



## **SOMALI CONSTITUTION**

The Constitution of Somalia as amended on 31 December 1963. It was published in the Official Bulletin No. 1 of 1<sup>st</sup> July 1960.

### **THE CONSTITUTION OF THE SOMALI REPUBLIC**

#### **THE PRESIDENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

Acting in his capacity as Provisional  
President of the Republic:

HAVING SEEN the decision of the  
Constituent Assembly of 21 June  
1960, approving the Constitution of  
the Somali Republic;

HAVING SEEN the first articles of  
the Transitional and Final Provisions  
of the Constitution;

HAVING SEEN paragraph 1 of the  
third article of the Transitional and  
Final Provisions of the Constitution;

HEREBY PROMULGATES  
the Constitution of the Somali  
Republic in the following text:

**PREAMBLE**

**IN THE NAME OF GOD THE  
MERCIFUL AND BENEFICIENT  
THE SOMALI PEOPLE**

CONSCIOUS of the sacred right of self-determination of peoples solemnly consecrated in the Charter of the United Nations;

FIRMLY decided to consolidate and protect the independence of the Somali Nation and the right to liberty of its people, in a democracy based on the sovereignty of the people and on the equality of rights and duties of all citizens;

DETERMINED to cooperate with all peoples for the consolidation of liberty, justice and peace in the world, and in particular with those peoples with whom they are linked by history, religion, culture and political outlook for the creation of a better future;

IN CONSTITUTING THEMSELVES into a unitary, sovereign and independent Republic, lay down as the basis of the juridical and social order of the Somali Nation the following:

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**GOGOLDHIG**

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
**SHACBIGA SOOMAALIYEED**

OO SI GARWAAQSAN u ictiraafsan xaqa muqaddaska ay shucuubta u leeyihiin aaya-ka-talintooda taas oo si qaddisan loogu dhowraarsan qoraalka Cahdiga Qaramuha Midowbay;

WUXUU GO'AAN ADAG Ku gaaray inuu si mideysan u difaaco madaxbannaanida Umadda Soomaaliyeed iyo xaqa shabigeeda u lee yahay xuriyad buuxda iyo hab dimiqaadiyadeed ku dhisan gobannimo uu shacbigu leeyahay iyo u sinnaanta ay muwaadiniinta u siman yihiin xuquuqda iyo waajibaadka;

WAXAA U GO'AANSAN inay iskaashi la yeeshaan dhamaan shucuubta si adduunka ay ugu sugnaadaan xornimo, cadaalad iyo nabadda caalamka, gaar ahaan shucuubta ay ina xiriiriyaan taariikhda, Diin, dhaqan iyo iyo aragti siyaasadeed si loo dhiso mustaqbal waagan ka sii wanaagsan;

ISAGOO ISKIISA ISU ABAABULAYA WUXUU DHISTAY Jumhuuriyad mideysan oo gob ah oo madaxbannaan, wuxuu umadda Soomaaliyeed u dejiyey aasaaska nidaamka sharciga iyo bulshada oo ku saldhigan sida soo socota saldhigga

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CONSTITUTION</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">PART I <b>GENERAL PROVISIONS</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 1 The Republic</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Somalia is an independent and fully sovereign State. It is a representative, democratic and unitary Republic. The Somali people is one and indivisible.</li> <li>2. Sovereignty belongs to the people who shall exercise it in the forms determined by the Constitution and the laws. No part of the people nor any individual may claim sovereignty or assume the right to exercise it.</li> <li>3. Islam shall be the religion of the State.</li> <li>4. The national flag shall be azure in colour, rectangular, and shall have a white star with five equal points emblazoned in its centre.</li> <li>5. The emblem of Somalia shall be composed of an azure escutcheon with a gold border and shall bear a silver five-pointed star. The escutcheon, surmounted by an embattlement with five points</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>DASTUURKA</b> QAYBTA I <b>MABAADII'DA GUUD</b> Qodobka 1 <b>Jumhuuriyadda</b> <b><u>QODOBKA 1<sup>aaD</sup></u></b> <b><u>JAMHUURIYADDA:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1)- Soomaliya waa Jamhuriyad madax-bannaan oo leh gobannimo buuxda. Waa Dawlad ku dhisan mattilaad dadweyne iyo dimuqraraad ahna Jumhuuriyad mideysan. Shacbiga Soomaaliyeed waa hal lamana kala qaybin karo.</li> <li>2)- Gobannimada waxaa leh shacbiga oo u isticmaalaya qaababka ku tilmaaman dastuurka iyo shuruucda. Ma jiri karto qayb ka mid ah shacbiga ama shakhsi sheegan kara xaq u lahaansho gaar ahaneedda gobannimada iyo isticmaalkeed.</li> <li>3)- Islaamku waa Diinta Dawladda.</li> <li>4)- Calanka Qaranka waa laydi buluug furan oo ay dhexda kaga taal xiddig cad oo shangees ah, madaxyo simanna leh.</li> <li>5)- Astaan Soomaaliya waxay ka kooban tahay gaashaan buluug ah oo leh xiddaayad dahabi ah, dhexdana ku leh xiddig shangees ah oo dheeh qalin ah leh. Gaashaanka dushiisa waxaa ku yaal rukumo Carbeed oo xardhan, lehna shan madax oo dahabi ah oo labada geesba ku yaalliin ay kala qaaran yihiin. Hareeraha waxaa ka haya laba shabeel oo isu tusmaysan, kuna kala taagan labo waran oo isku weydaarsan caaradda hoose ee gashaanka, ayna weheliyaan laba caleen-cawbaar, diillin cadna ay ku qoofalan tahay.</li> </ol>
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in Moorish stile, the two lateral points halved, shall be borne by two leopards rampant in natural form facing each other, resting on two lances crossing under the point of the escutcheon, with two palm leaves in natural form interlaced with a white ribbon.

**Article 2**  
**The People**

1. The people consists of all the citizens.
2. The manner of acquiring and losing citizenship shall be established by law.
3. No person may be denied citizenship or deprived thereof for political reasons.

**Article 3**  
**Equality of the Citizens**  
All citizens, without distinction of race, national origin, birth, language, religion, sex, economic or social status, or opinion, shall have equal rights and duties before the law.

**Article 4**  
**Territory of the State**

1. The national territory is sacred and inviolable.
2. The territorial sovereignty shall extend to the continental territory, the islands, the territorial sea, the subsoil, the air space above and the continental shelf.

**Qodobka 2**  
**Shacbiga**

1. Shacbiga wuxuu ka kooban yahay muwaadiniinta oo dhan.
2. Habka lagu helayo ama lagu waynayo muwaadinnimada sharci baa loo dejin doona.
3. Qofna jinsiyadda looguma diidi karo loogamana qaadi qaro asbaad siyaasi awgeed.

**Article 3**  
**Sinnaanta muwaadiniinta**

Muwaadiniinta oo idil, iyadoo aan lagu kala soocin asal, cid ay u dhasheen luqad, diin, labood iyo dheddig, dhaqaale ama mansab bulshadeed ama fikriga uu qabo giddigood xuquuq iyo waajibaad siman bay ku lee yihiin sharci hortiisa.

**Qodobka 4-aad**  
**Dhulka Dawladda**

1. Dhulka Qaranka waa muqaddas waana laguma xadgubaan.
2. Gobannimada dalka waxay ku baahsan tahay berriga, jasiiradaha, biyaha badda, uurkooda fagaagga hawada korkooda ah iyo gebiqaaradeedka.
3. Wax-ka-beddelid kasta ku saabsan dhulka qaranka waxaa lagu fasixi kara sharci lagu asnixiyo aqlabiyad shandhigood afar xubnaha Golaha Qaranka.
4. Sharciga ayaa qeexi doona qaybaha

3. Any modification of the national territory must be authorized by a law approved by a four-fifth majority of the members of the National Assembly.
4. The law shall determine the parts of the territory and the property which belong to the State and to public bodies, and establish the legal status thereof.

Article 5  
Supremacy of the Law

1. The organization of the State and the relationships between the State and other persons, public or private, shall be governed by law.
2. Administrative acts contrary to law and legislative acts contrary to the Constitution may be invalidated on the initiative of the interested party in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

Article 6  
The Republic in the International Order

1. The generally accepted rules of international law and

dhulalka milkiyad gaar Dawladda iyo hay'adaha guud, sharci ayaan nidaamin doona wadcigeeda qaanuuniga ah.

**Qodobka 5-aad  
Sarraynta Sharciga**

1. Nidaamka Dawladda iyo xiriirada u dhexeeya Dawladda iyo dadka kale, hay'adaha guud ama kuwa gaar ahaaneed geddi waxaa xakumaaya sharciga.
2. Xeerarka maamuleed oo aan sharciga waafaqsanayn iyo sharcida aan waafaqsanayn Dastuurka waxaa lagu fasakhi karaa dalabka ciddii danaynayso si waafaqsan qodobbada Dastuurka.

**Qaanuunka Dawliga ah ee guud ahaan la aqoonsan yahay iyo heshiisyada calamiga oo Jamhuuriyaddu dhinac ka tahay, loona meelmariyey si waafaqsan sharciga, waxay ku yeelanayaan dalka awood sharci.**

**Qodobka 6-aad**

international treaties duly concluded by the Republic and published in the manner prescribed for legislative acts shall have the force of law.

2. The Republic repudiates war as a means of settling international disputes.
3. It accepts, on conditions of parity with other States, limitations on its sovereignty necessary for the establishment of a system to ensure peace among nations.
4. The Somali Republic shall promote, by legal and peaceful means, the union of Somali territories and encourage solidarity among the peoples of the world, and in particular among African and Islamic peoples.

Article 7  
Human Rights

The laws of the Somali Republic shall comply, in so far as applicable, with the principles of the Universal Declaration Of Human Rights adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10 December 1948.

PART II  
**FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND**

**Jumhuuriyadda iyo nidaamka Dawliga**

1. Qaanuunka Dawliga ah ee guud ahaan la aqoonsan yahay iyo heshiisyada calamiga oo Jamhuuriyaddu dhinac ka tahay, loona meelmariyey si waafaqsan sharciga, waxay ku yeelanayaan dalka awood sharci.
2. Jumhuuriyadda waxa ka deyro ah in dagaal lagu xalliyo khilaafaadka caalamiga.
3. Waxay oggoshahay inay gobannimadeedu ku xadayso, shuruudo dawladaha caalamku u siman yihiin oo aan looga maarmin samaynta nidaam lagu sugayo nabadda umadaha adduunka dhexdooda.
4. Jumhuuriyadda Soomaaliyeed waxay dariiq nabadeed iyo mid qaanuuneedba ku hormarineysa midowga dalalka Soomaaliyeed, waxayna dhiirigelineysa isbahaysiga shucuubta adduunka, gaar ahaann shucuubta Afrikaanka iyo shucuubta Muslimka ah.

**Qodobbka 7-aad  
Xuquuqda Aadanaha**

Shuruucda Jumhuuriyadda Soomaaliya, intii la fulin karo, waa in la waafajiya mabaadii'da Baaqa Caalamiga ee Xuquuqda Aadanaha ee Ummadaha Midoobay oo la guddoonsaday 10<sup>kii</sup> Diseembar 1948.

QAYBTA II  
**FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF  
THE CITIZEN**

**Qodobka 8-aad  
Xaqa Codeynta**

## DUTIES OF THE CITIZEN

### Article 8 Right to Vote

1. Every citizen who possesses the qualifications required by law shall have the right to vote.
2. The vote shall be personal, equal, free and secret.

### Article 9 Right of Access to Public Offer

Every citizen who possesses the qualifications required by law shall be equally eligible for public office.

### Article 10 Right of Petition

1. Every citizen shall have the right to address written petitions to the President of the Republic, the National Assembly and the Government.
2. Every petition which is not manifestly unfounded shall be examined.

1. Muwaaddin kasta oo buuxiya shuruudaha ku xusan sharciga wuxuu xaq u lee yahay inuu codeeyo.
2. Codeyntu waa shakhsi, waa loo siman yahay, waa xor waana

### **Qodobka 9-aad** **Xaqa shaqogelidda Dawladda**

Muwaddin kasta oo buuxiya shuruudaha sharciga tilmamayo, waxay xaq u leeyihiin in ay galaan shaqada Dawladda iyagoo u siman.

### **Qodobka 10-aad** **Xaqa arjiga cabashada**

1. Muwaaddin kasta wuxuu xaq u leeyahay arji u qorto Madaxwynaaha Jumhuuriyadda, Golaha Qaranka iyo Xukuumadda.
2. Arji kasta waa laga baaraandegaya, aan ka ahayn araaajida si cad uga muuqata inay saldhig lahayn.

### **QODOBKA 11<sup>aad</sup>** **XAQA DEEGAANKA**

1. Muwaadin kasta waxuu xaq u leeyahay in uu si xor ah dego uguna dhex safro meel kasta oo ka mid ah dhulka Soomaaliya lagamana masaafurin karo Dalka.
2. Muwaadin kasta waxuu xaq u leeyahay in uu safar dalka dibaddiisa ugu baxo dibna ugu soo laabto.

<p style="text-align: center;">Article 11 Right of Residence</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Every citizen shall have the right to reside and travel freely in any part of the territory of the State and shall not be subjected to deportation.</li> <li>2. Every citizen shall have the right to leave the territory of the State and to return thereto.</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 12<sup>aad</sup>:</u></b> <b><u>XAQA KA MID NOQOSHADA</u></b> <b><u>URUR SIYAASADEED:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Muwaadin kasta waxuu xaq u leeyahay in uu ka mid noqdo, kana qayb qaato xisbiyo siyaasadeed idan la'aan iyadoo ujeedadu tahay in uu si demoqaraadiyad iyo nabad-gelyo ah uga qayb qaato qaabaynta siyaasadda dalka.</li> <li>2. Axsaabta iyo Ururada siyaasadeed ee qarsoodiga ah lehna qaab caskareed amal eh magic qabiil waa reeban yihiin.</li> </ol>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 12 Right of Political Association</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Every citizen shall have the right to associate in political parties, without previous authorization, for the purpose of co-operating democratically and peacefully in the shaping of national policy.</li> <li>2. Political parties and associations which are secret, have an organization of a military character or have a tribal denomination shall be prohibited.</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 13<sup>aad</sup>:</u></b> <b><u>XAQA SAMYSASHADA URURRO SHAQAALE.</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Muwaadin kasta waxuu xaq u leeyahay in uu samaysto urur shaqaale ama uu ku biiro si uu u ilaashado dantiisa dhaqaale.</li> <li>2. Ururrada shaqaale lagu dhisay si waafaqsan mabaadi'da demoqaraadiga ah, sida sharcigu qabo waxaa loo aqoonsanaya shakhsiyaad qaanuuni ah.</li> <li>3. Ururrada shaqaalaha ee ah shakhsiyaad qaanuuniga waxay geli karaan hessiisyo gorgortan wadareed iyagoo ka wakiil ah xubnaha urukooda kuwan oo ay u wada hoggaansamayaan</li> </ol>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 13 Right to Form Trade Unions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Every citizen shall have the right to form trade unions or to join them for the protection of his economic interest.</li> <li>2. Trade unions organized according to democratic principles shall be considered juridical persons according to</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 14<sup>aad</sup>:</u></b> <b><u>XAQA DHAQAALE SAMAYSASHO</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Muwaadin kasta waxuu xaq u leeyahay in uu</li> </ol>



<p>law.</p> <p>3. Trade unions being juridical persons may negotiate collective labour contracts binding on their members.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 14 Right to Economic Initiative</p> <p>1. Every citizen shall have the right to economic initiative within the framework of the laws.</p> <p>2. The law may control the exploration of the economic resources of the territory of the State.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 15 Duty of Loyalty to the Homeland</p> <p>1. Every citizen shall be loyal to the State.</p> <p>2. The defence of the homeland shall be the duty of every citizen.</p> <p>3. Military service shall be</p>	<p>curisto fikri dhaqaale samaysi iyadoo aan ka baxsanayn xuduudda sharciga oggool yahay.</p> <p>2. Sharciga ayaa xakamayn doona ka faa'deysiga khayraadka dhaqaalaha dhulka Dawladda.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 15<sup>aad</sup>:</u></b> <b><u>WAAJIBKA U DAACAD NOQOSHAHA DALKA</u></b></p> <p>1. Muwaadin kasta waxaa waajib ku ah in uu Dawladda daacad u nowdo.</p> <p>2. Difaaca dalka Hooyo waa waajib saran muwaadin kasta.</p> <p>3. Gudashada Shaqada Qaranka ee ciidanka sharci baa lagu xeerinaya.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QAYBTA III</u></b> <b><u>XUQUUQDA AASAASIGA IYO</u></b> <b><u>WAAJIBAADKA QOFKA</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>CIWAAN I</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>XAQA XURRIYADDA:</u></b></p>
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governed by law.

PART III  
**FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND  
DUTIES OF MAN**

TITLE I

**Right to Liberty**

Article 16

Right to Life and to Personal Integrity

1. Every person shall have the right to life and to personal integrity.
2. Arbitrary limits to such rights may not be established.
3. The law may prescribe the death penalty only for the most serious crimes against human life or the personality of the State.

