



PERSERUTUAN TANAH MELAYU

Peraturan Majlis Mesyuarat

DEWAN NEGARA

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PĚRSĚKUTUAN TANAH MĚLAYU

Pĕratoran² Majlis Mĕshuarat

DEWAN NĚGARA

DI-CHAP DI-JABATAN CHETAK KĚRAJAAN
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PĚRSĚKUTUAN TANAH MĚLAYU
1960

KANDONGAN-NYA

Përoran ² Mëshuarat	Muka Surat
1. Mëmilih Yang di-Përtua	1
2. Atoran Mëmilih Yang di-Përtua	1
3. Mënëtapkan Kërsi Ahli ²	4
4. Mëngangkat Sumpah	5
5. Mëmilih Timbalan Yang di-Përtua	6
6. Yang di-Përtua	6
7. Bahasa ² Rasmi	8
8. Këwajipan ² Sëtia-Usaha Majlis	8
9. Pënyata Rasmi Mëshuarat	11
10. Pënggal Majlis dan Mëshuarat ²	12
11. Përsidangan	14
12. Chukup-Bilang	15
13. Atoran Urusan Mëshuarat	17
14. Susunan Urusan ² Mëshuarat	18
15. Mënanngohkan Majlis	19
16. Usul Mënanngohkan Mëshuarat—A k h i r Përsidangan	20
17. Mënanngohkan Mëshuarat—P ë r k a r a tërtëntu bërkënaan këpëntingan orang ramai yang bërkëhëndak di-sëgërakan	22
18. Rayuan ²	24
19. Risalat ² Mëshuarat	27
20. Përtanyaan ²	27
21. Pëmbëritahu bërkënaan dëngan Përtanyaan ²	28
22. Isi ² Përtanyaan	29
23. Chara mëngëluarkan përtanyaan dan mënjawab përtanyaan	33

Përratoran^a Mëshuarat	Muka Surat
24. Pënrëngan sëndiri	36
25. Pëmbëritahu Usul	36
26. Chara ² mëngëlauarkan pëmbëritahu	39
27. Mëngubah isi ² sa-suatu usul	41
28. Mënarek balek pëmbëritahu usul	42
29. Mëminda Usul ²	42
30. Mënyokong usul ² dan pindaan ²	43
31. Pindaan ² usul hëndak-lah dëngan surat	43
32. Chara mëmbahathkan usul dan pindaan usul	44
33. Mënarek balek usul ² dan pindaan ²	48
34. Përratoran ² bërbahath. Masa dan chara bërchakap	49
35. Isi ² Uchapan	51
36. Mëngganggu	53
37. Had përbahathan	54
38. Mëndahuluï Përbahathan	55
39. Mënutup Përbahathan	56
40. Adab Ahli ² yang tidak bërchakap	57
41. Mëshuarat hëndak-lah diam bila Pëngërusi bërchakap	58
42. Këputusan Pëngërusi ada-lah mu'tamad	58
43. Tërtib dalam Majlis Mëshuarat	59
44. Mëmutusan Masaalah ²	63
45. Undi dëngan suara	64
46. Bëlah-Bahagian	65
47. Përratoran bërkënaan Rang Undang ²	67
48. Rang Undang ² daripada Ahli ² yang bukan Ahli Kërajaan	67
49. Rang Undang ² Private dan Rang Undang ² Champoran	69

50.	Susunan Isi Rang Undang ²	73
51.	Pihak ² yang di-kënaï Rang Undang ²	74
52.	Bachaaan Kali Yang Këdua	74
53.	Mënyërahkan Rang Undang ²	76
54.	Tugas ² Jawatan-Kuasa yang mënimbangkan Rang Undang ²	76
55.	Jawatan-Kuasa sa-buah ² Majlis	77
56.	Atoran dalam Jawatan-Kuasa sa-buah ² Majlis yang mënimbangkan Rang Undang ²	78
57.	Përatoran Dalam Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan yang mënimbangkan Rang Undang ² ..	83
58.	Mënyërahkan sa-kali lagi Rang Undang ² yang tëläh di-ma'alumkan oleh Jawatan- Kuasa sa-buah ² Majlis	83
59.	Përbincangan atas Rang Undang ² Yang di-ma'alumkan oleh Jawatan ² -Kuasa Pilehan	85
60.	Bachaaan Kali yang Këtiga	87
61.	Mënarek balek Rang Undang ²	88
62.	Rang Undang ² yang mëngandongi sharat ² yang hampir ² sama maksud-nya	88
63.	Di-longgarkan sharat ² mëngëchap Rang Undang ²	88
64.	Përutusan ² kapada Dewan Ra'ayat	89
65.	Përutusan ² daripada Dewan Ra'ayat.. ..	90
66.	Bachaaan Kali Yang Përtama Rang Un- dang ² yang di-bawa daripada Dewan Ra'ayat	91
67.	Mënimbangkan pindaan ² yang di-buat oleh Dewan Ra'ayat ka-atas Rang Undang ² dan lain ² -nya	92
68.	Atoran mënimbangkan pindaan Dewan Ra'ayat ka-atas Rang Undang ² , pindaan ² dan lain ² -nya	93

Përoran ¹ Mëshuarat				Muka Surah
69.	Atoran mënimbangkan Rang Undang ² dalam përengkat ² -nya kemudian			95
70.	Jawatan-Kuasa Pëmileh			97
71.	Jawatan-Kuasa Dewan			98
72.	Jawatan-Kuasa Hak dan Këbebasan			99
73.	Jawatan-Kuasa Përoran ² Mëshuarat			100
74.	Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan			101
75.	Përoran dalam Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan			102
76.	Bëlah-Bahagian dalam Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan			107
77.	Mënyiarkan këtëranan sa-bëlum masa-nya ..			109
78.	Pënyata ² daripada Jawatan ² -Kuasa Pilehan ..			109
79.	Rundingan Bërsama ² di-antara Jawatan ² - Kuasa Pilehan dëngan Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan Dewan Ra'ayat			111
80.	Atoran dan Pënyata ² Jawatan ² -Kuasa Pilehan Bërsama			113
81.	Rang Undang ² dan pindaan ² bërkaitan dëngan chukai, përbëlanjaan dan lain ² ..			114
82.	Mërentikan kuat-kuasa Përoran ² Mëshuarat			116
83.	Ahli ² yang tidak dapat hadir			117
84.	Mënggunakan Ahli sa-bagai professional mënërima bayaran atau upah			117
85.	Orang ² Luar			117
86.	Wakil ² Akhbar			118
87.	Përbëlanjaan saksi			118
88.	Tafsir			119
89.	Pëtua Yang di-Pëtua			120
90.	Kuasa ² dalam përkara ² lain			120
91.	Sharat khas bërkenaan dëngan Mëntëri ² ..			121

PĒRATORAN² MĒSHUARAT

Majlis

DEWAN NĒGARA

PĒRSEKUTUAN TANAH MĒLAYU

PĒRATORAN MĒSHUARAT PĒRTAMA

1. Bila² jawatan Yang di-PĒrtua kosong, maka Majlis sa-baik² chukup-bilang Ahli²-nya, hĕndak-lah mĕmileh Yang di-PĒrtua. Mĕmileh Yang di-PĒrtua.

2. Atoran mĕmileh Yang di-PĒrtua hĕndak-lah sapĕrti yang tĕrsĕbut di-bawah ini : Atoran mĕmileh Yang di-PĒrtua.

(1) Tiap² Ahli yang hĕndak mĕnchadangkan nama Ahli yang hĕndak di-pileh jadi Yang di-PĒrtua, mĕsti-lah mĕmpĕstikan tĕrlĕbeh dahulu ia-itu Ahli itu suka bĕrkhidmat jika dia di-pileh.

(2) Sa-saorang Ahli dĕngan bĕruchap kapada Sĕtia-Usaha Majlis hĕndak-lah mĕnchadangkan sa-orang Ahli lain yang hadhir jadi Yang di-PĒrtua dan hĕndak-lah di-chadangkan-nya "*Ia-itu.....* (sĕbutkan nama Ahli itu) di-pileh jadi Yang

di-Pertua.” Chadangan ini hendak-lah di-sokong tetapi tidak di-benarkan di-bahath.

(3) Jika hanya sa-orang Ahli sahaja yang di-chadangkan dan di-sokong jadi Yang di-Pertua maka Setia-Usaha Majlis hendak-lah memashhorkan ahli itu telah kena pilih, dengan tidak meminta keputusan mesuarat. Jika lebih daripada sa-orang Ahli di-chadangkan dan di-sokong jadi Yang di-Pertua, maka Majlis hendak-lah menjalankan pilihan dengan undi bersurat.

(4) Bagi maksud menjalankan undi bersurat, Setia-Usaha Majlis hendak-lah memberi kepada tiap² orang Ahli yang hadir sa-keping kertas undi dan Ahli ini boleh-lah menuliskan pada kertas itu nama Ahli yang hendak di-undi-nya. Kertas² undi hendak-lah di-lipat supaya nama ahli yang tertulis di-atas-nya tidak boleh nampak dan hendak-lah di-tanda tangan oleh Ahli yang mengundi itu.

(5) Kertas² undi hendak-lah di-pungut oleh Setia-Usaha Majlis atau oleh siapa² pegawai Majlis yang di-wakikan oleh-nya dan hendak-lah di-bilang oleh Setia-Usaha Majlis di-Meja Mesuarat. Keputusan undi

itu hendak-lah di-mashhorkan oleh Setia-Usaha Majlis.

(6) (a) Jika lebih daripada dua orang g chalun telah di-chadangkan dan dalam undi yang pertama, tidak ada chalun yang mendapat undi lebih daripada jumlah undi yang di-dapati oleh chalun² yang lain, maka chalun yang mendapat rendah sa-kali undi hendak-lah di-keluarkan daripada pilihan. Lepas itu hendak-lah di-jalankan undi sa-kali lagi dan di-keluarkan chalun yang dapat rendah sa-kali undi. Demikian-lah hendak di-jalankan berturut² sa-hingga satu orang chalun mendapat undi lebih daripada undi chalun atau jumlah undi chalun² yang tinggal.

(b) Dalam undi bersurat di-antara tiga atau lebih daripada tiga orang chalun, jika dua orang atau lebih daripada dua orang chalun dapat sama banyak undi dan sa-orang daripada-nya di-kehendaki di-tinggalkan menurut fasal (a) yang tersëbut di-atas tadi, maka mënëtapkan siapa di-antara chalun² yang dapat sama banyak undi yang hendak di-tinggalkan itu hendak-lah dëngan jalan membuang undi mëngikut apa² jua chara yang di-tëtapkan oleh Setia-Usaha Majlis.

(c) Dalam undi bersurat antara dua orang chalun, jika di-dapati sama banyak undi, hendak-lah di-jalankan undi bersurat sekali lagi dan jika di-dapati sama banyak juga undi maka hendak-lah di-putuskan dengan membuang undi menurut apa² jua chara yang di-tetapkan oleh Setia-Usaha Majlis.

(7) Kertas² undi apabila telah di-bilang, hendak-lah di-masokkan ka-dalam sa-buah peti dan sa-telah sa-orang Ahli di-mashhor-kan di-pileh jadi Yang di-Pertua, maka peti itu hendak-lah di-lakrikan di-hadapan Ahli² Mesuarat dan di-simpan dalam jagaan Setia-Usaha Majlis sa-lama satu bulan mengikut takwim orang puteh dan lepas itu, dengan terta'alok kepada apa² perintah yang di-terima daripada Majlis, maka Setia-Usaha Majlis hendak-lah membakar kertas² undi itu dan mengesahkan kepada Majlis mengatakan kertas² itu telah di-bakar.

Menetapkan
kerusi Ahli².

3. (1) Yang di-Pertua sa-baik² di-fikirkan-nya menasabah sa-sudah ia di-pileh jadi Yang di-Pertua, maka boleh-lah di-tetapkan-nya kerusi bagi tiap² orang Ahli dan boleh di-ubah-nya ketetapan itu dari satu masa ka-satu masa sa-bagaimana yang baik pada timbangan-nya.

(2) Kėrusi² akan di-untokkan mēngikut timbangan Yang di-Pėrtua dan kėputusan-nya dalam pėrkara ini ada-lah mu'tamad.

4. (1) Sumpah yang hēndak di-lafadzkan sapėrti yang di-sėbutkan dalam Jadual Kėenam dalam Pėrlėmbagaan hēndak-lah di-jalankan oleh Sėtia-Usaha Majlis dan tiap² orang Ahli yang mēngangkat sumpah itu hēndak-lah mēnurunkan tanda tangan dalam sa-buah buku yang akan di-simpan kėrana itu oleh Sėtia-Usaha Majlis.

Mēngangkat
Sumpah.

(2) Dėngan tėrta'alok kapada sharat² dalam pėrėnggan (3), pada bila² hari-nya Majlis bėrsidang sa-saorang Ahli yang bėlum mēngangkat sumpah boleh-lah hadir di-Meja Majlis pada waktu yang di-tėtapkan mēnurut Pėratoran Mėshuarat 13 dan mēngangkat sumpah dan mēnurunkan tanda tangan dalam Buku Sumpah itu.

(3) Pada bila² masa Majlis Mėshuarat dalam tanggohan kėrana mėmbolehkan sa-saorang Ahli hadir dan mēngambil bahagian dalam mėshuarat Jawatan-Kuasa di-antara masa ia jadi Ahli Mėshuarat dėngan masa mėshuarat sa-kali lagi di-adakan, Ahli itu boleh-lah mēngangkat sumpah di-hadapan Yang di-Pėrtua; jika

dēmikian Yang di-Pěrtua hěndak-lah mēmběri tahu Majlis Měshuarat pada mēshuarat akan datang mēngatakan Ahli itu tēlah mēngangkat sumpah di-hadapan-nya.

(4) Běrtěpatan dēngan fasal (4) dalam m Pěrkara 160 dalam Pěrlěmbagaan, sa-saorang Ahli jika di-kěhěndaki-nya, hěndak-lah di-běnar mēnunaikan kěhěndak mēngangkat sumpah itu dēngan mēngangkat ikrar.

**Měmileh
Timbalan
Yang di-Pěrtua.**

5. (1) Pada mēshuarat yang tidak běr-kěbėratn yang mula² sa-kali di-adakan sa-lėpas yang di-Pěrtua di-lantek atau pada pěrmulaan urusan Měshuarat dalam mēshuarat yang mula² sa-kali di-adakan lėpas daripada jawatan Timbalan Yang di-Pěrtua itu kosong, Majlis hěndak-lah mēmileh sa-orang Timbalan Yang di-Pěrtua.

(2) Atoran mēmileh Timbalan Yang di-Pěrtua itu hěndak-lah sa-běrapa boleh-nya sama sapěrti atoran mēmileh Yang di-Pěrtua mėlainkan mēmileh-nya itu hěndak-lah di-jalankan oleh Yang di-Pěrtua.

Yang di-Pěrtua.

6. (1) Yang di-Pěrtua tětəp-lah jadi pěngěrusi bagi mēshuarat² Majlis dan pada masa ia tiada hadhir atau jika Yang di-Pěrtua bėlum lagi di-lantek atau jika

jawatan Yang di-Pertua ini kosong oleh apa² sebab, maka Timbalan Yang di-Pertua hendak-lah mēmpēngērusikan mēshuarat, atau jika Timbalan Yang di-Pertua belum lagi di-pileh atau jika jawatan Timbalan Yang di-Pertua itu kosong oleh apa² sebab, maka apabila di-bēri tahu hal itu oleh Sētia-Usaha maka Majlis boleh-lah mēmanggil siapa² yang hadir kērana mēmpēngērusikan mēshuarat sa-tēlah di-kēluarkan usul oleh sa-orang Mēntēri. Usul ini hendak-lah di-sokong tētapi tiada di-bēnarkan di-bahath.

(2) Manakala Sētia-Usaha Majlis mēmashhorkan ia-itu Yang di-Pertua tiada hadir, maka ahli yang mēmpēngērusikan mēshuarat mēnurut pērēnggan (1), tētap-lah tērsērah kapada-nya sēgala kuasa Yang di-Pertua sa-hingga Yang di-Pertua atau Timbalan Yang di-Pertua ada hadir samula.

(3) Pada bila² masa mēshuarat bērsidang, Yang di-Pertua boleh mēminta sa-orang ahli yang boleh mēngētukan mēshuarat mēnurut pērēnggan (1) mēmpēngērusikan mēshuarat itu bagi sēmēntara masa ia tidak hadir dēngan tiada payah di-bēri tahu Majlis Mēshuarat dēngan sa-chara-nya.

(4) Bila² Majlis Mëshuarat bërsidang sa-bagai Jawatan-Kuasa sa-buah² Majlis Mëshuarat maka Yang di-Përtua atau ahli yang mëmpëngërusikan mëshuarat mënurut sharat përënggan (1) hëndak-lah jadi Pëngërusi Jawatan-Kuasa sa-buah² Majlis Mëshuarat.

(5) Dalam Përatoran² Mëshuarat ini, kalimah “Yang di-Përtua” itu tërmasok-lah siapa² jua yang mëmpëngërusikan mëshuarat mënurut sharat² dalam përënggan (1) sampai (3) këchuali jika di-sëbutkan tërang² ia-itu tidak tërmasok orang lain; dan kalimah “Pëngërusi” maksud-nya ia-lah siapa² jua yang mëmpëngërusikan mëshuarat mënurut sharat² përënggan (1) sampai (4) këchuali jika karinah ayat-nya mënunjokkan pëngërtian yang lain.

Bahasa* Rasmi.

7. Bahasa² rasmi Majlis ada-lah bahasa Mëlayu dan mënurut sharat² dalam Fasal (2) dan (3) dalam Përkara 152 dalam Përlëmbagaan ada-lah juga bahasa Inggëris.

Këwajipan*
Sëtia-Usaha
Majlis.

