



National Assembly of Afghanistan

Rules of the Procedures of the Senate

2017

Chapter One

General Regulations

Article 1

Internal Rule of procedure of the Senate, legislated pursuant to Article (87, 88, 90, 93, 95, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108 and 109) of the Constitution of Afghanistan, to regulate the Internal Affairs of Senate.

Expressions

Article 2

The following expressions used in the Rules of the Procedures of the Senate shall be understood as follows:

1. **Rules:** Rules of Procedure of Senate.
2. **Bill:** A law draft which, in accordance with the provisions of Article 95 of the Constitution, is proposed by the Executive Power to the National Assembly for its consideration and/or processing.
3. **Member's Bill:** A law draft which, according to article 95 and 97 of the Constitution, is proposed by a Member of either Houses of the National Assembly of Afghanistan.
4. **Member:** A Member of the Senate.
5. **Constitution:** The Constitution of the Islamic Republic State of Afghanistan.
6. **Hearing:** Hearing to a report presented by the Executive Power, Judicial Power, or other responsible organs in Plenary or Commissions Sessions.
7. **Interpellation:** Requesting that the Ministers and other officials of the Executive Power provide explanation on their actions in accordance with Article 88 and 93 of the Constitution.
8. **Amendment:** To bring changes, additions, and/or omissions; vocabularies changes and its forms, and punctuation in phrases or articles of a law draft.
9. **Abrogation:** Decision of the House, which shall be taken about the entirety or part of a law draft's revision and/or repeal, in accordance with article 106 of the Constitution.
10. **Administrative Board of the House:** The Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, the Secretary and the Secretary Assistant of the Jirga, in accordance with article 87 of the Constitution.
11. **Sessions:** The four-and-a-half month ordinary sessions of the Senate in accordance with Article 107 of the Constitution.
12. **Jirga:** Meshrano Jirga.
13. **National Assembly:** The Senate and the Lower House.
14. **Principle objection:** Objection on those actions which take place against to the Constitution or Internal Rules of Procedure or the House's previous approvals.
15. **Vote:** Opinion of a Member which accepts and rejects a particular issue in question.
16. **Majority Vote:** Refers to the majority voting in the House.
17. **Present Majority Vote:** Votes of 50 percent plus one of Members in the House present at the time of voting.
18. **Approval:** The House's formal approval and/or decision on a vote which takes place in accordance with the provision of article 106 of the constitution.

Chapter Two

Inaugural Session of a Legislative Term

Article 3

1. The inaugural session of a legislative term shall be held after the Lower House's official announcement of its election results; (According to the provision of Article 83 and Phrase 9 of Article 64 of the Constitution). The Secretary General of the Senate, in coordination with the Secretary General of the Lower House, should submit a declaration on holding of a legislative term's inaugural session, including the date and location of the session, to the Members of the Senate.
2. No debate shall take place during the inaugural session of a legislative term.

Time for Annual Sessions' Inauguration

Article 4

1. An annual inaugural session shall be held in accordance with provision of the first clause of article 104 of the Constitution at the end of Winter suspension.
2. The Senate's Secretary General shall dispatch an official declaration declaring a date and location of the session to all Senators.
3. No debate shall take place during the annual inaugural session.

Introduction of a New Member to the House

Article 5

1. After the official declaration of the results of the Provincial or District Councils of the Independent Election Commission (IEC) elections, the list of names, copy of the House's new Members, and membership certificates should be officially dispatched to the House's General Secretariat (GS)
2. Independent Election Commission (IEC), after appointing of the House's elected Members, in accordance with provision of Clause 3 of the Article 84 of the Constitution, by the president of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, shall officially dispatch the list of names of the elected Members to the House's General Secretariat.

Temporary Election of an Administrative Board

Article 6

1. Before concluding the inauguration session, the General Secretariat of the Jirga should confirm the most Senior Person (eldest in age), according to that person's identity card (ID) to become the Temporary Chairman of the House.
2. In such a case, if the person nominated for the permanent chairmanship has no interest in accepting the said position of the House, then another suitable and qualified person shall be appointed as appropriate. (According to Item (1)).
3. If there is more than one candidate with the same suitability and qualifications, the Temporary Chairman shall be appointed by lot.
4. Two younger Junior Members shall be appointed temporarily as Deputy and Secretary.
5. In such a case, if a person is nominated for the permanent position of Deputy and Secretary and has no interest in accepting the said positions on a temporary basis, then other suitable and qualified persons shall be appointed. (According to Item (4))

6. Duty of the Temporary Administrative Board is to supervise on the House Perpetual Administrative Board's election processes. After an election, the Perpetual Administrative Board will replace the Temporary Administrative Board.

After the successful appointment of the Temporary Administrative Board, the result shall be formally notified to the President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan by the Secretary General of the House.

Oath by the Jirga's Members

Article 7

The new Members of the House shall perform the following oath by the Chairman of the Senate:

“In the name of Almighty Allah, the most gracious, I do swear and in the light of Islamic rules and values of the Constitution for the purpose of establishing national unity and interest, that I shall discharge my duties without any kind of discrimination but with faith and honesty”.

Chapter Three Election of the Chairman and the Administrative Board

Article 8

The House Chairman's election

Under the chairmanship of the Temporary Chairman, the Chairman shall be elected in accordance with articles 87 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, by majority and by secret and direct ballot, for a term of the legislature as follows:

1. All Members of the House have equal rights. Each member of the Jirga can nominate himself to Administrative Board.
2. Candidates for the House's Chairmanship, supported by at least 10 Members other than the candidate, must be submitted in writing to the Secretaries no later than two hours before the session is held.
3. The Temporary Chairman shall read out the list of candidates and give permission to each of the candidates to deliver a five-minute speech.
4. After the speeches, the Temporary Chairman shall announce the beginning of voting.
5. If none of the candidates wins more than 50 percent plus one of the Present Majority of votes in the first round, the second round shall be held just between those two candidates who obtained the most of the votes in the first round; the one who wins the maximum of the vote in the second round shall be declared the winner of the contest.
6. If none of the candidates win the Present Majority Votes in the second round, the next round of elections shall be started between newly declared candidates once again and the previous candidates do not have the right of compete in the new round. The election process will be repeated for at least three occasions.
7. In the emergence of only two candidates standing in the ballot, the second round of voting shall be triggered.
8. If neither of the candidates wins the Present Majority of votes during the initial three rounds, voting shall be started between those two candidates who achieve the highest casting of votes. If none of the candidates wins the Present Majority of votes, a lottery

shall be held between those two candidates who obtained the highest casting of votes during the above-mentioned three rounds.