Article 17

**QODOBKA 16<sup>aad</sup>**  
**XUQUUQDA XAGGA NOLASHA IYO**  
**SHARAFKA SHAKHSI.**

1. Qof kasta wuxuu xaq u leeyahay nolol iyo bedbaadqabidda qof ahaaneed.
2. Sinna uma bannaana in xuquuqdan lagu xadayo sababo aan mabangal ahayn.
3. Waxaa ciqaab dil ah lagu mutaysan karaa oo keli ah dembiyada ugu culus ee lid ku ah nafta aadanaha ama shakhsiyadda Dawladda.

**QODOBKA 17<sup>aad</sup>**  
**XORRIYADDA SHAKHSIYADEED**

1. Qof kasta waxuu xaq u leeyahay xorriyadiisa shaqsiga ah.
2. Qaab kasta oo addoonsi ama hawaan u adeegsi ah waa faldembiyeed lagu mutaysanayaa ciqaab.
3. Qofna lama xiri karo, xorriyadiisa qofnimana ciriiri lama gelin karo, haddii aan loogu imaan isagoo dembi faraha kula jira ama aan lagu qaban amar ka soo baxay hay'adaha garsoorka ee awoodda sharciyeed u leh oo sababaha arrimaha la xiriira u sheegaya si waafaqsan sharciga.
4. Xaaladaha degdegga ee lagama maarmaanka ah ee sharcigu sida cad u tilmaamay hay'adda maamuleed oo awoodda u leh waxay si ku-meel-gaar ah u qaadan kartaa tillabada habboon waana inay si degdeg ah oo aan daahin lahayn loo ogeysiiyo hay'adda garsoorka ee awoodda u leh lagana ansaxiyo tallaabada la qaaday muddada

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Personal Liberty</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Every person shall have the right to personal liberty.</li> <li>2. Subjection to any form of slavery or servitude shall be punishable as a crime.</li> <li>3. No person shall be liable to any form of detention or other restriction of personal liberty except when apprehended in <i>flagrante delicto</i> or pursuant to an act of the competent judicial authority, stating the grounds thereof, in the cases and in the manner prescribed by law.</li> <li>4. In cases of urgent necessity, expressly defined by law, the competent administrative authority may adopt provisional measures which shall be communicated without delay to the competent judicial authority and confirmed by it within the time and in the manner prescribed by law, failing which such measures shall be deemed to have been revoked and shall be void.</li> <li>5. In each case of detention or other restriction of personal liberty, the reasons for the measure shall be communicated to the person concerned without delay.</li> <li>6. No person shall be subjected to security measures except in the cases and in the manner</li> </ol>	<p>Sharcigu tilmaamay gudaheed,haddii aanay sidaas u dhicinna ay tallaabooyinka noocani noqonayaan kuwa bura oo aan ansax ahayn.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Xaalad kasta ee xabisid ah xorriyad shakhsiyadeed la ciriiriyo, sababaha tillaabadaas loo qaaday waa in si dedeg ah oo aan dib-u-dhac lahayn loogu wargeliya qofka arrintaasi ku saabsan tahay.</li> <li>6. Qofna laguma qaadi karo tillaabooyin amini ku saabsan aan ka ahayn xaaladaha sharcigu tilmaamay oo haydda awoodda u lehna soo amartay iyadoo sababahana sheegeysa.</li> <li>7. Qofna shakhsi ahaan looma baari karo marka laga reebo xaaladaha ku tilmaaman faqrada 3aad, 4aad iyo 5aad ee qodobkan iyo xaladaha kale ee sharciga ku xaddidan oo la xiriira arrimo garsoor, caafimaad ama canshuur, iyadoo mar kasta la raacayo habka sharcigu tilmaamayo, lana dhowrayo sharafta iyo xurimada qofka.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 18<sup>aad</sup></u></b>  <b><u>NABAGELINTA QOFKA XORRIYADDA</u></b>  <b><u>SHAKHSIGA AH LAGA QAADAY</u></b></p> <p>Ku-xadgudub kasta ee loo geysto jirka ama nafsiyadda qofka xiran waa dembi, waxaana lagu mutaysanayaa cigaab.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 19<sup>aad</sup></u></b>  <b><u>ISUCELINTA EEDEYSANAYAASHA IYO</u></b>  <b><u>MGANGELINT SIYAASADEED</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Eedeysane waxaa dib loo celin karaa keliya xaaladaha iyo habraaca sharcigu tilmaamay, xaalad kastana waxaa shardi ah inuu jiro heshiis</li> </ol>
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prescribed by law and pursuant to an act of the competent authority, stating the grounds thereof.

7. No person shall be subjected to inspection or personal search except in the cases and under the provisions laid down in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5, and in other cases as prescribed by law for, judicial, sanitary or fiscal reasons, and in the manner prescribed therefore. In every case, the self-respect and moral dignity of the person concerned must be preserved.

#### Article 18

##### Guarantees in Cases of Restriction of Personal Liberty

Any physical or moral violence against a person subject to restriction of personal liberty shall be punishable as a crime.

#### Article 19

##### Extradition and Political Asylum

1. Extradition may be granted only in the cases and in the manner prescribed by law, subject, in all cases, to priori

hore caalami ah oo ay xiriir la leeyihiin.

2. Qofna dib looma celin karo eedeyn siyaaso awgeed.

3. Laaji kasta oo dalkiisa siyaaso awgeed loogu cadaadiyo wxuu xaq u lee yahay in dalka Dawladda guduhiisa lagu siiyo magangalyo siyaasadeed si waafaqsan arrimaha iyo xaaladaha sharcigu ku xusan.

#### **QODOBKA 20<sup>aad</sup>**

#### **XADKA CANSHUURTA SHAQADA IYO HANTIDA GAAR AHAANEED**

Ma jirto canshuur lagu soo rogi karo shaqada iyo hantida gaar ahaaneed aan ka ahayn kuwa sharciga waafaqsan.

#### **QODOBKA 21<sup>aad</sup>**

#### **XORIYADDA HOYGA**

1. Qof kasta waxuu xaq u leeyahay in aan xurmada hoygiisa lagu xadgudbin.

2. Qofna gurigiisa ama meeshii kale ee isaga u gaar ah lama geli karo baaritaan ama wax kala wareegid, haddii aysan jirin xaaladaha ku xusan faqrada 3aad, 4aad iyo 5aasd ee qodobka 17aad iyo xaaladaha kale sharcigu tilmaamay oo la xiriira arrimaha garsoorka.

3. Baaritaanada la xiriira caafimaadka, badbaadada iyo canshuurta dadwaynaha lama fulin karo ilaa xaaladaha iyo habka sharciga tilmaamayo mooyaane.

international convention.

2. No person may be subjected to extradition for political offences.
3. Any alien prosecuted in his own country for political offences shall have the right to asylum in the territory of the State in the cases and under the conditions provided by law.

#### Article 20

##### Limits to Personal Service and Property Levy

No personal service or property levy may be imposed save in accordance with law.

#### Article 21 Freedom of Domicile

1. Every person shall have the right to the inviolability of his domicile.
2. No inspection, search or seizure shall be carried out in the domicile or in any other place reserved for personal use except in the cases and under the provisions laid down in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of Article 17 and in other cases as prescribed by law for judicial purposes, and in the manner prescribed therefore.

3. ....?

#### QODOBKA 22<sup>aad</sup>.

##### XORIYADDA QORAALADA IYO XIRIIKA WARAAQAHA.

1. Qof kasta waxuu xaq u leeyahay xornimada wax qorista iyo qaab kasta ee xiriirada kale ee isgaarsiineed.
2. Waxaa xaddidaad iyo xakamayn lagu soo rogi karaa oo qura xaaladaha iyo shuruudaha ku dhigan farqadaha 3,4 iyo 5 ee Qodobka 17<sup>aad</sup> iyo xaalado kale oo sharcigu qeexo sabab la xiriirta sharci maxkamadeed awgeed sida markaasi halkaas loogu tilmaamay.

#### QODOBKA 23<sup>aad</sup>.

##### SINAANTA BULSHO:

Dhamaan dadka waa u simanyihiin xagga sharafka iyo karaamada Bulshada.

#### QODOBKA 24<sup>aad</sup>

##### HANTIDA:

- 1)- Xaqa hanti lahaansha waxaa kafaala qaadaya sharciga oo qeexi doona qaababka lagu kasbado/helo iyo heerarka/xadka ku raaxaysiga sabab lagu xaqiijinayo waxqabadkeeda Bulsho awgeed.
- 2)- Waxaa hanti lagula wareegi karaa ama lagu Qaramayn karaa oo qura sababa la xiriira dan guud iyo hab sharcigu tilmaamay iyo ku badalasho mag-dhow oo caddaalad iyo si isla waqti ah.

#### QODOBKA 25<sup>aad</sup>.

<p style="text-align: center;">Article 22 Freedom of Correspondence</p> <p>1. Every person shall have the right to freedom and secrecy of written correspondence and of any other means of communication.</p> <p>2. Limitations thereon may be imposed only in the cases and under the provisions laid down in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of Article 17 and in other cases as prescribed by law for judicial purposes, and in the manner prescribed therefore.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>XORRIYADDA KULANKA:</u></b></p> <p>1)- Qof kasta waxuu xaq u leeyahay in uu ka qayb qaato/galo kulan ama shir nabadeed si nabad-gelya leh.</p> <p>2)- Sharciga ayaa diyaarin doona nidaam ku saabsan in xukumadaha laga sii wargaliyo shirarka Dadwaynaha. Waxaa shirarka lagu mamnuuci karaa oo qura sababa la xiriira caafimaadka guud, badbaadada, anshaxa, nidaamka ama nabad-gelyada.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 23 Social Equality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All persons are equal in social dignity</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 26<sup>aad.</sup></u></b> <b><u>XORRIYADDA URURADA</u></b></p> <p>1)- Qof kasta wuxuu xaq u leeyahay in uu si xor ah u samaysto ururo oggolaansho la'aan.</p> <p>2)- Qofna laguma khasbi karo in uu galo Urur nooc kasta uu yahaba ama uu ku sii jiro ka mid ahaanshihiisa.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 24 Property</p> <p>1. The right to own property shall be guaranteed by law, which shall define the modes of acquisition and the limits of the enjoyment thereof for the purpose of ensuring its social function.</p> <p>2. Property may be expropriated only for reasons of public interest and in the manner prescribed by law, in exchange for equitable and timely compensation.</p>	<p>3)- Ururo qarsoodi ah ama kuwa u dhisan qaab debeecadeed Militri waa mamnuuc.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 27<sup>aad.</sup></u></b> <b><u>XAQA SHAQA JOOJINTA</u></b></p> <p>Xaqa shaqa joojinta waa la oqoonsanyahay, waxaana loo samayn karaa ilaa xadka uu sharcigu tilmaamayo.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 28<sup>aad.</sup></u></b> <b><u>XORRIYADDA RA'YIGA</u></b></p> <p>1)- Qof kasta waxuu xaq u leeyahay in uu si</p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Article 25</b> Freedom of Assembly</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Every person shall have the right to assemble in a peaceful manner for a peaceful purpose.</li> <li>2. The law may provide that previous notice of public meetings be given to the authorities. Meetings may be forbidden only for reasons of public health, safety, morality, order or security.</li> </ol>	<p>xor ah u muujiyo una cabbiro ra'yigiisa qaab kasta oo ku xiran xaddiga uu sharcigu tilmaamayo sabab ku saabsan ilaalinta anshaxa iyo nabad galyada guud awgeed.</p> <p>2)- Muujinta/cabbiridda ra'yiga shardi ma ahan in marka hore fasax oggolaansho la siiyo ama faaf-reeb(jansuurayn)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 29<sup>aad</sup>.</u></b> <b><u>XORRIYADDA DIINTA</u></b></p> <p>Qof kasta waxuu xaq u leeyahay xorriyadda dammiirka iyo in uu si xor ah u sheegto Diintiisa iyo in uu rummeeyo, taasoo ku xiran wixii xaddayn ah ee uu sharcigu tilmaamo oo sababtu tahay ilaalinta anshaxa, caafimaadka guud ama nidaamka. Hase ahaatee, lama oggola in la fidiyo/faafiyo ama borobagaando laga fidiyo Diin kale oo aan ka ahayn Diinta Islaamka.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Article 26</b> Freedom of Association</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Every person shall have the right freely to form associations without authorization.</li> <li>2. No person may be compelled to join an association of any kind or to continue to belong to it.</li> <li>3. Secret associations or those having an organization of military character shall be prohibited.</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 30<sup>aad</sup>.</u></b> <b><u>HABK DHAQANKA KHAASKA AH EE QOFKA</u></b></p> <p>1)- Qof kasta waxuu xaq u leeyahay hab dhaqan iyo tilmaan u gaar ah oo uu ku dhex leeyahay Bulshada iyo waddanka oo la xiriira hadba shariciyadiisa ama caadooyinkiisa.</p> <p>2)- Hab dhaqanka qofeed ee Muslimiinta waxaa xukuma mabaadi'da guud ee shareecadda Islaamka sida dib u habaynta loogu sameeyey sharciga Lr. 16 ee 29 Junyo, 1963.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Article 27</b> Right to Strike</p> <p>The right to strike is recognized and may be exercised within the</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>CINWAANKA II</u></b></p>

<p>limits prescribed by law. Any act tending to discriminate against, or to restrict, the free exercise of trade union rights shall be prohibited.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>XUQUUQAHA BULSHADEED</u></b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 28 Freedom of Opinion</p> <p>1. Every person shall have the right freely to express his own opinion in any manner, subject to any limitations which may be prescribed by law for the purpose of safeguarding morals and public security.</p> <p>2. Expressions of opinion may not be subject, to prior authorization or censorship.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 31<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>BADBAADADA QOYSKA</u></b></p> <p>1)- Qoyska oo ku dhisan guur, ahna cunsurka aasaasiga u ah Bulshada, waxaa badbaadinaysa Dawladda.</p> <p>2)- Waalidiinta ayaa laga rabaa in ay u diyaariyaan siiyaana carruurtooda kaalmo, waxbarasho iyo barbarian sida sharcigu qabo.</p> <p>3)- Sharicga ayaa diyaarin doona fulinta waajibaadyada lagu tilmaamay farqadda hore ee marka waalidiintu ku timaaddo geeri iyo marka aanay waalidiintu gudan karin waajibaadyadaasi sabab awood darro ama si kale awgeed.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 29 Freedom of Religion</p> <p>Every person shall have the right to freedom of conscience and freely to profess his own religion and to worship it subject to any limitations which may be prescribed by law for the purpose of safeguarding morals, public health or order. However, it shall not be permissible to spread or propagandize any religion other than the religion of Islam(*). [Note (*): As amended by law No. 16 of 29 June 1963]</p>	<p>4)- Carruurta waawayn ee qaan-gaarka ah, waxaa ku waajib ah inay kaalmeeyaan waalidiintooda marka aanay iyagu nafsadooda wax is tari karin.</p> <p>5)- Dawladda ayaa badbaadinaysa/daryeelaysa hooyada iyo dhallaanka, hir-gelinaysana xaruumaha lagama maarmaanka u ah ujeedadaasi.</p> <p>6)- Waxay Dawladdu u citiraafi doontaa badbaadinta iyo daryeelka carrurta aan waalidiintooda la aqoon in ay tahay waajibaadkeeda.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 30 Personal Status</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 32<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>XARUMAHA DARYEELKA</u></b></p>



1. Every person shall have the right to a personal status in accordance with his respective laws or customs.
2. The personal status of Muslims is governed by the general principles of the Islamic Sharia.

## TITLE II

### Social Rights

#### Article 31 Protection of the Family

1. The family based on marriage, as being the fundamental element of society, shall be protected by the State.
2. Parents shall provide for the support, education and instruction of their children, as required by law.
3. The law shall provide for the fulfillment of the obligations set out in the preceding paragraph in case of death of the parents and whenever, by reason of incapacity or otherwise, the parents do not perform them.
4. Children who are full age shall be obliged to support their parents when the latter are unable to provide for themselves.
5. The State shall protect motherhood and childhood and

Waxay Dawladdau kobcin doontaa dhiiri-gelin doontaana abuurista xaruumo daryeel ee dadka curyaamiinta ah iyo caruurta aan waalidka lahayn

#### QODOBKA 33<sup>aad</sup>.

#### BADBAADINTA CAAFIMAADKA GUUD:

Dawladda ayaa badbaadin doonta caafimaadka guud ee Dadwaynaha, waxayna hirgelin doontaa gargaar caafimaad oo lacag la'aan ah ee dadka saboolka ah.

#### QODOBKA 34<sup>aad</sup>.

#### ILAALINTA /DHAWRISTA ANSHAXA GUUD:

Dawladda ayaa ilaalin doonta anshaxa guud si waafaqsan habka sharciga tilmaamayo.

#### QODOBKA 35<sup>aad</sup>.

#### WAXBARASHADA

- 1)- Waxay Dawladda dhiira gelin doontaa waxbarashada oo ah faa'iido aasaasi u ah Bulshada, waxayna diyaarin doontaa samaynta dugsiyo Dawladeed oo u furan dhammaan dadweynaha.
- 2)- Waxbarashada Dugsiga Hoose/Dhexe ee Dugsiyadda Dawladda waxay noqonayaan lacag la'aan.
- 3)- Xorriyadda waxabaridda waxaa dammaana qaadi doona sharciga.
- 4)- Ururada /Hay'adaha iyo shakhsiyaadka waxay xaq u yeelanayaan in ay dhistaan samaystaana dugsiyo iyo machadyo waxbarasho, si waafaqsan sharciga iyo iyagoon wax kaalmo dhaqaale ah aan ka halayn Dawladda.