8. (1) Sa-kurang²-nya ëmpat bëlas hari sa-bëlum di-buka Pënggal baharu Majlis, Sëtia-Usaha Majlis hëndak-lah mënghantar kapada tiap² orang Ahli suatu kënyataan bësurat mënarek përhatian kapada Pëmashhoran mëmanggil Parlimen. Sa-kurang²-nya

empat belas hari sa-belum di-adakan samula mëshuarat, sama ada menurut pë-rënggan (2) dalam Përatoran Mëshuarat 10 atau sa-tëlah di-tanggohkan mëshuarat lëbeh daripada lima hari, maka Sëtia-Usaha Majlis hëndak-lah mënghantar kapada tiap² Ahli suatu kënyataan bërsurat mënërangkan hari yang tëläh di-tëtapkan bagi mëshuarat akan datang, bërsërta dëngan suatu sënarai urusan² dan pëmbëritahu² yang ada dalam Buku Mëshuarat:

Tëtapi di-sharatkan ia-itu jika këgëmparan, kënyataan sapërti yang tërsëbut tidak di-këhëndaki dan apabila dëmikian ini kënyataan hëndak-lah di-këluarkan dëngan sa-bërapa sëgëra-nya.

(2) Sëtia-Usaha Majlis hëndak-lah mënghantar kapada tiap² orang Ahli satu Atoran Urusan Mëshuarat bagi tiap² hari përsidangan mëshuarat:

(a) bagi përsidangan hari yang përtama dalam sa-suatu mëshuarat, sa-kurang²-nya tujuh hari sa-belum mëshuarat, këchuali jika pada timbangan Yang di-Përtua hal itu hëndak di-sëgërakan; dan

(b) bagi persidangan hari yang lain, dengan sa-bberapa sęgęra yang boleh.

(3) Sętia-Usaha Majlis hęndak-lah męnyimpan menet² pęrjalanan męshuarat Majlis dan menet² pęrjalanan męshuarat Jawatan-Kuasa sa-buah² Majlis; dan hęndak-lah męnghantar satu salinan menet² itu kapada ahli² męshuarat, pada kęesokan hari męshuarat, atau dęngan sa-bberapa sęgęra-nya sa-lępas itu. Menet² ini akan di-namakan “Undi² dan Pęrjalanan Męshuarat.”

(4) Dalam “Undi dan Pęrjalanan Męshuarat” ini hęndak-lah di-tuliskan nama Ahli² yang hadhir dan sęmua kętętapan² Majlis dan, jika męshuarat bęrbęlah-bahagi, sama ada dalam Majlis atau dalam Jawatan-Kuasa sa-buah² Majlis hęndak-lah męngandongi bilangan ahli² yang bęrsętuju dan ahli² yang tidak bęrsętuju, nama ahli² yang męngundi dan bilangan sęrta nama ahli² yang hadhir tętapi tidak męngundi. Buku “Undi² dan Pęrjalanan Męshuarat” hęndak-lah di-tanda tangan oleh Yang di-Pęrtua dan apa² kęsilapan di-dalam-nya boleh-lah di-bętulkan, dęngan di-kęluarkan usul sa-tęlah męndapat izin daripada Majlis.

(5) Sĕtia-Usaha Majlis hĕndak-lah mĕnyĕdiakan dari sa-hari ka-sa-hari dan mĕnyimpan di-Meja Mĕshuarat atau dalam pĕjabat-nya, sa-buah Buku Mĕshuarat mĕnunjokkan sĕmua urusan² yang di-tĕtapkan bagi hari yang akan datang dan apa² jua kĕnyataan bĕrkĕnaan dĕngan Pĕrtanyaan² atau Usul² yang tĕlah di-tĕtapkan bagi hari akan datang, sama ada di-tĕntukan hari-nya atau tidak di-tĕntukan. Buku Mĕshuarat ini hĕndak-lah tĕrbuka boleh di-tengok oleh Ahli² pada bila² masa yang mĕnasabah.

(6) Sĕtia-Usaha Majlis tĕrtanggong ka-atas-nya mĕnyimpan buku “Undi²” dan Pĕrjalanan Mĕshuarat”, rekod², Rang Undang² dan lain² surat yang tĕlah di-bĕntangkan dalam Majlis Mĕshuarat dan sĕmua-nya ini hĕndak-lah tĕrbuka boleh di-tengok oleh Ahli² Mĕshuarat dan orang² lain mĕngikut apa² jua atoran yang di-bĕnarkan oleh Yang di-Pĕrtua.

9. (1) Sa-buah buku Pĕnyata Rasmi Mĕshuarat mĕngandongi sĕmua ucapan² yang di-kĕluarkan dalam Majlis Mĕshuarat dan dalam Jawatan-Kuasa sa-buah² Majlis Mĕshuarat hĕndak-lah di-sĕdiakan di-bawah jagaan Sĕtia-Usaha Majlis.

Pĕnyata Rasmi
Mĕshuarat.

(2) Buku ini hendak-lah di-keluarkan dalam tempoh enam minggu sa-lēpas sa-suatu mēshuarat atau dēngan sa-bērapa sēgēra yang boleh sa-lēpas itu dan akan mēmpunyaī rupa dan susunan isi sa-bagai-mana yang di-pērentahkan oleh Yang di-Pērtua, dan satu salinan buku ini hendak-lah di-hantar kapada tiāp² Ahli dēngan sa-bērapa sēgēra-nya sa-tēlah tamat mēshuarat.

(3) Salinan ucapan sa-saorang Ahli hendak-lah di-hantar kapada ahli itu sa-bēlum di-chap. Jika ahli itu tidak mēmulangkan ucapan itu dalam tempoh tujuh hari daripada tarikh di-hantar kapada-nya, maka ucapan itu akan di-chap dēngan tidak bērsemak.

(4) Jika sa-saorang Ahli mēngatakan ia-itu salinan ucapan-nya itu tidak bētul atau jika ia hendak mēngubah ucapan-nya itu pada pērkarā² yang bēsar, maka Yang di-Pērtua hendak-lah mēmbēri kēputusan dan ucapan itu hendak-lah di-chap mēngikut sa-bagaimana yang di-putusan-nya. Kēputusan Yang di-Pērtua akan di-bēri tahu kapada Ahli itu dan ada-lah mu'tamad.

Pēnggal Majlis
dan
Mēshuarat².

10. (1) Pērsidangan² Majlis hendak-lah di-adakan di-mana² jua tēmpat, dan mēshuarat yang mula² bagi tiap² pēnggal

Majlis hendak-lah di-mulakan pada apa² jua hari dan waktu yang di-tetapkan oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

(2) Kechuali mesuarat yang pertama dalam tiap² penggal Majlis dan terta'alok kapada syarat² perenggan 3 di-bawah ini, Mesuarat² Majlis hendak-lah di-mulakan pada apa² jua hari yang di-tetapkan oleh Majlis Mesuarat:

Tetapi di-sharatkan ia-itu jika Majlis Mesuarat telah di-tanggohkan dengan tidak di-tetapkan hari-nya hendak di-adakan mesuarat akan datang, maka Yang di-Pertua hendak-lah menetapkan hari mesuarat; dan jika demikian Setia-Usaha Majlis hendak-lah menghantar kapada tiap² Ahli suatu pemberitahu bersurat menyatakan apa hari yang telah di-tetapkan sakurang²-nya empat belas hari terlebih dahulu daripada hari itu.

(3) Dalam tanggohan Mesuarat, jika Perdana Menteri mema'alumkan kapada Yang di-Pertua ia-itu bagi fa'edah orang ramai mustahak Majlis mengadakan mesuarat dahulu daripada tarikh yang telah di-tetapkan, maka Yang di-Pertua

hëndak-lah dengen sërta-mërta mēngēluarkan pēmbēritahu mēnyatakan hari yang hēndak di-adakan mēshuarat itu dan Majlis hēndak-lah mēngadakan mēshuarat pada masa yang di-sēbutkan dalam pēmbēritahu itu. Urusan bagi hari itu hēndak-lah di-tētapkan oleh Pērdana Mēntēri dan pēmbēritahu bērkēnaan dengen urusan itu hēndak-lah di-hantar kapada Ahli² tidak lewat daripada masa hēndak di-adakan mēshuarat itu.

Pērsidangan

11. (1) Tiap² pērsidangan mēshuarat itu hēndak-lah di-mulakan pada pukul 10 pagi kēchuali jika Majlis Mēshuarat mēngēluarkan pērentah lain; dan hēndak-lah di-jalankan sampai pukul 4.30 pētang (kēchuali jika Majlis itu tēlah di-tanggohkan tērlēbeh dahulu daripada itu) atau sa-hingga pukul 5 pētang ia-itu pada mana² hari usul mēnanggohkan mēshuarat ada di-chadangkan mēnurut Pēratoran Mēshuarat 16:

Tētapī di-sharatkan ia-itu usul, yang hēndak di-putuskan dengen tidak boleh di-pinda atau di-bahath, boleh di-kēluarkan oleh sa-orang Mēntēri pada bila² masa jua supaya mēshuarat bērkēnaan dengen apa² jua urusan tērtēntu yang tēlah di-tētapkan

untuk hari itu di-bebaskan daripada sharat² Përoran Mëshuarat ini.

(2) Majlis Mëshuarat pada tiap² kali di-tanggohkan hendak-lah di-tanggohkan sampai hari esok-nya kěchuali jika Majlis Mëshuarat, dęngan usul yang di-chadangkan oleh sa-orang Męntęri sa-bęlum męmulakan urusan męshuarat, męmutuskan hendak di-tanggohkan kapada hari lain, sama ada di-tęntukan hari-nya atau tidak di-tęntukan.

(3) Dęngan tęrtա'alok kapada sharat² yang tęrsębut tadi, Yang di-Pęrtua, pada bila² masa jua, boleh męnempohkan pęrsidangan męshuarat sa-lama yang di-tętapkan masa-nya.

12. (1) Chukup-bilang bagi Majlis Męshuarat dan Jawatan-Kuasa sa-buah² Majlis Męshuarat, hendak-lah męngandongı sa-puluh orang Ahli dęngan tidak tęrmasok Pęngęrusi.

Chukup-bilang.

(2) Jika siapa² Ahli męnarek pęrhatian Pęngęrusi męngatakan tidak chukup-bilang, maka hendak-lah di-panggil ahli² di-luar Dewan Męshuarat sa-olah² męmanggil ahli kęrana hendak di-adakan bęlah-bahagian.

(3) Sa-tęlah di-panggil ahli² itu, maka Yang di-Pęrtua sa-lępas gęnap 2 minit,

hëndak-lah mēmbilang ahli² dalam Majlis Mēshuarat; jika tidak juga chukup-bilangnya maka hëndak-lah di-tanggohkannya mēshuarat itu dēngan tidak di-minta kēputusan mēshuarat.

(4) Sa-tēlah di-panggil, Ahli² masa Jawatan-Kuasa sa-buah² Majlis Mēshuarat bērsidang, maka Pēngērusi, sa-lēpas gēnap dua minit, hëndak-lah mēmbilang bērapa ramai Ahli Jawatan-Kuasa itu yang hadhir. Jika tidak juga chukup-bilang maka Pēngērusi hëndak-lah mēninggalkan kērusi dan Mēshuarat hëndak-lah bērsidang sa-bagai Majlis dan Yang di-Pērtua hëndak-lah mēmbilang bērapa orang ahli yang hadhir. Jika masa itu chukup-bilang, maka mēshuarat hëndak-lah sa-kali lagi bērsidang sa-bagai Jawatan-Kuasa; tētapi jika tidak chukup-bilang juga maka Yang di-Pērtua hëndak-lah mēnanggohkan mēshuarat dēngan tidak di-minta kēputusan mēshuarat.

(5) Jika mēngikut bilangan Ahli² yang mēngambil bahagian dalam sa-suatu bēlah-bahagian, tērmasok Ahli² yang tidak mēngundi, nampak pada Pēngērusi tidak chukup-bilang, maka bēlah-bahagian itu

tětap-lah tidak sah dan urusan yang sědang di-binchangkan itu hěndak-lah di-tanggohkan kapada pěrsidangan měshuarat akan datang dan urusan satu lagi hěndak-lah di-jalankan.

13. (1) Urusan² bagi tiap² pěrsidangan měshuarat hěndak-lah měngikut atoran saperti di-bawah ini kěchuali jika Majlis Měshuarat měnětapkan atoran lain :

Atoran Urusan
Měshuarat.

- (a) Yang di-Pěrtua masok děngan sa-chara-nya ka-dalam Dewan.
- (b) Do'a.
- (c) Ahli² baharu měngangkat sumpah.
- (d) Titah daripada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sėri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pěrtuan Agong.
- (e) Pěmashhoran daripada Yang di-Pěrtua.
- (f) Rayuan².
- (g) Pěrtanyaan² kapada Měntěri².
- (h) Pěrmintaan hěndak měnanggohkan Majlis Měshuarat kěrana pěrkara kěpěntingan orang ramai yang běrkěhěndak di-sěgėrakan.
- (i) Pěnėrangan daripada Měntěri².
- (j) Uchapan² pujian.
- (k) Uchapan² ta'ziah.

- (l) Měmberi pěnerangan sěndiri.
- (m) Měmbawa Rang Undang² Kěrajaan ka-dalam Měshuarat.
- (n) Usul² berkěnaan děngan atoran urusan Měshuarat (hěndak-lah di-kěluarkan oleh Měntěri).
- (o) Usul² hěndak měngěmukakan Rang Undang².
- (p) Urusan 'am.

(2) Majlis Měshuarat děngan di-bawa ra usul yang tidak berkěhěndak di-kěluarkan pěmberitahu boleh měmutuskan hěndak měnjalankan mana² jua urusan děngan tidak měngikut atoran yang tělah di-tětapkan. Usul ini hěndak-lah di-dahulukan daripada urusan² lain.

Susunan
Urusan²
Měshuarat.

14. (1) Pada tiap² hari pěrsidangan in měshuarat, urusan Kěrajaan hěndak-lah di-dahulukan daripada urusan lain.

(2) Urusan Kěrajaan hěndak-lah di-atorkan měngikut sa-bagaimana yang baik pada timbangan Kěrajaan dan di-běri tahu kapada Sětia-Usaha Majlis.

(3) Usul² yang hěndak di-kěluarkan oleh ahli² yang bukan ahli Kěrajaan hěndak-lah di-dahulukan daripada Rang Undang²

yang di-bawa oleh ahli² yang bukan ahli Kerajaan dan hendak-lah di-atorkan mengikut susunan-nya dalam Buku Mëshuarat.

(4) Rang Undang² yang di-bawa oleh ahli² yang bukan ahli Kerajaan hendak-lah di-ambil mengikut susunan-nya dalam Buku Mëshuarat.

15. (1) Këchuali menurut sharat² Përtoran Mëshuarat 17 usul hendak menanggohkan mëshuarat tiada boleh di-këluarkan sa-hingga pukul 4.30 pëtang atau sa-hingga sëlëσαι atau di-tanggohkan sëmua sa-kali urusan² dalam Atoran Urusan Mëshuarat bagi satu hari përsidangan mëshuarat dan usul dëmikian ini tidak boleh di-këluarkan këchuali menurut sharat² Përtoran ini dan Përtoran 16.

Mënnanggohkan
Majlis.

(2) Pada pukul 4.30 pëtang, Yang di-Përtua hendak-lah mërëntikan përlalanan Mëshuarat atau jika Majlis Mëshuarat bërsidang sa-bagai Jawatan-Kuasa, maka Pëngërusi hendak-lah mëninggalkan kërusi dan mëma'alumkan kapada Majlis Mëshuarat sa-banyak mana tëläh di-jalankan urusan Jawatan-Kuasa.

(3) Sa-tëläh tamat përlalanan mëshuarat menurut sharat² përrënggan (2), atau sa-tëläh sëlëσαι atau di-tanggohkan urusan² dalam

Atoran Urusan Mëshuarat, maka Yang di-Pertua hendak-lah mənanggohkan Majlis, atau jika tĕlah di-kĕluarkan usul hendak mənanggohkan Majlis mĕnurut sharat² Pĕratoran 16, maka hendak-lah Yang di-Pertua mĕmanggil sa-orang Ahli mĕnchadangkan *“Ia-itu Majlis Mëshuarat ini di-tanggohkan sĕkarang”*.

Usul
Mĕnanggohkan
Mëshuarat—
Akhir
Pĕrsidangan.

16. (1) Sa-tĕlah di-chadangkan *“Ia-itu Majlis Mëshuarat ini di-tanggohkan sĕkarang”* mĕnurut sharat² pĕrĕnggan (3) dalam Pĕratoran Mëshuarat 15, siapa² jua Ahli (sa-lain daripada Mĕntĕri) yang tĕlah mĕndapat kĕbĕnaran hendak mĕmbĕri ucapan, boleh-lah mĕngĕluarkan ucapan kapada Majlis Mëshuarat bĕrkĕnaan dĕngan apa² jua pĕrkara tadbir yang dalam tanggongan Kĕrajaan dan sa-orang Mĕntĕri boleh-lah mĕjawab-nya.

(2) Siapa² Ahli yang hendak mĕngĕluar-kan sa-suatu pĕrkara mĕnurut sharat² dalam pĕrĕnggan (1) hendak-lah mĕmbĕri tahu dĕngan surat kapada Yang di-Pertua, tidak kurang daripada tujuh hari sa-bĕlum pĕrsidangan mëshuarat yang hendak di-kĕluarkan-nya pĕrkara itu. Dĕngan sharat tĕlah di-bĕri tahu sapĕrti yang di-kĕhendaki

ini maka Yang di-Pertua hendak-lah membenarkan tidak lebih daripada dua orang Ahli mengeluarkan perkara demikian ini pada satu hari persidangan mesyuarat, dengan chara undi bersurat jika mustahak. Dalam perkara ini, Yang di-Pertua hendak-lah mengutamakan siapa² jua Ahli atau Ahli² yang belum ada mengeluarkan sa-suatu perkara di-bawah Peratoran ini dalam penggal Majlis sekarang ini.

(3) Sa-lepas di-keluarkan chadangan "*Ia-itu Majlis Mesyuarat ini di-tanggohkan sekarang*" lama masa-nya yang di-benarkan bagi tiap² sa-orang Ahli mengeluarkan ucapan dan bagi tiap² sa-orang Menteri menjawab-nya ia-lah tujuh menit ketchuali jika pada bila² Yang di-Pertua benarkan lebih daripada itu bila² patut.

(4) Sa-telah selesai perjalanan Mesyuarat yang demikian, maka Yang di-Pertua hendak-lah meminta keputusan mesyuarat atas masalah "*Ia-itu Majlis Mesyuarat ini di-tanggohkan sekarang*."

