

Iraqi Council of Representatives

Rules of Procedure

2006

Chapter 1

Article 1

The ICR is the highest legislative and oversight power and exercise the functions stipulated in article 61 of the constitution and all related issues.

Article 2

The ICR shall consist of 275 Members. It shall be elected according to the Elections Law.

Article 3

The provisions of the Rules of Procedures shall guarantee the freedom to express opinions and ideology of all the ICR Members, no matter of their party or political affiliate in accordance with constitution provisions. Further, it shall guarantee objective opposition and constructive criticism, in addition to achieving cooperation between the ICR and other constitutional institutions.

Article 4

The ICR Members shall comply in their debate and in the decisions they make with constitution, and this Rules of Procedures.

Chapter 2

ICR Presidency Commission

Article 5

The first session shall be chaired by the oldest present Member of the Council, whose mission shall be limited to managing the first session, and electing the ICR's President and two Deputies.

Article 6

All members of the ICR in the first session should recite the following constitutional oath:

In the name of God the most Merciful, the most compassionate ...

I swear to God the Almighty that I shall perform my tasks and legal responsibilities diligently and sincerely, and maintain the independence and sovereignty of Iraq, and look after its people and the integrity of its territories, sky and waters and wealth, and its federal democratic system and work for

maintaining public and private freedoms and the independence of judiciary, and respect applying legislations sincerely and impartially, and God witnesses my statement

Article 7

First: The temporary President shall announce the opening of the nomination process for the positions of the ICR's President, and his two deputies.

Second: After closing the nomination, the ICR elect its president, First Deputy President then Second Deputy President by absolute majority of the ICR members and by direct secret ballot.

Article 8

First: The temporary President shall announce the results of the ballot and ask the speaker and the two deputies to take their places on the Presidency Commission.

Second: The Presidency Commission consists of the Speaker and his Deputies

Article 9

The Presidency Commission shall perform the following tasks:

First: Organize the agenda of each session of the plenary in coordination with the chair man of the related committee or their representatives and report it to the Members, the Presidency Council and Members of cabinet along with projects, proposals and reports submitted to be discussed considering giving the priority to drafts proposed by the executive which the relative committees ends up considering in addition to other current important subjects at least two days before the session unless the constitution states other timelines.

Second: Ratify the minutes of the previous ICR session

Third: Set up particular rules for organizing minutes

Fourth: Resolve disputes among committees regarding their specialization of subjects submitted to them.

Fifth: Prepare the plan for the ICR's work and administration related to the ICR and follow their implantation after ratification.

Sixth: Ratify the organizational structure for the ICR staff offices and amend it and draw up the financial administration policy to be presented to the ICR

Seventh: Organize the annual budget for the ICR, and present it in the ICR for approval, oversee its implementation and prosecute transfers between items.

Eighth: Task committees to study a certain subjects.

Ninth: Organize the relationships of the ICR with the Presidency Council, the Council of Ministers, and the Judiciary.

Tenth: Organize relations with ICR with other regional legislative councils and governorate councils not organized as regions.

Eleventh: Organize the relationships of the ICR with other councils and parliaments of the brotherly and friendly countries and parliamentary unions to which the ICR is a Member of.

Twelfth:

A- The speaker should agree with his two deputies in monitor and oversight all employees of the ICR and Should make all decisions related to hiring and sending out side the Iraq in way approve balance and equality of opportunities to all Iraqis to fill the government positions, and make decisions related to promotion, retirement and disciplinary actions accordance with laws related to the official employee and the decisions should signed by the speaker or by his deputy in case of his absence.

B- In case of absence one of the presidency commission member the decisions issued by the agreement of the two presence members.

Thirteenth: Nominating two Rapporteurs from the Members of ICR

Fourtinth: Decision making related to sending ICR members and presidency commission inside and outside of Iraq in consultation with parliamentary blocks.

Fiftinth: The Presidency Commission will supervise the Research Directorate and insure it's neutrality.

Article 10

Either the President of the ICR, or the two Deputies together, may call the Presidency Commission together for periodic meetings and emergency meetings. And this meeting achieves a quorum with a majority of the commission.

Article 11

First: In case the Speaker and his two deputies can not assume their responsibilities, the presidency of the ICR shall be assumed by who has been temporary elected by the majority of the present Members for that session.

Second: The Speaker or the two deputies shall jointly call to hold a session according to the session program agreed by the presidency commission.

Third: The session should adjourn by agreement of the presidency commission or the speaker with one of his deputies.

Article 12

First: In case one of the Presidency Commission Members submits his resignation, the ICR shall accept it after the approval of the ICR by majority vote of its present Members.

Second: The ICR can remove any member of the Presidency Commission according to the law.

Third: In case one of the Presidency Commission Members submits his resignation, the ICR shall accept it after the approval of the ICR by majority vote of its present Members.

Chapter 3

Membership in the ICR

Article 13

Each member of the ICR must have these conditions:

First: A legible Iraqi citizen as per Article 49(2) of the Constitution

Second: Not subject to de-baathification according to Article 135.3 of the Constitution.

Third: Should have all other conditions stipulated in the election law

Article 14

Elected candidate are considered Members of the ICR and enjoy all his membership rights from the date of the approving of the elections results. Members begin their duties after the recite of the constitutional oath.

Article 15

Any ICR Member who becomes a member of the Presidency Council or the

Council of Ministers is considered to be resigned from the ICR and no more membership's privilege.

Article 16

Any member should comply with following:

First: Every Member is required to attend every session and committee session of which he is a member and should not be absent without excuse considered valid by the Speaker or the chair of the related committee.

Second: Every Member shall notify the Presidency Commission about travel outside Iraq

Article 17

First: The Speaker can grant Members ordinary vacation not exceeding 15 days, per parliamentary team.

Second: Members can enjoy their sick leave that is already granted to them and the Presidency Commission should take into consideration pregnancy cases.