<p>encourage the institutions necessary for this purpose.</p> <p>6. The State shall recognize the protection of children of unknown parents as its duty.</p>	<p>5)- Dugsiyada iyo machadyada waxbarashada ee gaarka loo leeyahay waxay yeelan karaan aqoonsi la mid ah tan dugsiyada iyo machadyada Dawladda xagga shuruudaha u degsan ee sharciga.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 32 Welfare Institutions</p> <p>The State shall promote and encourage the creation of welfare institutions for physically handicapped persons and abandoned children.</p>	<p>6)- Barashada Diinta Islaamka waa ku khasab/waajib Ardayda muslimiinta ah ee Dugsiyada Hoose/Dhexe iyo Sare ee Dawladda iyo dugsiyada la heerka aqoonsi leh. Baridda Quraanka Kariimka ah ayaa noqonaysa tiirka aasaasiga ah ee Muslimiinta ee dugsiyada H/dhexe iyo Sare ee Dawladda .</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 33 Protection of Public Health</p> <p>The State shall protect public health and promote free medical assistance for indigent persons.</p>	<p>7)- Machadyada waxbarshada sar-sare waxay yeelanayaan Urur madax-bannaan oo ay iska leeyihiin kaasoo ku jira xadka sharcigu tilmaamo.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 36<sup>aad</sup>.</u></b> <b><u>BADBAADINTA SHAQADA</u></b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 34 Safeguarding of Public Morality</p> <p>The State shall safeguard public morality in the manner prescribed by law.</p>	<p>1)- Dawladda ayaa badbaadinaysa shaqada, dhiiri gelinaysana qaababkeeda iyo habka dalabaadkeeda oo dhanba.</p> <p>2)- Shaqada xoogga iyo khasabka ah ee nooc kastaba, waa mamnuuc.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 35 Education</p> <p>1. The State shall encourage education, as being a fundamental interest of the community, and provide for the creation of State schools open to all.</p> <p>2. Primary education in public schools shall be free.</p>	<p>3)- Xaaladaha ay dhacdo in la amro shaqo militiri ama mid shacab baahi awgeed ama mid daba-joogta/la xiriirta ciqaab xukun waxaa tilmaami doona sharciga.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>ODOBKA 37<sup>aad</sup>.</u></b> <b><u>NABAD GELYADA IYO GARGAARKA BULSHADA.</u></b></p> <p>1)- Waxay Dawladdu sare u qaadaysaa nabadgelyada iyo kaalmaynta Bulshada iyadoo loo marayo sharci.</p> <p>2)- Waxay Dawladdu u dammaana-qaadaysaa</p>

<p>3. Freedom of teaching shall be guaranteed by law.</p> <p>4. Organizations and individuals shall have the right to establish, in accordance with law and without financial support from the State, schools and educational institutions.</p> <p>5. Private schools and educational institutions may have a parity of status with State schools and institutions under the conditions laid down by law.</p> <p>6. Teaching of Islam shall be compulsory for pupils of Islamic faith in primary and secondary State schools and in schools having a parity of status. Teaching of Holy Koran shall be a fundamental element in primary and secondary State schools for Muslims.</p> <p>7. Institutes of higher education shall have, their own autonomous organization within the limits prescribed by law.</p>	<p>shaqaalaheeda Rayid iyo ciidanba/Militeri xuquuqda hawl-gabnimo; waxay sidoo kale u dammaana-qaadaysaa, iyada oo laraacayo sharciga, in ay kaalmo iyo gargaar ka siinayso hadii ay ku dhacaan shil, jiro ama awood darro aanay shaqada ku wadi karin.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>CIWAANKA III</u></b> <b><u>DAMMAANA-QAADKA SHARCIGA</u></b> <b><u>MAXKAMADDA</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 38<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>XAQA GUDBIN DACWAD SHARCI AH.</u></b></p> <p>Qof kasta waxuu xaq u yeelanayaa in uu u gudbisto dacwad sharci ah, oo leh sharuudo loo wada simanyahay, Maxkamad si sharci ah u dhisan.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 39<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>KA BADBAADINTA SHARCIYADA</u></b> <b><u>MAAMULKA DADWEYNAHA</u></b></p> <p>Sharci Maxkamadeed oo ka badbaadiya Maamulaha dadweynaha sharciyada liddiga ku ah ayaa loo oggolaan doona dacwadaha oo dhanba, qaabka iyo saamaynta uu hadba sharciga qeexayo.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 40<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>MAS'UULIYADDA DAWLADDA EE FALALKA</u></b> <b><u>SARAAKIISHEEDA</u></b> <b><u>IYO SHAQAALHEEDA U GAYSTAAN</u></b> <b><u>SHACABKA.</u></b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 36 Protection of Labour</p> <p>1. The State shall protect labour and encourage it in all its forms and applications.</p> <p>2. Forced and compulsory labour</p>	<p>1)- Cid kasta oo ay waxyeello ka soo gaadho ficillo ama baabi'in xad-gudub ku ah xuquuqdiisa saraakiisha ama shaqaalaha Dawladda ama kuwa Hay'adaha</p>

<p>of any kind shall be prohibited. The cases in which labour may be ordered for military or civil necessity or pursuant to a penal conviction shall be prescribed by law.</p> <p>3. Every worker shall have the right to receive, without any discrimination, equal pay for work of equal value, so as to ensure an existence consistent with human dignity.</p> <p>4. Every worker shall have the right to a weekly rest and annual leave with pay; he shall not be compelled to renounce it.</p> <p>5. The law shall establish the maximum working hours and the minimum age for the various types of work and shall ensure that minors and women work only under suitable conditions.</p> <p>6. The State shall protect the physical and moral integrity of the workers.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 37 Social Security and Assistance</p> <p>1. The State shall promote social security and assistance by law.</p> <p>2. The State shall guarantee to its civil and military employees the right to pension; it also shall guarantee in accordance with law, assistance in case of</p>	<p>Dadwaynaha iyagoo gudanaya waa jibaadyadooda hawleed, waxay xaq u leeyihiin in ay mag-dhaw ka helaan Dawladda ama Hay'adaha Dadwaynaha ee ay khuseeyaan.</p> <p>2)- Cigaabta madaniga iyo mas'uuliyadda maamul ee saraakiisha iyo shaqaalaha ee falalka ama baabi'inta ee faqradda kore lagu soo xusay waxaa xukumaya sharciga.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 41<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>XUQUUQDA DIFAACA</u></b></p> <p>1)- Xuquuqda Difaaca waxaa loo ogalaan doonaa marxalad kasta oo tallaabo ama nidaam sharci ah.</p> <p>2)- Dawladda ayaa dammaana-qaadi doonta, si waafaqsan shurudaha iyo hannaanka uu sharcigu dhigayo, in dadka masaakiinta ah la siiyo gargaar sharci ah oo bilaasha/lacag la'aan ah.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 42<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>NOOCA CIQAABTA SHARCI EE AAN DIB U DHGIS LAHAYN.</u></b></p> <p>Ma jiro qof loo ciqaabi karo ama loo xukumi karo fal aan ciqaab dambiyeedkiisu ku jirin sharciga lagu shaqeeyo ama dhaqan-galka ah waqtiga la galay ama uu dhacy; sidoo kale, ciqaab ka culus tan markaas u dhiganta in lagu fuliyo looguma qaadi karo si khasab ah.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 43<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>MAS'UULIYADDA CIQAABTA.</u></b></p> <p>1)- Mas'uuliyadda ciqaabta waxay noqonaysaa mid shakhsi (khaas) ah. Nooc kasta ee</p>
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<p>accident, illness or incapacity for work.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>TITLE III</b> <b>Judicial Guarantees</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 38 Right to Institute Legal Proceedings</p> <p>Every person shall have the right to institute legal proceedings, under conditions of full equality, before a lawfully constituted court.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 39 Protection against Acts of the Public Administration Judicial protection against acts of the public administration shall be allowed in all cases, in the manner and with the effects prescribed by law.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 40 Civil Liability of the State for the Acts of its Officials and Employees</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Whoever suffers damages from acts or omissions in violation of his rights by officials or employees of the State or of public bodies in the performance of their duties, shall have the right to obtain compensation from the State or the public bodies concerned.</li> <li>2. The penal, civil and administrative liability of officials and employees for the acts or omissions referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be governed by law.</li> </ol>	<p>cigaab wadareed waa la mamnuucayaa.</p> <p>2)- Eedayanaha (dacwaysanaha) waxaa loo qaadanayaa inuusan danbiile ahayn ilaa xukun kama dambays ah uu ku dhaco ama lagu rido.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 44<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>UJEEBADA BULSHADEED EE CIQAABTA.</u></b></p> <p>Cigaabaha lagu xanibayo xorriyadda shakhsiga ma noqonayso hab dhaqan liddi ku ah damiirka Bina-aadamnimo ama mid loola jeedo in lagu wax-yeelleeyo anshaxa suubban ee qofka la xukumay.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 45<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>AWOOD SAARIDDA CIQAABTA</u></b></p> <p>Kormeeridda awood saaridda cigaabta iyo tallaabooyinka ammaanka waxaa fulinaya maxkamadda awoodda u leh si waafaqsan sharciga.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 46<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>DIB U SIXID KHALADAAD SHARCIYEED:</u></b></p> <p>Shuruudaha iyo nidaamka sixitaanka khaldaadyada sharciyeed waxaa qeexi doona sharciga.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>CINWAANKA IV</u></b> <b><u>WAAJIBAADYADA XAGGA DAWLADDA/ QARANKA.</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 47<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>WAAJIBAADKA ILAALINTA DASTUURKA IYO SHARCIYADA:</u></b></p> <p>Qof kassta waa in uu si daacadnimo leh u</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">Article 41</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Right of Defence</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The right of defence shall be allowed at every stage of legal proceedings.</li> <li>2. The State shall guarantee, under the conditions and in the manner prescribed by law, free legal aid to the poor.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 42</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Non-retroactive Nature of Penal Law</p> <p>No person may be convicted for an act which was not punishable as an offence under the law in force at the time when it was committed; nor may a heavier punishment be imposed than the one applicable at that time.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 43</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Penal Liability</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Penal liabilities shall be personal. Any collective punishment shall be forbidden.</li> <li>2. The accused shall be presumed innocent until the conviction has become final.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 44</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Social Purpose of Punishment</p> <p>Punishments restrictive of personal liberty shall not consist of treatment contrary to feelings of humanity or be such as to obstruct the moral</p>	<p>ilaaliyaa Dastuurka iyo sharciyada Dalka/Dawladda.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 48<sup>aad</sup></u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>WAAJIBKA BIXINTA CANSHUURAHA:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1)- Qof kasta waa in uu ku tabarucaa kharashka guud ee Dawladda hadba inta awooddiisa tahay ee uu bixin karo.</li> <li>2)- Nidaam canshuureed ku salaysan mabaadi'da caddaaladda Bulshada waxaa loo dejin doonaa sharci u gaar ah.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QAYBTA IV</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>DHISMAHA HAYKALKA DAWLADDA.</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>CINWAANKA I.</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>GOLAHA SHACABKA (BAARLAMAANKA).</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>FARACA I.</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>HAY'ADAHA GOLAHA SHACABKA:</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 49<sup>aad</sup></u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>AWOODDA SHARCI DEJINTA:</u></b></p> <p>Awoodda sharci dejinta waxaa xaq u leh Golaha shacabka/Baarlamaanka.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 50<sup>aad</sup></u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>CAQIIDADA ISLAAMKA EE XAGGA SHARCIGA:</u></b></p> <p>Caqiidada Islaamka ayaa noqon doonta ilaha aasaasiga ah ee ugu muhiimsan ee sharciyada Qaranka/Dawladda.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 51<sup>aad</sup></u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>GOLAHA SHACABKA</u></b></p>
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rehabilitation of the convicted person.

Article 45  
Enforcement of Punishments

Supervision over the enforcement of punishment and security measures shall be exercised by the competent court in accordance with law.

Article 46  
Redress of Judicial Errors  
The conditions and the procedure for the redress of -judicial errors shall be prescribed by law.

TITLE IV  
**Duties Towards the State**

Article 47

Duty to Observe the Constitution and the Laws Every person shall loyally observe the Constitution and the laws of the State.

Article 48  
Duty to Pay Taxes

1. Every person shall contribute to public expenditure according to his capacity to pay.
2. A system of taxation based on principles of social justice shall be established by law.

PART IV  
**ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE**

TITLE I  
**The National Assembly**

- 1)- *Golaha shacabka waxuu ka koobnaan doonaa wakiillo ama Dibutaatiyaal ay dadku soo doortaan si guud oo xor, toos iyo coddayn qarsoodi ah, weliba wakiillo ama Dibutaatiyaal ah sida saxa ah.*
- 2)- *Tirada wakiillada ama Dibutaatiyaasha iyo nidaamka doorshada waxaa dejin doona sharciga.*
- 3)- *Muwaadin kasta oo xaq u leh in uu codeeyo sannadka doorashooyinkana ay ugu buuxsantay ugu yaraan 25 sano jir, waxuu xaq u yeelanyaa in uu noqdo wakiill ama Dibutaati. Sharciga ayaa faah-faahin ama qeexi doonaa shuruudaha aan lagu mutaysan karin looguna tartami karin xubnimada Golaha shacabka/Baarlamaanka.*
- 4)- *Qofkii ka soo noqday Madaxwayne Jamhuuriyadda waxuu noqonayaa Dibutaati ama xildhibaan waligii inta noloshiisa si xuquuq ah, oo ka dheeri ah xildhibaanada la soo doortay, haddii uusan horay ugu dhicin xukun maxkamadeed oo la xiriira mid ama qaar ka mid ah dembiyada lagu tilmaamay farqada 1ad ee Qodobka 76<sup>ad</sup>*

**QODOBKA 52<sup>aad</sup>**

**MUDDADA XILKA IYO DOORASHOYINKA**

- 1)- *Gole sharci dejin kasta waxaa la dooranayaa muddo shan sano ah, laga billaabo marka shaaca laga qaado laguna dhawaaqo natiijooyinka doorashada. Dib u habayn ama wax ka beddelid kasta oo lagu sameeyo muddadatan xilka xafiiska saamayn kuma yeelan doonto muddada Golaha sharci dejinta (Baarlamaanka) ee jira waqtiga go'aanka noocani la qaadanaya.*

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SECTION I</b> Organization of the National Assembly</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 49 Legislative Power</p> <p>The legislative power shall be vested in the National Assembly.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 50</p> <p>The Doctrine of Islam in the Legislation The doctrine of Islam shall be the main source of the laws of the State.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 51 National Assembly</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The National Assembly shall consist of deputies elected by the people by universal, free, direct and secret ballot, and of deputies as of right.</li> <li>2. The number of deputies and the electoral system shall be established by law.</li> <li>3. Every citizen who has the right to vote and who in the year of the elections has completed at least twenty-five years of age shall be eligible to be a deputy. The law shall prescribe the grounds for ineligibility and incompatibility with membership in the National Assembly.</li> <li>3. Whoever has been President of the Republic shall become a deputy for life as of right, in</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2)- Taariikhda doorashooyinka Golaha cusub waxaa cayimaya Madaxweynaha Jamhuuriyadda, waxuuna dhacayaa xilliga soddonka maalmood ee ugu dambeeya ee kalfadhiga Golaha dhexdiisa.</li> <li>3)- Golaha cusub waxay kulamayaan, marka ugu horraysa, soddon maalmood gudahood marka lagu dhawaaqo natiijooyinka doorashada.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 53<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>KALA DIRID GOLAHA SHACBKA</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1)- Isagoo dhegaysanaya tixgelinayana ra'yiga Guddomiyaha Baaralmaanka, Madaxwaynaha Jamhuuriyadda waa uu kala diri karaa Golaha ka hor inta aysan dhammaan muddadiisa xilka xafiiska, marka ay dhacdo in uu Goluhu gudan waayo waajibaadkiisa shaqo ama uu u fuliyo qaab halis gelin kara nidaamka caadiga ah ee wadidda hawlaha sharci dejinta.</li> <li>2)- Isla dekereetada kala dirista Golaha, waxuu Madaxwaynaha Jamhuuriyadda ku cayimayaa taariikhda la qabanayo doorashada cusub, waxayna doorashadu dhacaysaa lixdan maalmood gudahood marka la kala diro Golaha.</li> <li>3)- Ma dhici doonto kala dirid muddada sannadka ugu horreeysa ee uu Goluhu xilka xafiiska qabto, ama sannadka ugu dambeeya ee xilka xafiiska ee Madaxwaynaha Jamhuuriyadda.</li> <li>4)- Golaha Baarlamaanka ee waqtigoodi u dhammaaday waa ay sii haynayaan awooddooda xaaladahaasi oo dhanba ilaa lagaga dhawaaqo natiijooyinka doorashada ee Golaha cusub.</li> </ol>
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addition to the elected deputies, provided that he has not been convicted of any of the crimes referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 76.