Tetapi di-sharatkan ia-itu Yang di-Pertua hendak-lah menangguhkan mesyuarat pada pukul 5 petang dengan tidak

méminta képutusan mëshuarat jika masalah itu belum di-putusan lagi terlëbeh dahulu.

Ménanggohkan
Mëshuarat—
Përkara
tërtëntu
bërkënaan
képëntingan
orang ramai
yang
bërkëhëndak
di-sëgëran.

17. (1) Pada waktu yang di-tëtapkan menurut Përatoran Mëshuarat 13 siapa² jua Ahli, sa-lain daripada Mëntëri boleh bërdiri di-tëmpat-nya dan méminta izin hëndak mënchadangkan supaya di-tanggohkan Majlis Mëshuarat dengan tujuan hëndak mërundingkan përkara tërtëntu bërkënaan képëntingan orang ramai yang bërkëhëndak di-sëgëran.

(2) Sa-saorang Ahli yang hëndak méminta izin mënchadangkan supaya Majlis Mëshuarat di-tanggohkan, hëndak-lah mëngëluarkan pëmbëritahu kapada Yang di-Përtua bërkënaan dengan përkara yang hëndak di-rundingkan-nya itu sabelum mëshuarat mula bërsidang. Yang di-Përtua hëndak-lah mënolak përmintaan itu këchuali jika puas hati-nya ia-itu përkara itu ia-lah përkara tërtëntu bërkëhëndak di-sëgëran dan bërkënaan képëntingan orang ramai.

(3) Jika Yang di-Përtua puas hati yang dëmikian dan sama ada

(a) Majlis Mëshuarat mēmbēri izin dēngan tidak ada siapa² yang mēmbangkang; atau

(b) jika Majlis Mëshuarat tidak mēmbēri izin tētapi sa-kurang²-nya ēnam orang ahli bērdiri mēnyokong pērmintaan itu,

maka usul ini hēndak-lah di-tempohkan sa-hingga pukul 2.30 pētang hari itu juga dan pada pukul 2.30 itu, apa² jua pērkarā yang sēdang di-jalankan oleh Majlis Mëshuarat, hēndak-lah di-tanggohkan sa-hingga chadangan mēnanggohkan itu tēlah di-putuskan atau sa-tēlah sampai pukul 4.30 pētang, mēngikut mana yang dahulu di-antara dua ini. Apabila sampai pukul 4.30 pētang maka chadangan mēnanggohkan mëshuarat itu, jika bēlum di-sēlēsaikan lagi, ada-lah luchut dan pērjalanan yang di-tanggohkan tadi hēndak-lah di-tēruskan dan di-uruskan mēnurut pērēnggan (4).

(4) Apa² jua pērjalanan yang tēlah di-tanggohkan mēnurut Pēratoran ini boleh di-tēruskan sa-lēpas pukul 4.30 pētang selama masa chadangan mēnurut Pēratoran ini di-binchangkan; dan apabila sēmula pērjalanan mëshuarat dalam pērēnggan (3)

tadi telah selesai, maka Mëshuarat hendaklah di-tanggohkan dengan tidak di-minta keputusan mëshuarat.

(5) Tidak lebih daripada satu usul menanggohkan Mëshuarat menurut Përatoran ini boleh di-bawa pada satu hari persidangan mëshuarat.

Rayuan².

18. (1) (a) Tiap² permintaan kepada la Majlis Mëshuarat hendaklah dengan chara rayuan dan tiap² rayuan itu hendaklah di-bawa oleh sa-orang Ahli dan Ahli yang membawa-nya itu bertanggung ka-atas-nya menjaga ia-itu rayuan itu di-karang dengan bahasa bëradaab.

(b) Sa-suatu rayuan yang bertujuan hendak mendapat pemberian, sanggupan atau perbelanjaan daripada wang negeri atau membatalkan hutang kepada Kerajaan atau membebaskan chukai² yang kena dibayar oleh siapa² jua atau membebaskan bayaran ganti rugi kerana kehilangan wang hasil negeri, atau membatalkan, mengubah atau memansokhkan apa² jua chukai tidak boleh di-terima oleh Majlis Mëshuarat.

(2) (a) Jika tanda² tangan di-buboh pada la lebih daripada sa-helai kertas, maka permohonan rayuan itu hendaklah di-tuliskan

di-képala tiap² hēlai kērtas itu. Sa-saorang yang tidak pandai mēnulis boleh-lah mēlētakkan tanda chap jari-nya di-hadapan dua orang saksi.

(b) Dalam sa-suatu rayuan, tidak boleh di-sēbutkan apa² pēbahathan dalam Majlis Mēshuarat atau dalam mēshuarat Dewan Ra'ayat atau apa² usul yang di-chadangkan hēndak di-bawa ka-dalam mēshuarat kēchuali jika pēmbēritahu usul yang tērsēbut tēlah di-masokkan dalam Buku Mēshuarat.

(c) Sa-saorang Ahli itu tidak boleh mēm-bawa rayuan daripada diri-nya sēndiri atau rayuan yang di-sērtai-nya tētapi rayuan dēmikian boleh di-bawa oleh siapa² Ahli lain.

(d) Tiap² rayuan, sa-bēlum di-bawa ka-dalam mēshuarat, hēndak-lah di-tanda tangani pada pērmulaan-nya oleh Ahli yang mēnjaga rayuan itu dan hēndak-lah di-sērahkan sa-kurang² satu hari tērlēbeh dahulu kapada Sētia-Usaha Majlis. Sētia-Usaha Majlis, sa-tēlah di-semak-nya surat rayuan itu, hēndak-lah mēnyērahkan kapada Yang di-Pērtua minta di-pērkēnkan. Surat rayuan tidak boleh di-bawa ka-dalam mēshuarat sa-hingga tēlah di-sahkan

děngan di-tulis pěrkataan “Tělah di-luluskan oleh Yang di-Pěrtua”.

(e) Tiap² ahli, sa-bělum měmbawa sa-suatu rayuan, hěndak-lah měmpasti dan měnuliskan di-kěpala surat rayuan itu, běrapa banyak bilangan tanda tangan kapada rayuan itu, dan hěndak-lah puas hati ia-itu surat rayuan itu tidak měngandongi bahasa yang kurang adab kapada Majlis Měshuarat atau kapada Dewan Ra‘ayat.

(3) Sa-saorang Ahli yang měmbawa rayuan ka-dalam Majlis Měshuarat bolehlah měnyěbutkan děngan rengkas dan těpat akan maksud rayuan itu.

(4) (a) Boleh bagi siapa² Ahli měnchadangkan supaya rayuan itu di-bachakan. Masa ia měngěmukakan usul-nya hěndak-lah ia měnyěbut děngan rengkas dan těpat sěbab²-nya ia měminta rayuan itu di-bachakan.

(b) Usul yang děmikian ini tidak di-běnarkan di-bahath dan tidak di-běnarkan siapa² Ahli lain běrchakap běrkěnaan děngan rayuan itu mėlainkan kěrana hěndak měnyokong děngan sa-chara-nya.

(c) Sa-tělah usul ini di-sokong maka hěndak-lah di-minta kěputusan měshuarat ada-kah rayuan itu hěndak di-bachakan.

(d) Sa-suatu rayuan, sa-tělah di-bawa ka-dalam Majlis Měshuarat mēnurut pěrěnggan (3) hěndak-lah di-edarkan kapada sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan.

19. (1) Risalat² měshuarat boleh di-bawa ka-dalam Měshuarat hanya oleh Yang di-Pěrtua atau sa-orang Měntěri atau Pěngěrusi Jawatan-Kuasa dan hěndak-lah di-hantar kapada Sětia-Usaha Majlis.

Risalat²
Měshuarat.

(2) Tiap² risalat měshuarat yang tělah di-těrima salinan-nya oleh Sětia-Usaha Majlis hěndak-lah di-sifatkan tělah di-bawa ka-dalam Majlis Měshuarat dan di-pěrentah di-běntangkan di-atas meja měshuarat.

(3) Sa-tělah risalat² měshuarat di-bawa ka-dalam měshuarat maka hal itu hěndak-lah di-masokkan dalam buku “Undi² dan Pěrjalanan Měshuarat” bagi hari risalat itu di-bawa atau hari měshuarat yang akan datang jika Majlis Měshuarat tidak běr-sidang.

20. (1) Pěrtanyaan² boleh di-arahkan kapada Měntěri² běkěnaan děngan:

Pěrtanyaan².

(a) hal² yang dalam urusan jawatan měreka; atau

(b) Rang Undang² atau usul atau lain² pěkara orang ramai yang běkaitan děngan urusan Majlis

Mëshuarat yang dalam tanggong-
ngan Mëntëri itu.

(2) Përtanyaan² boleh juga di-arahkan n
kapada Ahli², sa-lain daripada Mëntëri²,
bërkënaan dëngan Rang Undang², usul
atau lain² përkara orang ramai yang bër-
kaitan dëngan urusan Majlis Mëshuarat
yang dalam tanggongan Ahli² yang tërsëbut
itu.

Pëmbëritahu
bërkënaan
dëngan
Përtanyaan².

21. (1) Sa-suatu përtanyaan itu tidak k
boleh di-këluarkan dëngan tidak di-këluar-
kan pëmbëritahu tërlebeh dahulu këchuali
jika pada timbangan Yang di-Përtua përtanyaan itu ia-lah satu përtanyaan yang
hëndak di-sëgëra dan ada këna-mëngëna
dëngan përkara këpëntingan orang ramai
atau dëngan atoran urusan mëshuarat dan
ahli itu tëläh mëndapat këbënarän daripada
Yang di-Përtua hëndak mëngëluarkan përtanyaan itu.

(2) Pëmbëritahu bërkënaan dëngan tiap² 2
përtanyaan hëndak-lah di-këluarkan oleh
sa-saorang Ahli itu dëngan bërtulis tidak
kurang daripada 14 hari daripada hari yang
di-këhëndaki jawab-nya :

(a) masa mëshuarat bërsidang dëngan
di-sërahan kapada Sëtia-Usaha
Majlis;

(b) masa mēshuarat tidak bērsidang, dēngan di-sērahkan kapada Pējabat Sētia-Usaha Majlis dalam masa kērja biasa.

(3) Jika sa-orang Ahli itu bērkēhēndakkan pērtanyaan-nya itu di-bēri jawapan mulut maka hēndak-lah di-tandakan-nya pēmbēri-tahu-nya itu dēngan pērkataan “Jawab Mulut”. Tidak lēbeh daripada tiga pērtanyaan boleh di-tandakan “Jawab Mulut” oleh sa-saorang Ahli bagi satu hari mēshuarat. Yang di-Pērtua, jika baik pada timbangan-nya, boleh mēmērentahkan apa² pērtanyaan yang bērtanda “Jawab Mulut” itu di-jawab dēngan bērsurat.

22. (1) Tiap² pērtanyaan itu hēndak-lah mēnēpati pēratoran² yang tērsēbut di-bawah ini: Isi Pērtanyaan. n

- (a) dalam sa-suatu pērtanyaan itu tidak boleh di-masokkan nama sa-saorang atau kata² yang sa-bēnar²-nya tidak mustahak bagi mēnērangkan maksud pērtanyaan itu;
- (b) jika sa-suatu pērtanyaan itu mēngandongi sa-suatu kata² maka ahli yang bērtanya itu hēndak-lah bērtanggung jawab bētul atau tidak kata² itu;

- (c) sa-suatu pertanyaan itu tidak boleh mengandongi apa² hujah, sangkaan, fikiran, tohmah, puji atau keji atau mengandongi kalimah² menggiat, menyindir atau menyakitkan hati.
- (d) sa-suatu pertanyaan itu tidak boleh menyebutkan perbahathan atau jawapan² pertanyaan yang telah di-keluarkan dalam penggal Majlis sekarang ini;
- (e) sa-suatu pertanyaan itu tidak boleh menyebutkan perjalanan Jawatan-Kuasa yang belum di-ma'alumkan kepada Majlis Mëshuarat.
- (f) sa-suatu pertanyaan itu tidak boleh meminta keterangan berkenaan dengan apa² jua perkara rahsia.
- (g) sa-suatu pertanyaan itu tidak boleh di-karangkan chakap-nya sa-kira² harus menggelenchongkan perkara yang sedang di-bicarakan oleh Mahkamah dan tidak boleh ditanya berkenaan dengan apa² jua perkara yang dalam timbangan Mahkamah.
- (h) pertanyaan tidak boleh di-keluarkan dengan tujuan hendak mendapat

buah fikiran atau, hendak mendapat penyelesaian berkenaan dengan perkara undang² yang belum menjadi masalah atau kerana mendapat jawab dalam perkara yang di-mithal²kan sahaja.

- (i) pertanyaan tidak boleh di-keluarkan berkenaan dengan betul atau tidak-nya penerangan² dalam surat² khabar atau penerangan² yang di-keluarkan oleh sa-sa-orang bagi diri-nya sendiri atau penerangan badan² kewangan.
- (j) pertanyaan tidak boleh di-keluarkan berkenaan dengan sifat atau kelakuan siapa² jua melainkan sifat atau kelakuan-nya dalam menjalankan urusan jawatan-nya, atau urusan kewajipan-nya kepada orang ramai.
- (k) pertanyaan tidak boleh di-keluarkan, membayangkan sifat atau kelakuan sa-saorang itu jika kelakuan-nya itu hanya boleh di-soal dengan di-keluarkan satu usul bersendirian dalam mesuarat.
- (l) pertanyaan tiada boleh di-keluarkan, meminta keterangan yang

ada dalam surat² yang boleh didapati atau yang ada dalam buku² huraian.

(m) sa-suatu pertanyaan yang menudoh atau yang membayangkan tudohan terhadap sifat diri sa-saorang itu tidak dibenarkan.

(n) sa-suatu pertanyaan yang telah diberi jawapan penuh tidak boleh dikeluarkan sa-kali lagi dalam penggal Majlis sekarang ini.

(2) Apa² jua pertanyaan yang diberikan tahu kepada Setia-Usaha Majlis atau yang telah diminta kebenaran hendak bertanya dengan tidak didahulukan dengan pemberitahu, jika pada timbangan Yang di-Pertua menyalahi hak boleh mengeluarkan pertanyaan atau telah dikeluarkan dengan sengaja hendak menghalang atau merosakkan atoran perjalanan Majlis Mesuarat, atau melanggar apa² jua syarat Peratoran ini, maka bolehlah Yang di-Pertua mengeluarkan perintah:

(a) berkehendakkan pertanyaan itu dihapus atau dikeluarkan dengan apa² jua pindaan yang diperintahkannya oleh Yang di-Pertua; atau

(b) berkehendakkan Ahli yang mengeluarkan pertanyaan itu diberikan

tahu ia-itu pertanyaan-nya tidak di-benarkan.

(3) Jika sa-suatu pertanyaan itu tidak di-benarkan oleh Yang di-Pertua, maka Ahli yang mengeluarkan pertanyaan itu hendak-lah di-beri tahu dengan bersurat oleh Setia-Usaha Majlis dengan di-terangkan apa² sebab-nya pertanyaan itu tidak di-benarkan.

(4) Walau apa jua syarat yang di-sebutkan dahulu daripada ini, jika di-perkenankan oleh Yang di-Pertua, sa-saorang Menteri yang di-arahkan kepada-nya sa-suatu pertanyaan, boleh enggan menjawab pertanyaan itu oleh sebab hendak memelihara fa'edah orang ramai dan keengganan-nya menjawab itu tidak boleh di-bahathkan atau di-soal.

23. (1) Jika sa-suatu pertanyaan itu berkehendakkan jawab mulut dan Yang di-Pertua tidak memerintahkan supaya dikeluarkan jawab bertulis, maka Yang di-Pertua, apabila sampai kepada pertanyaan itu dalam Atoran Urusan Mesuarat, hendak-lah memanggil Ahli yang tertulis nama-nya pada pertanyaan itu. Ahli yang di-panggil itu hendak-lah berdiri pada tempat-nya dan mengeluarkan pertanyaan

Chara
mengeluarkan
Pertanyaan
dan menjawab
Pertanyaan.

itu dengan menyebutkan bilangan pertanyaan-nya dalam Atoran Urusan Měshuarat itu. Měntěri yang di-arahkan kapada-nya pertanyaan itu hendak-lah mějawab-nya.

(2) Jika sa-saorang Ahli yang hendak mengeluarkan pertanyaan měminta jawab mulut itu tidak bangun mengeluarkan pertanyaan-nya, maka siapa² Ahli lain boleh mengambil pertanyaan itu di-jadikan pertanyaan-nya sendiri dan boleh ia berdiri ditempat-nya dan mengeluarkan pertanyaan itu měngikut sapěrti yang di-tětapkan diatas tadi; tětapi jika tiada siapa yang berdiri mengeluarkan pertanyaan itu, maka Měntěri yang di-arahkan kapada-nya pertanyaan itu boleh-lah měnghantar salinan jawapan pertanyaan itu kapada Ahli yang běrtanya itu dan kapada Sětia-Usaha Majlis dan Sětia-Usaha Majlis hendak-lah měnguruskan supaya jawapan itu di-masokkan dalam Pěnyata Rasmi Měshuarat.

Tětapi di-sharatkan ia-itu pada bila² masa jua sa-bělum Yang di-Pěrtua měmanggil Ahli yang hendak mengeluarkan pertanyaan itu, Ahli itu boleh měnyatakan maksud-nya hendak měnanggohton pertanyaan itu

kapada përsidangan hari lain dan boleh juga di-tarek-nya balek përtanyaan-nya itu.

(3) Yang di-Përtua boleh mëmbënarkan ahli² mëngëluarkan përtanyaan tambahan kërana mënërangkan apa² butir përkara yang tëläh di-bëri jawab mulut, tëtëpi boleh di-tahan-nya apa² përtanyaan dëmikian jika pada timbangan-nya përtanyaan itu mën-datangkan përkara yang tidak bërkaitan dëngan përtanyaan asal atau mëlanggar apa² jua sharat Përatoran Mëshuarat 22.

(4) Sa-suatu përtanyaan itu tidak boleh di-jadikan helah hëndak mëngëluarkan bahath.