Third: The delegation period granted by ICR not consider as absence period for the member

Article 18

First: Absence and attendance of Members should be published in the regular ICR newsletter and another newspaper

Second: In case of repeated absence without excuse for 5 sessions in a row, or 10 sessions separately during one parliamentary term, Presidency Commission shall give written notification to Member to attend and if no response, the Commission shall submit the issue to ICR biased on request from the speaker's council.

Third: The ICR shall cut certain percentage decided by it from of the Member's monthly reward in case of his absence.

Article 19

First: Members shall not combine membership in ICR with business or other official position according to the law

Second: Members shall not combine membership in ICR with membership in other

councils, and shall choose one of them. If the Member does not choose, they shall be considered a member of the ICR only

Third: Members should not have contracts with other official offices by himself or through others during his membership. He should not use his Membership for personal interests.

Article 20

First: No member shall be questioned for the opinion he expresses or the fact that he is present while he performs his job in the council.

Second: No one may arrest a Member of the ICR during the annual legislative period, unless they are previously accused of a crime. With the permission of the ICR, by absolute majority, to grant immunity from them or if he is caught red-handed

Third: No one may arrest or detain a Member of the ICR after the annual legislative period, unless they are previously accused of a crime. With the permission of the speaker, to grant immunity from them or if he is caught red-handed.

Chapter 4

Plenary Meetings

Article 21

The ICR shall convene in Baghdad, and may convene as well in any other places when necessary.

Article 22

First: ICR has annual session with two sittings. Each session about 8 months. Starting from 1st of March finishing on 30th of Jun. Second starting from 1st Sept. finishing on the 1st Dec.

Second: Sitting at which they approve the budget will not end until they approve the budget.

Third: The ICR should meet at least 2 days a week, and the presidency commission has the right to make extension or limitation in necessary.

Article 23

A quorum is achieved with absolute majority of its members, Decisions by simple

majority. Unless constitution states that other percentage needed. In case of tie, the Speaker casts deciding vote.

Article 24

The Session shall not be opened unless the quorum stated in Article (23) of this Rules of Procedure is achieved. If there is no quorum, the Speaker shall postpone the session for 30 minutes. If the quorum not completed, the Speaker shall adjourn the session, and shall announce another date for the next meeting.

Article 25

A quorum is necessary in case of taking decisions but it is not necessary for a meeting to be correct.

Article 26

ICR continues its work, in accordance with the article (56) of Constitution.

Article 27

Any member during the session of the ICR may object (point of order) on debates if it

violate any constitution provision or ROP or it is not listed in the agenda of the session ,and he has to declare the number of the article and it is content that he is arguing

Article 28

The Presidency Council, or the Prime Minister, or the President of the ICR, or 50 Members of the ICR have the authority to call an extraordinary session of the ICR, providing that the meeting be limited to discussion of the subject provided in the invitation.

Article 29

First: Sessions should be open unless required otherwise by the President of the ICR, Presidency Council, Prime Minister or 35 Members, and with approval of majority of those present. In this case, no one else shall attend the session, including staff. The two Deputies and those assigned by the Presidency Commission shall organize the minutes.

Second: Minutes of session should be published by facility that the Presidency Commission deem suitable.

Chapter 5

Functions of the ICR

Article 30

ICR exercises functions stipulated in Article 61 of the Constitution.

Article 31

The ICR shall practice the following legislative functions:

First: Issuing its Rules of Procedure

Second: Enacting the law that deal with replacing its Members in case of resignation, dismissing, death, or loss of membership for any reason.

Third: Considering draft laws proposed by the Presidency Council or Council of Ministers including the two draft laws related to general budget of the state and complementary

budget and approving the final account. The ICR also deals with changing allocations of budget among categories. It can also make suggestions to the Council of Ministers regarding increasing total expenditures when necessary, according to Article 62 of the Constitution.

Fourth: Approving independent and adequate budget to the Judiciary.

Fifth: Considering draft laws proposed by MPs and its committees.

Seventh: In case the presidency council does not accept the draft law, then will be returned back to the ICR for reconsideration of the rejected elements. The ICR may then pass the bill by simple majority and again send it to the Presidency Council for consideration. If the Presidency Council again disapprove the draft law, the draft law returns to the ICR where it may be reconsidered again within 10 days. The ICR may pass the law over the objections of the Presidency Council by a 3/5ths majority of its members and it is which shall not be challenged and consider approved.

Article 32

The ICR shall exercise oversight of the Executive branch. The oversight function shall include the following powers:

First: Question members of the Council of Presidency and members of the Council of Ministers, and any other official in the Executive branch.

Second: Conduct investigation with any of the above officials concerning any incident the ICR sees that it has a relationship with the public interest, or with the rights of citizens.

Third: Request information and documents from any governmental agency regarding subjects related to approved powers, or to the way of implementing laws by the executive agencies.

Fourth: Request the presence of any person to give a testimony or explanation over certain subjects, or deliver information about any subject being discussed by the ICR

Fifth: ICR members have the rights to visit the ministries and any governmental institutions to observe the good implementation of the laws.

Chapter 6

Tasks of the Speaker and Deputies

Article 33

The Speaker is the person who represents the ICR, and speaks in its name.

Article 34

The Speaker shall perform the following tasks:

First: Ensuring implementation the provisions of constitution, law and the ICR's Rules of Procedures.

Second: Opening and presiding over the sessions of the ICR.

Third: Call the ICR for extraordinary sessions.

Fourth: Request to extend legislative sitting by period not to exceed 30 days

Fifth: Running debates, maintaining order of discussions, specifying subjects of discussion, drawing the attention of the speaking Member to focus on the subject of the discussion, and maintain order. The Speaker can also explain or ask for explanation of any ambiguous issue.

Sixth: Submitting issues that need to be voted, and announcing the results of the vote.

Seventh: Representing the ICR in national celebrations and other events. The Speaker may authorize his Deputies or other Members for that purpose.

Eighth: Taking necessary precautions to maintain order and security inside the ICR.

Ninth: Supervising and oversight of all ICR staff and exercise all powers given to him in this regard, in accordance with the Article 9 of these rules.