**Article 52**  
**Term of Office and Elections**

1. Each legislature shall be elected for a period of five years starting from the proclamation of the electoral results. Any modification of this term of office shall have no effect on the duration of the legislature during which such decision is taken.
2. The date for the elections to the new Assembly shall be fixed by the President of the Republic and shall take place during the last thirty days of the legislature in session.
3. The new Assembly shall meet for the first time within thirty days of the proclamation of the electoral results.

**Article 53**  
**Dissolution of the Assembly**

1. The Assembly may be dissolved before the end of its term of office by the President of the Republic, having heard the opinion of the President of the Assembly, whenever it cannot discharge its functions or discharges them in a manner prejudicial to the

**QODOBKA 54<sup>aad</sup>**

**KALFADHIYADA GOLAHA BAARLAMAANKA**

- 1)- Goluhu waxuu yeelanayaa laba kafadhi sannadkiiba oo midkiiba uu furmayo Bilaha Abriil iyo Oktobar.
- 2)- Golaha waxaa isugu yeeri kara kulan aan caadi ahayn Guddomiyaha, ama codsiga Madaxwaynaha Jamhuuridda, ama xukuumadda, ama afar meelood meel xubnaha xildhibaanada Baarlamaanka.

**QODOBKA 55<sup>aad</sup>**

**NIDAAM**

- 1)- Shirkiisa ugu horaya, Golaha Baarlamaanku waxuu iska dhex dooranayaa Guddoomiye, hal ama in ka badan Guddomiye ku-xegeeno iyo xubnaha kale ee xafiiska Guddomiyaha.
- 2)- Sharciga iyo nidaamka kala-dambaynta ee Golaha dhexdiisa waxaa ilaalinaya Golaha qudhiisa iyadoo loo sii marayo Guddomiyaha ama ciddii markaasi metelaysa booskiisa sida waafaqsan qaanuunada habka hawl fulineed.
- 3)- Shirarka Golaha waxay noqonayaan kuwa u furan dadwaynaha. Xaalado khaas ah oo qura ayuu Goluhu go'aansan karaa in uu yeesho kulan albaabda u xiranyihiin oo ku xiran talo soo jeedinta Guddomiyaha Golaha, ama codsiga Madaxwaynaha Jamhuuriyadda, ama xukuumadda, ama ugu yaraan 30 (soddon) xildhibaan/Dibutaati.
- 4)- Go'aanka Golaha ma noqonayo ansax ilaa in ay tirada ugu badan oo saxa ah ee xildhibaanada ay joogaan mooye iyadoo aan

<p>normal exercise of legislative activity.</p> <p>2. By the same decree dissolving the Assembly, the President of the Republic shall fix the date for the new elections, and the elections shall take place within sixty days of the dissolution.</p> <p>4. No dissolution shall take place during the first year in office of the Assembly, nor during the last year in office of the President of the Republic.</p> <p>3. The outgoing Assembly shall retain its powers in all cases until the proclamation of the electoral results for the new Assembly.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 54 Sessions of the Assembly</p> <p>1. The Assembly shall hold two annual sessions commencing, respectively, in the months of April and October .</p> <p>2. The Assembly may be convened in extraordinary session by its President, or on the request of the President of the Republic, or of the Government, or of one fourth of the deputies.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 55 Organization</p>	<p>la tirinayn ama la xisaabayn jagooyinka bannaan.</p> <p>5)- Dhammaan go'aamada waxaa lagu qaadanayaa codka inta badan ee xubnaha jooga, waxaan ka ahayn mark uu Dastuurka ama sharciga u baahdo ama laga doonayo tiro aqlabiyad oo khaas ah/cayiman.</p> <p>6)- Dib looma keeni karo soo jeedin uu Goluhu qaadacay ilaa lix bilood ay ka soo gudubto kadib marka la qaadacay</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 56<sup>aa</sup></u></b> <b><u>KA SOO QAYBGALKA WASIIRADA IYO WASIIR KU-XIGEENADA DAWLADDA</u></b></p> <p>1)- Wasiirada iyo wasiir-ku-xigeenada waxay xaq u leeyihiin in ay ka soo qayb-galaan shirarka Golaha shacabka iyo kuwa Guddiyada iyo in ay qayb ka qaataan wada hadallada ama doodda Golaha. Codsiga wasiirada kadib waxaa iyana shirarka noocani uga qaybgeli kara Saraakiisha iyo khabiirada oo ra'yigooda dhiiban kara lana dhagaysanayaa.</p> <p>2)- Wasiirada iyo wasiiro ku-xigeenada waa ay joogi karaan shirarka haddii uu Golaha shacabku ka codsado.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 57<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>QAWAANIINTA HABKA HAWL-FULINTA</u></b></p> <p>Haddii aysan ahayn in si kale oo uu Dastuurku u dhigay, fulinta (ama hogaaminta) hawsha Golaha waxaa xukumaya nidaama qaynuuni ah oo ay ansixiyeen Golaha oo la xiriira soo jeedinta Guddoomiyaha ama ugu yaraan Shan xildhibaan.</p>
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<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At its first meeting, the National Assembly shall elect, from among the deputies, a President, one or more Vice-Presidents and the other members of the office of the Presidency.</li> <li>2. Law and order in the Assembly shall be maintained by the Assembly itself through its President or through whoever acts in his place, in accordance with rules or procedure.</li> <li>3. The meetings Of he Assembly shall be public. In exceptional cases only, the Assembly may decide to meet in closed session on the motion of its President, or at the request of the President of the Republic, or of the Government, or of not less than thirty deputies.</li> <li>4. The decision of the Assembly shall not valid unless the absolute majority of the deputies, not counting the seats declared vacant, are present.</li> <li>5. All decisions shall be taken by a vote of the majority of those present except when a special majority is required by the Constitution or by law.</li> <li>6. No proposal rejected by the Assembly may be re-introduced until six months have elapsed after the</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 58<sup>ad</sup></u></b> <b><u>XILDHIBAANADA/DIBUTAATIYAASHA</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Xildhibaan kasta waxuu wakiil ka yahay dadka wuxuuna shaqooyinkiisa u gudanayaa iyadoo aysan jirin wax waajib ah oo xiraya ama xanibaya.</li> <li>2) Marka uu qaado xilka shaqadiisa, Xildhibaan kasta waxuu marayaa dhaarta soo socota ee daacad u noqoshada Qaranka Golaha hortooda:- <b>“WAXAAN KU DHAARANAYAA MAGACA ILAAHAY IN AAN SI DAACADNIMO AH U FULIN DOONO DHAMMAAN WAAJIBAADYA-DEYDA HAWLEED SI AY KU JIRTO DANTA DADKA IYO IN AAN U HOGGAANSAMI DOONO DASTUURKA IYO SHARCIYADA (DALKA).”</b></li> <li>3) Xildhibaanada dembi laguma soo oogi karo sabab la xiriirta xaqiiqa la sheegay, ra’yi la dhiibtay ama codad ay u dhiibteen iyagoo gudanaya shaqooyinkooda awgood.</li> <li>4) Oggolaanshaha ama amarka Golaha la’aantiisa, ma jiro dambi lagu qaadi doono Dibutaati/xildhibaan, mana la xiri karo ama lagama qaadi karo xorriyaddiisa shaqsiyaded, ama baris laguma samayn karo isaga qof ahaan ama hoygiisa, marka laga reebo xaalad cad oo uu dembi faraha kula jiro oo markaasna ay waajib tahay in la helo warqad waaran ah ama amar lagu xirayo, ama lama xabisi karo meelna laguma hayn karo iyadoo xukun lagu fuliyay mooyaane, xitaa haddii ay noqoto mid kama dambays ah.</li> <li>5) Xaaladaha kale ee aanay khusayn kuwa dambi ku soo oogidda, tallaabo waa laga qaadi karaa</li> </ol>
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<p>rejection.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Article 56</b> Participation of the Ministers and Under-Secretaries of State</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ministers and Under-Secretaries shall have the right to attend the meetings of the Assembly and of the committees and to take part in the discussion. Officials and experts, at the request of Ministers, may also attend such meetings and be heard</li> <li>2. Ministers and Under-Secretaries shall be present at the meetings if requested by the Assembly.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Article 57</b> Rules of Procedure</p> <p>Except as otherwise provided by the Constitution, the conduct of business in the Assembly shall be governed by rules of procedure approved by the Assembly on the proposal of its President or of at least five deputies.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Article 58</b> Deputies</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Every deputy represents the people and shall exercise his functions without being bound by any mandate.</li> <li>1. Upon assuming his functions, each deputy shall take the following oath of loyalty to the State before the Assembly: «In</li> </ol>	<p>xildhibaan si waafaqsan sharci oggolaansho la'aantan Golaha.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6) Xildhimaanda haya xilka xafiis waxay xaq u yeelanayaan ujuuro iyo gunno fadhi-maalmeed oo uu sharci goynayo ama jaangooynto.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 59<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>GO'AAMADA ANSAX AHAANSHAHA</u></b> <b><u>SHURUUDAHA</u></b> <b><u>XILDHIBAANADA/DIBUTAATIIYADA</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1)- Maxkamadda sare ayaa lahaan doonta awoodda xukun ee dacwad la isku hortaagayo shuruudaha xildhibaanada (ku soo galeen).</li> <li>2)- Iyadoo la qeexayo sababaha waxaa dacwadaha caynkaasi soo gudbin karaa muwaadin kasta oo codbixiye ah, mudo sodon barri gudohood ah marka lagu dhawaaqo shaacana laga qaado natiijooyink doorashooyinka ama ay dhacdo sabab khilaaf ama habboonaan daro.</li> <li>3)- Maxkamadda sare waxay go'aan ku dhiibaysaa sagaashan maalmood gudohood laga billaabo maalinta ay ku egtahay waqtiga loo xaddiday ee loo dejiyay in dacwadda lagu soo gudbiyo.</li> <li>4)- Halka uu mudane xildhibaan ka joojiyo ama ka gudan waayo shaqadiisa, Golaha ayaa ku dhawaaqaya shaacana ka qaada in kursigiisi bannaayahay, waxaana loo fayl-garandoona habka sharciga tilmaamo.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>FARACA II.</u></b> <b><u>DIYAARINTA SHARCIGA IYO</u></b></p>
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the name of God, I swear that I will discharge faithfully all my duties in the interest of the people and will abide by the Constitution and the laws».

2. Deputies shall not be prosecuted for facts mentioned, opinions expressed or votes cast in the exercise of their functions. 4. Without the authorization of the Assembly, no criminal proceedings shall be instituted against a deputy, nor shall a deputy be arrested or otherwise deprived of personal liberty nor shall his person or domicile be subjected to search, except in case of *flagrante delicto* for a crime in respect of which a warrant or order of arrest is mandatory, nor shall he be placed under arrest or detention in execution of a sentence, even where it has become final.
3. In cases other than those involving criminal proceedings, an action may be taken against a deputy in accordance with law, without authorization of the Assembly.
4. Deputies in office shall be entitled to the emoluments and daily sitting allowances fixed by law.

Article 59

Decisions on the Validity of the

**SHAQOORYINKA**  
**KALE EE GOLAHA SHACBKA:**

**QODOBKA 60<sup>aad</sup>**  
**SOOBANDHIGIDDA IYO**  
**KADDOODIDA SHARCIYO AAN**  
**RASMI AHAYN OO LA SOO**  
**DIYAARIYAY.**

- 1)- Xildhibaan kasta, xukuumadda ama ugu yaraan 10,000 oo codeeyayaal ah ayaa xaq u leh in ay u soo gudbiyaan qoraalka sharciyada aan rasmiga ahayn Golaha Baarlamaanka Qaranka.
- 2)- Isticmaalka awoodda ee go'aanka ama tallaabada caanka ah waxaa xukumaya sharciga, lamana xiriiri doonto arrimaha canshuurta.
- 3)- Ka hor intaanu ka munaaqashoon ama ka doodin Golaha Qoraalka sharci ee noocani waxaa darsi doona hubina ku samayn doona Guddi Baarlamaani ah oo ugu soo gudbin doona Golaha hal ama in ka badan oo warbixino sidaasi.
- 4)- Golaha ayaa ka munaaqashoon doona Qoraal kasta ee sharci iyadoo laga shidaal qaadanaya qaanuunada nidaamka hawl-fulineed, waxay u codayn doonaan Qodob-Qodob, ugu dambayntiina waxay u codayn doonaan qoraal-sharciyeed oo dhan.

**QODOBKA 61<sup>aad</sup>**  
**DHAQAN-GELIN IYO DAABACAAD**

- 1)- Sharci kasta oo uu Goluhu ansixiyo waxaa dhaqan-gelinaya Madaxwaynaha Jamhuuriyadda muddo lixdan (60)