(5) Përtanyaan² itu, sa-lain daripada përtanyaan² tambahan yang tërbit daripada përtanyaan yang tëläh di-këluarkan dan yang di-bënarkan oleh Yang di-Përtua, tidak boleh di-këluarkan lagi lëpas daripada satu jam daripada përmulaan Waktu Përtanyaan.

(6) Jika tidak bërkehëndakkan jawab mulut atau jika jawab bërtulis sudah di-përentah di-këluarkan mënurut përënggan (3) dalam Përatoran Mëshuarat 21, maka Mëntëri yang di-arahkan kapada-nya përtanyaan itu hëndak-lah mënghantar salinan jawapan itu kapada Ahli yang bërtanya dan kapada Sëtia-Usaha Majlis dan Sëtia-Usaha Majlis hëndak-lah mënguruskan supaya

jawapan itu di-masokkan dalam Pěnyata Rasmi Měshuarat.

**Pěněran-
gangan
sěndiri.**

24. Děngan ihsan Majlis Měshuarat dan izin Yang di-Pěrtua, sa-saorang Ahli boleh měngěluarkan pěněran- gangan sěndiri pada waktu yang di-tětapkan měnurut Pěratoran Měshuarat 13 sunggoh pun pada masa itu tidak ada pěrtanyaan dalam Majlis Měshuarat; tětapi tidak boleh di-kěluarkan pěrkara² yang akan měmbangkitkan pě- tělingkahan dan tidak di-běnarkan pě- bahathan běrbangkit atas pěněran- gangan itu. Isi pěněran- gangan yang di-chadangkan itu hěndak-lah di-hantar děngan sa-pěnoh-nya kapada Yang di-Pěrtua pada masa měminta izin hěndak měmběri pěněran- gangan itu.

**Pěmběritahu
Usul.**

25. Kěchuali jika ada sharat lain dalam Pěratoran² Měshuarat ini, usul yang hěndak di-bawa ka-dalam měshuarat hěndak-lah di- dahulukan děngan pěmběritahu kěchuali usul² yang těrsěbut di-bawah ini:

- (a) usul hěndak měminda masaalah yang tělah di-chadangkan kapada měshuarat oleh Pěngěrusi;
- (b) usul yang di-bawa dalam Jawatan- Kuasa sa-buah² Majlis Měshuarat;
- (c) usul hěndak měnanggohkan Mě- shuarat atau apa² jua pěrbahathan;

- (d) usul hendak mengambil apa² jua perkara dahulu daripada perkara lain dengan tidak mengikut susunan biasa;
- (e) usul daripada Menteri menurut syarat² perenggan (1) dalam Peratoran Mëshuarat 6;
- (f) usul mēnchadangkan supaya perjalanan mëshuarat bėrkėnaan dengan apa² jua urusan yang tėrtėntu di-bebaskan daripada syarat² Peratoran Mëshuarat 11;
- (g) usul hendak mėlantek Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan menurut pėrėnggan (4) dalam Peratoran Mëshuarat 18;
- (h) usul hendak mēnggantong kėrja sa-saorang sa-bagai Ahli;
- (i) usul hendak mēmbatalkan undi sa-saorang Ahli menurut syarat² di-dalam pėrėnggan (5) dalam Peratoran Mëshuarat 46;
- (j) usul hendak mēnyėrahkan Rang Undang² kapada Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan menurut Peratoran Mėshuarat 53;

- (k) usul hendak menyerahkan sa-kali lagi sa-suatu Rang Undang² yang telah di-ma'alumkan kepada Majlis oleh Jawatan-Kuasa sa-buah² Majlis Mëshuarat;
- (l) usul hendak menarik balek Rang Undang² menurut Përatoran Mëshuarat 61;
- (m) usul hendak menggantung kuat-kuasa sa-suatu Përatoran Mëshuarat yang di-chadangkan menurut Përatoran 82 sa-telah mendapat izin Yang di-Pèrtua;
- (n) usul hendak mengeluarkan orang² luar;
- (o) usul hendak menutup pëbahathan mengikut Përatoran Mëshuarat 39;
- (p) usul berkënaan dengan hak dan kèbebasan;
- (q) usul supaya sa-suatu rayuan itu di-bachakan, di-chapkan atau di-sërahkan kepada Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan;
- (r) usul supaya sa-suatu pënyata Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan di-sërahkan kepada Jawatan-Kuasa sa-buah² Majlis Mëshuarat.

(2) Sa-suatu usul yang bertujuan hendak mendapat pemberian, sanggup atau perbelanjaan daripada wang negeri atau membatalkan hutang kepada Kerajaan, atau membebaskan chukai² yang kena di-bayar oleh siapa² jua atau membebaskan bayaran ganti rugi kerana kehilangan wang hasil negeri atau membatalkan, mengubah atau memansuhkan apa² jua chukai, tidak boleh di-jalankan kecuali telah mendapat sokongan Kerajaan dinyatakan oleh Menteri yang bertanggung jawab berkenaan dengan hal ehwal kewangan.

26. (1) Dalam mana² Peratoran Mesuarat (atau menurut kelaziman Majlis Mesuarat) jika sa-suatu perkara itu berkehendakkan pemberitahu, maka pemberitahu itu hendaklah di-keuarkan—

Chara'
mengeluarkan
pemberitahu.

(a) pada masa Majlis bersidang, dengan di-serahkan pemberitahu itu di-Meja Mesuarat; atau

(b) jika Majlis tidak bersidang, dengan di-serahkan pemberitahu itu di-Pejabat Setia-Usaha dalam masa kerja.

(2) Tiap² pemberitahu itu hendaklah ditanda tangan.

(3) Kěchuali sa-bagaimana yang di-sharatkan dalam Pěratoran Měshuarat 42 dan pěrėnggan (5) dalam Pěratoran Měshuarat 78, apa² jua usul hěndak-lah di-kěluarkan pěmběritahu-nya tidak kurang daripada ģmpat bėlas hari těrłėbeh dahulu tėtapi jika usul itu dėngan nama Měntěri, maka mėmada-lah dėngan di-kěluarkan pěmběritahu tujuh hari sahaja těrłėbeh dahulu, dan pula jika Yang di-Pěrtua puas hati sa-tėlah di-těrangkan kapada-nya oleh sa-saorang Měntěri ia-itu bagi fa'edah orang ramai sa-suatu usul itu mustahak di-bahathkan dėngan sa-bėrapa sėğėra-nya, maka mėmadaĩ-lah di-kěluarkan pěmběritahu itu satu hari sahaja těrłėbeh dahulu.

(4) Sėmua pěmběritahu, jika dapat, hěndak-lah di-chap, saiklostail (cyclostyle) atau di-taip dan di-hantar kapada Ahli² tidak lewat daripada hari sa-bėlum hari pěrsidegian měshuarat yang hěndak di-bawa pěrkaras yang tėlah di-kěluarkan pěmběritahu itu.

(5) Jika pada fikiran Yang di-Pěrtua sa-suatu pěmběritahu yang di-těrima oleh Sėtia-Usaha itu mėlanggar apa² jua syarat Pěratoran² Měshuarat ini atau dėngan chara

mana jua mēnyalahi tērtib mēshuarat maka boleh-lah Yang di-Pertua mēmērentahkan—

(a) pēmbēritahu itu di-chapkan dēngan apa² jua pindaan yang di-pērentahkan-nya; atau

(b) pēmbēritahu itu di-kēmbalikan kapada Ahli yang mēnanda tangani-nya oleh sēbab pada fikiran Yang di-Pertua pēmbēritahu itu mēnyalahi tērtib mēshuarat.

(6) Dēngan tērtā'alok kapada shārat² dalam pērēnggan (5), usul atau pindaan² yang di-hantar kapada Sētia-Usaha Majlis hēndak-lah di-chap dan di-hantar oleh-nya kapada ahli²; dan bērkēnaan dēngan pindaan kapada Rang Undang², hēndak-lah di-ator, sa-bērapa yang boleh-nya, mēnurut susunan hēndak di-chadangkan pindaan itu.

27. Jika sa-saorang Ahli hēndak mēngubah isi² sa-suatu usul yang tērdiri dēngan nama-nya, maka boleh-lah di-ubah-nya dēngan mēnghantarkan kapada Sētia-Usaha Majlis satu pēmbēritahu mēminda usul-nya itu tētapi di-sharatkan ia-itu pindaan itu, pada timbangan Yang di-Pertua, tidak mēngubah asas atau tujuan yang tērkandung dalam usul itu pada pērkara bēsar². Pēmbēritahu mēminda usul itu ada-lah mula

Mēngubah
Isi² sa-suatu
Usul.

bĕrjalan daripada masa pĕmbĕritahu usul mula².

**Mĕnarek balek
Pĕmbĕritahu
U**sul.

28. (1) Sa-orang Ahli, dĕngan mĕng-
hantar pĕmbĕritahu bĕrsurat kapada Sĕtia-
Usaha Majlis boleh mĕnarek balek apa²
jua pĕmbĕritahu bĕrkĕnaan dĕngan usul
yang tĕlah di-kĕluarkan-nya tĕrlĕbeh dahulu.

(2) Apabila pĕmbĕritahu usul di-tarek k
balek sapĕrti yang di-sharatkan ini sa-lĕpas
usul itu di-masokkan dalam Atoran Urusan
Mĕshuarat, maka Sĕtia-Usaha Majlis, dĕngan
sa-bĕrapa sĕgĕra-nya, hĕndak-lah mĕmbĕri
tahu tiap² Ahli mĕngatakan pĕmbĕritahu itu
tĕlah di-tarek balek dan kĕmudian itu usul
itu tidak boleh di-chadangkan tĕtapi hĕndak-
lah di-biarkan dalam Atoran Urusan Mĕ-
shuarat dan, apabila sampai masa-nya, Yang
di-Pĕrtua atau Ahli yang mĕmpĕngĕrusikan
mĕshuarat hĕndak-lah mĕmashhorkan ia-itu
usul itu ada-lah di-sifatkan tĕlah di-tarek
balek dan pĕrkara ini hĕndak-lah di-masok-
kan dalam buku “Undi² dan Pĕrjalanan
Mĕshuarat.”

**Mĕminda
U**sul².

29. (1) Pada masa sa-suatu usul itu dalam
timbangan Majlis Mĕshuarat atau Jawatan-
Kuasa Majlis Mĕshuarat, pindaan boleh di-
chadangkan jika pindaan itu bĕrkaitan
dĕngan usul itu.

(2) Pindaan ini pula boleh di-chadangkan di-pinda jika berkaitan dengan pindaan asal.

(3) Sa-suatu pindaan itu tidak boleh mengeluarkan apa² perkara yang di-sharatkan oleh Peratoran² Majlis hanya boleh dikeluarkan dengan usul tersendiri sa-telah di-keluarkan pembëritahu.

(4) Sa-telah sa-suatu masaaalah di-kemukakan oleh Pëngërusi, masaaalah itu boleh di-pinda menurut sëmua atau mana² jua chara yang bërikut:

(a) dengan di-potong apa² përkataan supaya dapat di-masokkan përkataan lain;

(b) dengan di-potong apa² përkataan;

(c) dengan di-masokkan atau di-tambah përkataan² lain.

30. (1) Dalam përsidangan Majlis Mëshuarat, sa-suatu usul atau pindaan itu tidak akan di-kemukakan oleh Yang di-Përtua këchuali jika usul atau pindaan itu tëläh di-sokong.

Mënyokong
Usul² dan
Pindaan².

(2) Dalam përsidangan Jawatan-Kuasa, tidak di-këhëndaki pënyokong.

31. Sa-suatu pindaan usul yang tëläh di-kemukakan dalam Përsidangan Majlis Mëshuarat atau Jawatan-Kuasa sa-buah²

Pindaan² Usul
hëndak-lah
dëngan surat.

Majlis mëshuarat, hëndak-lah di-buat dëngan surat oleh pëchadang-nya dan di-sërahkan kapada Sëtia-Usaha Majlis këchuali jika Pëngërusi mëmbenarkan tidak dëngan surat.

32. (1) Apabila sa-suatu usul itu tëläh h di-chadangkan dan di-sokong jika bër-këhëndakkan di-sokong, maka Pëngërusi hëndak-lah mëngëmukakan masaaläh itu kapada Majlis Mëshuarat atau Jawatan-Kuasa Majlis Mëshuarat sa-bagai mana tërşusun chakap-nya dalam usul itu. Sa-tëläh itu masaaläh ini boleh-lah di-bahathkan dan, dëngan tërta'alok kapada sharat² Përatoran² Mëshuarat ini, përbahathan ini boleh-lah di-jalankan sa-lagi ada ahli yang bërhak boleh bërchakap hëndak bërchakap.

(2) Apabila tidak ada lagi ahli yang hëndak bërchakap, maka Pëngërusi hëndak-lah mëminta këputusan Majlis Mëshuarat atau Jawatan-Kuasa Majlis Mëshuarat. Majlis Mëshuarat atau Jawatan-Kuasa Majlis Mëshuarat hëndak-lah mëngatakan këputusan-nya mënurut sharat² Përatoran Mëshuarat 44.

(3) Apa² pindaan usul yang hëndak di-chadangkan oleh sa-orang ahli mënurut

sharat² Përtoran 29 boleh-lah di-chadangkan dan di-sokong jika bërkehëndakkan di-sokong, pada bila² masa sa-lëpas masaalah di-këmukakan oleh Pëngërusi dan sa-bëlum Pëngërusi mëminta këputusan mëshuarat sa-tëlah habis përbahathan. Apabila tiap² pindaan yang dëmikian itu tëläh di-putuskan, maka Pëngërusi hëndak-lah mëngëmukakan masaalah itu kapada Majlis Mëshuarat atau kapada Jawatan-Kuasa bagi di-putuskan.

(4) (a) Jika sa-suatu pindaan itu mën-chadangkan di-potong apa² përkataan dalam usul itu, maka masaalah yang akan di-këmukakan hëndak-lah masaalah *“Ia-itu përkataan² yang di-chadang hëndak di-potong itu hëndak-lah di-potong daripada masaalah itu.”*

(b) Jika sa-suatu pindaan itu mën-chadang di-masokkan përkataan² atau di-tambah përkataan di-hujong sa-suatu usul, maka masaalah yang akan di-këmukakan hëndak-lah masaalah *“Ia-itu përkataan² itu di-masokkan di-situ”* atau *“di-tambah”*—ikut mana² yang di-këhëndaki.

(c) Jika sa-suatu pindaan itu mën-chadangkan di-potong përkataan² dan di-masokkan atau di-tambah përkataan² lain

ganti-nya, maka mula² sa-kali hëndak-lah di-chadangkan masaaalah “*Ia-itu përkataan² yang di-chadang hëndak di-potong itu hëndak-lah di-potong daripada masaaalah itu*”, dan jika masaaalah itu di-sëtujukan oleh mëshuarat, maka hëndak-lah di-chadangkan pula masaaalah “*Ia-itu përkataan² itu di-masokkan di-situ*” atau “*di-tambah*”,—ikut mana yang di-këhëndaki. Jika masaaalah yang përtama itu tidak di-sëtujukan, maka tidak-lah boleh di-këmukakan apa² pindaan lain kapada përkataan² yang tëläh di-putuskan oleh Majlis Mëshuarat atau oleh Jawatan-Kuasa tidak akan di-potong.

(d) Jika sa-bëlum di-minta këputusan mëshuarat atas masaaalah hëndak mëmotong apa² përkataan, Pëngërusi di-bëri tahu bahawa sa-orang Ahli hëndak mënchadangkan suatu pindaan mëmotong sa-bahagian sahaja daripada përkataan² tadi, dan jika pada fikiran Pëngërusi pindaan ini ia-lah sa-bahagian bësar daripada-nya pindaan baharu, maka Pëngërusi, jika boleh, hëndak-lah mëminta këputusan mëshuarat mëmotong sa-banyak mana përkataan daripada pindaan asal yang tidak di-këna oleh pindaan yang këdua; tëtapi jika pindaan asal itu di-sëtujukan oleh mëshuarat, maka

semua sa-kali perkataan yang di-chadangkan di-potong dalam pindaan asal itu adalah di-sifatkan telah di-perintah terpotong.

(e) Apabila dua atau lebih daripada dua pindaan di-chadangkan berkenaan dengan satu² usul, maka Pengerusi hendaklah memanggil pENCHADANG² pindaan itu menurut dahulu kemudian-nya kalimah usul itu di-sebutkan dalam pindaan² yang di-chadangkan mereka itu, atau jika tiada tentu siapa yang hendak di-dahulu dan siapa yang hendak di-kemudiankan, maka terpulang-lah kepada Pengerusi memutuskan: tetapi di-sharatkan ia-itu tidak boleh di-chadangkan apa² pindaan yang mengenai apa² perkataan yang telah di-putuskan oleh Majlis Mesuarat atau Jawatan-Kuasa Majlis Mesuarat tidak akan di-potong daripada usul itu.

(5) (a) Apa² pindaan ka-atas sa-suatu pindaan boleh di-chadangkan dan di-sokong, jika berkehendakkan di-sokong, pada bila² masa jua sa-lepas pindaan asal itu di-kemukakan dan sa-belum keputusan mesuarat di-minta sa-telah habis perbahathan berkenaan-nya.

(b) Sharat² perenggan (4) hendaklah dipakaikan kepada perbahathan berkenaan

dengan pindaan ka-atas pindaan, sa-kadar-kan përkataan “masaalah” di-gantikan dengan përkataan² “pindaan asal” di-tëmpat² yang patut di-ganti.

(c) Apabila tiap² pindaan ka-atas pindaan n itu tëläh di-putusan, maka Pëngërusi hëndak-lah mëtëgmukakan pindaan asal atau pindaan asal yang tëläh di-pinda itu, ikut mana yang di-këhëndaki.

Mënërek balek
Usul³ dan
Pindaan³.

33. (1) Sa-suatu usul atau pindaan itu 1 jika di-minta oleh pënychadang-nya, dan di-izinkan oleh Majlis Mëshuarat atau Jawatan-Kuasa boleh di-tarek balek sa-bëlum di-minta këputusan mëshuarat, tëtëpi di-sharatkan ia-itu jika tidak ada Ahli yang tidak bërsëtuju. Usul atau pindaan yang di-tarek balek dëmikian itu boleh di-chadangkan sa-mula tëtëpi di-sharatkan ia-itu jika usul, hëndak-lah di-këluarkan pëmbëritahu mënurut Për-atoran² ini.