Article 35

First: Tasks of the First Deputy:

- a) Take over the President of the ICR's tasks during the absence of the President of the ICR, or when the Speaker cannot perform his/her tasks for any reason.
- b) Follow up on work of the standing committees and submit reports about their work in accordance with what they agree in the Presidency Commission.
- c) Presiding joint meetings of the Standing Committees in the ICR.

Second: Tasks of the Second Deputy:

- a. Perform the functions of the President of the ICR, upon the absence of the Speaker and First Deputy President, or when both of them cannot perform their tasks.
- b. Follow up on work of the standing committees and submit reports about their work in accordance with what they agree in the Presidency Commission.

c. Ensure that there is a quorum to convene the ICR, and monitor the process of registering the absence of Members with or without excuse.

d. Organize a list of Members who ask to take the floor (to speak).

Third: Member of the Presidency Commission chairs the standing committee meetings when he is present, but he don't have the right to vote.

Fourth: Presidency Commission may assign additional tasks to any of deputies.

Article 36

The Rapportuers exercise the following tasks:

First: Monitor the counting of votes after the voting of the ICR Members.

Second: Supervise the preparation of minutes and summaries it and document it, and report it to the members.

Third: Any other tasks assigned to any of them by the Presidency Commission.

Chapter 7

Proceedings of the ICR

Article 37

First: The Presidency Commission prepares weekly agenda in coordination with related committee chairmen and distributes it to all members at least two days before the first weekly session.

Second: No subject shall be raised or discussed if not listed in the agenda, unless approved by the majority of present Members.

Third: Items on the agenda shall be discussed in accordance with their order and sequence on the agenda. No new items shall be discussed unless the previous ones had been totally and completely discussed. If it is difficult to complete the discussion, the Presidency Commission may postpone discussing it to another session.

Article 38

First: The Presidency Commission, after consultation with caucus leaders, can make a statement in the name of the ICR about an issue that seen it is important to make a statement about it.

Second: A Member can make a statement about an issue that is not on the agenda if it is related to very dangerous issues or has urgent importance after the permission of the Presidency Commission.

Article 39

First: The Speaker shall open the session as follows:

In the name of God, the most merciful, the most compassionate On behalf of the people, we open our session.

Second: Reciting verses from holy Quran at the beginning of each session

Article 40

First: A member of the Council of Ministers may attend ICR sessions upon his/her request, and as per the approval of the Presidency Commission. The Minister may also participate in the debate related to his/her ministry affairs. The Minister may also be accompanied by senior officials from his ministry, as per permission from the President of the ICR.

Second: Citizens and media staff may attend the ICR's sessions with the knowledge of the Presidency Commission, unless the session is secret.

Article 41

The Member may speak in the session per permission from the President of the ICR. The Speaker may limit the period to speak. The Member shall not exceed this time limit, nor shall he speak more than twice on the same issue, unless the Speaker allows doing so.

Article 42

First: The Member shall address his/her speech to the President of the ICR, provided that he/she sticks to the subject and avoids repetition. When the Member fails to adhere to that, the Speaker only, shall draw his/her attention to implement the provision of this Rules of Procedure.

Second: It is not allowed to re- discuss the subject which have been resolved "settled"

Article 43

The Member who takes the floor, shall express his opinion and point of view while maintaining the dignity and prestige of the constitutional institutes of the state and that of the ICR, its Speaker and Members, and shall not behave in a manner that violates order and respect of the session.

Article 44

No one shall interrupt the person who took the floor, or not even make a comment, other than the President of the ICR. The

Speaker solely shall have the right to draw the attention of the person who addresses the ICR at any time, about violating the provisions of the previous article, or any other provisions of this Rules of Procedures, and that his/her idea is sufficiently clear, and that he does need to elaborate more in his speech.

Article 45

The Speaker may order to delete any statement made by a Member from the minutes of the session, which is in contradiction of the provisions of this Rules of Procedures In case there is an objection, the Speaker shall present the issue to the ICR , which shall make its decision in this regard without discussion

Article 46

The Speaker may adjourn or postpone the session in case there is disorder inside the ICR, and he could not restore it.

Chapter 8

Procedures of the State Presidential Council

Article 47

The ICR shall hold a special session to discuss the nomination and election for the positions of the President of Republic and his two deputies in accordance with Article 70 of the Constitution.

Article 48

The President and his deputies shall take the constitutional oath before the ICR, which is same text stipulated in Article 50 of the Constitution.

Chapter 9

Procedures for granting confidence to the Ministries and following up Ministries programs

Article 49

First: The Prime Minister shall present the ministerial “cabinet” statement and the names of his Ministers before the ICR.

Second: The statement shall be referred to a special committee in order to study it, and to prepare a report about it. The committee shall be chaired by one of the President of the ICR’s deputies. The Committee shall prepare a report before the vote on the cabinet.

Third: The ministry holds the confidence of the ICR by approving the individual Ministers and Ministerial statement by an absolute majority.

Chapter 10

Questioning, Accountability and Investigation

Article 50

Each Member may question members of the Presidency Council, the Prime Minister, his deputies, ministers, deputy ministers, or other members of the government or leaders of independent commissions, and offices in writing, with notification of the Presidency Commission, regarding any matters that are within their specialization, or to ask about any subject the Member has no knowledge about, or to verify any event he came to know about, or to know what the government intends to do regarding a particular issue.

Article 51

The Presidency Commission shall put the question that needs a verbal answer in its agenda for the next possible session, which shall be at least one week after sending it to the concerned official. The period to respond to the question shall not exceed two weeks.

Article 52

Questions related to subjects referred to ICR committees, shall not be included in the agenda, before the committee submits its report to the ICR. And should not include more than one question for the same member in each session Answering the questions shall be in accordance with the order in which they were recorded.

Article 53

The Member who asked the question, and not any other member, may ask the concerned official for explanation, and may comment on his answer, However the Speaker may, if the question is of a public importance, permit the Chair of the relevant committee, or another Member to make a short comment or remark to the answer.