<p>Qualifications of Deputies</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction over petitions challenging the qualifications of deputies.</li> <li>2. Petitions, stating the grounds thereof, may be filed by any citizen, who is a voter, within thirty days of the proclamation of the electoral results or of the occurrence of the cause of incompatibility or ineligibility.</li> <li>3. The Supreme Court shall give a decision within ninety days from the date of expiry of the time-limit fixed for the filing of petitions.</li> <li>4. Where a deputy ceases to exercise his functions, his seat shall be declared vacant by the Assembly and shall be filled in the manner prescribed by law:</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>SECTION II</b> <b>Preparation of Laws and Other Functions of the National Assembly</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 60 Presentation and Discussion of Draft Laws</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Each deputy, the Government or at least 10,000 voters, shall have the right to present draft laws to the National Assembly.</li> <li>2. The exercise of popular initiative shall be governed by</li> </ol>	<p>maalmood gudahood ah marka la ansixiyo.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2)- Haddii uu Goluhu si aqlabiyad buuxda ah ee xubunihiisa, ugu dhawaaqo in ay jirto baahi deg-deg ah, waxaa sharcigaas lagu dhaqan-gelinayaa waqti xaddidan gudahiis oo uu Gohuhu cayimayo, waxaase shardi ah in xaddidaadda waqtiga ee noocani aysan ka yaraan shan maalmood.</li> <li>3)- Muddada loo cayimay dhaqan-gelinta gudaheeda, waxuu Madaxwaynaha Jamhuriyadda u soo gudbin karaa Golaha farriin uu ku codsanayo, isagoo sheegaya sababaha taasi keentay, in sharciga dib loo eego.</li> <li>4)- Haddii uu Goluhu ku ansixiyo sharciga noocani mar kale aqlabiyad dhan seddex meelood laba meel (<math>\frac{2}{3}</math>), waxuu Madaxwaynaha Jamhuuriyadda ku dhaqan-gelinayaa soddon maalmood gudahood marka la ansixiyo.</li> <li>5)- Sharci kasta oo uu Golaha ansixiyo, Hoggaamiyaha Qarankuna dhaqan-geliyo, waxaa lagu daabacayaa wargayska Rasmiga ah ee Dawladda, waxuuna hawl-gal noganayaa maalinta 15<sup>aad</sup> ee daabacaadiisa haddii uusan sharcigu si kale u dhigin.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 62<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>WAKIILASHADO AWOOD SHARCI</u></b> <b><u>DEJINEED:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1)- Goluhu waxay wakiil ugu noqon karaan Dawladda Awoodda in ay soo saaraan Qodob ama shuruudo ku saabsan mowduucyo ama arrimo muddo xaddidana leh, oo leh awood sharci. Marka uu ka wakiil noqonayo xukumadda Goluhu waxuu dejin karaa siyaasadda iyo tilmaamaha</li> </ol>
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<p>law, and shall not pertain to matters of taxation.</p> <p>3. Prior to the discussion in the Assembly, every draft law shall be examined by a parliamentary committee which shall present one or more reports thereon to the Assembly.</p> <p>4. The Assembly shall discuss each draft law in accordance with the rules of procedure. It shall vote on it article by article, and in the end it shall vote on the draft law as a whole.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 61 Promulgation and Publication</p> <p>1. Every law approved by the Assembly shall be promulgated by the President of the Republic within sixty days of its approval.</p> <p>2. Where the Assembly declares, by an absolute majority of its members, that there is an urgent need, a law shall be promulgated within the time-limit fixed by the Assembly, provided that such time-limit shall not be less than five days.</p> <p>3. Within the period fixed for promulgation, the President of the Republic may transmit to the Assembly a message, stating the grounds thereof,</p>	<p>mawduuca.</p> <p>2)- Qodobada lagu sameeyay awood wakiilasho waxaa lagu soo saarayaa dekreetada Madaxwaynaha Jamhuuriyadda kadib soo jeedinta Golaha Wasiirada.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 63<sup>aad</sup>:</u></b> <b><u>DEKEREETAYNTA SHARCIYADA:</u></b></p> <p>1)- Marka ay jirto baahi deg-deg ah, Dawladda/xukumadda waxay soo saari kartaa Qodobo ku meel gaar ah oo leh awood sharci.</p> <p>2)- Qodobada noocani waxaa lagu soo saarayaa Dekereetada Madaxwaynaha Jamhuuriyadda iyadoo la raacayo codsiga Golaha Wasiirada, waxaana shan maalmood gudahood laga billaabo taariikhda daabacaaddooda loo gudbinayaa Golaha Baarlamaanka si ay ugu beddelaan sharci.</p> <p>3)- Haddii ay ku jiraan kalfadhi, Goluhu waxay ku go'aaminayaan sharci u bedeliddooda muddo 30 maalmooda gudahood laga bilaabo taariikhda loo gudbiyay; haddii aysan ku jirin kalfadhi, waxuu ku go'aaminayaa muddo 30 maalmood gudahood ah ee shirkiisa xiga ee ugu horreeya.</p> <p>4)- Qodobada aan loo beddelin sharci waa baaba'ayaan awooddooda sharci ahaaneed ee wax qabad (<b>ob initio</b>). Hasa ahaate, waxuu Goluhu go'aamin karaa in dhammaanshaha ama baabi'idda awoodda sharciyada noocani ay dhici karaan taariikh</p>
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<p>requesting that the law be reconsidered.</p> <p>4. Where the Assembly approves such law again by a two-third majority, the President of the Republic shall promulgate it within thirty days of the approval.</p> <p>5. Every law approved by the Assembly and promulgated by the Head of the State shall be published in the Official Bulletin and shall come into force on the fifteenth day following its publication, unless the law provides otherwise.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 62 Delegation of Legislative Power</p> <p>1. The Assembly may delegate to the Government the power to issue, on specified subjects or matters and for a limited period, provisions having the force of law. In delegating authority, the Assembly may establish the policy and issue directives.</p> <p>2. Provisions made under a delegated power shall be issued by decree of the President of the Republic on proposals approved by the Council of Ministers.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 63 Decree-Laws</p> <p>1. In a case of urgent necessity, the Government may issue temporary provisions having</p>	<p>kala duwan, waxuuna nidaamin karaa natiijooyinka/ahmiyadaha sharcigan ka dhasha Qodobada noocani ee aan sharci loo beddelin.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 64<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>CAFIS GUUD IYO SIIDAYN:</u></b></p> <p>1)- Awoodda bixinta cafis guud iyo siidayn waxaa loogu wakiilan karaa Madaxwaynaha Jamjuuriyadda sharci uu ansixiyay Golaha Baaralamaanka oo ku najaxay aqlabiyad dhan seddax meelood laba meel (<math>\frac{2}{3}</math>) xubnaha xildhibaanada.</p> <p>2)- Cafis guud iyo siidayn laguma bixin karo dembiyo la galay kadib markii la gudbiyay qoraalka sharciga aan rasmiga ahayn ee ergaynta awoodaha.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 65<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>CANSHUUR IYO KHARASH.</u></b></p> <p>1)- Dulsaarid, dib u habayn iyo mamnuucidda canshuuraha waxaa samayn kara oo qura sharci.</p> <p>2)- Sharciyada ku lug leh kharashaadka cusub ama ka sii badan ee Dawladda waa in ay caddeeyaan qaababka lagu heli karo ama dabooli karo kharashayada noocani.</p> <p>3)- Haddii ay dhacdo xaalad uu kharash socon karo in kabadan hal sano, qaabka lagu dabooli karo waxaa lagu xaddidayaa miisaaniyadda sannadkaasi.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 66<sup>aad</sup></u></b></p>
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<p>the force of law. Such provisions shall be issued by decree of the, President of the Republic, on proposals approved by the Council of Ministers, and shall, within five days from the date of their publication, be presented to the National Assembly for conversion into law.</p> <p>2. If in session, the Assembly shall decide on their conversion into law within thirty days of the date of presentation; if not in session, it shall decide within thirty days of its first subsequent meeting.</p> <p>3. Provisions which are not converted into law shall cease to have effect <i>abinitio</i>; the Assembly may, however, decide that such effect shall cease on a different date and may regulate the legal consequences arising from the non-conversion of such provisions.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>MIISAANIYADA IYO XISAABAAD-SANNADEEDKA</u></b></p> <p>1)- Golaha Baarlamaanka ayaa sannad kasta ansixin doona qiyaasta miisaaniyadda oo ay soo gudbin doonto Dowladda/xukumadda ugu yaraan laba bilood ka hor dhammaadka sannad miisaaniyadeedka.</p> <p>2)- Sharciga ansixinta miisaaniyadda ma dejin doonao canshuuro kordhin cusub iyo kharashaad cusub.</p> <p>3)- Dalab codsi ee ku meel gaar ah ee miisaaniyad waxaa oggolaan kara sharci muddooyin aan wadar ahaan ka badnayn seddax bilood.</p> <p>4)- Lixda bilood ee ugu horreeya gudahooda ee sannad miisaaniyadeed kasta, waxay Dawladda/Xukumadda ugu gudbinaysaa Golaha Baarlamaanka, si uu u ansixiyo xisaabaadka sannadle ee la xiriira sannad miisaaniyadeedkii hore.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 67<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>HESHIYADA CAALAMIGA.</u></b></p> <p>Waxuu Goluhu ku oggolannayaa sharci aqbalaadda iyo ansixinta heshiisyada caalamiga ee dhinacyada siyaasadda, Militeriga iyo Ganacsiga, ama heshiisayada khuseeya dib u habaynta sharciga ama ballan-qaadyada lacageed ee aan lagu darin miisaaniyadda.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 64 Amnesty and Indult</p> <p>1. The power of granting amnesty and indult may be delegated to the President of the Republic by a law approved by the Assembly, by a two third majority of the deputies.</p> <p>2. Amnesty and indult may not be granted in respect of offences committed after the</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 68<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>XAALAD DAGAAL</u></b></p> <p>Golaha Baarlamaanka ayaa oggolaanaya ama amraya shaac-ka-qaadista iyo ku dhawaaqidda xaalad dagaal iyadoo kala tashanaysa</p>

<p>presentation of the draft law on the delegation of powers.</p>	<p>Dawladda/Xukumadda awoodaha lagama maarmaanka ah.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 65 Taxation and Expenditure</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The imposition, modification and abolition of taxes shall be effected only by law.</li> <li>2. Laws involving new or larger State expenditure, shall specify the means for meeting such expenditure.</li> <li>3. In the case of an expenditure to continue for more than one year, the means to meet it may be limited to the budget for the current year.</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 69<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>AWOODDA WAX BARISTA EE GOLAHA SHACABKA</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1)- Xildhibaan kasta waxuu xaq u leeyahay in uu jeediyo su'aal ama uu u gudbiyo arin caalami ah Dawladda/Xukuumadda iyo in uu u soo jeediyo Golaha mowduuc. Dawladda/xukumadda waxay uga soo jawaabaysaa 20 maalmood gudahood.</li> <li>2)- Baarlamaanka waxuu amri karaa baaritaano ay fulinayaan Guddiyo ka kooban xildhibaan ka kala socda dhammaan kooxaha Baarlamaaniga ah, si loo soo baaro dhacdooyin ama xaalado khuseeya danta guud. Marka uu go'aansado in uu amro baaris noocani, Goluhu waxuu dejinayaa awoodaha Guddiyada oo aan ka baxsanayn xuduudaha Dastuurka; waxuu kaloo magacaabi karaa khabiiro la shaqeeya guddiyada.</li> </ol>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 66 Budget and Annual Accounts</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Assembly shall approve each year the estimated budget, which shall be presented by the Government at least two months before the end of the financial year.</li> <li>2. The law approving the budget may not establish new fiscal charges and new expenditures.</li> <li>3. Provisional application Of the budget may be authorized by law for periods not exceeding three months in two to.</li> <li>4. Within the first six months of each financial year, the</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>CINWAANKA II</u></b> <b><u>MADAXWAYNAHA JAMHUURIYADDA</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 70<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>DOORASHO</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1)- Madaxweynaha Jamhuuriyadda ayaa noqonaya madaxa Dawladda wakiilna ka ah cutubka Qaranka.</li> <li>2)- Madaxweynaha Jamhuuriyadda waxaa si cod-bixin qarsoodi ah ku dooranaya Golaha</li> </ol>

<p>Government shall present to the Assembly, for approval, the Annual Accounts relating to the previous financial year.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 67 International Treaties</p> <p>The Assembly shall authorize by law the ratification of political, military and commercial international treaties or of treaties which involve a modification of the law or financial commitments not included in the budget.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 68 State of War</p> <p>The Assembly shall authorize the declaration of a state of war and confer on the Government the necessary powers.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 69 Power of Investigation of the Assembly</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Each deputy shall have the right to put questions or to submit interpellations to the Government and to propose motions to the Assembly. The Government shall reply within twenty days.</li> <li>2. The Assembly may order investigations through committees consisting of deputies from all parliamentary groups, in order to investigate occurrences or situations of</li> </ol>	<p>Baarlamaanka oo ah in uu helo aqlabiyad dhan seddax meelood laba meel (<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>) codadka xildhibaanda wareegga kowaad iyo kan labaad ama aqlabiyad buuxda ee Golaha, cod-bixinada xiga.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3)- Marka uu qaado xilkiisa hawleed, Madaxwaynaha Jamhuuriyadda waxuu Golaha Baarlamaanka hortiisa ku marayaa dhaarta socota ee daacad u noqoshada Dawladda/Qaranka:- <b>"waxaan ku dhaaranayaa magaca Ilaahay in aan si daacadnimo ah u gudan doona dhammaan waajibaadyadayda shaqo ee Madaxwaynimada Jamhuuriyadda iyo in aan u difaaci doono Dastuurka ilaa inta karaankayga oo ay ku jirto danta Dalka iyo Qaranka"</b>.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 71<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>SHURUUDAHA MUDNAANSHAHA.</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1)- Muwaadin kasta oo Muslim ah, Aabihii iyo Hooyadiina ay labaduba yihiin muwaadiniin asal ah oo xaq u leh in uu cod dhiibto/bixiyo, da'diiso aysan ka yareen afartan iyo shan jir, waxuu mudnaan u yeelanayaa in uu noqdo Madaxwaynaha Jamhuuriyadda. Qof lama dooran karo in kabadan laba xilli doorasho oo isku xiga.</li> <li>2)- Madaxwaynaha Jamhuuriyadda ma qabi karo, mana guursan karo haweenay aan asal ahaan muwaadin Soomaali ahayn muddada uu xilka xafiiska hayo.</li> <li>3)- Muddada uu xilka xafiiska hayo,</li> </ol>
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public interest. When it decides to order such an investigation the Assembly shall establish, within the limits of the Constitution, the powers of the committee; it may also appoint experts to co-operate with the committees.

TITLE II  
**The President of the Republic**

Article 70  
Election

1. The President of the Republic shall be the Head of the State and represent the unity of the nation.
2. The President of the Republic shall be elected, by secret ballot, by the National Assembly, with a majority of two thirds of its members on the first and second ballots, or by an absolute majority of its members in subsequent ballots.
3. On assuming his functions, the President of the Republic shall take the following oath of loyalty to the State before the National Assembly: «In the name of God I swear that I will discharge faithfully all my duties as President of the Republic and defend the Constitution with all my strength in the interest of the Country and the Nation».

Madaxwaynaha Jamhuuriyadda kama qayb geli karo shaqa kale ee guud ama dadwayne oo aan ka ahayn xaqa in uu wax doorto, kamana qayb qaadan karo wax meherad xirfadeed oo shaqo, ganacsi, hawl warshadeed ama dhaqaale ah.

**QODOBKA72<sup>aad</sup>**  
**MUDDADA XILKA XAFIISKA.**

- 1)- Muddada xilka xafiiska ee Madaxwaynaha Jamhuuriyadda waxay noqonaysaa lix sano laga billaabo taarikhda la dhaariyo. Wixii isbeddel ama dib u hebayn ah ee lagu sameeyo muddadatan ma saamayn dooto Madaxwaynaha markaas xilka haya.
- 2)- Guddomiyaha Golaha Baarlamaanka ayaa cayimaya taarikhada doorashada Madaxwaynaha cusub ee Jamhuuriyadda. Doorashada waxay dhacaysaa 30 maalmood gudahood int ayasan dhammaan muddada xilka xafiiska ee Madaxwaynaha Jamhuuriyadda.
- 3)- Marka ay dhacdo in Golaha Baarlamaanka la kala diro ama ay muddadiisa xafiiska ku ektahay in seddax bilood gudahood ka yar, doorashada Madaxwaynaha waxay dhacaysaa 30 maalmood gudahood oo ka billaabmaysa kulanka ugu horreeya ee Golaha cusub. Inta muddadaasi, Madaxwaynaha xafiiska haya ayaa sii wadaya awoodda xukun.

**QODOBKA73<sup>aad</sup>**  
**MUSHAAROYINKA IYO DADKA**  
**SHAQAALAHA EE**

<p style="text-align: center;">Article 71 Qualifications for Eligibility</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Any Muslim citizen whose father and mother are both original citizens, and who has the right to vote and is not less than forty five years of age, shall be eligible to become President of the Republic. A person shall not be elected consecutively for more than two terms.</li> <li>2. The President of the Republic shall not have been married to, nor shall he marry during his term of office, any woman who is not an original citizen.</li> <li>3. The President of the Republic during his term of office shall not exercise any other public function, except the right to vote, nor shall he engage in any professional, commercial, industrial or financial activity.</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>MADAXWAYNAHA JAMHUURIYADDA</u></b></p> <p>Mushaaroooyinka iyo gunnooyinka Madaxwaynaha Jamhuriyadda iyo caddadka loo baahanyahay ee dajintiisa (shaqaale, qalab, iwn) waxaa qeexi doona sharci.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 74<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>AWOOD DARRO, IS CASILAAD, GEERI</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1)- Haddii ay ku timmaaddo xaalad geeri, is casilaad, ama awood la'aan joogta ah Madaxwaynaha Jamhuriyadda, Golaha Baarlamaanka ayaa ku kulmiyo muddo 30 beri gudahood ah oo ay ku dooranayaan Madaxwayne cusub ee Jamhuriyadda.</li> <li>2)- Ilaa doorashada lagu soo xusay farqadda kore ay ka dhacayso iyo xaaladaha marka awoodaha xukun ee Madaxwaynaha xilka xafiiska haya lagu laalay sida ku cad Qodobka 76<sup>aad</sup> iyo sidoo kale dhammaan xaaladaha awood darro ee KMG, waxaa hawlaha shaqo ee Madaxwaynaha Jamhuriyadda si ku-meel-gaar ah u sii fulinaya si awood buuxda leh Guddomiyyaha Baarlamaanka ama haddii uu maqan yahay <b><u>Guddomiye ku-xigeenka</u></b> ugu isiyaanaysan.</li> <li>3)- Marka xaaladda Iscasilaada, Madaxwaynaha Jamhuriyadda waxuu ogaysiis qoraal ah oo arritaasi ku saabsan siinayaa Golaha Baarlamaanka.</li> </ol>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 72 Term of Office</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The term of office of the President of the Republic shall be six years from the date of his taking the oath. Any modification of this period shall not apply to the President in office.</li> <li>2. The President of the National Assembly shall fix the date for the election of the new President of the Republic. The</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 75<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>AWOODAHA IYO WAAJIBAADYADA:</u></b></p>

<p>election shall take place within thirty days prior to the expiry of the term of office of the President of the Republic.</p> <p>3. Where the National Assembly is dissolved or where its term is due to expire within less than three months, the election of the President shall take place within thirty days following the first meeting of the new Assembly. During that period the President in office shall continue in power.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Article 73</b> Emoluments and Establishment of the President of the Republic</p> <p>The emoluments of the President of the Republic and the amount required for his establishment shall be fixed by law.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Article 74</b> Disability, Resignation, Death</p> <p>1. In case of death, resignation, or permanent disability of the President of the Republic, the National Assembly shall meet within thirty days to elect a new President of the Republic.</p> <p>2. Until the election provided for in the preceding paragraph has taken place and in cases when the powers of the President in office have been suspended under Article 76, as well as in all cases of temporary disability, the functions of the</p>	<p>Madaxwaynaha Jamhuriyadda waxuu fulinayaa hawlaha ay farayaan Dastuurka iyo sharci ee xagga dhinacyada sharci dejinta, fulinta iyo xeer ilaalinta. Sidoo kale, waxuu:-</p> <p>i. Amri ama oggolaan karaa in Golaha Baarlamaanka loo gudbiyo qoraal sharci oo aan rasmi ahayn kana soo baxay Dawladda/Xukumadda.</p> <p>ii. U jeedinayaa Golaha Baarlamaanka farriimo.</p> <p>iii. Bixinayaa cafis khafiifinayaana xukun.</p> <p>iv. Magacaabayaa qaabilayaana wakiillo Dبلوماasiyadeed (safiiro, iwn).</p> <p>v. Ansixinayaa heshiisyo caalami ah oo uu Golaha Baarlamaanka horay u soo oggolaaday meeshi hadbo looga baahdo.</p> <p>vi. Noqonayaa Taliyaha Guud ee Ciidamada Qalabka sida.</p> <p>vii. Ku dhawaaqayaa xaalad dagaal kadib markuu soo oggolaado Golaha Baarlamaanka iyadoo la raacaayo Qodobka 68<sup>aad</sup>.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 76<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>MAS'UULIYAD</u></b></p> <p>1)- Madaxwaynaha Jamhuuriyadda mas'uul kama noqon doono falal lagu sameeyay iyadoo la fulinayo hawlaha iska leh marka laga reebo khiyaamo Qoran oo waawayn ama isku dayo ka soo horjeedo nidaamka Dastuurka, sida uu sharci diyaariyay.</p> <p>2)- Mas'uuliyadda la xirriirta xagga sharciyada Madaxwaynaha waxaa inta kale iska leh Ra'iisul Wasaaraha iyo Wasiirada awoodda u leh ee iyagu qaabilsan/ayidsan.</p> <p>3)- Xaaladda ku saabsan khiyaamo Qaran oo wayn ama tallaabooyin isku day ah oo ka</p>

President shall be temporarily exercised with full legal effect by the President of the National Assembly, or, in his absence, by the most senior Vice-President.