*Voting for the House's Administrative Board shall be conducted in a secret and direct ballot.

Election of the other Members of the House's Administrative Board

Article 9

- 1- According to Article 87 of the Constitution, two Members shall be elected as a First and Second Deputy and two Members as a Secretary and Secretary Assistant, by the Present Majority of votes, for a period of one year, according to Article 106 of the Constitution.
- 2- The Jirga's Administrative Board's other members' election procedure, except collecting of the written support of 10 Members, is as the election of the Chairman of the House.
- 3- If there is only one candidate for each position, they must still be elected by the majority of the Members.
- 4- After election of the Administrative Board, the Secretary General with signature of the House Chairman shall notify the President of the Republic of Afghanistan formally on the issue within 48 hours.

Death, Dismissal, Resignation or Termination of the Speaker Membership

Article 10

In the event of death or resignation of the Chairman of the House, another Member shall be elected for the remainder of the legislative period; in the event of the death or resignation of one of the Deputies or Secretaries, another Member of the House shall be elected, according to Articles 9 and 10 of the regulations, for the remainder of the period.

Dismissal of Administrative Board

Article 11

The Administration Board's Members of the House could be dismissed through the proposal of one-third and acceptance of the two-thirds of the whole Members of the House as follows:

- 1- None observance of the Constitution provisions during performance of duties;
- 2- None observance of the provisions of the Internal Rule of Procedure during performance of duties;
- 3- Poor management during performances of duties or abusing of legal authorities.

Dismissal of a Member from his Membership in Jirga

Article 12

A Member of the House could be dismissed in the following situations by the proposal of one-third and acceptance of the two-thirds of the whole Members of the House after issuing of the court decision:

- 1- Acts contrary to the Constitution;
- 2- Acts of national treachery;
- 3- Involvement in criminal activity against humanity;
- 4- Infliction of incurable disease which prevents of carrying out the established duties.

The above-mentioned disease shall be diagnosed by the State's High Commission for Public Health.

Chapter 4

Structure, Duties and Authorizations

Structure

Article 13

The House shall have an Administrative Board, Standing Commissions, the Chairs Committee, Parliamentary Groups, Friendship Groups and the General Secretariat.

The Administrative Board of the House shall consist of the Chairman of the House, the First and Second Deputies, the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary, in accordance with Article 87 of the Constitution.

The Chairs Committee of the House shall consist of the Administrative Board, Chairmen of the Standing Commissions and Chairmen of the Parliamentary Groups.

The Minister of State in Parliamentary Affairs shall be invited to the meetings of the Committee when deemed necessary.

Duties and Authorities of the Jirga's Chairman

Article 14

The duties and authorities of the Chairman of the House shall be as follows:

1. Starting, ending and presiding over the plenary sessions of the House with full impartiality;
2. Presiding over the Chairs Committee and Administrative Boards sessions;
3. Voting for proposals and those issues which require voting along with its results announcement;
4. Conducting the proceedings of the House at internal and external gatherings;
5. Maintaining the security of the House and its Members inside and outside the House with the assistance of the Security Department.
6. Signing all letters, documents, approvals, and official decisions on behalf of the House;
7. Overseeing the records of the debates in plenary sittings and its subsequent publication in the official Gazette of the House;
8. Enforcing disciplinary measures so as to maintain order during the session;
9. Supervision of activities of the General Secretariat;
10. During official trips abroad, the Chairman of the House should present the agenda of the trip to the plenary session and appoint an individual of the relevant commission as a Member of the Board and after returning should present the reports of the trip to the general session.
11. In all official visits with foreign guests, the Chairman of the House should be accompanied by a Member from the International Affairs Standing Commission and one Member from the related commission on debating issues and in all official visits with internal guests; he should be accompanied by an individual from the related commission on relevant debating issue.

12. Organization of national and international trips of Members shall be processed in accordance with separate established procedures;
13. Appointing of the standing commissions on evaluation of important and urgent issues;
14. Referring of official documents to the commissions;
15. Conclude agreements with legal entities after the House's agreement; peaceful and impartial interventions during disputes amongst Members of the Upper House along with observance of national interests;
16. Observation of the House's budgetary implementation.
17. Signing of internal procedures of the Jirga;
18. Ensuring the work plan of the Administrative Board, Chairs Committee and Commissions is properly planned and prepared;
19. Monitoring and evaluating reports from the Administrative Board, Chairs Committee and Commissions.

Duties and Authorities of the Deputies of the House

Article 15

Duties and authorities of the Deputies of the House shall be as follows:

1. The First Deputy Assistant shall carry out the duties and using the authorization of the Chairman of the House on his behalf during his absence and perform tasks assigned to him by the Chairman of the House while in position based on official written consent (indicating his full authorization).
2. The Second Deputy shall assume the duties and using the authorization of the Chairman of the House as well as the First Deputy during their absences and perform allotted tasks and authorization assigned to him by both while in position based on official written consent (indicating his full authorization).
3. During official trips abroad, the Deputies of the House should present the agenda of the trip to the plenary session and appoint an individual of the relevant commission as a member of the Board and after returning should present the reports of the trip into the general session.
4. In all official visits with foreign guests, the Deputies of the House should be accompanied by a Member from the International Affairs Standing Commission and a Member from the relevant commission on the said debating issue and in all official visits with internal guests should be accompanied by an individual from the related commission on debating issue.

Duties of the Secretary

Article 16

Duties and authorities of the Secretary of the House shall be as follows:

1. Preparing of the Members attendance sheet and observation of it;
2. Plenary sessions' quorum confirmation;
3. Reading of the plenary sessions' agenda;
4. Register Members' names for speeches and presentations;
5. Assisting the Chairman of the House in carrying out the activities of the House;
6. Counting and confirming of the result of the referendum;

7. Recording the minutes of the plenary session and preparing the official report of the Plenary Sessions of the House, in Pashto and Dari, to be signed by him and counter-signed by the Chairman.
8. Preparing of the House's approval for publication in the official gazette;
9. Monitoring of the Upper Houses' daily press and performing of other duties assigned by the Chairman.

Duties and Authorities of the Secretary Assistant of the House

Article 17

Duties and authorities of the Secretary Assistant of the House shall be as follows:

1. To assist the Secretary and carry out the activities and authorizations of the Secretary while in absence;
2. To manage the property and assets of the House;
3. To edit the transcripts of debates of the plenary session;
4. To register Members in the Chairman's speech-list;
5. Other duties assigned by the Chairman.