(2) Apabila pindaan ka-atas sa-suatu usul 1l atau pindaan ka-atas pindaan tëläh di-këmukakan maka usul atau pindaan yang hëndak di-pinda itu tiada boleh di-tarek balek sa-hingga pindaan kapada usul atau pindaan ka-atas pindaan itu tëläh di-putusan.

34. (1) Sa-saorang Ahli yang hendak bërchakap hendak-lah bangun di-tëmpat-nya dan apabila di-panggil oleh Pëngërusi maka hendak-lah ia bërdiri mëngarahkan ucapan-nya kapada Pëngërusi. Sa-sa-orang Ahli itu tidak boleh bërchakap mëlainkan sa-tëlah di-panggil oleh Pëngërusi.

Përatoran¹
bërbahath,
masa dan
chara
bërchakap.

(2) Jika dua atau lëbeh daripada dua orang Ahli bangun sa-rëmpak, maka Pëngërusi hendak-lah mëmanggil ahli yang dahulu sa-kali tërpendang oleh-nya.

(3) Sa-saorang Ahli tidak boleh bër-chakap lëbeh daripada sa-kali dalam sa-suatu masaalah këchuali—

(a) dalam përsidangan Jawatan-Kuasa;

(b) bagi mënerangkan sa-suatu hal sapërti yang di-tëtapkan dalam përënggan (4); atau

(c) kërana mëjawab hujah² yang di-këluarkan dalam përbahathan ia-itu bagi pënchadang sa-suatu usul bërsëndiri.

Tëtapi di-sharatkan ia-itu, dëngan tidak hilang hak-nya boleh bërchakap këmudian, siapa² jua Ahli boleh mënyokong sa-suatu

usul atau pindaan dĕngan bangun di-tĕmpat-nya dan mĕnyatakan ia-itu ia bĕrchadang hĕndak mĕnyokong usul atau pindaan itu.

(4) Sa-saorang Ahli yang tĕlah bĕrchakap atas satu² masaalah itu boleh bĕrchakap sa-kali lagi mĕnĕrangkan apa² pĕrkara bĕsar dalam ucapan-nya yang tĕlah mĕnĕrbitkan kĕsamaran faham; tĕtapi tidak boleh di-kĕluarkan-nya pĕrkara² baharu.

(5) Sa-saorang Ahli yang tĕlah bĕrchakap, boleh bĕrchakap sa-kali lagi apabila suatu masaalah baharu tĕlah di-kĕmukakan oleh Yang di-Pĕrtua, umpama-nya chadangan hĕndak mĕndatangkan pindaan atau usul hĕndak mĕnanggohkan pĕrbahathan.

(6) Kĕchuali jika dĕngan kĕbĕnaran Yang di-Pĕrtua, sa-saorang Ahli tidak boleh mĕmbacha ucapan-nya tĕtapi boleh di-bacha-nya chabutan² daripada buku² atau surat² kĕrana hĕndak mĕnolong hujah-nya dan boleh di-tengok-nya pĕringatan² bagi mĕngingatkan balek apa yang hĕndak di-chakapkan-nya.

(7) Sa-saorang Ahli tidak boleh bĕrchakap bĕrkĕnaan dĕngan apa² jua pĕrkara

yang ada dalam-nya fa'edah kewangan yang tepat bagi diri-nya (sa-lain daripada perkara² gaji menurut apa² syarat dalam Perlembangan) jika tidak di-terangkan-nya sa-banyak mana fa'edah bagi diri-nya dalam perkara itu.

35. (1) Sa-saorang Ahli hendak-lah Isi' Uchapan.
menghadkan perchakapan-nya kepada perkara yang di-binchangkan dan tidak boleh mengeluarkan apa² perkara yang tidak berkait dengan perkara yang di-binchangkan itu.

(2) Tidak boleh di-sebutkan apa² jua perkara yang sedang dalam timbangan mahkamah sa-kira² pada timbangan Pengerusi harus merosakkan kepentingan² pihak yang berbichara itu.

(3) Ada-lah salah pada tertib mesuarat jika di-chuba menimbangkan sa-mula apa² perkara tertentu yang telah di-putuskan oleh Majlis Mesuarat dalam penggal Majlis sekarang, ketchuali dengan di-keluarkan usul bersendiri bagi membatalkan keputusan Majlis Mesuarat berkenaan dengan perkara itu.

(4) Ada-lah salah pada tertib mesuarat menggunakan bahasa biadab.

(5) Sa-saorang Ahli tidak boleh mēngē-luarkan sangkaan jahat ka-atas sa-siapa Ahli lain.

(6) Nama Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sēri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pērtuan Agong atau nama Duli² Yang Maha Mulia Raja² atau Yang Tērutama Gubēnor Pulau Pinang dan Mēlaka, tidak boleh di-gunakan bagi mēmpēngaroh Majlis Mēshuarat.

(7) Kēlakuan atau sifat Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sēri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pērtuan Agong atau Duli² Yang Maha Mulia Raja² atau Yang Tērutama Gubēnor Pulau Pinang dan Mēlaka atau Hakim² dan lain² orang yang mēnjalkan kē'adilan mahkamah atau ahli² Majlis Pasokan Bērsēnjata atau mana² Surohanjaya Jawatan-Kērajaan yang di-tubohkan mēnurut Bahagian X dalam Pērlēmbagaan atau ahli² Surohanjaya Pilehan Raya atau siapa² jua Kētua Nēgara nēgēri² yang bērsahabat dēngan Pērsēkutuan Tanah Mēlayu, tidak boleh di-sēbutkan kēchuali dēngan di-kēluarkan usul bērsēndiri bagi maksud² itu.

(8) Dalam apa² pērbahathan, tidak boleh di-sēbutkan kēlakuan atau sifat siapa² Ahli² Parlimen atau siapa² pēgawai Kērajaan sa-lain daripada kēlakuan pada

mēnjalankan urusan-nya sa-bagai Ahli Parlimen atau pēgawai Kērajaan.

(9) Ada-lah salah pada pēratoran mēnggunakan :

- (a) pērkataan² dērhaka kapada nēgēri;
- (b) pērkataan² mēmbangkitkan pērasaan mēlawan kuasa Kērajaan;
- (c) pērkataan² yang harus mēnaikkan pērasaan bērsakit² hati atau bērmusoh²an di-antara satu kaum dēngan satu kaum dalam Pērsēkutuan Tanah Mēlayu.

36. Sa-saorang Ahli tidak boleh mēng- Mēngganggu. 31
ganggu Ahli yang sēdang bērchakap kēchuali—

- (a) jika hēndak mēngēluarkan tēgoran bērkēnaan pērkara tērtib mēshuarat. Maka kētika itu Ahli yang sēdang bērchakap itu hēndak-lah dudok dan Ahli yang mēngganggu itu hēndak-lah mēnarek pērhatian kapada pērkara yang hēndak di-kēluarkan-nya buat pēngētahuan mēshuarat dan hēndak-lah di-sērahkan-nya pērkara itu kapada Pēngērusi mēmutuskan-nya; atau
- (b) jika hēndak mēnērangkan apa² pērkara yang di-kēluarkan oleh

Ahli yang sědang bėrchakap itu dalam ucapan-nya, dėngan sharat Ahli yang sědang bėrchakap itu mahu bėralah dan dudok dan Ahli yang hėndak mėngganggu itu di-panggil oleh Pėngėrusi.

Had
Pėrbahathan.

37. (1) Pėrbahathan atas apa² usul, sa-
lain daripada usul hėndak mėnanggohkan
Majlis Mėshuarat, dan pėrbahathan atas
apa² Rang Undang² atau pindaan, hėndak-
lah ada kėna-mėngėna dėngan usul atau
Rang Undang² atau pindaan itu.

(2) Pėrbahathan atas usul hėndak mėnang-
gohkan Majlis Mėshuarat hėndak-lah ada
kėna-mėngėna dėngan pėrkara yang hėndak
di-kėluarkan mėnurut Pėratoran 16 atau 17.

(3) Dalam sa-suatu pindaan mėnchadang-
kan hėndak di-potong apa² pėrkataan dan
di-masokkan pėrkataan² lain ganti-nya,
maka pėrbahathan atau masaalah "*Ia-itu
pėrkataan yang di-chadang hėndak di-
potong itu hėndak-lah di-potong*" boleh-lah
mėngandongi pėrkataan² yang di-chadang
hėndak di-potong dan juga pėrkataan yang
hėndak di-tambah atau di-masokkan.

(4) Dalam sa-suatu pindaan mėnchadang-
kan hėndak hanya di-potong apa² pėrkataan

atau di-tambah pĕrkataan² atau di-masokkan pĕrkataan², pĕrbahathan bĕrkĕnaan dĕngan-nya hĕndak-lah di-hadkan kapada pĕrkara mĕmotong pĕrkataan² itu sahaja, atau mĕnambah pĕrkataan² itu sahaja atau mĕmasokkan pĕrkataan² itu sahaja.

(5) Pĕrbahathan atas apa² usul *“Ia-itu pĕrbahathan di-tanggohkan sĕkarang”* atau usul dalam Jawatan-Kuasa *“Ia-itu Pĕngĕrusi hĕndak-lah mĕma’alumkan sa-banyak mana tĕlah di-jalankan pĕrbahathan dan mĕminta izin bĕrsidang sa-kali lagi”* hĕndak-lah di-hadkan kapada pĕrkara usul itu; dan sa-sa-orang Ahli yang mĕngĕluarkan usul itu atau yang mĕnyokong-nya tidak boleh mĕnchadangkan atau mĕnyokong apa² usul yang sapĕrti itu dalam pĕrbahathan itu juga.

38. (1) Ada-lah salah pada tĕrtib Mĕshuarat mĕndahului pĕrbahathan atas Rang Undang² yang ada dalam Atoran Urusan Mĕshuarat dĕngan mĕbahathkan sa-suatu usul bĕrsĕndiri atau pindaan yang sama pĕrkara-nya dĕngan isi Rang Undang² itu dĕngan mĕngĕluarkan pĕrkara isi Rang Undang² itu masa di-chadangkan usul mĕnanggohkan Majlis Mĕshuarat.

Mĕndahului
Pĕrbahathan.

(2) Ada-lah salah pada tĕrtib mĕshuarat mĕndahului pĕrbahathan sa-suatu usul yang

tělah di-kěluarkan pěmběritahu-nya děngan měmbahathkan sa-suatu pindaan atau děngan mēngěluarkan pěrkara yang sama isi-nya děngan pěrkara usul itu masa di-chadangkan usul mēnanggohkan Majlis Měshuarat.

(3) Bagi mēmutuskan ada-kah sa-suatu 1 pěrbahathan itu salah atau tidak pada těrtib měshuarat oleh sěbab mēndahului pěrbahathan měshuarat, maka Pěngěrusi hěndak-lah mēnimbangkan ada-kah pěrkara itu harus akan di-bawa ka-dalam Majlis Měshuarat dalam tempoh yang mēnasabah.

Měnutup
Pěrbahathan.

39. (1) Sa-tělah sa-suatu masaalah itu di-kěmukakan oleh Pěngěrusi sa-saorang Ahli boleh bangun di-těmpat-nya dan mēnuntut mēnchadangkan usul *“Ia-itu masaalah ini di-putuskan sěkarang”* dan, jika pada fikiran Pěngěrusi usul itu tidak akan mēmbawa pěratoran² Majlis Měshuarat di-gunakan pada jalan yang salah atau mēlanggar hak² puak kěchil maka masaalah *“Ia-itu masaalah ini di-putuskan sěkarang”* hěndak-lah di-minta měshuarat mēmutuskan děngan sěrtaměrta dan di-putuskan děngan tidak boleh di-pinda atau di-bahath walau pun pēnchadang usul yang mula itu atau pēnchadang pindaan ka-atas usul itu tidak ada pěluang mēnjawab.

(2) Apabila usul “*la-itu masaalah ini di-putuskan sĕkarang*” tĕlah di-sĕtujukan dan masaalah asal di-putuskan, maka siapa² Ahli boleh mĕnuntut supaya apa² masaalah lain yang tĕlah di-kĕmukakan oleh Pĕngĕrusi di-putuskan sĕkarang dan jika Pĕngĕrusi bĕrsĕtuju masaalah itu hĕndak-lah di-minta mĕshuarat mĕmutuskan-nya dĕngan sĕrtamĕrta dan di-putuskan dĕngan tidak boleh di-pinda atau di-bahath.

(3) Masaalah hĕndak mĕnutup pĕrbahathan tidak boleh di-sĕtujukan oleh mĕshuarat walau pun dalam bĕlah-bahagian Majlis yang di-adakan bĕrkĕnaan dĕngan-nya lĕbeh ramai pehak yang bĕrsĕtuju daripada pehak yang tidak bĕrsĕtuju, kĕchuali jika nampak daripada bilangan suara yang di-mashhorkan oleh Pĕngĕrusi tidak kurang daripada lapan orang lĕbeh ahli yang bĕrsĕtuju daripada ahli² yang tidak bĕrsĕtuju.

40. Masa mĕshuarat bĕrsidang :

Adab Ahli^a
yang tidak
bĕrchakap.

(a) sĕmua Ahli² hĕndak-lah masok Dewan, kĕluar daripada Dewan dan mĕmbawa diri dalam Dewan dĕngan tĕrtib adab.

(b) sa-saorang Ahli tidak boleh mĕlintas ruangan di-tĕngah Dewan dĕngan tidak ada hal;

(c) ahli² tidak boleh mēmbacha surat² khabar, buku², surat² atau lain²-nya kēchuali apa² yang ada kēnamēngēna tēpat dēngan urusan yang di-bahathkan;

(d) ahli² tidak boleh mērokok di-dalam Dewan Mēshuarat;

(e) masa sa-saorang Ahli bērchakap, sēmula Ahli² lain hēndak-lah diam dan tidak boleh mēngganggu dēngan chara kurang adab.

Mēshuarat
hēndak-lah
diam bila
Pēngērusi
bērchakap.

41. Bila² Ahli² di-tēgor oleh Pēngērusi bērkēnaan dēngan pērkara tērtib mēshuarat atau bila² Pēngērusi bangun masa di-jalankan pērbahathan, maka siapa² Ahli yang sēdang bērchakap atau yang hēndak bērchakap, hēndak-lah dudok dan Majlis Mēshuarat atau Jawatan-Kuasa hēndak-lah diam supaya chakap Pēngērusi boleh di-dēngar dēngan tidak tērganggu.

Kēputusan
Pēngērusi
ada-lah
mu'tamad.

42. Yang di-Pērtua dalam Majlis Mēshuarat atau Pēngērusi dalam Jawatan-Kuasa ada-lah tērtanggong ka-atas-nya mēnjaga supaya pēratoran² Majlis Mēshuarat atau Jawatan-Kuasa di-endahkan dan kēputusan-nya bērkēnaan dēngan apa² jua

pėrkara pėratoran mėshuarat tidak boleh di-
minta timbangkan sa-mula dan tidak boleh
di-ulang kaji oleh Majlis Mėshuarat kėchuali
dėngan di-kėluarkan usul bėrsėndiri kėrana
itu. Usul dėmikian ini tidak bėrkėhėndak
di-kėluarkan pėmbėritahu lėbeh daripada
dua hari tėrlėbeh dahulu.

43. (1) Sa-tėlah Pėngėrusi mėnarek pėr-
hatian Majlis Mėshuarat atau Jawatan-
Kuasa kapada kėlakuan sa-saorang Ahli
yang bėrdėgil² mėnyėbutkan pėrkara yang
tidak ada kėna-mėngėna dėngan pėrkara
mėshuarat atau bėrulang² mėnyėbutkan
hujah-nya sėndiri atau hujah² Ahli lain
dalam sa-suatu pėrbahathan, maka boleh
di-pėrentahkan-nya Ahli itu bėrhėnti bėr-
chakap.

Tėrtib dalam
Majlis
Mėshuarat.

(2) Pėngėrusi hėndak-lah mėmėrentahkan
siapa² jua Ahli yang bėrkėlakuan haru-biru
kėluar dėngan sėrta-mėrta daripada Majlis
Mėshuarat hingga habis pėrsidangan pada
hari itu, dan boleh mėmėrentahkan supaya
di-jalankan apa² jua langkah bagi mėnjalan-
kan pėrentah-nya; tėtapi jika ada masa-nya
di-fikirkan oleh Pėngėrusi kuasa²-nya mėnu-
rut sharat² tadi dalam Pėratoran ini tiada
chukup, maka boleh di-sėbutkan-nya nama

Ahli atau Ahli² yang berkėlakuan mėlampau² haru-biru itu. Kėmudian, atoran yang di-tėtapkan dalam pėrėnggan (3), (4), (5) dan (6) hėndak-lah di-ikut.

(3) Bila² sa-saorang Ahli itu tėlah di-sėbutkan nama-nya oleh Pėngėrusi sa-baik² tėlah di-lakukan-nya kėsalahan tidak mėngindahkan kuasa Pėngėrusi atau kėsalahan bėrdėgil² dan dėngan sėngaja mėngganggu urusan mėshuarat dėngan mėnggunakan Pėratoran² majlis Mėshuarat pada jalan yang salah atau dėngan apa² jalan lain, maka, jika kėsalahan itu di-lakukan oleh Ahli itu dalam Majlis Mėshuarat, suatu usul "*Ia-itu Ėnche' atau Tuan.....di-gantong kėrja-nya sa-bagai ahli Majlis*" hėndak-lah di-chadangkan dėngan sėrta-mėrta dan di-sokong oleh dua orang Ahli yang hadhir. Yang di-Pėrtua hėndak-lah dėngan sėrta-mėrta mėminta kėputusan mėshuarat atas usul itu dėngan tidak di-bėnarkan di-pinda atau di-tanggohkan mėshuarat atau di-bahath; jika kėsalahan itu di-lakukan dalam Jawatan-Kuasa sa-buah² Majlis Mėshuarat, maka Pėngėrusi hėndak-lah dėngan sėrta-mėrta mėnempohkan pėrjalanan mėshuarat dan mėma'alumkan pėrkara itu kapada Majlis

Mëshuarat; Yang di-Pértua, sa-tělah di-kěluarkan usul děngan sěrta-měrta, hěndak-lah mēminta kěputusan mëshuarat děngan tidak di-běnarkan di-pinda, di-tanggohkan atau di-bahath, sa-olah² kěsalahan itu tělah di-lakukan dalam Majlis Mëshuarat sěndiri.

