal or written)
- b) To be deprived of the allowance or promotion for less than 2 years.
- c) Dismissal.

Appeal from the Disciplinary Committee Resolution.

Complaints are subject to review
pick up the board resolution (7) days
within, which begins when
to the convicted person.

Qod. 42nd.

Support.

The Commission may, directly,
complaint from a judge / deputy judge
the Guardian General of disciplinary action against his
repeals or amends or endorses the allegation
or punishment or both, his resolution
becomes final, without
not allowed to amend the charge or
punishment from a Judge / Prosecutor
a more serious problem than he is complaining about.

Qod. 43rd.

Execution of Punishment.

The dismissal will be the same
cowardly by the Judge / Deputy Prosecutor
loses his / her ability to judge
protection from the date of its commission
justice signs the resolution.

The fifth part

Qod. 44th

Attorney General

1. The Office of the Attorney General is a city leaders, and each State will be open Office of the Deputy Attorney General.
2. The appointment of the Attorney General shall be made by: proposed by the President, by a single vote further approving or rejecting the Assembly representatives, if the House of Representatives rejects it cannot be returned.
3. The Deputy Attorney General shall appoints the Judicial Commission afterwards when they listen to the prosecutor's proposal general.

Qod. 45th

Duties and Responsibilities of the Attorney General.

1. The Office of the Attorney General shall observe and protects the laws of the land, rights madanigga of orphans and energy severe without the ability to defend themselves in court.
2. The shares and impose charges punishment on behalf of the nation
3. Orders the investigation of criminal cases through the National Police and his research branches.

4. Participates in the public interest
 madanigga cases in part galkeedda

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prescribed by law and appeals
decisions if he is not satisfied.

5. Supervises and monitors living conditions,
 health and sanitation in the country's prisons,
 and other places of detention, having
 fixing the worse forwarding to their places
 relevant, and follow up
6. waged inside complaints against councils
 guurti and Representatives after marka
 deprivation of immunity as per dig.
 79 Clause 2 of the Constitution jsl.
7. Present the allegations to the President
 Minister or Deputy Minister in accordance with Art.
 96th Clause 4 of the Constitution Jsl.
8. The Office of the Attorney General shall have
 senior assistant.

Qod. 46th

**The Privilege of the Attorney General &
his deputies .**

1. The Attorney General and his deputies shall not
 can close. It cannot be searched without
 take precautionary measures or not be held accountable
 with their fingers crossed for the punishment of a crime
 lasts at least three (3) years

2. The Attorney General shall have immunity
can take the President, the Vice Presidents
the Guardian removes what immunity
the Judicial Commission,

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Article 47

The uniform of the judiciary.

The uniforms of the judiciary are regulated
issuing the Judicial Commission

Article 48

National Attorney General.

1. The President shall appoint a lawyer
general
2. The Attorney General may file a lawsuit
civil or administrative tribunal
for the common good.
3. The conference proceedings madanigga
and the government to which it belongs.
4. Publish an official publication
the laws of the land.
5. He strength the law kala rule
government and its branches
6. He registers, stores the property no

- national guurti
7. The structure of the attorney general's office
regulated by a special law.

Qod. 49th

Suspension & Enforcement

1. Any law that is contrary to this law or
inconsistent is null and void

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2. This Law shall come into force when
signed by the President after approval
Councils (Representatives & Elders)

THANK YOU ALLAH

Mohamed Hussein Osman

Ahmed Mohamed Adan

Secretary General of the House of Representatives