Duties and Responsibilities of the Chairs Committee

Article 18

Duties and responsibilities of the Chairs Committee shall be as follows:

1. To prepare the work-plan and the agenda of the plenary sessions;
2. To control and monitor financial issues and press affairs after its reporting by the Commission of Privileges and Immunity;
3. To approve the Standing Commissions job descriptions;
4. To approve the Internal Procedures of the House and the General Secretariat;
5. To supervise those issues which are dispatching by the House's Chairman to the Committee.

Appointment and Responsibilities of the Secretary General

Article 19

1. The Secretary General of the House as a civil servant shall be in charge of administrative and executive affairs and in performance of their duties shall be responsible to the House.
2. The Secretary General shall be appointed by the President of the Country upon a proposal of the Administrative Board of the House.

Chapter Five Parliamentary and Friendship Groups

Structure

Article 20

1. The Members of the House may establish parliamentary groups according to their demands.
2. The minimum number of Members in the House required to form a Parliamentary Group should consist of 11 participants.
3. Each Member of the House shall only belong to one Parliamentary Group.
4. A Parliamentary Group shall be consisted of a Chairman, Deputy and Secretary.

Structure of a Parliamentary Group

Article 21

1. A Parliamentary Group shall be formed by presenting an announcement that included a list which is mentioning the names of the Members and the Chairman of the group and signed by all Members and this list shall be submitted to the Administration Board in order to read it in the plenary session.
2. None of the groups may be formed for the purpose of representing personal, regional, professional, religious, ethnical, or tribal interests.
3. Changes in the composition of a group including adhesion, resignation or expulsion of a Member or dismissal of the Chairman of a group must be communicated to the Administrative Board of the House by notice which shall be signed by the majority of the Members.
4. If a Member of a Parliamentary Group resigns, they should inform the Parliamentary Group and the Administrative Board of the issue in written form.

Specification of Seats

Article 22

The House's Chairman specifies seats in the hall of plenary session, according to the number of members and in coordination with the Chairman of the Parliamentary Groups and independent Members.

Employment of a Personal Assistant

Article 23

The Parliamentary Group may recruit a Personal Assistant to perform activities for the Group. The remuneration and other privileges of the Personal Assistant shall be provided by personal the resources of the relevant Parliamentary Group.

Creation of a Friendship Group

Article 24

For the strengthening of relations between parliamentarians and other parliaments, the Friendship Groups shall be established in accordance with the following considerations:

1. Members of a Friendship Group shall consist of five to eighteen individuals.
2. The Friendship Committee establishes in cooperation with the International Affairs Commission or with agreement of each Member of the House and acceptance of the International Affairs Commission and approval of the plenary session.
3. The Chairman, Deputy, and Secretary of the Friendship Committee shall be selected by the Committee Members.
4. Names-list of Chairman, Deputy and Secretary of the Friendship Committee shall be read and approved by the plenary session.

5. The primary objective of the Friendship Committee is to create, strengthen and develop relations between parliamentarians and related parliaments.

Chapter Six

Standing Commissions and Temporary Joint Committees:

The Standing Commissions

Article 25

The Standing Commissions in the Upper House shall be as follows:

1. Commission on National Economic, Finance, Budget and General Accounts (Rural Development, Agriculture and Live Stock, International and Local NGOs, Financial Affairs Inspection and Narcotics/Drugs Campaign);
2. Commission on Internal Security, Defence Affairs and Local Organs, and Fighting Drugs;
3. Commission on International Affairs;
4. Commission on Legislative Affairs, Justice and Judiciary (Legal Monitoring, Human rights and fight against Administrative Corruption);
5. Commission on Religious Affairs, Higher Education, Education, Cultural and Scientific Researches Affairs;
6. Commission on Public Welfare Affairs, Natural Resources, (Housing Affairs, Environment, Health, Administrative Reforms, Labour and Worker, Sports and Red Crescent);
7. Commission on Complaints and Petitions;
8. Commission on Immunities and Privileges of the House Members, and Provincial and Districts Councils;
9. Commission on Women Affairs and Civil Society;
10. Commission on Transport and Telecommunication (Urban development, Transport and Public Welfare and Kabul Municipality);
11. Commission on Handicapped, Disabled and Dependents of Martyrs, Refugees and Nomads.

The Senate Commissions and its related departments may be found in Appendix 1 of these principles.

Membership in Standing Commissions

Article 26

1. The Membership List of the House Members, who registered themselves for membership of the before-mentioned commissions, shall be announced by the Administrative Board in plenary session and approved for a legislative term;
2. Education and experiences of each member is the primary criteria for having membership in a commission;
3. Transferring of a Member from one commission to another will take place by Member request and acceptance of both commissions and approval of the Administrative Board of the House. If a commission without any proper reason rejects a Member's transfer request then the issue will be referred to the plenary session for its final decision.
4. Each Member can only be a Member of one commission.
5. Each Member can attend other commission meetings without the right to vote by formal invitation and permission of the commissions. Such Member should express their opinion

with the permission of the Commission's Chairman. Each Member has the right to submit written proposals to the respected commission.

Number of Members in Commissions

Article 27

1. Each Standing Committee shall be composed of 7 to 11 Members of the House;
2. In the case of a commission achieving insufficient numbers, the Administrative Board shall be authorised to introduce the new Members amongst the other commissions for the purpose of completion of quorum;
3. None of the above-mentioned commission Members may be transferred to another commission in case of reaching the desired composition of members and acceptance of the transferred Member proposal by the Administrative Board.

Election of the Commissions Administrative Board

Article 28

1. Each Commission at its first session, under the presidency of the most Senior Person (eldest of age), who does not avail themselves to the chairmanship, can appoint the Chairman, Deputy and Secretary by present majority vote of the commission and approval of the Jirga for a period of one year.

In such a case, if there is more than one nominee for the Administrative Board of a commission and no agreement is reached, the election for the Administrative Board shall be decided upon by the Jirga.

2. Each Member of the Administrative Board can be dismissed from their position, in accordance with Article 12, by proposing of one-third and approval of two-thirds of majority votes of the Jirga.

Duties and Authorities of the Standing Commissions

Article 29

Duties and authorities of the Standing Commissions are underlined as follow:

1. Reviewing of draft bills referred by the Chairman of the House;
2. Proposing amendments to draft bills;
3. Submitting of draft bills in accordance with the provision of Article 95 of the Constitution.
4. Reviewing of treaties, protocols, agreements and international covenants;
5. Preparing reports and recommendations regarding to presented issues to the House;
6. Reviewing and processing of other affairs related to House's authorities;
7. Verification of the received petitions and complaints according to related rules and regulations;
8. Hearing of the Social Institutions including national and international non-governmental organizations;
9. A commission may create a Temporary Committee if deemed appropriate and necessary.