Article 54

The Member shall have the right to withdraw his/her question at any time. However, the question shall be dropped in case the capacity of the Member submitting it, or the person that question is addressed to, has changed.

Article 55

25 Members have the right to request discussion of an issue and get clarification of a policy or performance of the council of the ministers or one of its ministries and submit this

request to the Speaker and the prime minister shall specify a date to appear before the ICR.

Article 56

Members, with the assent of 25 other Members, may interrogate the Prime Minister, or one of his Deputies, or Ministers about their specialization, however, no discussion may occur unless after a period of seven days.

Article 57

The ICR has the right to question the Presidency council members by submitting a request with approval of an absolute majority of the ICR.

Article 58

The interrogation request shall be submitted in written to the President of the ICR, signed by the interrogator with the agreement of 25 Members, stating generally the subject and issues of the interrogation, the facts and the main points about that interrogation, and the reasons at which the interrogation

presenter count on, in addition to the nature of violation attributed to the person to be questioned, as well as proofs and evidences which support the person submitting the question.

The interrogation shall not include issues that are contrary to the constitution, law, or improper phrases, or related to matters that are not within the jurisdiction of the government, or implies private or personal interests for the interrogator. Also no interrogation that deals with pre-discussed subjects could be submitted unless if new related events justify that.

Article 59

The Member shall have the right to withdraw his/her interrogation at any time. However, the question shall be dropped in case the capacity "character" of the interrogator submitting it, or the person the interrogation is addressed to, has changed.

Article 60

If a Member of the Presidency Commission desires to direct a question or submit an interrogation to any member in the Council of Minister, then he shall leave the bench and sit in the place designed for him in the chamber of the assembly.

Article 61

If the debate is completed and the ICR is convinced by the interrogator's point of view, then the issue it shall be considered settled. Otherwise the interrogation shall result in withdrawing the confidence in accordance with the procedures stipulated in the constitution.

Chapter 11

Deposition and Withdrawal of Confidence

Article 62

Any member of the President of the ICRs council should be removed by absolute majority or all members if he is found guilty by the federal court in one of these cases:

First: Violation of constitutional oath

Second: Violation of the constitution

Third: Great treason

Article 63

ICR has the right to withdraw confidence from any minister by absolute majority and he shall be considered resigned from the date of withdrawal of confidence decision. This shall be initiated by a request from the affected Minister, or upon request signed by 50 Members of the ICR due to interrogation

directed to him. The ICR shall not issue its decision for 7 days after the request.

Article 64

First: The President of the Republic has the right to issue request to ICR to withdraw confidence from prime minister.

Second: The ICR, depending on request of 1/5 of it's members, can make a request to withdraw confidence from PM due to interrogation directed to him. The ICR may not issue the request, unless after 7 days from the initial request.

Third: The ICR will ratify withdrawal of confidence from the PM by an absolute majority.

Article 65

The ministry shall be considered resigned after the withdrawal of confidence in the Prime Minister.

Article 66

In case of voting to draw confidence from the Council of Ministers as a whole, the Prime Minister and the Ministers shall remain in their positions to run the business of the government for a period that shall not exceed 30 days, until forming a new Council of Ministers according to the provision of Article (73) of the Constitution .

Article 67

The Members of the ICR have the right to interrogate leaders of independent commissions, according to the procedure of interrogating Ministers and may remove them, by a vote of absolute majority.

Chapter 12

ICR Committees

Article 68

Establishing temporary committee to make amendments to constitution and exercise tasks stipulated in Article 142 of the Constitution.

Article 69

The Standing Committees shall be formed and established in the first session convened by the ICR after ratification of the Rules of Procedure. The desire, specialty, and experience of the Member shall be taken into consideration.

Article 70

The following Standing Committees shall be established and formed in the Assembly:

- 1- Foreign Affairs Committee
- 2- Security and Defense committee
- 3- Legal committee

- 4- Oil, Gas and Natural Resources committee
- 5- Integrity committee
- 6- Finance committee
- 7- Economic ,investment and reconstruction committee
- 8- Education, and Higher Education committee
- 9- Health and Environment committee
- 10- Labor and Services committee
- 11- Regions and Governorates not organized in region committee
- 12- Human Rights committee
- 13- Culture, media, Tourism, and Archaeology committee
- 14- Endowment and Religious Affairs committee
- 15- Refugees, Displaced and Immigrants committee
- 16- Agriculture, Water and marshes committee
- 17- DeBa'athification committee

- 18- Martyrs, Victims and Political Prisoners committee
- 19- Youth and Sports committee
- 20- Women, Family and Childhood committee
- 21- Civil Society organization committee
- 22- Member's Affairs and parliamentary development committee
- 23- Tribes committee
- 24- Complains committee

Article 71

A temporary committee shall be formed to oversee implementation of Article 140 of the Constitution when it is executed

Article 72

First: Each Member shall have the right to nominate himself to serve as a member or a chair of a committee.

Second: The Presidency Commission shall present the names of the candidates to each of the Standing Committees, in order to vote on, in one list according to the parliamentary caucuses' agreement.

Article 73

Each committee of the Standing Committees shall consist of at least seven members and no more than fifteen.

Article 74

Each committee within three days starting after its formation shall elect from its members a Chair, Deputy Chair and a Rapporteur by majority of the committee members.

Article 75

First: The Committee shall meet periodically according to the request of the Chair or Deputy Chair in case of his absence. The Members will be invited by the Rapporteur.

Second: The quorum of the committee meetings shall be achieved by the attendance of the majority of its Members.

Third: The Committee decisions shall be made by absolute majority of its members and submitted to the Presidency Commission signed by the Chair of the Committee or his

Deputy or members of committee in case of absence of leadership.

Fourth: Committees may seek the assisted of experts when needed, their fees shall verified by agreement with the Presidency Commission.

Article 76

First: The committees may invite any Member of the Council of Representatives to express his/her opinion about the issues submitted to it, but that member shall not have the right to vote. Also, the committee shall have the right to call any governmental official with the knowledge of his/her seniors, or may call any expert or specialist who is not a member of the ICR, in order to solicit their input and opinion.