3. In case of resignation, the President of the Republic shall give written notice thereof to the National Assembly.

Article 75  
Powers and Duties

The President of the Republic shall exercise the functions conferred upon him by the Constitution and by law, in the legislative, executive and judicial fields. In addition, he shall:

- a) authorize the presentation to the National Assembly of draft legislation originating with the Government;
- b) address messages to the National Assembly;
- c) grant pardon and commute sentences;
- d) accredit and receive diplomatic agents;
- e) ratify international treaties, after previous authorization from the National Assembly, where required;

soo horjeeda nidaamka Dastuurka, waxaa Madaxwaynaha Jamhuriyadda dacwad loogu soo oogi karaa go'aan uu Golaha Baarlamaan ka qaatay mowduuca ay soo jeediyeen ugu yaraan shan meelood hal meel ( $1/5$ ) xubnaha Golaha laguna ansaxiyo cod-bixin qarsoodi ah oo leh aqlabiyad dhan seddax meelood laba meel ( $2/3$ ) ee xildhibaanada; waxaa lagu qaadayaa maxkamadda sare oo u samaysan sida maxkamadda ugu saraysa ee caddaaladda.

- 4)- Xaaladaha ku xusan farqadda sare mooyaane, Madaxwanaha Jamhuriyadda lalguma qaadi karo maxkamad iyo wax cigaab dembi ah marka laga reebo marka uu Goluhu bixiyo oggolaashihiisa, laguna ansixiyo cod-bixin qarsoodi ah ee aqlabiyad dhan seddax meelood lab meel ( $2/3$ ) xubnaha xildhibanada.
- 5)- Ansixinta dacwad ku oogid ee khiyaamo Qaran oo wayn ama tallaabo isku day oo liddi ku ah nidaamka Dastuurka ama oggolanaasho in la bilaabo tallaabo sharci ka qaadid ee dembi kuna saabsan debmi kale ee kasta waxay u baahanayaan in si deg-deg ah loo laalo awoodaha Madaxwaynaha.

**CIWAANKA III**  
**DAWLADDA/XUKUMADDA**

**FARACA I**

**QAAB DHISMEEDEKA HAYKALKA**  
**DAWLADDA/XUKUMADDA:**

**QODOBKA 77<sup>aad</sup>**  
**AWOODDA FULINTA**

Awoodda fulinta waxaa xaq u leh

<p>f) be the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces;</p> <p>g) declare a state of war after authorization from the National Assembly in accordance with Article 68;</p> <p>h) confer State honours.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 76 Responsibility</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The President of the Republic shall not be responsible for acts performed in the exercise of his functions, except for crimes of high treason or attempts against the constitutional order, as provided by law.</li> <li>2. The responsibility for acts of the President shall rest with the Prime Minister and the competent Ministers who subscribe to them.</li> <li>3. In case of high treason or attempts against the constitutional order, the President of the Republic shall be impeached by a decision of the National Assembly taken on the motion of at least one fifth of its members and approved by secret ballot by a majority of two thirds of the deputies; he shall be tried by the Supreme Court constituted as the High Court of Justice.</li> </ol>	<p>Dawladda/xukumadda.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 78<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>DAWLADDA/XUKUMADDA.</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1)- Dawladda/xukumadd waxay ka koobnaanaysaa Ra'iisul Wasaare iyo Wasiirada.</li> <li>2)- Kulanka Ra'iisul Wasaaraha iyo Wasiirada ayaa noqonaya ama ay ka abuurmaysaa Golaha Wasiirada.</li> <li>3)- Ra'iisul Wasaaraha waxaa magacaabaya xilkana ka qaadaya Madaxwanaha Jamhuriyadda.</li> <li>4)- Wasiirada waxaa magacacabaya xilkana ka qaadaya Madaxwaynaha Jamhuriyadda isagoo tixgelinaya talo soo jeedinta Ra'iisul Wasaaraha.</li> <li>5)- Inta aanay la wareegin hawlhooda shaqo, Ra'iisul Wasaaraha iyo wasiirada waxay Madaxwaynaha Jamhuriyadda hortiisa ku marayaan dhaarta soo socota ee daacad u ahaanasha Dawladda/Qaranka:- <b>"waxaan ku dhaaranayaa magaca Eebbe in aan si daacad ah u gudan doona waajibaadyada hawleed oo ay ku jirto danta dadka una hoggaansami doono Dastuurka iyo sharciyada Dalka."</b></li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 79<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>WASIIR KU-XIGEENADA DAWLADDA:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1)- Wasiiradu waxay yeelan doonaan wasiir ku-xigeenada Dawladda oo uu soo magacaabay xilkana ka qaadayo Madaxwaynaha Jamhuriyadda oo qadderinaya talo soo</li> </ol>
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4. Except in the cases mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the President of the Republic shall not be tried for any penal offence except when the Assembly gives its authorization, approved by secret ballot by a majority of two thirds of the deputies.

5. An approval of impeachment for high treason or for an attempt against the constitutional order or an authorization to institute criminal proceedings for any other offence shall entail the automatic suspension of the powers of the President.

#### TITLE III

### The Government

#### SECTION I

### Organization of the Government

#### Article 77

#### Executive Power

The executive power shall be vested in the Government.

#### Article 78

#### The Government

1. The Government shall be composed of the Prime Minister and the Ministers.

2. The meeting of the Prime Minister and the Ministers shall constitute the Council of Ministers.

jeedinta Ra'iisul Wasaaraha ka dib markii uu dhegaysto Golaha Wasiirada.

2)- Wasiir ku-xigeenada waxay caawinayaan Wasiirada waxayna fulinayaan shaqooyinka loo wakiisho ama hadba loo xilsaaro.

3)- Intaysan la wareegin hawlhooda shaqo, wasiir ku-xigeenada waxay Ra'iisul wasaaraha hortiiisa ku marayaan dhaarta soo socota ee daacad u ahaanashaha Dawladda, **"waxaan ku dhaaranayaa magaca Eebbe in aan u gudan doono waajibaadyadayda hawleed si daacadnimo leh oo ay ku jirto danta dadka, iyo in aan u hoggaansami doona Dastuurka iyo sharciyada Dalka."**

### QODOBKA 80<sup>aad</sup>

### SHURUUDAHA U QALMIDDA EE MAGACAABISTA WASIIRADA IYO WASIIRO KU-XIGEENADA:

1)- Muwaadin kasta oo leh shuruudaha u qalmidda ee looga baahanyahay in loo doorto Dibutaati waa loo magacaabi karaa Wasiir ama Wasiir ku-xigeen.

2)- Muddada uu hayo xilka xafiiska, Wasiir ama Wasiir ku-xigeen ma gali karo mana fulin karo shaqooyinka kale ee guud ama Dawladeed, marka laga reebo in uu guto xaq in uu wax doorto iyo shaqooyinkiisa Xildhibaanimo ee Golaha Baaarlamaanka dhexdiisa, sidoo kale ma geli karo hawlaha la xiriira xagga mehered xirfadeed:

3. The Prime Minister shall be appointed and dismissed by the President of the Republic.
4. The Ministers shall be appointed and dismissed by the President of the Republic on the proposal of the Prime Minister .
5. 5. Before assuming their functions, the Prime Minister and the Ministers shall take the following oath of loyalty to the State before the President of the Republic: «In the name of God I swear that I will discharge faithfully my duties in the interest of the people and will abide by the Constitution and the laws.

Article 79

Under-Secretaries of State

1. The Ministers may be assisted by Under-Secretaries of State who shall be appointed and dismissed by the President of the Republic, on the proposal of the Prime Minister, having heard the Council of Ministers.
2. The Under-Secretaries shall assist the Ministers and exercise the functions delegated to them.

1. Before assuming their functions, the Under-Secretaries shall take the following oath of loyalty to the

ganacsi, warshad ama dhaqaale. Ma qadan karo, si toos ah ama si dadban toona kirada ama iibsashada hanti ay leedahay Dawladda ama ay leeyihiin Hay'ado dadwayne, marka laga reebo goob dhismo oo uu isaga u isticmaalo degaan. Intaa ka sokow kama gadi karo kamana kirayn karo hantda uu isaga qudhiisa leeyahay Dawladda ama Hay'ado dadwayne ugumana qayb geli karo, awood shakhsi ahaaned, shirkad Dawladeed ama shirkad Dawladu xukunto.

**QODOBKA 81<sup>aad</sup>**

**KOOBNAATA GOLAHA WASIIRADA  
IYO WASAARADAH**

- 1)- Shaqooyinka Madaxtinimada ee Golaha Wasiirada iyo sidoo kale tirada iyo hawlaha wasaaradaha waxaa lagu dejin doonaa sharci (gaar ah).
- 2)- Nidaamka madaxtinimo ee Golaha Wasiirada, Wasaaradaha iyo xafiisyada hoos imanayo waxaa lagu dejin doonaa xeer- nidaamiye lagu soo saari doonaa dekereetada Madaxwaynaha Jamhuriyadda.

**QODOBKA 82<sup>aad</sup>**

**CODKA KALSOONIDA EE  
GOLAHA BAARLAMAANKA:**

- 1)- Waxay Dawladda/xukuumadda ku helaysaa

<p>State before the Prime Minister: «In the name of God I swear that I will discharge faithfully my duties in the interest of the people and will abide by the Constitution and the laws.»</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 80 Qualifications for Appointment of Ministers and Under-Secretaries</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Any citizen possessing the qualifications required for election as a deputy may be appointed as Minister or Under-Secretary.</li> <li>2. A Minister or Under-Secretary, during his period in office, shall not exercise any other public functions, except the exercise of the right to vote and of the functions as deputy in the National Assembly, nor shall he engage in professional, commercial, industrial or financial activities. He shall not directly or indirectly obtain the lease of, or purchase property belonging to the State or to public bodies, except for premises to be used as his personal residence. He shall not, furthermore, sell or lease his own property to the State or to public bodies, or participate in a personal capacity in State enterprises or in enterprises controlled by the State.</li> </ol>	<p>codka kalsoonida ee Golaha Baarlamaanka 30 maalmood gudahood marka la soo dhiso. Xukumadda iyada ayaa is hor keenaysaa/gaynaysaa Golaha Baarlamaanka kana codsanaysaa codkiisa kalsoonidaa. Waxay xukuumaddu waydiisan kartaa Golaha in uu u muujiyo codkiisa kalsooni waqti kasta sitaasi xigta.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2)- Golaha Baarlamaanka waxay ku muujinayaan codkooda kalsoonida ama diidmada hab mowduuc soo jeedin ah oo la soo hordhigo iyadoo la qeexay sababaha keenay taasi kuna ansaxmayo aqlabiyad hal dheeri ah oo qura kuna dhacaya doorasho furan.</li> <li>3)- Mowduuca noocani oo la qaadacay ama loo diiday codki kalsoonida waa la soo jeedin karaa mar kale, iyadoo la tilmaamayo sababaha keenay, oo ay soo bandhigayaan ugu yaraan toban xildhibaan, waxaana dib u eegis loogu samayn kaaraa in aan ka yarayn shan cisho kadib marki la soo bandhigay. Si loo sii wado, waxay u baahanaysaa in la helo aqlabiyad buuxda oo cod-bixin furan ah.</li> <li>4)- Hadduu Goluhu cod kalsooni diidmo ah bixiyo dhammaan xubnaha Dawladda/Xukuumadda waa is casilaysaa.</li> <li>5)- Xukumadda is-casishay waxay sii haynaysaa hawsha xafiiska taasoo ujeedadu tahay in ay sii waddo waajibaadyada hawleed ee joogtada ah ilaa laga soo magacaabo xukumadda cusub.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>FARACA II.</u></b> <b><u>HAWLAHA XUKUUMADDA IYO</u></b> <b><u>QAYBAHA HOOS YIMAADA:</u></b></p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">Article 81 Presidency of the Council of Ministers and Ministries</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The functions of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers as well as the number and the functions of the Ministries shall be established by law.</li> <li>2. The organization of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, of the Ministries and of subordinate offices shall be laid down in regulations issued by decree of the President of the Republic.</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 83<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>AWOODAHA IYO MAS'UULIYADDA RA'ISUL WASAARAH A IYO WASIIRADA.</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1)- Ra'iisul Wasaaraha ayaa hagaya siyaasadda guud ee Dawladda sidaas darteedna mas'uul ka ah. Waxuu si adag u hananayaa midnimada siyaasadda Dawladda isagoo isku xiraya sarane u qaadaya hawlaha wasiirada.</li> <li>2)- Wasiirada waxay hagayaan arrimaha ku kooban awoodaha Wasaaradahooda ee mid kasta khusaysa, wuxuuna sidaas darteed mas'uul ka yahay shakhsiyan.</li> <li>3)- Ra'iisul wasaaraha iyo wasiirada waxay si wada jir ah ma'uul ugu yihiin hawlaha iyo shuruucda Golaha wasiirada.</li> </ol>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 82 Confidence of the National Assembly</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Government shall obtain the confidence of the National Assembly within thirty days of its formation. The Government shall present itself to the Assembly and request its confidence. Subsequently, the Government may ask the Assembly to express its confidence at any time.</li> <li>2. The National Assembly shall express its confidence or non confidence by means of a motion, stating the grounds thereof, approved by a simple majority in open vote.</li> <li>3. A motion of no-confidence, stating the grounds thereof, may also be proposed at any</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 84<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>CIQAABTA MAS'UULIYADEED EE RA'IISUL WASAARAH A IYO WASIIRADA.</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1)- Ra'iisul wasaaraha iyo wasiirada ayaa mas'uul ka ah dembiyada la galo marka ay fulinayaan shaqooyinkooda.</li> <li>2)- Arrinta la xiriita dembiyada noocyadaasi, waxaa Ra'iisul Wasaaraha iyo wasiirada dembi lagu soo oogi karaa go'aan ka soo baxay Golaha Baarlamaanka oo loo qaaday talo soo jeedin ay soo bandhigeen ugu yaraan shan meelood meel xubnaha Golaha oo cod-bixin qarsoodi ah kadib lagu ansixiyay aqlabiyad dhan 3 (saddex) meelood laba meel ee xildhibaanada; waxaa lagu qaadayaa Maxkamadda ugu sarraysa oo u samaysan sida Maxkamadda sare ee</li> </ol>

time, by at least ten deputies, and shall be examined not earlier than five days after its presentation. In order to be carried, it shall require an absolute majority in open vote.

4. Upon a vote of no-confidence by the Assembly, all the members of the Government shall resign.
5. The resigning Government shall continue in office for the purpose of carrying out routine duties until the appointment of the new Government.

## SECTION II Activities of the Government and Subordinate Organs

### Article 83 Powers and Responsibilities of the Prime Minister and the Ministers

1. The Prime Minister shall direct the general policy of the Government and shall be responsible therefore. He shall maintain the unity of the Government's policy by coordinating and promoting the activities of the Ministers.
2. The Ministers shall direct the affairs within the competence of their Ministries and shall be individually responsible therefore.
3. The Prime Minister and the

caddaaladda.

- 3)- Marka laga reebo sida Farqadda kore ku xusan, ma jirto tallaabo dembi ah oo lagu qaadi karo Ra'iisul wasaaraha ama Wasiirada ilaa oggolaanshaha iyo Amarka Golaha Baarlamaanka mooyaane oo loo qaaday cod-bixin qarsoodi ah laguna ansixiyay aqlabiyad dhan seddex meelood laba meel ee xubnaha Xildhibaanada.
- 4)- Ra'iisul wasaaraha ama Wasiir ay Maxkamadda sare ee caddaaladda ku qaaday dembi uu galay waxaa si toos ah looga qaadayaa gudashada hawlihiisa shaqo.

### QODOBKA 85<sup>aad</sup> AWOOD BIXINTA XEERAR NIDAAM MAAMUL

Xeerarka nidaam-maamuleedyada waxaa lagu bixin karaa Dekreetada Madaxwaynaha Jamhuriyadda iyadoo la raacayo Lana tixgelinayo soo jeedinta ay soo ansixiyeen Golaha Wasiirada. Awoodda bixinta xeerarka ku saabsa arrimo khaas ah waxaa lagu siin karaa sharci Hay'adaha kale ee Dawladda iyo Dadwaynaha.

### QODOBKA 86<sup>aad</sup> MADAX-BANNAANAYTA MAAMULKA

Markii ay suurta-gal naqoto hawlaha maamulka waa la madax-bannaanayn doonaa waxaana fulin doona Hay'adaha wadaniga ee Dawladda iyo kuwa dadwaynaha.