Questioning the Ministers and other Governmental Organizations

Article 30

The Commissions summon and ask questions from the Ministers, the Chairmen of Independent Commissions and the General Departments, as well as other governmental authorities concerning particular issues.

The Sessions holding time and its quorum

Article 31

1. The Commissions' Sessions shall be held on Saturdays, Mondays, and Wednesdays.
2. The quorums of the Commissions' Sessions shall be completed by the majority of the sitting Members, and the decisions shall be taken by a majority vote of the present Members.
3. In case the quorum remains incomplete, the Chairman of the Commission can hold a session to discuss the relevant issues.

Sending of a Draft Law to the Special Commission

Article 32

If a draft law covers the issues that belong to several Commissions' authority, the Speaker of the House shall dispatch the law draft to the relevant Commission.

Appointment of a Reporter

Article 33

1. Each proposed drafted law, at the beginning of working cycle, shall be dispatched by the Chairman to one of the Members as a reporter.
2. The selection of the reporter shall be done in accordance to his professional ability and work experience.

The Agenda of the Sessions

Article 34

The working agendas of the Commissions' Sessions shall be prepared by the Administrative Board of the Commission.

Presentation of Report to the Plenary Session

Article 35

Prior to the ending of a legislative term each Commission shall present a working report - for a minimum of 10 minutes - to the Plenary Session.

Establishment of a Temporary Joint Committee

Article 36

1. Standing Commissions may propose the establishment of Temporary Joint Committees, based on their needs in order to examine important and urgent issues.
2. The total number of Members for Temporary Joint Committees shall not exceed 15 individuals.
3. Both the creation of a Temporary Joint Committee and the specification of the number of Members shall be approved by the House.
4. The Temporary Joint-Committee is responsible for presenting its working report to the General Session.
5. The working duration of the Temporary Joint Committee is 1 month in total; if deemed necessary, however, the Plenary Session shall have the authority to extend the period of time.
6. The Chairman, Deputy and Secretary of the Temporary Joint Committee shall be elected through the General Session.

Attendance of the Speaker of the House at Commissions' Sessions

Article 37

The Speaker of the House may attend any Commissions or Temporary Joint Committee as an informal observer.

Chapter Seven

The House's Plenary Sessions

Work duration, Vacations and holding of the House's Sessions

Article 38

1. Every year, according to Article 107 of the Constitution, the House shall hold two terms of Sessions. Each term shall be four-and-a-half months in duration unless Article 99 of the Constitution states otherwise.
2. The House has Summer and Winter recess (from the 1st of Asd of a Solar year month until 15th Sunbola and 1st Dalwa until 15th Hote respectively). If deemed necessary, the House may revise the said dates in agreement with Article 107 of the Constitution.
3. The plenary Sessions shall be held on Sunday and Tuesday .if it deems necessary, according to Chairs Committee's decision, extraordinary session shall be take place as well.

The Agenda of the Plenary Sessions of the House

Article 39

The agenda of the Plenary Sessions of the House shall be divided into two parts:

- A) Sessions on Government activities;
- B) Sessions on the House activities

Government activities shall include, but are not restricted to, Bills, Treaties, and the International Covenants and other proposals, introduced on behalf of the government by the State Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, in accordance with the Constitution.

The House activities: all affairs other than those mentioned above are regarded as the House activities.

Chapter Eight

Organization of the Plenary Sessions of the House: the Beginning and Ending of the Plenary Sessions

Article 40

Every Plenary Session of the House shall begin with a recitation of the Holy Quran, the playing of the National Anthem, and the Speaker of the House commencing the Session by the stating of the following sentence: "In the name of Almighty Allah".

Every Plenary Session of the House shall be ended by the utterance of this sentence by the Speaker of the House: "Wa akhira dawana anil hamd lailahi rabi il alamin"

Reading of the Session's Agenda

Article 41

The Secretary of the House shall read the agenda in the two official languages Pashto and Dari. If the agenda comprises several items, priority shall be given to the item that carries the utmost importance and urgency.

Respecting the Rules and Regulations of the Session

Article 42

During the Session, Members shall respect the following rules and regulations:

1. Shall not pass between the Chair and the Member who is speaking.
2. Maintain silence.
3. Shall not speak unless expressly permitted to do so by the Speaker.
4. During speech, Members must address the Speaker of the House and shall not deviate from the matter in question at the sitting.
5. Avoid using expressions of self-interested and refrain from using non-parliamentary language and terms of reference.
6. Shall keep mobile phones switched-off during the sitting and refrain from using computers.
7. During the official Sessions Members should not interrupt the Session by imposing their physical presence on the Administrative Board.
8. Avoid oral threats and physical attack.
9. Avoid the use of disrespectful language and terms of reference contrary to the law.

Registering the Names of the Members who wish to speak

Article 43

The Secretary and Secretary Assistant shall register the names of those Members who are willing to express their opinion before the Session officially begins and shall read it prior to commencement for the present Members' awareness.

Expressions of Member's opinions during the Plenary Session

Article 44

1. Every Member of the House who is willing to express their opinion shall request permission by raising their hand upon which the Secretary shall note down the relevant Member's name. The Speaker shall read the name of the Member who will be given time to deliver a contribution or speech upon which the said Member shall may begin to speak.
2. Every Member shall have the right to express their opinion concerning any issue under discussion but should refrain from deviation..Whenever a Member deviates from the matter in question, the Speaker shall bring this to their attention. If the Member continues to digress, the Speaker of the House shall ask the Member to conclude their contribution with immediate effect and shall then call on another Member to proceed. In case the Member disobeys the above-mentioned provision, the Speaker may eject the Member from the sitting.
3. A Member shall conclude his speech within the time allotted to him by the Speaker.

Statement of a Member misconstruing another Member

Article 45

Should a Member misconstrue a statement of another Member, the latter Member once may call a point of order and ask the Chair to present them with the opportunity to deliver an explanation without observing the regular turn.

Request for speaking

Article 46

The Ministers, Chair and the Reporter of the concerned Committees shall be given ample chance to speak whenever they seek it.

Announcing Urgent Topic not included in the Agenda

Article 47

The Chair of the House, a parliamentary group, or a minimum of 10 members of the House may announce an urgent topic not included in the agenda; if the majority of the Members approve, it may be included in the sitting's agenda.

Article 48

1. In the course of the debate, every Member shall have the right to present an objection in the following way:

The objecting Member raising a red card shall address the Chairman by saying: "I object"; then the Chairman shall allow him out of turn to voice his objection within one minute after which the House shall decide whether the said objection is of relevance or not.