Second: Each member of the ICR has the right to attend the meeting of any committee with the approval of the Chair, and may express his opinion but may not vote

Article 77

First: The Committee with agreement of majority may invite any Minister or those who have the rank of a minister for clarification with notification of the Speaker and the Prime Minister, to attend the committees' meetings within seven days from the date of receiving the invitation.

Second: The Committee with the approval of majority of its members may invite deputies ministers and Persons of special ranks and other government employees (civilian or in military) directly for clarification or asking information with notification of the speaker and the prim Minister.

Third: The state Minister of Parliamentary Affairs or who representing him/her may attend committee meetings after an invitation from the committee for coordination, cooperation and exchanging information between government and the Council.

Fourth: The committee have the right to record (audio and video) any meeting with any official within its jurisdiction.

Article 78

The Standing Committees may ask to be provided by documents and information that they need from any governmental departments and civil society organizations, with the notification of the presidency commission.

Article 79

The Member's attendance of committee meetings shall be considered similar to the attendance of the Council's session. He shall be subject to the provisions of this Rules of Procedures in case he is absent from attending its meetings.

Article 80

In case there is a vacancy in the membership of a committee the Council shall elect a new member replacing him.

Article 81

First: The Presidency Commission shall refer subjects with all related documents to the

committees, in order to study, discuss it and make appropriate recommendations about them.

Second: Every committee shall organize minutes of its sessions, and list the names of present and absent members. It shall record all debates and opinions and make its decisions by the majority and in case of a tie, the side which has the chair shall have the casting vote.

Article 82

The Council may form sub committees, Temporary Committees and Investigation Committees, in accordance with the requirement of work, and the subjects presented.

Article 83

Temporary and Investigation committees shall be formed by the approval of the majority of present Members in the Council, based on a suggestion submitted by the

Presidency Commission or by 50 of the Members.

Article 84

The Investigation Committee shall have the power to investigate the facts, related to the issues presented to it. Further, the Committee shall have the right to call any person to hear his statement as appropriate. In addition, it shall have the right to review whatever related to the issue that has been presented to it, without any without prejudice to the cases that have been referred to judiciary. It may seek the assistance of experts; their fees will be agreed on with the Presidency Commission.

Article 85

The committee shall upon the completion of investigation, submit its report and recommendations to the Presidency Commission, which shall in return submit them

to the Council in order to take the appropriate action.

Article 86

The committee has the right to dismiss the Chair or the Deputy Chair or the Rapporteur in case of proved incompetence or in case they can not perform their duties.

Chapter 13

Jurisdiction of the Standing Committees

Article 87

First: Every standing committee may propose laws related to its jurisdiction according to the procedures stipulated in the Rules.

Second: Each committee of the Standing Committees shall study the bills and draft law related to its jurisdiction, and shall give its opinion on these bills and on other subject which have been referred to it by the Presidency Commission, as well as on the

subjects related to the jurisdiction of each one of them, as indicated within this ROP.

Third: Each committee should follow up and monitor the balance in institutions related to its jurisdictions.

Article 88

Foreign Affairs committee

Shall be in charge of the following:

First: Study the International and regional position as well development of international policy.

Second: Follow up the foreign policy and diplomatic representation of the State

Third: Following up International Conferences.

Fourth: Studying International political agreements and treaties together with the Legal Committee.

Fifth: Proposing Legislation which regulates the diplomatic and consular affairs.

Sixth: Following up issues related to the bodies and agencies of the United Nation, international and regional organizations

Article 89

Security and Defense committee

Shall be in charge of the following:

First: Following up the external security affairs of the state

Second: Following up the internal security affairs and control of terrorism and crime

Third: Following up armed force affairs

Fourth: Following up the Intelligence body affairs

Fifth: Proposing legislation relate to officers and personnel and members of the Iraqi armed forces, police and Iraqi intelligences bodies.

Article 90

Legal committee

shall be in charge of the following:

First: Reviewing the former laws and their compatibility with the Constitution

Second: Studying legislation related to the Judiciary

Third: Assist the Council of Representatives and its committees drafting legislative texts

Fourth: Improve and develop legal and judicial systems

Fifth: Study draft laws submitted to it by the Council and the Government, give opinions about them, prepare and draft its texts according to the instructions of the Presidential Commission of the Council.

Sixth: Review the decisions of the dissolved Revolution command Council.

Seventh: Follow up the IECI

Article 91

Oil, Gas and Natural Resources committee

Shall be in charge of the following:

First: Monitoring and oversight of the oil and natural resources policies.

Second: Monitoring the accounts of incomes on oil, gas and the rest of natural resources

Third: submitting draft laws to control wasting the oil and natural resources welfare

Fourth: following up rehabilitation and building oil constructions to insure fluency of oil products for the citizens

Fifth: following up the policy of oil for food and medicine basic needs; and corruption files resulted by it

Sixth: following up rehabilitation and building projects related to natural resources

Article 92

Integrity committee

Shall be in charge of the following:

First: following up cases of administrative and financial corruption for different state part

Second: follow up and monitoring the work of integrity commissions and institute (integrity commission, general inspector office, financial auditing bureau and else of independent commissions)

Third: Proposing draft laws related to the integrity

Article 93

Finance committee

Shall be in charge of the following:

First: Following up on the General Budget of the State and transfer of payments among its categories.

Second: Proposing Legislation related to customs, taxes, and fees.

Third: Following up on banks, credits, loans and insurance.

Fourth: Supervise the preparation of the Council of Representatives budget

Fifth: Follow up on the dispensing/ discharging of the debts and compensations imposed on Iraqi people.

Sixth: Following up financial policies of Government Ministries and Institutions.

Article 94

Economic, investment and reconstructions committee

Shall be in charge of the following:

First: Following up the economic plans of the state.

Second: Focus on the role of the private sector and privatization.

Third: Follow up on issues related to internal and external trade, fees and prices.

Fourth: Monitor contracts entered to import rationed material, ensure that there is a streamlined, sound distribution process.