(4) Tidak lěbeh daripada sa-orang Ahli yang boleh di-sěbutkan nama-nya sěrěmpak, kěchuali jika dua atau lěbeh daripada dua orang Ahli yang hadhir tělah běrsama² tidak měngendahkan kuasa Pěngěrusi.

(5) Jika sa-saorang Ahli itu di-gantong kěrja-nya sa-bagai Ahli Majlis Mëshuarat měnurut sharat² Pěratoran ini, Ahli itu akan di-pěrentahkan oleh Yang di-Pértua kěluar daripada Majlis Mëshuarat dan tidak di-běnarkan masok hingga tamat mëshuarat.

(6) Jika sa-saorang atau dua atau lěbeh daripada dua orang Ahli yang sama² mėlakukan kěsalahan dan yang tělah di-gantong kěrja měnurut Pěratoran ini engkar měngikut pěrentah Yang di-Pértua běrkěhěndakkan měreka kěluar apabila tiap² sa-orang-nya di-suroh kěluar měnurut pěrentah Yang di-Pértua, maka Yang di-Pértua hěndak-lah měnarek pěrhatian Majlis Mëshuarat ia-itu mustahak di-jalankan langkah kěras bagi měmaksā Ahli² itu

mengikut perintah-nya. Apabila Ahli atau Ahli² yang telah di-sebutkan nama-nya oleh Yang di-Pertua telah engkar menurut perintah-nya telah di-keluarkan daripada Majlis Mëshuarat, maka dengan tidak diminta keputusan mëshuarat Ahli² itu hendaklah tergantung kerja sa-bagai ahli Majlis sa-hingga habis penggal Parlimen.

(7) Ahli² yang di-perentahkan keluar menurut perenggan (2) atau yang telah digantung kerja sa-bagai Ahli Majlis menurut perenggan (3) dan (6) hendaklah keluar dengan serta-merta daripada kawasan Dewan Mëshuarat dan tidak di-benarkan masuk sehingga habis persidangan mëshuarat atau sa-lama tempoh mereka di-gantung kerja sa-bagai Ahli Majlis ikut mana² yang di-kehendaki.

(8) Jika sa-kira-nya berlaku haru-biru yang besar dalam Majlis Mëshuarat, maka Yang di-Pertua boleh di-tanggohkan-nya mëshuarat, jika pada fikiran-nya mustahak di-tanggohkan, dengan tidak meminta keputusan mëshuarat; atau di-tempohkan-nya persidangan mëshuarat sa-lama yang di-tetapkan-nya; jika sa-kira-nya berlaku haru-biru yang besar dalam persidangan Jawatan-Kuasa sa-buah² Majlis Mëshuarat,

maka Pëngërusi boleh mënempohkan pë-jalanan mëshuarat dan mëma'alumkan hal itu kapada Majlis Mëshuarat dan sa-tëlah itu Yang di-Përtua boleh mënjalankan apa² langkah sa-olah² haru-biru itu tëlah bërlaku dalam Majlis Mëshuarat.

(9) Tiada apa pun dalam Përatoran ini yang di-faham mënghilangkan kuasa Majlis Mëshuarat boleh mënjalankan apa² langkah ka-atas siapa² Ahli mënurut këtetapan Majlis Mëshuarat.

44. (1) Dëngan tërta'alok kapada sharat² Fasal (1) Përkara 89 dalam Përlëmbagaan dan Fasal (3) Përkara 159 dalam Përlëmbagaan dan dëngan tërta'alok kapada Përatoran² ini, Majlis Mëshuarat, mënurut sharat² Fasal (3) Përkara 62 dalam Përlëmbagaan hëndak-lah mëngambil këputusan atas sa-suatu përkara itu mëngikut pehak mana yang mëndapat suara lëbeh; dan jika sama banyak undi, maka Yang di-Përtua atau siapa² yang mëmpëngërusikan mëshuarat hëndak-lah mëngëluarkan undi pëmutus tëtëpi ia tiada boleh mëngundi jika tidak sama banyak undi.

Mëmutuskan
Masaalah².

(2) Mënurut sharat² Fasal (5) Përkara 62 dalam Përlëmbagaan, sa-saorang Ahli yang

Undi dengan
Suara.

tiada hadir dalam mēshuarat tidak di-
bēnarkan mēngundi.

45. (1) Sa-saorang Ahli tiada boleh bērchakap lagi atas sa-suatu masaalah yang tēlah sēlēlai di-kēmukakan oleh Pēngērusi bagi di-putusan.

(2) Sa-suatu masaalah itu ada-lah sēlēlai di-kēmukakan bagi di-putusan apabila Pēngērusi tēlah mēngambil undi² yang bērsētujū dan yang tidak bērsētujū.

(3) Apabila masaalah itu tēlah di-kēmukakan oleh Pēngērusi kapada mēshuarat bagi di-putusan sa-tēlah tamat pērbahathan, maka kēputusan hēndak-lah di-ambil mēnurut undi suara “Ya” dan “Dak” (dēngan sharat tidak ada Ahli yang mēminta di-adakan bēlah-bahagian) dan kēputusan itu hēndak-lah di-mashhorkan oleh Pēngērusi.

(4) Jika timbangan Pēngērusi bērkēnaan dēngan kēputusan atas sa-suatu masaalah itu di-lawan oleh siapa² Ahli yang mēminta di-adakan bēlah-bahagian, maka Pēngērusi hēndak-lah mēminta Ahli² yang hēndakkan bēlah-bahagian itu bangun di-tēmpat masing². Jika kurang daripada lapan Ahli yang bangun, maka Pēngērusi hēndak-lah mēmashhorkan kēputusan itu dēngan sērtamērtā atau mēmērentah di-adakan bēlah-

bahagi. Jika lapan atau lëbeh daripada lapan Ahli bangun kërana itu, maka Pëngërusi hëndak-lah mëmërentah di-adakan bëlah-bahagian dan sa-tëlah di-këluarkan apa² amaran sa-bagaimana yang mustahak pada timbangan-nya, maka hëndak-lah di-lantek-nya Pënghetong² undi.

46. (1) Apabila bëlah-bahagian tëlah di-përentahkan, maka pënghetong² undi hëndak-lah bërtanya pada tiap² orang Ahli pehak mana hëndak di-undi-nya. Sëtia-Usaha Majlis hëndak-lah mëmásokkan dalam Buku Undi² dan Përjalanan Mëshuarat, undi masing² Ahli itu dan nama Ahli² yang tidak mëngundi.

Bëlah-
Bahagian.

(2) Apabila sa-saorang Ahli itu di-tanya pehak mana hëndak di-undi-nya dalam sa-suatu bëlah-bahagian, maka boleh-lah di-jawab-nya mëngatakan ia mëngundi bagi pehak Bërsëtuju atau bagi pehak Tidak atau dëngan mënyatakan tërang² ia-itu ia tidak hëndak mëngundi. Sa-saorang Ahli tiada boleh mëmberi jawab yang bërlawan dëngan apa² këtetapan yang tëlah di-këluarkan-nya pada masa di-adakan undi dëngan suara bëramai².

(3) Apabila tiap² Ahli yang hadhir tëlah di-tanya pehak mana hëndak di-undi-nya,

maka Pengerusi hendak-lah menyebutkan berapa bilangan yang bersetuju dan berapa bilangan yang tidak bersetuju dan sa-telah itu hendak-lah di-mashhorkan-nya keputusan undi itu dan jika di-kehendaki Pengerusi hendak-lah mengeluarkan undi pemutus.

(4) Jika sa-saorang Ahli mengatakan ia telah mengundi dengan tersilap atau undi-nya tidak betul di-bilang maka boleh-lah di-tuntut-nya minta di-ubah undi-nya itu dengan syarat permintaan itu di-keluarkan sa-baik² lepas Pengerusi memashhorkan berapa bilangan undi bagi masing² pihak dan sa-belum di-mashhorkan keputusan belah-bahagian itu.

(5) Sa-saorang Ahli tiada boleh mengundi dalam sa-barang apa perkara yang ada dalam-nya fa'edah kewangan tepat bagi diri-nya (sa-lain daripada perkara gaji menurut apa² syarat dalam Perlembagaan) tetapi sa-suatu usul hendak membatalkan undi sa-saorang Ahli itu dengan sebab ini hanya boleh di-keluarkan dengan serta-merta sa-baik² telah di-mashhorkan bilangan undi Ahli² yang mengundi. Jika di-setujukan usul ini oleh mesyuarat, maka Pengerusi hendak-lah memerentahkan Setia-Usaha Majlis membetulkan bilangan undi itu.

47. Sa-saorang Mënteri, sa-tělah mēngě-luarkan pēmběritahu, boleh mēmbawa Rang Undang² dalam mēshuarat dēngan tidak bėrkěhěndakkan mēndapat pērentah Majlis, dan apabila di-bawa suatu Rang Undang² dēmikian ini, nama Rang Undang² itu akan di-bachakan oleh Sětia-Usaha di-Meja Mēshuarat dan sa-tělah itu Rang Undang² itu ada-lah di-sifatkan tėlah di-bachakan kali yang pėrtama sěrtā di-pērentahkan di-chap, dan di-těrima bagi di-bachakan kali yang kědua pada hari pėrsidangan mēshuarat akan datang atau pėrsidangan kēmudian daripada itu :

Pėratoran
bėrkěnaan
Rang Undang¹

Tėtapi di-sharatkan ia-itu bėrkěnaan dēngan Rang Undang² Pėrbėkalan pēmběritahu hěndak di-bachakan kali yang kědua boleh di-kěluarkan pada hari di-bawa Rang Undang² itu ka-dalam mēshuarat.

48. (1) Dēngan těrtā'alok kapada sharat² dalam Pėrkara 67 dalam Pėrlėmbagaan, siapa² Ahli yang bukan ahli Kėrajaan yang hěndak mēmbawa Rang Undang² boleh mēminta Majlis hěndak bėrbuat dēmikian, sěrtā mēnyatakan tujuan² dan pėrkara² bėsar dalam Rang Undang² itu pada masa mēmbawa Rang Undang² itu.

Rang Undang¹
daripada Ahli²
yang bukan
Ahli Kėrajaan.

(2) Tiap² permohonan demikian itu hendak-lah dengan chara di-keluarkan usul dan Ahli yang mengeluarkan permohonan itu hendak-lah juga menyampaikan kepada Setia-Usaha Majlis satu salinan usul-nya mengandongi nama Rang Undang² yang di-chadangkan-nya itu.

(3) Apabila di-perkénankan permohonan itu sa-telah di-minta keputusan mëshuarat dan di-sëtujukan usul itu, maka Rang Undang² itu akan di-sifatkan telah di-bachakan kali yang pertama dan di-perëntahkan di-chap dan satu salinan Rang Undang² itu hendak-lah di-sampaikan kepada Setia-Usaha Majlis.

(4) Dengan tërta'alok kepada Përatoran Mëshuarat 50, Rang Undang² itu akan di-chap dan di-hantar kepada Ahli² dan dengan tidak di-bahathkan tërsërah-lah Rang Undang² itu kepada Mëntëri yang bërkënaan dengan përkara² atau tugas² yang terkandung dalam Rang Undang² itu, atau, jika tiada Mëntëri yang bërkënaan, maka tërsërah-lah Rang Undang² itu kepada Mëntëri atau Ahli yang di-lantek oleh Yang di-Përtua; tidak boleh di-jalankan apa² langkah ka-atas Rang Undang² ini sa-hingga

Majlis menerima penyata daripada Menteri atau Ahli itu.

(5) Setelah diterima penyata yang disebutkan dalam perenggan yang lalu itu, maka Rang Undang² itu akan ditetapkan bagi dibaca kali yang kedua pada hari yang dikehendaki oleh Ahli yang menjaga Rang Undang² itu.

49. (1) Manakala sa-siapa ahli berchadang hendak membawa sa-suatu Rang Undang² yang bertujuan menyentoh, atau yang mendatangkan keuntungan kepada sa-saorang atau sa-suatu perskutuan atau sa-suatu perbadanan yang tertentu (Rang Undang² demikian ini disebutkan dalam Peratoran² ini sa-bagai Rang Undang² Private); pemberitahu berkenaan dengan Rang Undang² itu hendaklah dikeluarkan dengan jalan mengishtiharkan dalam *Warta Kerajaan* suatu kenyataan mengandongi isi sa-chara 'am dan tujuan² Rang Undang² itu dan kenyataan ini hendaklah diishtiharkan juga sa-kurang²-nya dalam sa-buah akhbar. Perishtiharan² ini hendaklah dikeluarkan sa-kurang²-nya sa-bulan terlebih dahulu daripada hari akan di-chadangkan usul meminta izin

Rang Undang²
Private dan
Rang Undang²
Champoran.

hëndak mēmbawa Rang Undang² itu. Apabila di-pērkenankan pērmohonan hēndak mēmbawa Rang Undang² itu, sa-tēlah di-minta kēputusan mēshuarat dan di-sētujukan usul, maka Rang Undang² itu akan di-sifatkan tēlah di-bachakan kali yang pērtama dan di-pērentahkan di-chap, dan satu salinan Rang Undang² itu hēndak-lah di-sampaikan kapada Sētia-Usaha Majlis, dan kēmudian daripada itu, dēngan tērtā'alok kapada Pēratoran Mēshuarat 50, Rang Undang² itu akan di-chap dan di-hantar kapada Ahli².

(2) Tiap² Rang Undang² Private hēndak-lah mēngandongi suatu bahagian yang mēmēlihara hak² Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sēri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pērtuan Agong, Duli² Yang Maha Mulia Raja² dan Yang Tērutama Gubēnor² Pulau Pinang dan Mēlaka, hak sēmua badan² siasah dan pērbadanan² dan hak yang lain² kēchuali badan² yang tērsēbut dalam Rang Undang² itu dan badan² yang mēnuntut hak mēnērusi-nya atau daripada-nya atau dēngan nama-nya.

Tiap² Rang Undang² Private, dan sa-barang Rang Undang² lain yang di-fikirkan oleh Yang di-Pērtua ada mēnyēntoh

hak² atau kēpentingan² sa-saorang (di-sēbutkan dalam Pēratoran² ini “Rang Undang² Champoran”), sa-tēlah di-bachakan kali yang kēdua, hēndak-lah di-sērahkan kapada sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan, dan mana² pehak yang bērkēnaan yang tēlah tērlēbeh dahulu mēnghantar rayuan kapada Majlis mēnurut sharat² Pēratoran Mēshuarat 18, boleh-lah mēmbēri kētēranan kapada Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan ini, sama ada dēngan sēndiri atau dēngan di-wakili oleh pēnasehat-nya.

(4) Sa-saorang Ahli tidak di-bēnarkan jadi ahli Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan dēmikian ini sa-hingga ia tēlah mēmbēri akuan dan mēnurunkan tanda tangan pada surat akuan itu mēnyatakan ia-itu—

(a) tidak ada fa’edah kēwangan bagi diri-nya bērkēnaan dēngan Rang Undang² itu; dan

(b) atas sa-barang masaalah yang harus akan timbul dan di-bēri kētēranan bērkēnaan dēngan-nya, ia tidak akan mēngundi sa-bēlum ia mēndēngar dan mētimbangkan kētēranan bērkēnaan dēngan masaalah itu.

(5) Tiap² Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan yang akan mēnimbangkan Rang Undang² Private atau Rang Undang² Champoran ada-lah bērkēhendakkan kētēran² hakikat dan lain² hujah yang di-sēbutkan dalam Rang Undang² itu mēnunjokkan baik diluluskan Rang Undang² itu, dan Jawatan-Kuasa itu boleh mēnērima apa² kētēran² mulut atau kētēran² lain² yang di-fikirkan-nya pērlu; dan kēmudian daripada itu jika di-dapati kētēran² dan hujah² itu tidak tērbokti bēnar-nya, Jawatan-Kuasa itu akan mēma'alumkan pēndapat-nya ini kapada Majlis.

(6) Jika Jawatan-Kuasa ini dapati kētēran² dan hujah² itu tērbokti bēnar-nya maka Jawatan-Kuasa itu hēndak-lah mēnēruskan urusan-nya sapērti yang di-sharatkan dalam Pēratoran Mēshuarat 57 dan bērkēnaan dēngan sēmua pindaan yang di-buat-nya Jawatan-Kuasa ini hēndak-lah mēnērangkan tujuan-nya dalam sa-buah pēnyata khas kapada Majlis.

(7) Bērkēnaan dēngan Rang Undang² Private, Jawatan-Kuasa itu tidak boleh mēmbēnarkan di-tambah apa² fasal baharu yang tērkēluar daripada isi kēnyataan yang di-kēluarkan dalam *Warta Kērajaan*.

(8) Ahli yang menjaga Rang Undang² itu akan bertanggung jawab ka-atas-nya membayar semua perbelanjaan memajukan Rang Undang² itu.

50. (1) Sa-belum di-chap sa-suatu Rang Undang², Setia-Usaha Majlis hendak-lah puas hati ia-itu—

Susunan isi
Rang Undang².

(a) Rang Undang² itu ada terbahagi kepada fasal² yang di-bëri nombor berturut²;

(b) pada tepi tiap² fasal itu ada pernyataan ringkas menunjokkan isi fasal² itu;

(c) Rang Undang² itu tidak mengandongi perkara² yang tidak berkaitan dengan apa yang di-maksudkan oleh nama Rang Undang² itu;

(d) Rang Undang² itu menëpati syarat² dalam Përatoran Mëshuarat.

(2) Jika Setia-Usaha Majlis tidak puas hati ia-itu syarat² përenggan (1) tidak di-tëpati dalam apa² jua perkara maka ia hendak-lah mëmberi tahu Yang di-Përtua akan hal itu; dan jika Yang di-Përtua pun bërpendapat dëmikian, maka ia hendak-lah mëmërentahkan Setia-Usaha Majlis mëmberi tahu Ahli yang menjaga Rang Undang²

itu mengatakan Rang Undang² itu tidak boleh di-chap sa-hingga sharat² tersebut telah di-těpati.