2. In case an objection of a Member is deemed inappropriate or irrelevant, the Speaker of the House shall urgently seek silence from the Member making the objection.

Organization of the Debates by the Chairs' Committee

Article 49

The Chairs' Committee shall organise the debate so as to guarantee speaking time to the Parliamentary Groups and the Independent Members in proportion to their number and their presence in the House.

List of the Members who wish to speak

Article 50

The Chair of the Parliamentary Groups shall register the names of Group Members wishing to speak on a list which shall then be presented to the Speaker of the House.

The list along with duration of the speaking time of each Member will be read in accordance with the agenda. The Chair of the House, regarding to the Parliamentary Groups Members speaking organisation, shall take decision by observing the importance of the issue.

Specified Speaking Time

Article 51

The Members of Parliamentary Groups may not speak for longer than the allotted, specified time.

If the duration of the specified time is finished by other Members of the group, the other members of the group may not be presented with the opportunity to contribute to the sitting.

Announcement of the Sessions Ending and Beginning of Recess

Article 52

The Speaker of the House in the final Session of a legislative term shall announce the ending of the Session and the beginning of the parliamentary recess period.

Closed Session

Article 53

In the case the House takes decision on undertaking a closed Session, in accordance with Article 105 of the Constitution, the entrance doors to the Session Hall and the Special Gallery for observers and the media shall be closed by the order of the House's Speaker and acceptance of the Members of the House. In such a circumstance, only the Secretary General and other officials who are permitted to attend by the Administrative Board may do so during the said Session.

Chapter Nine

Publications and Spectators: Publications by Radio and Television

Article 54

The proceedings of the sitting shall be broadcast live through Radio and TV unless the House decides otherwise. The news of the Commission's activities must be broadcast on a daily basis by means of Radio and Television.

Publication of the House

Article 55

The House shall have its own dedicated publication in which only the debates of the House shall be published upon approval without any interference and according to the law and will of the House.

Publication of the House's Decisions

Article 56

The House may publish its decisions concerning national and international issues in the form of a Resolution, Statement or Memorandum.

Distribution of Cards to Spectators

Article 57

Procedures for spectators attending the House's Sessions are as follows:

- A) According to the number of seats available, cards shall be distributed to the spectators wishing to attend a Plenary Session.
- B) Priority shall be given to those who have applied first.

Respecting the Manner of Participation in the Session

Article 58

The spectators must avoid any actions which might cause an interruption or disturbance to the activities of a Session.

They must not clamour, applaud or interfere in the affairs of the Session whatsoever.

Prohibit communicating with the House's Members.

Article 59

The spectators are not permitted to communicate with the Members of the House in the Hall from their designated area. In addition, they may not discuss any matters related to the Session's activities with Members during the sitting or intervals of the Session for which they are in attendance.

Chapter Ten

Voting and quorum of the House

Voting

Article 60

1. Voting is a personal right of each Member.
2. Members with visual disabilities can use their vote by a nominating a person of trust.

The Method of Voting

Article 61

1. Voting shall be shown by the following methods: raising of hand, standing and sitting, using provided card, electronic system or by special voting papers under secret ballot.
2. Voting shall always be public, unless a special issue requires secret ballot.
3. No Member can vote after the commencement of counting begins.
4. No-one shall be permitted to speak during voting.

In Case of Doubt in Voting

Article 62

In case of doubt about the result by the selected method of voting, the Speaker shall request the House to vote by standing and sitting. If doubt remains, Members shall then vote by casting their votes in the form of ballot boxes. No-one shall be given leave to speak during voting process.

Voting Boxes

Article 63

1. The Members of the House personally place their votes into the ballot boxes, and the secretaries of the House with the help of selected officials from General Secretariat supervise the voting process. The green ballot indicates agreement, the red ballot indicates opposition, and the white ballot indicates abstention.
2. Each Member is permitted to cast only one vote per ballot.
3. Prior to the commencement of voting, the Speaker of the House shall announce the closure of the boxes by saying these words: "The Boxes shall be closed". After that the ballot boxes shall then be placed in front of the Members, and the Speaker shall order the boxes be opened by stating the following terms: "Open the boxes".
4. During the opening of the boxes, no-one shall be given leave to speak.
5. The Speaker of the House shall announce the result of the voting after counting is complete by the relevant secretaries.

Quorum and Approvals of the House

Article 64

1. Quorum of the House shall be completed, while voting, by the presence of the majority of the Members, and its approvals shall be done, in accordance with Article 106 of the Constitution, based on vote of the present majority of the House. In case the votes are equal in number, the vote of the Speaker of the House shall be accepted.
2. Result of voting shall be announced by the Speaker of the House by saying these words: "The Senate has taken a decision" or "The Senate has not taken a decision".
3. The result of the voting shall be recorded after which it shall be published.
4. Voting in the House and in the Commissions without completion of the quorum is invalid.

Requesting for a Re-amendment or Omission of an Issue

Article 65

While an issue is approved by absolute majority in Plenary Session or in Commissions Sessions, the amendment or omission of an issue shall be approved by two-third of the absolute majority.

Chapter Eleven

Presence and Absence

Presence and Absence

Article 66

1. The presence and absence of the House's Members in the Plenary and Commissions Sessions shall be organized according to the last paragraph of Article 108 of the Constitution.
2. The Members are responsible to be present in the Plenary and Commission Sessions. In case of having an acceptable excuse, the Members should inform the Chairman of the Session.
3. The Chairman and the Members of the Commissions shall be present in all sessions regularly; in case of sickness and other urgent issues which results in a Member's

inability to perform or undertaken their duties, the Chairman of the Commissions shall be informed by the Administrative Board of the House of their absence.

Leaving a Session

Article 67

No Member may leave before the official adjourning of a Session which must be officially announced by the Chair of the House or Chair of the Commission except in an objectionable case.

Time for holding of Plenary and Commissions Sessions

Article 68

The name and reason for which a Member is absent from a Session shall be read aloud at the beginning of the Session.

1. Plenary and the Commission Sessions of the Upper House shall be held in the Summer season from 09:00h – from 10:00h in the Winter season – until to noon.

Successive Absences

Article 69

In the respect of successive absence during the period of a month, the Member shall not be entitled to their salary including other benefits and allowances including official trips.

Absence due to necessity

Article 70

Whenever a Member of the House face a matter of urgency resulting in their inability to conduct and perform their duties, absence should be approved.

Recognition of Regular Attendees

Article 71

In admiration and recognition of the regular presence and participation of a Member in the Plenary and Commission Sessions as well as overall good performance towards their duties, the Chair of the House shall spiritually glorifies them.