Fifth: Follow up the development of local industry.

Sixth: Follow up on national and foreign investment affairs, proposing laws and decisions that encourage the investment projects in Iraq.

Seventh: Follow up all faces of the reconstruction housing project and infrastructure....etc.

Article 95

Education and Higher Education committee

Shall be in charge of the following:

First: Follow up education related issues for all stages and curriculums.

Second: Follow up and develop Universities and scientific research centers.

Third: Follow up the spreading of culture of tolerance and Human Rights.

Article 96

Health and the Environment committee

Shall be in charge of the following:

First: Review the country's health policy and enhance and developing it in a manner that meets with the best governmental services.

Second: Pay due attention to the medical and health personnel and provide them with opportunities for stability to prevent immigration – because it consists of a loss of nation's potential.

Third: follow up the plans of providing medical drugs and equipments from internationally recognized sources/origins

Fourth: follow up the implementation of laws and procedures for protection of environment in Iraq

Fifth: Follow up the protection and implementation of green zones in urban and rural areas of Iraq

Sixth: Follow up and urging the line ministries to address the desertification phenomenon.

Seventh: Monitoring the process of Burying detrimental waste and propose deterring draft laws to bury nuclear waste in the territories of Iraq.

Article 97

Labor and Services committee

Shall be in charge of the following:

First: follow up issues relate to municipal, drinking water and sewage services

Second: follow up issues related to electricity

Third: follow up issues related to communications

Fourth: follow up issues related to transportations

Fifth: Proposing law concerned with regulating relations between government, employers and labors.

Sixth: Monitoring the implementation of the labor law

Seventh: Monitoring and follow up preparing skilled manpower according to the requirements work environment.

Article 98

Regions and Governorate not organized in regions committee

shall be responsible for the following:

First: Focus on the affairs of regions and non regional provinces, and their relationship with the Federal Government

Second: Follow up on issues related to councils of regions, provinces and local councils.

Third: Follow up commitment with fair participation in the management of the federal different governmental institutions and study tours, scholarships, international, and local conferences.

Third: Follow up the fair distribution of resources allocations among regions and provinces.

Fourth: Propose laws which regulate the relationship between legislative councils in regions and governorates with the federal ministries.

Fifth: Propose laws to organize the work of two commissions mentioned in article 105 and 106 in constitution.

Article 99

Human Rights committee

shall be in charge of the following:

First: Follow up Iraqi Human Rights, in accordance with the constitutional principals, monitor violations and suggest treatment.

Second: monitor violations of Human Rights by the authorities

Third: follow up issues related to detainees and prisoners in prisons

Article 100

culture, arts, media, tourism and archaeology committee

Shall be in charge of the following:

First: focus on all cultural fields

Second: focus on developing arts and literature

Third: focus on tourism, particularly on religious tourism

Fourth: follow up on issues related to Archeology and studying possibilities of retaining the stolen and missing archeological items and maintaining them

Fifth: Follow up the media means and monitoring their performance.

Sixth: Follow up the media and communication commission

Article 101

Endowment and Religious Affairs committee

Shall be in charge of the following:

First: follow up activities and decisions of endowments departments

Second: Submitting draft laws to activate and develop endowments.

Third: Follow up the supreme commission for pilgrimage and minor pilgrimage.

Article 102

Refugees, Displaced and Immigrants committee

The Committee on shall be in charge of:

First: follow up on returning the displaced by force to their place of residence before displacing them and returning their transferable and non-transferable funds

Second: follow up on returning the transferable and non-transferable funds which have been confiscated form the refugees and displaced without any justification during the previous regime

Third: follow up on the affairs of citizens who have been detained under the former regime as a result of evacuating their families outside Iraq

Fourth: Study draft laws related to nationality, in accordance with Article 11 of the Constitution in coordination with the Legal Committee.

Fifth: Follow up the higher commission for real estate dispute resolution.

Article 103

Agriculture, Water and marshes Affairs committee

Shall be in charge of the following:

First: follow up and developing on agriculture.

Second: monitoring implementation of water resources policies and its local circulation (division)

Third: follow up on rural development and increase of its living standards for the farmers

Fourth: follow up on livestock and veterinary affairs

Fifth: Follow up and developing nomads affairs by settling them and provide the suitable environment for them.

Sixth: Follow up of revitalization of marshes

Seventh: Follow up on affairs of inhabitation of marshes and developing their status.

Eighth: Developing the marshes as a national wealth and human heritage.

Article 104

Ba'ath Eradication committee

Shall be in charge of the following:

First: Monitoring and reviewing the procedures made by the High Commission for De-Ba'athification to ensure justice, objectivity, transparency and review that it complies with the law.

Second: Making recommendations on decisions of the High Commission for De-Ba'athification and its ministerial and governmental commissions, and shall be submitted to the ICR.

Article 105

Martyrs, victims and Political Prisoners committee.

Shall be in charge of the following:

First: Follow up the work of the Martyr Institution.

Second: follow up the work of the Institution of Political Prisoners

Third: follow up on affairs of Martyrs and victims of military and terrorist operations

Fourth: Follow up on affairs related to people with special needs

Fifth: follow up politically dismissed affairs (fired) people

Article 106

Youth and Sports committee

Shall be in charge of the following:

First: Follow up youth affairs and arising and developing their qualifications in different fields.

Second: Follow up athletes affairs and sport institutions and developing it.

Article 107

Women, Families and Childhood committee

Shall be in charge of the following:

First: Propose draft laws that support the role and status of women in the society and in the political process.

Second: Put emphasis on the rights of women and defend them in accordance with the human rights instruments, taken into consideration the context and specificity of the Iraqi Society.

Third: Monitor violations by executive branch of Women's rights stipulated in the Constitution

Fourth: Follow up on the laws and procedures that protect the families in the Iraqi society.

Fifth: Pay attention to develop bills and laws relating to maternal and childhood care.

Sixth: Focus on and provide care to juveniles to prevent them from delinquency and homelessness.