### QODOBKA 87<sup>aad</sup> MAGACAABIDDA SARAAKIISHA SAR-SARE

<p>Ministers shall be jointly responsible for the acts of the Council of Ministers.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 84 Penal Responsibility of the Prime Minister and the Ministries</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Prime Minister and the Ministers are responsible for offences committed in the exercise of their functions.</li> <li>2. In respect of such offences, the Prime Minister and the Ministers shall be impeached on a decision of the National Assembly taken on the motion of at least one fifth of its members and approved by secret ballot by a majority of two thirds of the deputies; they shall be tried by the Supreme Court constituted as the High Court of Justice.</li> <li>3. Except as provided in the preceding paragraph, no criminal proceedings shall be instituted against the Prime Minister or the Ministers, except by authorization of the Assembly, approved by secret ballot by a majority of two thirds of the deputies.</li> <li>4. The Prime Minister or a Minister committed for trial before the High Court of Justice shall be automatically suspended from exercising his functions.</li> </ol>	<p>Saraakiisha sar-sare iyo Taliyayaasha ciidamada xoogga ee sharcigu qeexay waxaa magacaabaya Madaxwaynaha Jamhuriyadda, iyadoo uu soo jeedinayo Wasiirka ay khusayso ee awoodda u leh ayna soo ansixiyeen Golaha wasiirada.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 88<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>SHAQAALAHA DAWLADDA IYO KUWA DADWAYNAHA AMA RAYIDKA.</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1)- Shaqaalaha Dawladda iyo kuwa Rayidka/dadwaynaha waxay shaqooyinkooda u gudanayaan sida uu qabo sharciga ee ay ku jirto danta guud oo qura.</li> <li>2)- Shaqaalaha Dawladda iyo kuwa Rayidka ma noqonayaan madaxda xisbiyada siyaasadeed.</li> <li>3)- Dabaqadaha/qaybaha shaqaalaha Dawladda iyo kuwa Rayidka ee aan ka midka ahayn xisbiyada siyaasadda ama aan ku lug lahayn hawlaha kale ee aanay is qaadan karin shaqooyinkooda waxaa qeexi doona sharciga.</li> <li>4)- Shaqaale Dawladeed ama Rayid kasta ee ku jira fasax ee sabab kastaba lama dallacsiin doono marka laga reebo mid isiyaanato.</li> <li>5)- Heerka aqoonsiga derejo ee shaqaalaha Dawladda waxaa caddayn doona sharciga.</li> <li>6)- U magacaabidda jago joogta ah shaqaale Dawladeed waxaa la samayn karaa oo qura kadib marka la qaado tartan dadwaynaha dhexdiisa ah, ilaa xaalado uu sharciga caddeeyay mooyaane.</li> </ol>
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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Article 85</b> Power to Issue Regulations</p> <p>Regulations shall be issued by decree of the President of the Republic on proposals approved by the Council of Ministers.</p> <p>The power to issue regulations on specific matters may be given by law to other organs of the State and to public bodies.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 89<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>GUDDIGA HAY'ADDA DAWLADDA.</u></b></p> <p>1)- Guddiga Hay'ad Dawladeed waxaa dejin doona sharci qeexi doono qaab dhismeedka iyo awoodaha Guddiga.</p> <p>2)- Sharciga dejinta Guddiga Hay'adda Dawladda ayaa dammaanada qaadi doona madax-bannaanida hawlihiisa.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Article 86</b> Administrative Decentralization</p> <p>Whenever possible, administrative functions shall be decentralized and performed by the local organs of the State and by public bodies.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>FARACA III</u></b> <b><u>LAAMAHA CAAWINTA</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 90<sup>ad</sup></u></b> <b><u>GARSOORAHA XISAABAADKA</u></b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Article 87</b> Appointment of High Officials</p> <p>High officials and commanders of the military forces specified by law shall be appointed by the President of the Republic, on the proposal of the competent Minister approved by the Council of Ministers.</p>	<p>1)- Garsoraha xagga xisaabaadka waxuu fulinayaa in uu sii kormeero hubiyana sharci ahaanshaha qawaaniinta dawladda ee khuseeya waajibaadyada lacagta iyo dabagal xisaab hubin ah oo uu ku sameeyo miisaaniyadda dawladda.</p> <p>2)- Garsooraha xagga xisaabaadka waxuu, hab sharciga qeexay, uga qayb - geli doonaa kontoroolidda habka maaraynta lacagta ee wakaaladaha ay dawladda u samayso tabarucaad joogta ah, iyo wakaaladaha ay dawladda u samayso tabarucaad badan oo ah tallaabo aan caadi ahayn.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Article 88</b> Civil Servants and Public Employees</p> <p>1. Civil servants and public employees shall exercise their functions in accordance with the law and solely in the public interest.</p> <p>2. Civil servants and public employees may not be leaders of political parties.</p>	<p>3)- Waxuu u gudbinayaa golaha Baarlamaanka warbixinta ku saabsan natiijooyinka la xisaabtankiisa.</p> <p>4)- Sharciga ayaa nidaamin doona abaabulka laantani, xaqiijin doontana madax-bannaanida shaqooyinkeeda; waxuu ballaan qaadi doonaa</p>

3. The categories of civil servants and public employees who shall not belong to political parties or engage in other activities incompatible with their functions shall be established by law.
4. Any civil servant or public employee who is on leave for any reason shall not be promoted except on grounds of seniority.
5. The status of civil servants shall be established by law.
6. Appointments to the permanent establishment of the civil service shall be made only after a public competitive examination, except in the cases provided by law.

Article 89  
Civil Service Commission

1. A Civil Service Commission shall be established by a law which shall provide for its composition and powers.
2. The law establishing the Civil Service Commission shall guarantee the independence of its functions.

**SECTION III**  
**Auxiliary Bodies**

Article 90  
Magistrate of Accounts

in laamaha iyo wakaaladaha ay ku waajibto in la xisaabiyo ay xaq u leeyihiin in la dhagaysto mar kasta oo dacwad maxkamadeed oo arrintaasi la xiriirta lagu qaadayo.

**QODOBKA 91<sup>ad</sup>**  
**GOLAHA SHAQADA IYO**  
**DHAQAALAHA EE QARANKA**

Golaha shaqada iyo dhaqaalaha ee Qaranka waxuu ka koobanaan doonaa, sida ku cad habka shariga, khabiiro iyo wakiilo ka kala socda qaybaha wax soo saarka maalka/hantida dalka oo si isku dhigma, saami ahaa, ugu qaybsan tiro ku salaysan awooddooda iyo muhiimaddooda dhaqaale.

Waxuu naoqonayaa Gole kala taliya Golaha Baarlamaanka iyo xukuumadda/ dowladda xagga arrimaha iyo shaqooyinka uu sharcigu u xilsaaray.

**FARACA IV**  
**GARSOORKA**

**QODOBKA 92<sup>aad</sup>**  
**AWOODDA GARSOORKA**

Awoodda sharciga maxkamadda waxaa iska leh una xilsaaran Garsoorka.

**QODOBKA 93<sup>aad</sup>**  
**MADAX-BANNAANIDA GARSOORKA.**



<p>1. The Magistrate of Accounts shall exercise a prior control over the legality of Government acts involving financial obligations and a post audit on the State budget.</p> <p>2. The Magistrate of Accounts shall participate, in the manner specified by law, in the control over the financial management of agencies to which the State makes a regular contribution, and of agencies to which the State makes a substantial contribution as an extraordinary measure.</p> <p>3. He shall report to the National Assembly on the results of his audit.</p> <p>4. The law shall regulate the organization of this organ and guarantee the independence of its functions; it shall ensure that the organs and agencies subject to audit have the right to be heard in any judicial proceeding connected therewith.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 91 National Economic and Labour Council</p> <p>The National Economic and Labour Council shall be composed, in the manner prescribed by law, of experts and representatives of categories of producers of national wealth in proportion to their numerical strength</p>	<p>Garsoorka waxaa uu ka madax-bannaanaan doonaa awoodaha Golayaasha fulinta iyo sharci dejinta.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 94<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>MAXKAMADDA SARE.</u></b></p> <p>1)- Maxkamadda sare ayaa noqon doonta xubinta ugu sarraysa ee sharciga Maxkamadda ee Jamhuriyadda. Waxay yeelan dootaa awoodda xukumidda arrimaha xagga edaabta, dembiyada, maamulka &amp; xisaabaadka ee Dalaka, iyo arrin kale ee kasta oo ay qeexeen Dastuurka iyo Sharciga.</p> <p>2)- Nidaamka qaab dhismeed ee Maxkamadda Sare iyo qaybaha kale waxaa qeexi doona sharciga.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 95<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>MID AHAANSHA GARSOORKA.</u></b></p> <p>1) Lama samayn doono Maxkamadda aan caadi ahayn ama khaas ah.</p> <p>2) Waxaa keliya oo la dhisi karaa, oo qayb ka noqonaya, Maxkamaddaha caadiga ah, laamo takhasusi ah oo qaabilsan arrimo khaas ah oo cayiman, ayna kala qayb qaadanayaan, meeshi lagama maarmaan ah, khabiirro muwaadiniin ah oo ka baxsaa ama aan ka tirsanayn Garsoorka.</p> <p>3) Awoodda xukun ee maxkamadda militiri, waqtiga dagaalka sharciga ayaa dejin doona. Waqtiga nabadda waxay yeelan doonaan awood xukun oo la xiriira oo qura dembiyada militeri ee ay galaan xubnaha ciidamada Qalabka sida (*). (*) sida uu habeeyay sharciga Lr. 6 ee 30 Janaayo, 1963.</p>
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<p>and economic importance.</p> <p>It shall be an advisory body to the National Assembly and to the Government in respect of matters and functions assigned to it by law.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>TITLE IV</b> <b>The Judiciary</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 92 Judicial Power</p> <p>The judicial power shall be vested in the Judiciary.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 93 Independence of the Judiciary</p> <p>The Judiciary shall be independent of the executive and legislative powers.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 94 Supreme Court</p> <p>1. The Supreme Court shall be the highest judicial organ of the Republic. It shall have jurisdiction over the whole territory of the State in civil, criminal, administrative and accounting matters, and in any other matter specified by the Constitution and by law.</p> <p>2. The organization of the Supreme Court and of the other judicial organs shall be established by law.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 95 Unity of the Judiciary</p>	<p>4) Dadku waxay si toos ah uga qayb-gelayaan dacwadaha la xiriira (assize) habka uu sharciga u qeexo.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 96<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>DAMMAANA-QAADYADA</u></b> <b><u>SHARCIGA MAXKAMADAH.</u></b></p> <p>1) Inta ay ku jiraan gudashada shaqooyinkooda sharciyadeed, xubnaha Garsoorka waxay ku ekaanayaan oo keliya sharciga.</p> <p>2) Xeerarka ku saabsan heerka sharciga ah ee aqoonsiga iyo magacaabida xubnaha Garsoorka waxaa caddayn doona sharciga.</p> <p>3) Xubnaha Garsoorka lama eryi karo (shaqada lagama saari karo) ama beddeli karo, waxaan ka ahayn xaaladaha sharcigu qeexo.</p> <p>4) Xubnaha Gadrsoorka waxaa ka reeban in ay qabataan xafiis (xil kale), ay fuliyaan shaqooyin ama in ay galaan hawlo ka hor imaanayo shaqooyinkooda</p> <p>5) Waxaa, Dekreeto Madaxwaynaha Jamhuuriyadda ka soo baxday, lagu soo saari doonaa, si uu sharci diyaariyay/qeexay, tallaabooyinka maamulka iyo asluubta ee la xiriira xubnaha Garsoorka, kadib soo jeedinta wasiirka caddaaldda iyo xaqsoorka oo la tashi la yeeshay kana dhegaystay/ aqbalay Golaha Sare ee Maxkamadda sharciga.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 97<sup>aad</sup></u></b> <b><u>NIDAAMKA SHARCIGA MAXKAMADDA.</u></b></p>
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<p>1. No extraordinary or special courts shall be established.</p> <p>2. There may only be established, as part of the ordinary courts, specialized sections for specific matters, with the participation, where necessary, of citizens who are experts, from outside the Judiciary.</p> <p>3. The jurisdiction of Military Tribunals in time of war shall be established by law. In time of peace, they shall have jurisdiction only in respect of military offences committed by members of the Armed Forces.[Note: As amended by Law No.6 of 30 January 1963.]</p> <p>4. The people shall participate directly in assize proceedings, in the manner prescribed by law.</p>	<p>1) Qaadista dacwooyinka ee maxkamadda waxuu noqonayaa mid furan; hasa ahaate maxkamaddu waxay go'aansan kartaa, sababa la xiriira xagaa anshaxa, caafimaadaka/nadaafada, ama nidaamka guud awgood, in dacwad qaadista lagu qabto si qarsoodi ah ama khaas ah.</p> <p>2) Ma jiri doono go'aan Maxkameed oo la qaadanayo ilaa dhinacyada oo dhan ay helaan fursan ay ku soo gudbiyaa/bandhigaan dacwaddooda.</p> <p>3) Dhammaan go'aanada Maxkamadeed iyo tallaabooyinka ku saabsan xorriyadda shakhsiyadeed oo dhan waxay xusayaan sababhooda, waxaana khasab ku noqonaya in racfaan laga qaato sida sharciga waafaqasan.</p> <p>4) Booliska iyo ciidamada xoogga waxay si toos ah diyaan ugu ahaanayaan laamaha Maxkamadda si ay u fuliyaan tallaabooyinka ku aaddan shaqooyinkooda.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 96 Judicial Guarantees</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QAYBTA V.</u></b> <b><u>DAMMAANA-QAADKA DASTUURKA.</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>CIWAANKA I.</u></b> <b><u>DIB U HUBINTA DASTUURNIMADA SHARCIYADA.</u></b></p>
<p>1. In the exercise of their judicial functions, the members of the Judiciary shall be subject only to law.</p> <p>2. The rules concerning the legal status and the appointments of members of the Judiciary shall be established by law.</p> <p>3. Members of the Judiciary shall not be removed or transferred except in the cases specified</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 98<sup>ad</sup></u></b> <b><u>DASTUUR AHAASHAHA SHARCIYADA.</u></b></p> <p>1) Sharciyada iyo shuruucda leh awoodda sharciga waxay waafaqsanaan doonaan Dastuurka iyo mabaadi'da guud ee Islaamka.</p> <p>2) Marka ay socoto dacwad qaadid Maxkamadeed, su'aasha ku saabsan Dastuurka ahaanshaha sharci ama Qodob shuruuc ah oo leh awood sharciyeed, waa la</p>

<p>by law.</p> <p>4. Members of the Judiciary shall not hold offices, perform services or engage in activities incompatible with their functions.</p> <p>5. Administrative and disciplinary measures relating to members of the Judiciary shall be adopted, as provided by law, by decree of the President of the Republic, on the proposal of the Minister of Grace and Justice, having heard the Higher Judicial Council.</p>	<p>soo jeedin karaa, sida qaabka ama nuxurka, ee habka dacwadda dhinaca ay khusayso ama xafiiska Qareenka, ama Maxkamadda soo jeedinteeda iyada qudheeda, halka uu go'aanku ku xiranyahay, xitaa haddii uu dhinac keliya yahay, adeegsiga sharciga ama Qodobka shuruucda ah ee laftiisa doodda ka taagan tahay ama la isku hayo.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 97 Judicial Procedure</p>	
<p>1. Judicial proceedings shall be public; the court may decide, however, for reasons of morals, hygiene or public order, that the proceedings be held <i>in camera</i>.</p> <p>2. No judicial decision shall be taken unless all the parties have had on opportunity of presenting their case.</p> <p>3. All judicial decisions and all measures concerning personal liberty shall state the grounds therefore, and shall be subject to appeal in accordance with law.</p>	<p>3) Halka dacwadda uu ka soo gudbiyay xisbiga ama xafiiska xeer Ilaaliyaha Guuda iyadoo kiiska uu laalanyahay ama aan weli go'aan laga gaarin Maxkamadda horteeda ee marka kowaad ama labaad, maxkamaddu, hadday u aragto in dacwaddu aanay si waadix ah sal u lahayn, waa ay joojinaysaa ama dib u dhigaysaa xukunka dabadeedna u gudbinaysaa arrinka maxkamadda sare si ay uga gaadho go'aan waafaqsan Maxkamaddii hore.</p> <p>4) Haddii dacwad loo gudbiyo Maxkamadda Sare, iyadoo kiisku weli laalan yahay, Maxkamadda Sare, hadday u aragto in dacwadu aanay si waadix ah sal u lahayn, waa ay joojinaysaa ama dib u dhigaysaa xukunka, wayna sii wadaysaa sida uu qabo Qodobka 99<sup>aad</sup>.</p> <p>5) Isla habka noocaasi ayaa loo adeegannayaa meeshi su'aasha ku saaban sharci ahaanshaha ay ka soo jeediso Maxkamad mar ama laba jeer tusaale ahaan, ama Maxkamadda Sare, oo ay iyagu iskood u soo jeediyaan mowduuca.</p>
<p>4. The Police and Armed Forces shall be directly available to the judicial organs for the</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 99<sup>ad</sup></u></b> <b><u>MAXKAMAD DASTUURI AH.</u></b></p> <p>1) Su'aasha Dastuur ahaashaha waxaa</p>