Supervision on the Implementation of the Provisions in this Chapter

Article 72

Overseeing and arrangement of the above-mentioned chapter provisions shall be the duty of the Immunity and Privileges Commission.

Chapter Twelve
Disciplinary Measures
Order for Interruption of a Speech

Article 73

After having called for the attention of the House, a Member persisting in hesitation, repetition, or deviation may be ordered to cease speaking by the Chair.

The Chair shall then order that the Member's words shall be erased from the records of the debates in the Official Journal of the Upper House.

Advice, Warning and Leaving the Session

Article 74

If a Member's conduct is contrary to the Rules of the House or is deemed to cause disorder, the Speaker shall at first seek a verbal resolution, after which an official warning shall be presented to the Member if the misconduct persists. Should the Member's actions continue the Speaker will order him/her to leave the Session; the Member ordered to withdraw shall be required to remain absent for the remainder of the day's sitting.

Suspension of the Membership

Article 75

The Speaker may, if it is deemed appropriate and necessary for preserving the order in the House, propose to the Administrative Board the suspension, for a period not exceeding one month, of a Member who disregards his authority or abuses the Rules of the House by consistently and willfully obstructing the business of the House, making verbal attacks on the President of the Islamic Republic, or makes physical attacks on his colleagues or on Members of the Government.

The Member shall be removed from the House immediately upon a decision of the Administrative Board and approval by the House.

Punishment Measures for the Commission's Members

Article 76

Any member of the commission who reversal the mentioned provisions of this chapter, the provisions, 75th, 76th and 77th of this rules of procedure will implemented on him/her.

Refuse to obey a Decision of the Session

Article 77

If the Member concerned tries to enter the House by force before the period of his exclusion is complete, they shall be prevented from doing so and the President shall decide whether the period of his suspension shall be increased.

If a Member refuses to obey the ruling, the President shall immediately suspend the sitting and, after deliberation with the Administrative Board, declare the outcome of the decision concerning the Member in question.

Chapter Thirteen
Legislation Procedure
Introduction of Bills
Proceeding of the Bill

Article 78

1. After a proposed bill is approved by the House of People, a Bill shall be sent to the Upper House in accordance with Article 97 of the Constitution. The Upper House shall examine the Bill and approve, amend or reject it accordingly.
2. The Upper House has the authority to include a Bill to its working schedule by notifying its Members and with enclosure of an explanatory statement based on need for a law-bill, in accordance with Article 97th of the Constitution.

Introduction of a Bill to the Plenary Session

Article 79

Bills introduced by the Government or by Members of the House shall be presented to the Plenary Session and a decision shall be made regarding its progression.

Immediate consideration of the Bill's Procedure

Article 80

The Government, the Chair of the Committee, the Directors of the Parliamentary Groups or ten Members of the House may request to take up the Bill for immediate consideration on urgent grounds.

If a majority of the Members of the House or the Committee to which the Bill has been referred approves the request, the said Bill shall be in process without consideration of its turn.

Approval of the Member's Bill

Article 81

Before being submitted to a related Committee, Members' Bills shall be approved by one fifth of the Members of the House.

Dispatching of a Bill to its related Commission

Article 82

1. After introduction, the Government's Bills shall be included in the agenda of the House. The Member's Bill shall be included in the agenda after being approved by one fifth of the House Members.
2. During the introduction of the Bill, the reasons and necessities of that Bill shall be declared. After being introduced by the Speaker, the Speaker shall submit the Bill to the Commission.

Procession of a Bill in the Commissions

Article 83

1. Committees shall designate a Reporter for each Bill and his report shall be submitted, printed and distributed sufficiently early in order to enable the House to debate the Bill as required by the agenda.
Should a report not be distributed on time, the debate in Plenary Session shall take place without the report.
2. The report shall make recommendations on approving, rejecting or amending the Bill.

3. Amendments may be proposed by the Reporter or Members of the Committee or Members of the House no later than twenty four hours before the beginning of the debate in plenary sitting. Amendments adopted by the Committee shall be appended to the report.

Requests for explanation of a Bill

Article 84

The Government and the person responsible for preparing the Bill, based on a request of the Commission about related Bill, shall provide explanations.

Ordinary Legislative proceedings in Plenary Session

Article 85

Debate on a Bill shall start with hearing the Government, followed by the presentation of the Committee report by its Reporter.

Except if the debate is organized in accordance with Articles 45 and 46 of these Rules of Procedure, leave to speak shall be granted to those Members who have registered their names on the list for the general debate.

The Procedure of Voting on Bills:

Article 86

After the closure of the general debate, the Articles or paragraphs of the Bill shall be debated and voted in turn.

Interventions by Ministers, by the Chair or the Reporter of the Committee, or by Members, concerning existing Articles or paragraphs of the Bill, or on new Articles or paragraphs, or on new articles put forward in the form of amendments, shall last no longer than five minutes.

Presenting a Written Amendment:

Article 87

An amendment is admissible only if it is submitted in writing, signed at least by one of the Members moving it and tabled in the House or in Committee.

Defence from proposed Amendment:

Article 88

If a Member is not present when the amendment proposed by him is debated in Plenary sitting, he may be replaced by another Member of his choice if approved by the Speaker of the House.

Admissible Amendment:

Article 89

An amendment shall only be admissible if it relates to a single article or paragraph and if it effectively relates to the matter of the text to which it refers.

Alternative texts of bills being debated shall be introduced in the form of amendments, article by article.

The procedure of making Amendments in a Law-Bill:

Article 90

(1) The debate on amendments in the House is carried in the following order:

- 1) Initiation by the Chair;
- 2) Verification by the relevant Special Committee;
- 3) Presentation of reasons on the proposed amendments by their authors.

(2) Amendments proposed by the Government or by the Committee concerned shall be debated before amendments with a similar purpose moved by Members. A single vote shall be taken on all such amendments with a similar purpose.

The Final Voting on Amendments:

Article 91

(1) After the vote has been taken on the final Article or final paragraph of an Article, or on the final additional paragraph put forward in the form of an amendment, the entire text of the Bill shall be put to a final vote.

(2) Before such a vote, Members may be given leave to speak for explanations of their votes. These explanations shall last for no more than five minutes in total.

At the end of vote, the President shall decide the precise timing for the closure of the sitting.

Voting for a Bill:

Article 92

When the Government submits an un-amendable bill to the House, the Speaker shall put the entire bill directly to vote.

The Examination Time for a Bill:

Article 93

(1) In accordance with Article 97 of Constitution, the Upper House should complete the procedure of examination within fifteen working days.