Seventh: Follow up the social care institution and insure the rights of aged and incompetence persons.

Article 108

Civil Society Organizations committee

The Committee on shall be in charge of the following:

First: Proposing and supporting legislation and procedures that ensure development and activation of the role of civil society organizations.

Second: Follow up on studies institutions centers which focusing on developing ideas and mechanisms of civil society institutions in a manner compatible with the specificities of the Iraqi society.

Article 109

Member's Affairs and parliamentary development committee

Shall be in charge of the following:

First: The Committee shall be in charge with follow up on all matters related to the Member of Council of Representatives.

Second: verifying the conditions which must be fulfilled as Member of the Council of Representatives.

Third: Work towards improving the MPs through exposure to other countries by study tours....etc.

Article 110

Tribes committee

Shall be in charge of the following:

First: Follow up on the affairs of the tribes and activate their national role.

Second: Follow up on developing tribes and Iraqi communities, according to law and religion.

Third: oversee the consolidation of noble Human values which contributes developing society

Article 111

Complains committee

Shall be in charge of the following

First: Receiving opinions, suggestions and complains of citizen

Second: Considering these complains, suggestions and documents and referring it to the relevant committees

Third: Following up these suggestions with the relevant committees and informing the citizens about it.

Article 112

First: Each committee shall have the right to propose laws. And the committee shall present a proposal in writing to the Speaker which will refer it to the relevant committee.

Second: The relevant committee shall study the law and return it to the speaker

Third: The speaker shall refer the draft law to the legal committee to review it and checking it and referred it to the ICR.

Article 113

All committees shall, within their realm of specialization, follow up on the statements of the ministers on all subjects and make recommendations about them. The Presidency Commission may submit these recommendations to the Council.

Article 114

The committees' sessions are not to be made public. Only members of the committees, other members of the Council of Representatives and office staff members as well as the experts, advisors and members of the government a committee may make use of may attend. Representatives of the press and other media may not attend the meetings of the committees unless permission is granted by their Chairs.

Article 115

Each committee shall submit to the Council a report on each subject matter that

may be referred to it. The report shall include all procedures followed by the committee and the reasons they base their opinion on. The committee shall enclose with their report the stipulations/provisions of the bills or legislation subject of the report and their explanatory notes. The report shall also incorporate the opposing opinions that the members of the committee may have shown on this issue.

Article 116

With due observation to the matters for which a specific provision is provided, the committee shall submit its report within two to four weeks at the latest as of the date of referral of the subject matter to it unless another date was set by the Council of Representatives. If the set date lapses and the report are not submitted, the Speaker may request the Chair to give reasons for delay and set the period needed by the committee to complete their work. The Speaker may

however present the issue to the Council to take the decision they deem fit.

Article 117

Copies of the Republic Decisions and cabinet's decisions/decrees shall be deposited at the office of the Council of Representatives' Presidency Commission; these copies shall be made available to the various CoR's committees.

Article 118

The Committees may request from the ministers copies of the reports they have prepared on their visits abroad as well as international conferences and meetings they have taken part in. The competent committee may inquire the concerned minister about the content of such reports, or may call on the heads of delegations to report in person to discuss such reports with them.

Article 119

The Speaker may invite a Council's committee to discuss an urgent and important issue. The Speaker chairs all the committees' sessions he/she attends. Correspondence between a CoR's committee and the Executive Branch or other parties outside the Council of Representatives shall be made through the Chair, in accordance with the procedures he/she shall set in this respect and sending a copy to the Speaker of the Council.

Chapter 14

Draft Laws Proposed by Members of the ICR

Article 120

Ten members of the Council shall have the right to propose laws to the Speaker, Such proposals shall be formulated into articles, and shall have the causative reasons for this law.

Article 121

The Speaker may, in writing and after presenting the proposal to the concerned committees, notify the member who submitted the proposal about their violation of the constitutional or legal principles, or a law. The Speaker may also do the same in case the proposal fail to meet the required format, or in case that the provisions of its articles, are included in applicable laws. The proposing member may also be requested to withdraw such a proposal or to have it corrected. If the member insists on their viewpoint, then they

shall submit a written memorandum to the Speaker reflecting their views in the light thereof, within a week from notification. The Speaker shall submit the issue to the Presidency Commission and notify the member in writing on the Commission's decision in this regard. If the member insists on their opinion within a week, the Speaker shall submit the issue to the Council of Representatives to decide on.

Article 122

The Speaker shall refer the bills (draft laws) to the legal committee for study it and to prepare a report about them to the Council of Representatives, including the committee's opinion on whether the proposal may be considered, rejected or postponed. The Speaker may propose to the Council to reject the proposal for reasons relating generally to its subject. If the Council of Representatives

agrees to consider the proposal, they shall refer it to the concerned committee

Article 123

In case a proposed draft law has been submitted, and is associated with another draft law or another bill that has already been referred to a committee - the Speaker shall directly refer such proposal to this committee, unless the committee had begun studying and reviewing the articles of the proposed draft law or bill.

Article 124

Proposals of draft laws shall be subject to the special procedures, stipulated in these Rules of Procedures, and related to discussing draft laws. Due observance shall, however, be given to matters for which special provisions are made.

Article 125

Those who proposed draft laws may withdraw it by written application addressed

to the President of the ICR. any time and prior to the discussion by the Council of Representatives.

Such abandonment by the member of his/her proposal shall be considered as if the proposal was not submitted, unless another member would continue on this proposal through a written request to the Speaker – that consideration of the proposal be continued

Article 126

The proposals for draft laws that are rejected by the Council of Representatives, or restored by the presenters, may not be re-submitted in the same Council of Representative's sitting.

The Speaker will submit the above recommendation to the Council with the related statement at the first session than it will be referred to the relevant committee. The Speaker may refer it to the relevant

committees directly with informing the Council about it at the first next session.