(3) Dengan sa-běrapa sěgěra-nya sa- a- telah di-chap sa-suatu Rang Undang² itu, Sětia-Usaha Majlis hendak-lah mēng-hantar satu salinan Rang Undang² itu kapada tiap² Ahli di-sěrtakan dengan suatu pēnėrangan rengkas bėrkėnaan dengan Rang Undang² itu.

Pihak³ yang
di-kėnai
Rang Undang³.

51. Bila² hak atau kėpěntingan² sa-sa- orang di-sěntoh oleh sa-suatu Rang Undang², maka sėmula pihak yang kėna itu, jika mėreka mėmbuat rayuan, boleh di-dėngar rayuan-nya oleh Jawatan-Kuasa yang mėnimbangkan Rang Undang² itu, dan mėreka ini boleh hadhir sėndiri atau di-wakili oleh pėnasehat-nya.

Bachaan kali
yang Kėdua.

52. (1) Jika hendak di-binchangkan Rang Undang² itu dalam pėrsidangan atau mėshuarat yang akan datang, maka pėm-bėritahu hendak di-bachakan kali yang kėdua mėsti-lah di-kėluarkan sa-baik² sahaja sa-lėpas bachaan kali yang pėrtama.

(2) Rang Undang² tidak boleh di- i- bachakan kali yang kėdua sa-hingga Rang Undang² itu tėlā di-hantar kapada Ahli².

(3) Apabila sampai kepada perkara membachakan Rang Undang² itu kali yang kedua dalam Atoran Urusan Mëshuarat, maka suatu usul "*Ia-itu Rang Undang² ini di-bachakan kali yang kedua sěkarang*" akan di-kěluarkan dan boleh-lah di-adakan pěbahathan mėliputi asas dan burok baik Rang Undang² itu pada 'am-nya.

(4) Apabila sa-suatu Rang Undang² itu di-bachakan kali yang kedua, maka boleh di-chadangkan pindaan kapada masaalah "*Ia-itu Rang Undang² ini di-bachakan kali yang kedua sěkarang*" itu děngan di-tinggal-kan pěrkataan "sěkarang" dan di-tambah di-hujong masaalah itu, "*ěnam bulan dari hari ini*", atau boleh di-chadangkan suatu pindaan di-tinggalkan pěrkataan "*Ia-itu*" kěrana hěndak di-tambah pěrkataan² měnyatakan tujuan dan sěbab² di-bangkang Rang Undang² itu, tětapi pěrkataan² yang hěndak di-tambah itu městi-lah běrkaitan bětul² děngan asas Rang Undang² itu dan tidak měngěnaĩ butir²-nya. Jika Majlis běrsětuju děngan salah satu pindaan dēmikian ini, maka Rang Undang² itu akan di-sifatkan tėlah tidak di-sětujukan bagi di-bachakan kali yang kedua.

Měnyěrahkan
Rang Undang¹.

53. (1) Sa-tělah di-bachakan Rang Undang² kali yang kědua, maka Rang Undang² itu akan těrsěrah kapada sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa sa-buah² Majlis kěchuali jika Majlis, děngan di-kěluarkan suatu usul měnyěrahkan-nya kapada sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan. Usul ini tidak běrkěhěndak di-kěluarkan pěmběritahu, tětapi městi-lah di-chadangkan sa-baik² sahaja di-bachakan Rang Undang² itu kali yang kědua, dan boleh di-chadangkan oleh siapa² Ahli; masaalah atas usul ini hěndak di-kěmukakan sěrtā-měrtā kapada měshuarat bagi di-putuskan dan hěndak-lah di-putuskan děngan tidak boleh di-pinda atau di-bahath.

(2) Sa-tělah Rang Undang² Běkalan Tahunan atau Tambahan di-bachakan kali yang kědua, maka Rang Undang² itu hěndak-lah di-pěrentah di-bachakan kali yang kětiga sěrtā-měrtā atau pada hari lain yang di-tětapkan oleh sa-orang Měntěri.

Tugas¹ Jawatan-
Kuasa yang
mėnimbangkan
Rang Undang².

54. (1) Sa-sabuah Jawatan-Kuasa yang tělah di-sěrahkan kapada-nya satu Rang Undang² tidak boleh měmbahathkan asas Rang Undang² itu tětapi hanya butir²-nya sahaja.

(2) Dengan terta'alok kapada sharat² Përkarā 67 dalam Përlembagaan, Jawatan-Kuasa demikian ini berkuaśa mēmbuat apa² pindaan kapada Rang Undang² itu yang di-fikirkan-nya patut, tētapī di-sharatkan ia-itu pindaan² itu (tērmāsok fasal² baharu dan jadual² baharu) hēndak-lah kēna-mēngēna dēngan pērkarā isi Rang Undang² itu; tētapī jika apa² pindaan itu tidak sa-turut dēngan nama Rang Undang² itu, Jawatan-Kuasa itu hēndak-lah mēmindā nama Rang Undang² itu bagi mēnsēsuaikan-nya, dan hēndak-lah mēma'alumkan hal itu kapada Majlis.

55. Jika sa-bēlum tamat pērbinchangan atas sa-suatu Rang Undang² dalam Jawatan-Kuasa sa-buah² Majlis, sa-sa-orang Ahli mēngēluarkan usul hēndak mēma'alumkan kapada mēshuarat sa-banyak mana urusan tēlah di-jalankan dan usul demikian itu di-sētujukan atau jika pēr-jalanan dalam Jawatan-Kuasa sa-buah² Majlis bēlum tamat lagi pada pukul 4.30 pētang, maka Yang di-Pērtua hēndak-lah mēma'alumkan kapada Majlis sa-banyak mana urusan tēlah di-jalankan sērta mēmintā izin Majlis bērsidang sa-kali lagi, dan Ahli yang mēnjaga Rang Undang² itu

Jawatan-kuasa
sa-buah²
Majlis.

hëndak-lah mēnētapkan hari bagi di-sam-bong sa-mula pērbinchangan itu.

Atoran dalam
Jawatan-Kuasa
sa-buah¹
Majlis yang
mēnimbangkan
Rang Undang².

56. (1) Sētia-Usaha Majlis hēndak-lah h mēnyēbutkan nombor tiap² fasal dalam Rang Undang² itu lēpas satu fasal satu fasal. Jika tidak ada pindaan di-chadangkan kapada sa-suatu fasal itu, atau sa-tēlah sēlēsai sēgala pindaan yang di-chadangkan, maka Pēngērusi hēndak-lah mēngēmukakan kapada mēshuarat soalan "*Ia-itu fasal ini (sapērti yang tēlah di-pinda) jadi sa-bahagian daripada Rang Undang² ini*"—dan, apabila sēmua Ahli yang hēndak bērchakap tēlah bērchakap dalam pērkara itu, maka Pēngērusi hēndak-lah mēngēmukakan soalan itu kapada Jawatan-Kuasa bagi diputuskan.

(2) Apa² pindaan yang hēndak di-chadangkan yang tidak di-kēluarkan pēm-bēritahu-nya, hēndak-lah di-bēri kapada Pēngērusi dēngan bērtulis.

(3) Tidak boleh di-chadangkan pindaan yang bērlawanan dēngan sa-suatu fasal yang tēlah di-sētujukan atau dēngan apa² kētē-tapan yang tēlah di-ambil oleh Jawatan-Kuasa itu, dan pada bila² masa dalam pērbahathan atas sa-suatu pindaan yang di-chadangkan, Pēngērusi boleh mēnarek balek

pindaan itu jika pada fikiran-nya përbincangan itu tëläh mënunjokkan ia-itu pindaan itu mëlanggar sharat² përrënggan ini.

(4) Pëngërusi boleh ënggan mëngëmukakan sa-suatu pindaan itu kapada mëshuarat jika pada fikiran-nya pindaan itu—

(a) akan mënjadikan fasal atau jadual yang hëndak di-pinda itu tidak tërang ma'ana-nya atau salah jalan bahasa-nya; atau

(b) sia²; atau

(c) jadi sa-akan² suatu chadangan hëndak mëninggalkan sëmua sa-kali isi sa-suatu fasal dëngan tujuan hëndak mëmásokkan sharat² lain.

(5) Sharat² përrënggan (4) dalam Përatoran Mëshuarat 32 hëndak-lah di-pakaikan dalam përbahathan atas pindaan² ka-atas Rang Undang², dan di-mana² jua di-këhëndaki, përkataan “usul” atau “masaalah” di-tukarkan jadi “fasal”; dan përkataan “pëngërusi” di-tukarkan jadi “Yang di-Përtua”; dan apa² pindaan yang di-chadangkan ka-atas pindaan dëmikian itu hëndak-lah di-sëlësaikan sa-bëlum di-ambil këputusan atas pindaan asal itu.

(6) Sa-suatu fasal itu boleh di-tanggohkan kěchuali jika apa² pindaan ka-atas-nya tėlah di-putusan. Fasal² yang di-tanggohkan itu hěndak-lah di-timbangan sa-tėlah sėlėsai di-timbangan sěmua fasal² yang tinggal lagi dalam Rang Undang² itu dan sa-bělum di-bawa fasal² baharu.

(7) Apa² fasal baharu yang di-chadangkan hěndak-lah di-timbangan sa-tėlah di-sėlėsai fasal² dalam Rang Undang² itu dan sa-bělum di-timbangan apa² jadual Rang Undang² itu :

Tėtapi di-sharatkan ia-itu fasal baharu yang di-chadangkan untok měngganti suatu fasal yang tidak di-sětujukan itu boleh di-timbangan sa-baik² sahaja di-tolak fasal yang sědia ada itu.

(8) Apabila di-bachakan nama fasal baharu itu oleh Sětia-Usaha Majlis maka fasal itu ada-lah di-sifatkan tėlah di-bachakan kali yang pěrtama. Kěmudian hěndak-lah di-kěmukakan kapada měshuarat masaalah "*Ia-itu Fasal itu di-bachakan kali yang kědua*"; jika di-sětujukan masaalah ini, maka boleh-lah di-chadangkan pindaan² ka-atas fasal baharu itu. Masaalah akhir yang hěndak di-kěmukakan kapada

mëshuarat ia-lah masaaalah “*Ia-itu fasal ini [saperti yang tĕlah di-pinda] di-masokkan dalam Rang Undang² ini*”.

(9) Jadual² hendak-lah di-sĕlĕsaikan sama saperti mĕnimbangkan fasal² dan apa² jadual baharu yang di-chadangkan hendak-lah di-timbangkan sa-tĕlah di-sĕlĕsaikan jadual² Rang Undang² itu, dan chara mĕnimbangkan jadual baharu itu hendak-lah sama saperti mĕnimbangkan sa-suatu fasal baharu.

(10) Dĕngan izin Jawatan-Kuasa dan dĕngan sharat tidak ada Ahli yang mĕmbangkang, apa² pindaan boleh di-tarek balek jika di-minta oleh pĕnchadang-nya sa-bĕlum masaaalah itu di-kĕmuka bagi di-putuskan.

(11) Sa-tĕlah sĕlĕsai di-timbangkan tiap² fasal dan jadual dan tiap² fasal baharu dan jadual baharu, maka hendak-lah di-timbangkan pula pĕndahuluan Rang Undang² itu, jika ada, dan di-minta kĕputusan mĕshuarat atas masaaalah “*Ia-itu pĕndahuluan ini [saperti yang tĕlah di-pinda] jadi pĕndahuluan Rang Undang² itu*”. Apa² pindaan ka-atas pĕndahuluan itu tidak boleh di-timbangkan jika tidak pĕrlu di-adakan oleh sĕbab pindaan ka-atas Rang Undang² itu.

(12) Jika përlu di-pinda nama Rang Undang² itu oleh sëbab Rang Undang² itu tëläh di-pinda, maka hëndak-lah di-buat pindaan itu sa-tëläh sëlësai përbinchangan² yang di-nyatakan di-atas tadi, tëtëpi masaalah ia-itu nama Rang Undang² itu [sapërti yang tëläh di-pinda] jadi sa-bahagian Rang Undang² itu tidak boleh di-këmuka bagi di-putuskan dan ayat mëngundang²kan Rang Undang² itu tidak boleh juga di-këmuka bagi di-putuskan.

(13) Apabila tamat përbinchangan atas Rang Undang² itu dalam Jawatan-Kuasa, maka hëndak-lah Ahli yang mënjaga Rang Undang² itu mënchadangkan "*Ia-itu Rang Undang² ini [sapërti yang tëläh di-pinda] di-ma'alumkan kapada Majlis*" dan masaalah bërkenaan dëngan-nya hëndak-lah di-putuskan dëngan tidak boleh di-pinda atau di-bahath.

(14) Sa-baik² sahaja Jawatan-Kuasa sa-buah² Majlis itu bërsëtju supaya Rang Undang² itu di-ma'alumkan kapada Majlis, maka Pëngërusi akan mëninggalkan kërusi Jawatan-Kuasa dan mëshuarat hëndak-lah bërsidang sa-bagai Majlis, dan Ahli yang mënjaga Rang Undang² itu hëndak-lah

mēma'alumkan kapada Majlis dan Majlis boleh-lah mēmbachakan Rang Undang² itu kali yang kētiga.

57. (1) Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan yang mēnimbangkan Rang Undang² akan tērtā'alok kapada sēmula sharat² dalam Pēratoran² Mēshuarat 75 dan 76, tētapi sa-bēlum mēma'alumkan Rang Undang² itu kapada Majlis, Jawatan-Kuasa itu hēndak-lah mēnimbangkan Rang Undang² itu sa-bagaimana yang di-sharatkan dalam pērēnggan² (1) hingga (4) dalam Pēratoran Mēshuarat 56.

Pēratoran dalam Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan yang mēnimbangkan Rang Undang².

(2) Apabila sa-suatu Rang Undang² itu di-pinda dalam Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan, maka sēmula sa-kali Rang Undang² itu, jika boleh, hēndak-lah di-chap jadi sa-bahagian daripada pēnyata Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan itu; tētapi jika tidak dapat di-buat dēmikian, maka tiap² fasal atau jadual yang tēlah di-pinda dan tiap² fasal baharu atau jadual baharu yang tēlah di-tambah itu hēndak-lah di-chap.

58. (1) Jika sa-saorang Ahli hēndak mēmotong atau mēminda apa² sharat yang tērkandung dalam sa-suatu Rang Undang² yang di-ma'alumkan kapada Majlis oleh

Mēnyērahkan sa-kali lagi Rang Undang² yang tēlah di-ma'alumkan oleh Jawatan-Kuasa sa-buah² Majlis.

Jawatan-Kuasa sa-buah² Majlis, atau hëndak mënambah apa² sharat baharu kapada Rang Undang² itu, maka boleh-lah Ahli itu, pada bila² masa sa-bëlum sa-orang Ahli bangun mënchadangkan supaya Rang Undang² itu di-bachakan kali yang këtiga, mënchadangkan supaya Rang Undang² itu di-sërahkan sa-kali lagi kapada Jawatan-Kuasa sa-buah² Majlis sama ada sëmua sa-kali atau pun bërkenaan dëngan sa-bahagian atau bahagian² yang tørtentu sahaja, atau bërkenaan dëngan jadual atau fasal baharu yang di-chadangkan; chadangan dëmikian tidak bërkehëndak di-këluarkan pëmbëritahu dan jika di-sëtujukan usul ini maka Rang Undang² itu akan tërsërach sa-kali lagi kapada Jawatan-Kuasa. Maka Majlis pun akan bërsidang sa-bagai Jawatan-Kuasa mënurut sharat² përénggan (1) dalam Përatoran Mëshuarat 53, bagi mënimbangan përkara yang tëlach di-sërahkan balek kapada-nya itu.

(2) Apabila sëmua sa-kali Rang Undang² 2 itu di-sërahkan balek, maka Jawatan-Kuasa hëndak-lah mënimbangan Rang Undang² itu sa-bagaimana yang di-sharatkan dalam Përatoran Mëshuarat 56.

(3) Apabila sa-bahagian atau bahagian² yang tertentu sahaja dalam Rang Undang² itu di-sërahkan balek kepada Jawatan-Kuasa, atau pun bërkënaan dëngan fasal baharu atau jadual baharu sahaja yang di-sërahkan balek, maka Jawatan-Kuasa itu hëndak-lah mënimbangkan përkara² yang di-sërahkan balek kepada-nya itu sahaja dan juga apa² pindaan, jika ada, yang di-chadangkan.

(4) Sa-tëlah sëlëσαι Jawatan-Kuasa mënimbangkan Rang Undang² yang di-sërahkan balek kepada-nya mënurut sharat² Përatoran ini, Ahli yang mënjaga Rang Undang² itu hëndak-lah mënchadangkan *“Ia-itu Rang Undang² ini (sapërti yang tëlah di-pinda sa-tëlah di-sërahkan balek) di-ma’alumkan kapada Majlis”* dan masaalah bërkënaan usul ini hëndak-lah di-putuskan dëngan tidak boleh di-pinda atau di-bahath.

59. (1) Sa-tëlah Rang Undang² itu di-ma’alumkan oleh sa-sabuah Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan, maka Majlis hëndak-lah mënimbangkan Rang Undang² itu sa-bagai mana yang di-ma’alumkan oleh Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan itu sa-tëlah di-këluarkan usul *“Ia-itu pënyata Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan itu di-përkënanakan.*

Përbinchangan
atas
Rang Undang²
yang di-
ma’alumkan
oleh Jawatan-
Kuasa Pilehan.

(2) Jika usul itu di-setujui dengan tidak ada pindaan, maka Majlis boleh-lah mēnēruskan bacaan Rang Undang² itu kali yang kētiga sa-bagaimana yang di-ma'alumkan oleh Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan itu.