(2) If the Upper House has not completed the examination of a Government bill within 15 working days after official submission to the House, the Chair shall immediately put the entire Bill to a final vote including the amendments already adopted.

Chapter Fourteen

Relations between the House of People and the House of Elders

Submission of Bills to another House:

Article 94:

(1) The text of a Bill approved by one House shall be submitted to the other House.

(2) If a Government Bill is rejected by the Lower House, the Upper House shall deliberate upon the text of the Bill.

(3) If a Member's Bill is rejected by the relevant House from which it originates, it cannot be submitted to the other House.

To appoint a Joint Commission

Article 95:

If one House rejects a Bill approved by the other House, a Joint Commission composed of an equal number of Members from each House shall be formed to mediate and resolve the matter in question.

Appointment of a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman of a Joint Commission

Article 96:

- (1) The first Session of the Joint Commission shall be convened by the oldest Member with a view to elect its Chair and its Vice-Chair.
- (2) The Members shall elect a Chair and a Vice-Chair in such a way that if the Chair is from one House the Vice-Chair shall be from the other House in accordance with the in these Rules of Procedure.
- (3) The Joint Commission shall discuss the Bill in accordance with the procedures laid down for the Commissions. If necessary, the Joint Commission can call on the authorities who proposed the Bill.

Chapter Fifteen

Parliamentary Control, Statements of the Government, Privileged Hour, Questions and Free Discussions

Hearing Session:

Article 97:

1. A Hearing Session can be convened to discuss specific or important issues on the basis of a request from the Government or House.
2. Discussion in Hearing Session will be carried out in compliance with Article 42, 43 and 44 of these Rules of Procedures.
3. Whenever a Member or Members of the House have a question, the Minister or the responsible representative who speaks on-behalf of the Government shall answer the Members' questions.

2) Privileged Hour and Free Discussion

Article 98:

- (1) At the beginning of every Plenary Session, there shall be a privileged half-an-hour for free discussion on topics.
- (2) Any Member may speak on any matter of general interest.

Oral Questions

Article 99:

- (1) As necessary, the Chair Committee shall call the Minister or governmental officials for oral questioning in Plenary Sessions.
- (2) Each Member shall submit a separate notice of each question in writing to the special relevant commission. The related Commission shall collect the question and ask it within 10 minutes from the invited authority after which the invited authority shall respond to the questions within half-an-hour.
- (3) Should any questions remain outstanding on the list at the expiration of the designated question time, the remaining questions are included in the list for the next question time.

Written Questions and Written Answers

Article 100:

Written questions for written answers from a governmental official shall be drafted briefly.

They shall not contain allegations against any person or authority.

Members wishing to process a written question shall convey his answer to the Chair of the House who shall notify the Government.

Written questions shall be published in the Official Gazette of the House.

Answers to questions which the governmental officials propose to give at a sitting shall not be released for publication until the answers have actually been given to the House.

The conditions for Interpellations:

Article 101

Interpellations or hearings shall be governed by the following conditions:

1. They shall be to the point and specific;
2. They shall not contain arguments, insinuations, ironical expressions, imputations, epithets, or defamatory statements;
3. They shall not touch upon the character or the conduct of any person except in his official or public capacity;
4. They shall not request the expression of a subjective opinion or the solution of an abstract legal question or a hypothetical proposal.

Duration of presence of a Governmental Official after the End of the Interpellation

Article 102

A Minister or a governmental official who is invited to the sitting, at the end of the interpellation or hearing, as per their wish and with the permission of the Chair of the House or the Chair of the Committee, may remain present for the remainder of the sitting.

Chapter Sixteen

Open Sessions of the House, and the Publication of House and Commissions' Reports

Open Sessions:

Article 103

In accordance with the Article 105 of Constitution, the Sessions of the Upper House are open to the public unless the House decides otherwise.

Publication of House and Commissions' Reports

Article 104

- (1) The debates in the Plenary sittings of the Upper House shall be reported verbatim and in the Official Journal of the House.
- (2) The reports in accordance with item (1) shall be published in official Journal of the House except if the House decides to hold a confidential debate.
- (3) The Official Journal shall mention the Agenda of the House, the Reports of the Committees, and all information on parliamentary activities.
- (4) The Secretary of the House is responsible for oversight of these reports.

Chapter Seventeen Complaints and Petitions

Examination of the Complaints:

Article 105

(1) Complaints and petitions received by the Complaints and Petitions Office shall be registered and considered by a Member of the Administrative Board and referred to the Committee on Complaints and Petitions for further examination.

(2) In accordance with the law, the Committee may forward the complaint or petitions received to the state authority concerned for further investigation, or summon the person authorised by the Government to one of its meetings in accordance with the provisions of these Rules of Procedure.

Appointment of the Complaints' Examination Commission:

Article 106

If necessary, the Committee may set up an Investigation Commission in order to examine the complaint or petition received.

Publication of achievements made by the Complaints' Examination Commission:

Article 107

(1) The General Secretariat, in coordination with the Commission, shall publish the achievements report related to the Complaints' Examination Commission, in the Official journal.

(2) The publication of the achievements report shall be allowed in other media sources as well.

Chapter Eighteen Miscellaneous Provisions

Sitting Hall

Article 108

(1) The Session Hall for Plenary Session of the House shall be used only for the purpose of holding sessions.

(2) The following individuals are allowed to participate the Plenary Sessions:

1. The Secretary General of the Upper House;
2. Deputy Secretary General for Parliamentary and Legislative affairs of the Upper House;
3. Director of Upper House Office;
4. Advisor of the Upper House's Chairman for Parliamentary Affairs;
5. Private Secretary of the Chairman of the Upper House;
6. Director of Legislative and Sessions Arrangement Department of the Upper House;
7. Director of Information and Public Relations Department of the Upper House;
8. Head of Plenary Sessions Arrangement's Directorate and its three staff members;
9. Security in-charges, if deemed necessary;
10. Camera-person of the Information and Public Relation's Department, if deemed necessary

(3) The duties of individuals who are mentioned in item (2) shall be specified by the Secretary General.

Records & Papers

Article 109

All papers and records regarding the completed business of the House shall be delivered to the parliamentary archives, and kept and preserved in memoriam.

Official Logo

Article 110

The House shall adopt its own Official Logo.

Appreciation Letter:

Article 111:

- (1) An appreciation letter can be dedicated to a person by the proposal of a Senator and giving a valid reason and signature of one of the Administrative Board's Member.
- (2) A letter of appreciation is given by the Commissions of the Upper House after the approval of the Members of the Commission to the person concerned.