Chapter 15

International Treaties and agreements

Article 127

The Council of Representatives has the authority of ratifying international treaties and agreements by majority of 2/3 of CoR members

Chapter 16

Legislative Procedures

Article 128

The President of the Council will refer the draft laws submitted by the Executive to the relevant committees, to study it and give opinion on it before submitting it to the Council for a debate with the condition it will happened in the presence of the

representative of the Committee who submitted the draft.

Article 129

During the debate of the draft laws any member can submit amendments as deleting, adding or separating articles. The amendments must be submitted to the chair of the committee at least 24 hours before the session/debate.

Article 130

The Financial Committee has to get the opinion of the Council of Ministers for every proposed amendment which are refereeing to draft budget allocations and they have to include in their report the governments opinion and arguments related to that. This provision will be valid on every proposed amendment submitted by any committee of the Council or any member if it will create financial consequences.

Article 131

The Chair of the session will read the report of the relevant committee including the opinions against the report in the second reading and the debate will follow the draft submitted by the committee.

Article 132

Deliberation shall start with a discussion of the entire general principles and bases of the draft law. If a majority of ICR members do not in principle approve of the bill, such non-approval will be regarded a rejection.

Article 133

After such an in-principle approval of the draft law, the ICR shall move on to discussing its articles article by article, after reading out each one of them. Opinion is first solicited separately on each article, and then it is taken on the entirety of the draft law after a full recitation of all articles is made.

Article 134

On completion of discussion of the article, and the proposed amendments submitted thereto, opinion is first taken on these proposed amendments starting with the broadest and most deviant from the original text. Opinion is then taken on the article as a whole.

Article 135

If the ICR makes a judgment on an article, which would require an amendment in another article already approved of, the ICR shall have the right to revisit such an article. The ICR may also - upon request by the government, the Chair of the committee or 50 of the ICR's members - re-discuss an article already approved if new reasons are given before deliberations over the draft law are concluded.

Article 136

No vote on a draft law shall be taken before at least four days have passed after deliberations in accordance with the following:

First: The draft law has undergone first reading

Second: Second reading and debate of the draft law can occur no sooner than two days after the reception of written suggestions.

Chapter 17

Objections to Draft Laws

Article 137

The Presidency Council may approve the laws that are enacted by the Council of Representatives within 10 days of their arrival with the exceptions as in article 118-119 of the Constitution. In case of non approval the laws shall be resent to the Council of Representatives.

Article 138

First: The Council of Representatives will hold a session for this purpose. And the Council will

submit the veto decision and the statements related to it to the concerned committee to study the draft under objection. And the reasons based upon the decision of the veto. The report of the concerned relevant committee shall be submitted to the Council for consideration in emergency procedure. If the Council approves the draft law under objection by majority it will be sent to the Presidency Council for approving it.

Second: In case of not approving it the second time within 10 days of the receiving it the Council of Representatives may approve it by the majority of 3 out of 5 the number of its members, which is unrejectable and considered approved.

Chapter 18

Disciplinary Procedures

Article 139

The Chair of the session shall apply one of the following penalties against the member who committed a violation against the order.

- 1- Remind the member of the rules of the session
- 2- If the member persists, the chair may warn him/her; such warning shall result in deleting their statements from the minutes
- 3- Prevent the member from speaking during the remaining period of the session

Article 140

If the member does not comply with the ICR's decision, the Speaker may take the action that ensures implementation of such a decision after warning the member to this same effect. The Speaker may suspend or

adjourn the session, in which case the period of deprivation approved by the ICR shall be doubled.

Article 141

The member, who has been deprived of participation in the activities of the ICR, may request ceasing the execution of the deprivation decision. He/she can do so by writing to the Speaker that he/she feels sorry for not paying respect for the ICR's rules of procedures. This apology shall be recited during the session and the ICR's decision in this case shall be issued without discussion.

Chapter 19

The ICR's Budget

Article 142

The ICR shall have a special budget, which shall be determined in coordination with the concerned "relevant" financial bodies, and shall be included in the General Budget of the Government.

Article 143

The Council's financial body shall prepare the National Assembly's final accounts. These shall be presented to the Council's Presidency Commission for approval and submittal to the Financial Affairs Committee who shall, in turn, submit its report to the ICR for approval

Article 144

The Council's accounts shall be subject to the monitoring and auditing of the Financial Audit Bureau

Chapter 20

Final Provisions

Article 145

First: The Council has the right to send Member delegates abroad "outside Iraq" for issues related to its work it must respect the jurisdiction of the committees.

Second: The ICR has the right to invite delegations and very important persons (VIPs) for meetings and to get review the situation in Iraq.

Article 146

First: No armed person or armed forces may enter the premises of the Council, nor can they stay nearby its main gates unless prior approval is obtained from the Presidential Commission.

Second: No firearms or tools with cutting edges shall be allowed into the Council's Building which is defined by the Presidential Commission.

Third: No entry for any person inside the Council except with the prior approval of the Chair of the session.¹

Article 147

First: The Presidency commission of the ICR shall be responsible for the ICR's Office.

Second: The Office of the ICR shall be assumed by an Office Manager with a 'special grade'. He/she shall exercise his/her tasks in accordance with the law and the powers vested in him by the Presidency commission of the ICR. He/she shall report to this commission, and shall be assisted by a number of employees according to the requirements of the ICR.

Third: The advisors shall report directly to the presidency commission, They shall be responsible for rendering consultation and expertise to the ICR and its standing committees, preparing reports and conducting studies and researches related to work and jurisdiction of the ICR, in addition to

any other tasks that might be assigned to them by the presidency commission.

Article 148

Amendments to the Rules of Procedures may be made, in accordance with a proposal submitted by the Council's Presidency Commission, or by 50 of the members, and shall be approved by a majority of the members.

Article 149

The Council's orders and decisions shall be recorded and published in Arabic and Kurdish languages.

Article 150

These Rules of Procedure will be revised and changed the articles which have conflict with the constitution provisions after changing it.

Article 151

Offices shall be open to secure communication between the Members of the Council of Representatives and the people.

Article 152

Second: This ROP shall go into effect as of the date of approval by the Council.

Second: This Rules of Procedures shall be published in the official Gazette