<p>performance of acts pertaining to their functions.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PART V</b> <b>CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Title I <b>Review of the Constitutionality of Laws</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 98 Constitutionality of Laws</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Laws and provisions having the force of law shall conform to the Constitution and to the general principles of Islam.</li> <li>2. In the course of a judicial proceeding, the question of the constitutionality of a law or a provision having the force of law may be raised, as to the form or substance, by means of a petition of the party concerned or of the Office of the Attorney General, or by the court on its own motion, where the decision depends, even though partially, on the application of the law or provision being challenged.</li> <li>3. Where a petition is presented by the party concerned or by the Office of the Attorney General while the case is pending before a court of first or second instance, the court, where it finds the petition not manifestly unfounded, shall suspend judgment and refer the matter to the Supreme</li> </ol>	<p>go'aaminaya Maxkamadda Sare oo u samaysan/dhisan sida Maxkamadd Dastuuriga, oo lagu kordhiyay ama lagu daray laba xubnood oo uu Madaxwaynaha ka soo magacaabay Golaha Wasiirada muddo seddax sano ah, iyo laba xubnood oo uu iyana Golaha Baarlamaanka iska soo dhex dooranayo isla muddadaasi si aqlabiyad buuxda leh.</p> <p>2) Shuruudaha iyo heerka u qalmidda ee laga rabo xubnaha lgu darayo waxaa qeexi doona sharci gaar ahaaneed.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 100<sup>ad</sup></u></b> <b><u>XUKUN.</u></b></p> <p>1)- Go'aan ay soo saatay Maxkamadda Sare oo qeexaya in sharci ama qodob shuruuc ah oo leh awood sharci, uusan ahayn Dastuuri, Maxkamadda ayaa u gudbinaysa gaarsiinaysana Madaxweynaha Jamhuuriyadda, Guddoomiyaha Baarlamaanka iyo Ra'iisul Wasaraha, waxaana loo daabacayaa habka loo tilmaamay daabacaadda sharciyada.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>CINWAANKA II</u></b> <b><u>QAADISTA DACWOYINKA DEMBIYADA</u></b> <b><u>LIDDIGA KU AH MADAXWEYNAHA</u></b> <b><u>JAMHUURIYADDA IYO XUBNAHA</u></b> <b><u>DOWLADDA</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 101<sup>ad</sup></u></b> <b><u>DACWO</u></b></p> <p>1)- Qodobada dacwad uu soo ansixiyay Golaha</p>
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<p>Court for a decision, which shall be binding upon the former court.</p> <p>4. Where a petition is presented while the case is pending before the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court, where it finds the petition not manifestly unfounded, shall suspend judgment and proceed according to</p> <p>5. The same procedure shall apply where the question of constitutionality is raised by a court of first or second instance, or by the Supreme Court, on their own motion.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 99 Constitutional Court</p> <p>1. A question of constitutionality shall be decided by the Supreme Court constituted as the Constitutional Court, with the addition of two members appointed for a period of three years by the President of the Republic, on the proposal of the Council of Ministers and two members, elected for the same period by the National Assembly by an absolute majority.</p> <p>2. The qualifications of the additional members shall be prescribed by law.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 100 Judgment</p>	<p>Baarlamaanka ee ku cad Qodobka 76<sup>ad</sup> ama kan 84<sup>ad</sup> ayaa caddayn doo qodobada lagu eedaynayo in ay galeen Madaxweynaha Jamhuuriyadda ama xubin kasta oo dowladda ka tirsan iyo cidii gacan ku siisay haddiiba ay jirto.</p> <p>2)- Golaha Baarlamaanka ayaa ka soo magacaabaya xildhibaanada dhexdooda amaba bannaanka, hal ama seddax wakiil oo dembiga ku soo ooga kuwaas oo noqonaya ama fulinaya hawsha xeer-ilaaliyaha dowladda dacwad qaadista hortalla Maxkamadda ugu saraysa oo u samaysan sida Maxkamadda Sare ee Caddaaladda.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 102<sup>ad</sup></u></b> <b><u>MAXKAMADDA SARE EE CADDAAALADDA</u></b></p> <p>Maxkamadda ugu saraysa oo u samaysan sida Maxkamadda Sare ee Caddaaladda ayaa wadaya qaadista dacwadaha Maxkamadeed iyadoo lagu darayo lix xubnood oo uu Guddoomiuyaha Maxkamadda si bakhtiya-nasiib ah uga soo dhex xulayo, goobta dhagaysiga dadweyanaha, liis laba iyo toban muwaadiniin ah oo u qalma in loo doorto dibutaati ama xildhibaan. Laba iyo tobanka muwaadiniinta ah waxaa soo dooranaya Golaha Baarlamaanka billowga muddo kasta, kuwaasoo laga soo dhex saarayo dad aan xubno ka ahayn Golaha.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>QODOBKA 103<sup>ad</sup></u></b> <b><u>HABKA ABAABULKA</u></b></p> <p>1)- Qodobada shuruucda ee xukumaya dacwa qaadista la hor geeya Maxkamadda ugu saraysa ee u dhisan sida Maxkamadda Dastuuriga ah ama Maxkamadda Sare ee</p>
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A decision of the Supreme Court declaring that a law or a provision having the force of law is unconstitutional shall be communicated by the Court to the President of the Republic, the President of the National Assembly and the Prime Minister, and shall be published in the manner prescribed for the publication of laws.

## TITLE II

### **Criminal Proceedings Against the President of the Republic and the Members of the Government**

#### Article 101 Impeachment

1. The articles of impeachment approved by the National Assembly under Article 76 or Article 84, shall specify the acts alleged to have been committed by the President of the Republic or any member of the Government and their accomplices, if any.
2. The National Assembly shall appoint, from among its members, or from outside, one or three Prosecuting Commissioners who shall act as Public Prosecutor in proceedings before the Supreme Court constituted as the High Court of Justice.

#### Article 102 High Court of Justice

The Supreme Court constituted as

- Caddaaladda waxaa dejin doona sharciga.
- 2)- Maxkamadda iyada ayaa samaysan doonta qawaaniinteeda Maxkamadeed ee dhagaysiga dacwadaha.

### **CINWAANKA III**

#### **DIB U HABAYNTA DASTUURKA**

#### **QODOBKA 104<sup>ad</sup>**

#### **WAX KA BADELIDDA IYO WAX KU DARIDDA DASTUURKA**

Wax ka beddelidda ama wax ku daridda Qodobada Dastuurka waxaa go'aamin kara Golaha Baarlamaanka oo u baahan ugu yaraan shan meelood meel xubnaha Golaha, ama dowladda ama 10,000 qof oo xaq u leh cod-bixin, oo markaasi loo qaadayo wood laba jeer oo isku xigta una dhaxayso muddo aan ka yarayn seddex bilood, sidaasna lagu ansixiyo iyadoo looga baahan yahay woodka koowaad aqlabiyad buuxda ee xildhibaannada kan labadaana seddax meelood laba meel.

#### **QODOBKA 105<sup>ad</sup>**

#### **XADKA WAX KA BEDDELIDDA DASTUURKA**

Dastuurka looguma samaynayo wax ka beddelidda ku xusan qodobka hore sabab ku saabsan dib u habaynta qaabka demoqaraadiyadeed ee dowladda ama in lagu xadaynayo/xannibayo xuquuqaha iyo xorriyadaha aasaasiga ah ee muwaadinka iyo kuwa uu dastuurku nin/qof u dammaana-qaaday awgood.

#### **QODOBADA KMG IYO KAMADAMBAYSTA**

#### **AH**

the High Court of Justice shall conduct the trials with six additional members, drawn by lot by the President of the Court at a public hearing from a special list of twelve citizens qualified for election as deputies. The twelve citizens shall be elected by the National Assembly at the beginning of each term from among persons who are not members of the Assembly.

Article 103  
Organization

1. The provisions governing proceedings before the Supreme Court constituted as the Constitutional Court or the High Court of Justice shall be laid down by law.
2. The Court shall establish its own rules of court for the hearings.

TITLE III  
**Amendments to the Constitution**

Article 104  
Amendments and Additions to the Constitution

Amendments or additions to the provisions of the Constitution shall be decided by the National Assembly on the proposal of at least one fifth of its members, or of the Government, or of 10,000 voters, by two successive ballots held at an interval of not less than three months, approval thereof requiring an absolute majority of the deputies on the first ballot and a two third majority on the second ballot.

**I)- SI KMG AH U ADEEGSIGA AWOODAHA:**

- 1)- Ilaa magacaabidda Madaxweynaha KMG ee Jamhuuriyadda, oo dhici doonto inta ka horraysa ama ugu dambayn 1<sup>da</sup> Luulyo 1960, awoodaha iyo shaqooyinka uu Dastuurka xaqa u siinayo Madaxweynaha Jamhuuriyadda, waxaa sii wadaya fulinayana Guddoomiyaha Golaha Sharci dejinta (Baarlaanka) oo sii haynaya xilka Madaxweynanimada KMG ee Jamhuuriyadda, marka laga reebo awoodda lagu cayimay farqadda 1<sup>ad</sup> ee qodobka 53<sup>aad</sup>. Waa uu dhaqan-gelinayaa dastuurkan.
- 2)- Isla marka la saxiixo sharciga Midowga ee labada gobol ee Soomaaliyeed (Somaaliya iyo Somali land), Golaha cusub ee Baarlamaanka waxay dooranayaan, sida habka lagu qeexay farqadda 2<sup>ad</sup> ee qodobka 70<sup>ad</sup>, Madaxweyne KMG ah ee Jamhuuriyadda, kaasoo ku sii baaqi ahaanaya xafiiska ilaa doorashada Madaxweynaha 1<sup>aad</sup> (koowaad) ama Madaxweynaha kale ee KMG ee lagu tilmaamay farqadda 1<sup>ad</sup> ee qodobka Lr. IV

**II)- MADAXWAYNE KMG AH:**

Madaxweynaha KMG ah waxuu adeegsanayaa dhammaan awoodaha uu



Article 105  
Limits on Amendments to the  
Constitution

The Constitution shall not be amended under the terms of the preceding article for the purpose of modifying the republican and democratic form of government or for restricting the fundamental rights and freedoms of the citizen and of man guaranteed by the Constitution.

TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL  
PROVISIONS

Transitional Exercise of Powers

I

1. Until the appointment of the Provisional President of the Republic, which shall take place not later than 1 July 1960, the powers and functions vested by the Constitution in the President of the Republic shall be exercised by the President of the Legislative Assembly acting as Provisional President of the Republic, with the exception of the power specified in paragraph 1 of Article 53. He shall promulgate this Constitution.
2. Immediately after signing the Act of Union of the two Somali Territories (Somalia and Somaliland), the new National Assembly shall elect, in the manner specified in paragraph

dastuurku siinayo Madaxweynaha Jamhuuriyadda marka laga reebo awoodda lagu caddeeyay qodobka 53<sup>ad</sup> oo qura, iyadoo uu dakareeto ku cayimi doono taariikhda la qabanyo aftida oo lagu faah-faahiyay qodobada shuruucda ee soo socda

**III)-DHAQN-GALKA DASTUURKA IYO  
AFTIDA:**

- 1)- Waxuu dastuurkani si KMG ah u dhaqan-galayaa 1<sup>da</sup> Luulyo 1960, waxaana hal sano gudahii ee taariikhdan oo kale, loo gudbin doonaa afti shaacsan oo loogu yeeri doono dhammaan cod-bixiyayaasha in ay ka qayb-qaataan.
- 2)- Dhammaan cod-bixiyyaasha waxay xaq u leeyihiin in ay muujiyaan dareenkooda oggolaanshaha ama diidmada dastuurka si hab xor, toos iyo qarsoodi ah oo waafaqsan sharci khaas ah oo loo sameynayo aftiqaadista.
- 3)- Nidaamsanaanta hawlgallada aftiqaadista waxaa xaqiijinaya Maxkamadda ugu sarraysa oo ku go'aamin doonto arrintan muddo aan ka yarayn toban beri, kana badnayn soddon beri ka dib marka ay xiranto doorashada. Maxkamadda ugu sarraysa waxay sidoo kale go'aaminaysa wixii cabasho ama racfaan kasta ee dhici kara in loo soo gudbiyo, iyadoo go'aanka noocani uu noqonayo kama dambays. Marka ay bixiso amarka sugitaanka, Maxkamaddu waxy sidoo kale shaaci-

2 of Article 70, a Provisional President of the Republic, who shall remain in office until the election of the first President or of the other Provisional President provided for in paragraph 1 of provision No. IV.

## II Provisional President

The Provisional President shall exercise all the powers vested by the Constitution in the President of the Republic, with the exception of the power specified in Article 53, and shall, by decree, fix the date of the referendum provided for in the following provisions.

## III Entry into Force of the Constitution and Referendum

1. This Constitution shall provisionally come into force on 1 July 1960 and shall, within one year of such date, be submitted to a popular referendum in which all the voters shall be called upon to participate.
2. All voters shall have the right to express their approval or disapproval of the Constitution in a free, direct and secret manner and in accordance with a special law to be issued on the referendum.

3. The regularity of the

ka-qaadaysa natiijooyinka aftida.

- 4)- Haddii aysan bixin sugitaan, afti cusub ayaa la qabanayaa muddo seddax bilood gudahood ah ee taariikhda go'aanka Maxkamadda.

## IV)- NATIIJOOYINKA AFTIDA:

- 1)- Haddii ay natiijooyink aftida liddi ku noqdaan dastuurkan, golaha Baarlamaanka waxay, muddo shan iyo toban cisho gudahood ah, ee marka ay Maxkamadda ugu sarraysa shaaca ka qaaddo natiijooyinka, ku dooranayaan Madaxweyne cusub oo KMG ah ee Jamhuuriyadda, waxayna ku dhawaaqayaan in kii hore aanu sii hayn doonin xafiiska; xubnaha Goluhu ka koobma waxay isla markaasba amar ku bixinayaan in la sameeyo dastuur cusub oo loo gudbin doono in afti loo qaado lix bilood gudahood oo xigta magacaabidda Madaxweynaha cusub ee KMG.
- 2)- Haddii ay natiijooyinka afti-qaadista noqodaan oggol, waxaa dastuurkan loo qaadanayaa kama damays, waxayna golaha Baarlamaanka, muddo 15 beri gudahood ah, ku soo dooranayaan Madaxwaynaha Jamhuuriyadda si waafaqsan dastuurkan.

## V)- QODOBKA UGU DAMBEEYA:

- 1)- Ilaa shaaca laga qaado natiijooyinka afti-qaadista, qoraalka qodobada ee dastuurka waxaa lagu dhejinayaa golyaasha iyo marinada

<p>referendum operations shall be confirmed by the Supreme Court, which shall decide on this matter not less than ten nor more than thirty days after the closure of the voting. The Supreme Court shall also decide on any complaint or appeal which may be presented, and such decision shall be final. On giving the confirmation order, the Court shall also proclaim the results of the referendum,</p> <p>4. In case of non-confirmation, a new referendum shall be held within three months of the date of the Court's decision.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">IV Results of the Referendum</p> <p>1. If the results of the referendum are contrary to the adoption of this Constitution, the National Assembly shall, within fifteen days of the proclamation of the results by the Supreme Court, elect a new Provisional President of the Republic and declare the previous one to be no longer in office; the Constituent Assembly shall thereupon provide for the adoption of a new Constitution, which shall be submitted; to a referendum within six months following the appointment of the new provisional President.</p> <p>2. If the results of the</p>	<p>magaalooyinka iyo xafiisyada gudoomiyayaasha degmooyinka dalka si uu muwaadin kasta u fahmo una garto.</p> <p>2)- Waa in dhammaan qaybaha dowladda/dalka iyo dadka ku hoos jira Qaranimadiisa oo idil ay si daacadnima ah u ilaaliyaan in dastuurku yahay sharciga asalka ah ee Jamhuuriyadda. Dastuurka oo ku naqshadaysan shaabadda qallalan ee dowladda, waxaa lagu darayaa kaydka rasmiga ah ee sharciyada iyo dekereetooyinka Jamhuuriyadda Soomaaliya.</p> <p>Muqdisho, 1da Luulyo 1960</p> <p>1)- Aadan Cabdulle Cusmaan Madaxweynaha Golaha sharcidejinta.</p> <p>2)- Cabdullaahi Ciise Maxamuud Ra'iisal asaare</p> <p>3)- Maxamed Sheekh Gabiyow Wasiirka Dastuurka</p> <p>4)- Sheekh Maxamuud Maxamed Faarax Wasiirka Caddaaladda</p>
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referendum are favourable, this Constitution shall be considered final and, within fifteen days, the National Assembly shall elect the President of the Republic in accordance with this Constitution.

V  
Final Provision

1. Until the proclamation of the result of the referendum, the text of the Constitution shall be posted at town halls and at the offices of the District Commissioners of the Republic so that every citizen may become acquainted with it.
2. The Constitution shall be faithfully observed as the fundamental law of the Republic by all the organs of the State and by all persons under its sovereignty.
3. The Constitution, embossed with the State's seal, shall be included in the Official Compilation of laws and Decrees of the Somali Republic. Mogadishu, 1 July 1960.

ADEN ABDULLA  
OSMAN  
President of the  
Legislative  
Assembly

MOHAMED SHEIK  
GABIOW  
Minister for the  
Constitution

ABDULLAHI ISSA  
MOHAMUD

SHEIK MOHAMUD  
MOHAMED  
FARAH

Prime Minister	Minister of Grace and Justice	
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