Arrangement of the Members' Trips:

Article 112:

External trips of the Members of the Senate, shall be organized and arranged in a balanced manner via the Standing Commission on Immunity and Privileges, and submitted for approval to the Plenary Session.

Objective for establishment of a Supportive Unit's Commission:

Article 113:

The Supportive Unit's Commission is a technical Commission that has been established for the purpose of providing necessary facilities and advices to the Members of the Commission and to strengthen the Commissions' work in regard to its implementation of legislative acts and function in addition to monitoring and evaluation of its duties. .

Functions of the Supportive Unit:

Article 114:

The Supportive Unit's Commission has the following duties:

1. Co-operation with Members of a Commission in preparation and implementation of a working plan;
2. Co-operation with Members of a Commission in order to review, examine and analyze laws;
3. Arrangement and presenting of the programs in accordance with issues raised by the Commissions;
4. To conduct research on various topics and to prepare an analytical report on the laws which are under discussion and a summary of a draft law in particular.
5. To cooperate with the Members of a Commission in terms of the implementation of its supervisory activities including holding and organization of hearing sessions, questioning sessions and field trips.
6. Co-operation with Members of a Commission in order to prepare proposed amendments draft;

7. Co-operation in preparing of a report from the activities of a Commission which shall be presented to the Plenary Session.

Formation of a Supportive Unit

Article 115

- (1) A Supportive Unit's Commission shall be established for each Commission of the House.
- (2) The mentioned-above Unit shall be composed of the Commission's assistants, researcher or expert in the field of Legal Studies, Commission's advisors and external experts in case of necessity; an expert from the State Ministry in Parliamentary Affairs and experts from donor institutions.
- (3) Leadership of the Supportive Unit's Commission shall be carried out by a Member of the Commission, who shall be appointed periodically by the Commission.
- (4) For each topic under discussion in the Commission, the governmental officials, civil society's experts and university professors shall be invited.

Holding of the Supportive Unit Commission's Meetings:

Article 116

1. Each Commission's Supportive Unit shall hold session at least once a week;
2. The Commission's Supportive Unit shall continue its supervision activities until the reviewing portion of the Commission's relevant issues - especially the laws from the time of its sending to the Commission until its report's dispatching to the General Session - have been conducted.

Chapter Nineteen Final Provisions

Processing of a Legislative Decrees, the State Budget and the Development Programs

Article 117

- (1) A legislative decree after processing shall be submitted to the Upper House after having been reviewed by the Lower House. The Upper House shall scrutinize the legislative decree in accordance with Article 90 of the Constitution and shall approve, amend or reject the decree accordingly.
- (2) The State Budget and the development programs of the Government shall first be submitted to the Upper House in accordance with Article 98 of the Constitution. The Upper House, after presenting its advisory opinion, shall submit the Budget to the Lower House.

Budget of the Upper House:

Article 118

The budget of the House shall be prepared by the General Secretariat of the House and after approval of the House it shall be submitted to the Ministry of Finance for its legal process.

Amendments in the Rule of Procedures

Article 119

Any kind of amendment and revisions to this document shall be based upon a proposal of one-third and voting approval of the present majority of the House.

Publicity

Article 120

These Rules of Procedure shall come into effect on the date of its approval and shall be published in the Official Journal of the House. By adoption of the approved principles dated 26/8/1392 of the Senate will be revoked.

With the Grace of Allah
19/10/1395

Annex No. 1 Rules of Procedure of the Senate List of Senate Commissions and related Administrations

No	Commissions	Related Administrations
1	Commission on International Relation Affairs	1-Ministry of International Affairs 2-International Organizations 3- Advisory Council of the National Security
2	Commission on Defence Affairs and Internal Security, Local Organizations, Counter Narcotics	1-Ministry of National Defence 2-Ministry of Interior Affairs 3-Independent Local organizations 4-General Directorate of National Security 5-Ministry of Fight against Narcotics
3	Commission on Legislative Affairs, Judicial, Legal Monitoring, Human Rights, Administrative Reforms and fight against Administrations Corruption	1-Ministry of Justice 2-Independent Human Rights Commission 3- Administration on fight against Administrations' Corruption 4-Attorney General's Office 5-Commission on Election and Electoral Complaints 6- Commission on Administrative Reforms 7-Commission of Supervision on Constitution's Implementation
4	Commission of National Economy, Finance and Budget, Rural Development, Agriculture and Livestock, Financial Affairs Inspecting , Banks, and NGOs	1. Ministry of Finance 2. Ministry of Economy 3. Ministry of Trade 4. Ministry of Rural Development 5. Ministry of Agriculture 6. Control and Inspection Administration 7. State and Private Banks 8. Central Statistic Administration 9. Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) 10. Independent Land Administration 11. Afghanistan's Norm &Standard Administration
5	Commission on Telecommunication &Transportation (Urban Development, Housing , Public Works ,Water and Electricity & Municipality	1. Ministry of Urban Development & Housing 2. Ministry of Transportation 3. Independent Aviation Organization 4. Ministry of Public Works 5. Ministry of Telecommunication and Information

		<p>Communication Technology (ICT)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Ministry of Water and Electricity 7. Kabul Municipality 8. New Kabul's Independent Board 9. Breshna Company and the Water & Canalisation Company
6	Commission of Religious and Cultural Affairs (Education, Higher Education and Scientific Researches)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Higher Education 2. Ministry of Education 3. Ministry of Information & Culture 4. Science Academy 5. Ministry of Haj & Religion 6. General Directorate of National Radio & Television of Afghanistan RTA 7. Public Media
7	Commission on Handicapped, Disabled and Public Welfare Affairs (Descendants of Martyrs, Environment & Natural Resources Health, Labour and Worker, Sports and Red Crescent)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Health 2. Ministry of Work and Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled 3. Ministry of Mines 4. Committee of Sports and Olympic 5. Directorate of Red Crescent 6. National Administration of Environment protection 7. Ministry of State on consideration of incidents 8. Directorate of Geography and Cartography
8	Commission on Women Affairs & Civil Society	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Women Affairs 2. Civil Society Institutions 3. Issues related to Gender in all Administrations
9	Commission of Provincial and Districts Councils, Immunity and Privileges of Parliament members	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Department of Provincial council coordination of Independent Local organization 2- Parliament members Immunity and privileges related Administrations
10	Commission on Complaints Hearing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Examination of Complaints and Petitions of Individuals and Institutions. 2- Governmental Administrations and Institutions
11	Commission on Tribes, Borders, Refuges & Displaced and Nomads Affairs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Ministry of Borders 2- Ministry of Refuges 3- Independent Department of Nomads