(3) Apabila tēlah di-keluarkan usul hēndak mēmpērkenankan pēnyata sa-sabuah Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan bērkēnaan dēngan sa-suatu Rang Undang² siapa² Ahli boleh mēnchadangkan suatu pindaan hēndak mēnambah pada hujung usul itu pērkataan² *“dēngan tērtā'alok kapada sharat boleh di-sērahkan sa-kali lagi (sama ada sēmula sa-kali atau sa-bahagian atau bērkēnaan dēngan bahagian² yang tērtēntu sahaja atau bērkēnaan dēngan apa² fasal baharu atau jadual baharu yang di-chadangkan) kapada sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa sa-buah² Majlis”*, dan jika usul itu di-setujui dengan pindaan tērsēbut, maka Rang Undang² itu akan tērsērāh sa-kali lagi kapada Jawatan-Kuasa. Kēmudian daripada itu, dēngan di-keluarkan suatu usul mēnurut sharat² pērēnggan (1) dalam Pēratoran Mēshuarat 53, maka mēshuarat boleh-lah bērsidang sa-bagai Jawatan-Kuasa bagi mēnimbangkan urusan yang tēlah di-sērahkan balek kapadanya itu.

(4) Jawatan-Kuasa sa-buah² Majlis mēnimbangkan Rang Undang² yang tēlah di-sērahkan balek mēnurut sharat² Pēratoran ini hēndak-lah mēnimbangkan Rang Undang² itu mēnurut sharat² pērēnggan (2) atau (3) dalam Pēratoran Mēshuarat 58, dan atoran mēnamatkan pērbinchangan Jawatan-Kuasa itu dan apa² pērbinchangan lagi atas Rang Undang² itu hēndak-lah tērtā'alok kapada sharat² pērēnggan (4) dalam Pēratoran itu.

60. (1) Waktu hēndak di-bachakan Rang Undang² itu kali yang kētiga maka boleh di-chadangkan pindaan² kapada masaalah *"Ia-itu Rang Undang² ini di-bachakan kali yang kētiga sēkarang"*; sama sapērti yang boleh di-chadangkan pada masa hēndak di-bachakan Rang Undang² itu kali yang kēdua; tētapi hēndak-lah di-hadkan pērbinchangan itu kapada isi Rang Undang² itu, dan apa² pindaan yang bērasas yang mēnimbulkan pērkarā² yang tidak tērtasok dalam Rang Undang² itu ada-lah salah pada tērtib mēshuarat.

Bachaan kali yang kētiga.

(2) Dēngan kēbēnaran Yang di-Pērtua, pindaan² kērana mēmbētulkan kēsilapan² atau pērkarā² yang tērtinggal boleh di-buat

sa-belum masaaalah hendak di-bachakan Rang Undang² itu kali yang ketiga-nya di-kemukakan oleh Pengerusi bagi di-putuskan tetapi pindaan atas perkara besar² tidak boleh di-chadangkan.

Mēnarek balek
Rang Undang².

61. Ahli yang mēnjaga sa-suatu Rang Undang², dengan tidak di-kēhendaki mēngeluarkan pēmbēritahu, boleh mēngeluarkan usul hendak mēnarek balek Rang Undang² itu, sama ada sa-belum di-mulakan urusan mēshuarat atau apabila sampai pada perkara Rang Undang² itu dalam Atoran Urusan Mēshuarat.

Rang Undang²
yang
mēngandongi
sharat² yang
hampir² sama
maksud-nya.

62. Sa-tēlah sa-suatu Rang Undang² itu di-sētujukan di-bacha kali yang kēdua atau tidak di-sētujukan, maka masaaalah hendak di-bachakan kali yang kēdua bērkēnaan apa² Rang Undang² lain yang mēngandongi sharat² yang hampir² sama maksud-nya tidak boleh di-chadangkan dalam pēnggal Majlis sēkarang itu juga.

Mēlonggarkan
sharat²
bērkēhendak-
kan Rang
Undang² itu
di-chap.

63. Walau apa pun sharat² dalam mana² Pēratoran Mēshuarat ini, bila² jua Yang di-Pērtua puas hati ia-itu tidak dapat sa-suatu Rang Undang² itu di-chap oleh kērana kēsuntokan masa, maka boleh-lah Yang di-Pērtua mēngēsahkan dēmikian,

dan Rang Undang² itu boleh di-timbang-kan sungguh pun tidak bërchap tètapi di-sharatkan ia-itu ada salinan² yang bër-saiklostail atau bërtaip yang boleh di-bërikan bagi këgunaan ahli². Rang Undang² itu boleh di-timbangan dalam sëmua përengkat dalam këadaan dëmikian itu.

64. (1) Sa-tëläh Rang Undang² di-bacha-kan kali yang këtiga dan di-luluskan oleh Majlis maka Yang di-Përtua hëndak-lah mënghantar kapada Yang di-Përtua Dewan Ra'ayat satu përutusan mëm'aalomkan kapada-nya ia-itu—

Përutusan^a
kapada Dewan
Ra'ayat.

(a) Majlis tëläh mëluluskan Rang Undang² itu, atau

(b) jika Rang Undang² itu tëläh di-bawa daripada Dewan Ra'ayat, Majlis tëläh sëtujukan Rang Undang² itu dëngan ada pindaan atau dëngan tidak ada pindaan, dan minta Dewan Ra'ayat mëm-përsëtujukan Rang Undang² itu atau pindaan² yang tëläh di-buat oleh Dewan Nëgara ka-atas Rang Undang² itu, ikut mana yang bër-kënaan.

(2) Sëtia-Usaha Majlis hëndak-lah mën-yampaikan përutusan itu kapada Dewan

Ra'ayat bersama² dengan satu salinan berseh Rang Undang² itu yang telah di-tanda tangan-nya, atau salinan Rang Undang² sa-bagaimana yang di-bawa daripada Dewan Ra'ayat di-tandakan dengan terang² pindaan² (jika ada) yang di-buat oleh Majlis dan salinan Rang Undang² ini hendak-lah di-tanda tangan oleh Setia-Usaha Majlis.

(3) Tidak ada apa² dalam Përatoran ini ii yang mengenai sharat² Përkara 68 dalam Përlëmbagaan.

Përutusan²
daripada
Dewan
Ra'ayat.

65. (1) Përutusan daripada Dewan Ra'ayat akan di-tërima di-pëjabat Setia-Usaha Majlis bila² masa Majlis bërsidang.

(2) Setia-Usaha Majlis hendak-lah dengan sërta-mërta menguruskan supaya përutusan itu di-sampaikan kepada Yang di-Përtua.

(3) Dengan sa-bërapa sëgëra-nya, tëtëpi dengan tidak mëngganggu Ahli yang sëdang bëruchap, Yang di-Përtua hendak-lah mënuyuroh Setia-Usaha Majlis mëmbachakan përutusan² itu.

(4) Pada masa Majlis tidak bërsidang, Përutusan daripada Dewan Ra'ayat hendak-lah di-tërima oleh Setia-Usaha Majlis dan Setia-Usaha Majlis hendak-lah menguruskan supaya Përutusan itu di-sampaikan kepada

Yang di-Pertua; dan Yang di-Pertua bolehlah menyuruh Setia-Usaha Majlis membachakan Përutusan itu dalam përsidangan akan datang yang tidak berkëbërat.

66. (1) Sëmua Rang Undang² yang dibawa daripada Dewan Ra'ayat hendaklah di-bëntangkan di-atas Meja Mëshuarat hingga tëlah di-tëtapkan hari bagi di-bachakan Rang Undang² itu kali yang këdua.

Bachaan kali yang Përtama Rang Undang² yang di-bawa daripada Dewan Ra'ayat.

(2) Pada bila² masa jua sa-lëpas di-bachakan Përutusan daripada Dewan Ra'ayat mënyatakan suatu Rang Undang² tëlah di-bawa daripada Dewan Ra'ayat; maka sa-orang Ahli bolehlah mëmbëri tahu Setia-Usaha di-Meja Mëshuarat ia-itu ia akan mënjaga Rang Undang² itu dan mënëtapkan satu hari untok di-bachakan Rang Undang² itu kali yang këdua (hari ini hendaklah tidak kurang daripada lima hari pënoh sa-lëpas di-këluarkan pëmbëritahu itu jika Rang Undang² itu bukan Rang Undang² Këwangan).

(3) Sa-lëpas itu, Setia-Usaha Majlis hendaklah mënuliskan di-bëlakang Rang Undang² itu nama Ahli itu, dan mëmasokkan dalam buku "Undi² dan Përjalanan Mëshuarat" bahawa Rang Undang² itu

tělah di-bachakan kali yang pěrtama dan di-pěrentahkan di-bacha kali yang kědua pada hari yang di-tětapkan itu dan di-chap.

Měnimbangkan Pindaan² yang di-buat oleh Dewan Ra'ayat, ka-atas Rang Undang² dan lain²-nya.

67. (1) Pada bila² masa jua sa-lěpas di-i-bachakan Pěrutusan daripada Dewan Ra'ayat měnyatakan pěrsětujuan-nya atas sa-suatu Rang Undang² děngan ada satu atau lěbeh daripada satu pindaan, maka Ahli yang měnjaga Rang Undang² itu, děngan měmběri tahu kapada Sětia-Usaha Majlis, boleh-lah měnětapkan satu hari (yang tidak kurang daripada lima hari pěnoh sa-lěpas di-kěluarkan pěmběritahu itu) bagi měnimbangkan pindaan² Dewan Ra'ayat itu: Tětapi di-sharatkan ia-itu jika Yang di-Pěrtua puas hati bahawa apa² pindaan yang di-buat oleh Dewan Ra'ayat ka-atas sa-suatu Rang Undang² itu ia-lah pindaan² měmbětulkan ayat atau měněpati tujuan Majlis dan tidak banyak, maka hěndak-lah Yang di-Pěrtua měma'alumkan kapada Majlis akan hal ini, dan boleh-lah Majlis měměrentahkan supaya pindaan² itu těrus di-timbangkan.

(2) Apabila di-tětapkan satu hari bagi gi měnimbangkan pindaan² Dewan Ra'ayat itu, maka pěrentah měngěchap-nya ada-lah di-sifatkan tělah di-kěluarkan dan pěrkara ini

hëndak-lah di-masokkan dalam buku “Undi² dan Përjalanan Mëshuarat”.

(3) Atoran saperti ini juga hëndak-lah di-ikut bërkenaan dëngan apa² Përutusan dari-pada Dewan Ra'ayat tërhadap përengkat² këmudian bagi sa-suatu Rang Undang² itu.

68. (1) Usul hëndak mëmbahagikan sa-suatu pindaan yang di-buat oleh Dewan Ra'ayat boleh di-këluarkan dan boleh di-chadangkan pindaan² ka-atas pindaan yang di-buat oleh Dewan Ra'ayat itu dëngan sharat ia-itu—

Atoran mënimbangan Pindaan Dewan Ra'ayat, ka-atas Rang Undang², Pindaan¹ dan lain²-nya.

(a) tëläh di-këluarkan pëmberitahu bërkenaan dëngan usul atau pindaan itu; dan

(b) masaaläh “*Ia-itu Majlis bërsetuju (atau tidak bërsetuju) dëngan pindaan Dewan Ra'ayat*” bëlum di-këmukakan oleh Pëngërusi:

(2) Apabila sa-suatu usul dan/atau pindaan itu tëläh di-sëlësaikan, maka Ahli yang mënjaga Rang Undang² itu hëndak-lah mënchadangkan “*Ia-itu Majlis bërsetuju (atau tidak bërsetuju) dëngan pindaan Dewan Ra'ayat itu* (saperti yang di-pinda)”.

(3) Pindaan² yang boleh di-chadangkan ka-atas Rang Undang² itu ia-lah hanya

pindaan² yang terjadi dengan sebab pindaan² yang di-buat oleh Dewan Ra'ayat atau yang terjadi dengan sebab pindaan² yang di-buat oleh Majlis ka-atas pindaan Dewan Ra'ayat atau pindaan sa-bagai ganti pindaan yang telah di-buat oleh Dewan Ra'ayat tetapi tidak di-setujui oleh Majlis.

(4) Apabila satu atau lebih daripada satu pindaan yang di-buat oleh Dewan Ra'ayat ka-atas sa-suatu Rang Undang² tidak di-setujui sa-baik² sahaja selesai di-timbangkan pindaan² Dewan Ra'ayat ka-atas Rang Undang² itu, Yang di-Pertua hendak-lah melantek tiga orang Ahli (sa-orang daripadanya hendak-lah Ahli yang menjaga Rang Undang² itu) jadi sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa kerana mengarangkan apa yang hendak dima'alumkan kepada Dewan Ra'ayat sebab (atau Sebab-nya) pindaan (atau pindaan²) Dewan itu di-tolak; chukup-bilang Jawatan-Kuasa itu ia-lah dua orang. Mereka hendak-lah keluar dari Majlis dan membuat pernyataan dengan sa-bberapa segera-nya. Setia-Usaha Penolong atau pegawai lain yang telah di-beri kuasa oleh Setia-Usaha Majlis akan jadi Setia-Usaha bagi Jawatan-Kuasa itu, dan penyata Jawatan-Kuasa itu hendak-lah di-bawa kepada Majlis dengan

di-bërikan pënyata itu kapada Sëtia-Usaha di-Meja Mëshuarat dan sa-tëlah di-bawa ka-dalam mëshuarat, maka pënyata itu adalah di-sifatkan tëlah di-sëtujukan oleh Majlis, dan përkara ini hëndak-lah di-masokkan dëngan pënoh dalam buku “Undi² dan Përijalanan Mëshuarat” dan di-tuliskan përsëtujuan itu dalam buku itu. Sëbab atau Sëbab² di-tolak pindaan Dewan Ra’ayat itu hëndak-lah di-masokkan oleh Sëtia-Usaha Majlis dalam suatu Përutusan kapada Dewan Ra’ayat dan hëndak-lah di-hantar kapada Dewan Ra’ayat bërsama dëngan Rang Undang² itu dan Rang Undang² itu hëndak-lah di-tanda tangan-nya.

(5) Atoran dëmikian ini hëndak-lah di-ikut bërkënaan dëngan apa² pindaan yang di-buat oleh Dewan Ra’ayat ka-atas pindaan² yang di-buat oleh Majlis.

(6) Tidak ada apa² dalam Përatoran ini atau dalam Përatoran Mëshuarat 69 di-sifatkan mëngënaï kuasa² Majlis di-bawah Përkara 68 dalam Përlëmbagaan.

69. (1) Masa mënimbangkan sëbab yang di-bëri oleh Dewan Ra’ayat kërana mënolak pindaan yang di-buat oleh Majlis, maka boleh di-këluarkan usul “*Ia-itu Majlis bërkuat hëndakkan di-tërima pindaan yang*”

Atoran mënimbangkan Rang Undang² dalam përingkat²-nya këmudian. n

tidak di-setujui oleh Dewan Ra'ayat" atau *"Ia-itu Majlis tidak berkuat hendakkan di-terima pindaan yang tidak di-setujui oleh Dewan Ra'ayat"* dan jika usul yang kedua itu di-setujui maka boleh di-chadangkan pindaan² ka-atas pindaan yang tidak di-setujui oleh Dewan Ra'ayat itu, atau pun di-chadangkan pindaan ka-atas Rang Undang² itu, dan apabila selesai perjalanan mesuarat demikian, maka Setia-Usha Majlis hendak-lah menanda tangan Rang Undang² itu dan menghantarkan-nya kepada Dewan Ra'ayat bersama dengan Keputusan yang berkenaan.

(2) Jika Majlis berkuat hendakkan di-terima pindaan yang tidak di-setujui oleh Dewan Ra'ayat, maka hendak-lah di-ikut atoran yang tersebut dalam perenggan (4) dalam Peratoran Mesuarat 68.

(3) Dengan terta'alok kepada syarat² Perkara 68 dalam Perlembangan masa menimbang pindaan yang tidak di-setujui oleh Majlis tetapi Dewan Ra'ayat berkuat hendakkan di-terima pindaan itu, maka boleh di-keluarkan usul *"Ia-itu Rang Undang² ini di-ketepikan"* dan jika usul ini di-setujui maka tidak boleh di-adakan perbincangan lagi atas Rang Undang² itu,

dan tidak akan di-hantar apa² Përutusan kapada Dewan Ra'ayat, atau di-këluarkan usul "*Ita-itu Majlis tidak bëkuat hëndakkan di-tërima këputusan-nya tidak bësëtuju dëngan Dewan Ra'ayat bërkënaan dëngan pindaan yang Dewan Ra'ayat bëkuat hëndakkan di-tërima*" dan jika usul yang këdua ini di-sëtujukan, maka boleh di-chadangkan pindaan² ka-atas pindaan yang Dewan Ra'ayat bëkuat hëndakkan di-tërima, atau pun di-chadangkan suatu pindaan ka-atas Rang Undang² itu, dan apabila sëlëσαι përljalanan mëshuarat dëmikian, Sëtia-Usaha Majlis hëndak-lah mënandatangani Rang Undang² itu dan mënghantarkan-nya kapada Dewan Ra'ayat bërsama dëngan Përutusan yang bërkënaan.

70. (1) Hëndak-lah ada sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa yang akan di-namakan Jawatan-Kuasa Pëmileh, di-lantek pada awal tiap² pënggal Parlimen kërana mënjalankan këwajipan yang di-untokkan bagi-nya oleh Përatoran² Mëshuarat ini, dan mënjalankan apa² përkara lain yang di-sërahkan kapada-nya oleh Majlis dari satu masa ka-satu masa.

Jawatan-Kuasa Pëmileh. 卐

(2) Jawatan-Kuasa Pëmileh itu hëndak-lah mëngandongi Yang di-Përtua sa-bagai

Pengërusi, dan ëmpat orang Ahli Majlis yang di-pileh oleh Majlis. Jawatan-Kuasa ini hëndak-lah mëma'alumkan kapada Majlis dëngan mëngëluarkan satu pënyata apabila sa-saorang Ahli Majlis di-lantek jadi Ahli sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa. Jawatan-Kuasa Pëmileh itu tidak bërkuasa mëmanggil orang hadhir di-hadapan-nya atau mëminta di-këluarkan surat² këchuali jika Majlis mëm-buat këputusan mëmberë kuasa bërkenaan dëngan ini.

Jawatan-Kuasa
Dewan.

71. (1) Hëndak-lah ada sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa yang akan di-namakan Jawatan-Kuasa Dewan mëngandongi Yang di-Përtua sa-bagai Pengërusi dan ëmpat orang Ahli yang akan di-lantek oleh Jawatan-Kuasa Pëmileh dëngan sa-bërapa sëgëra-nya yang boleh sa-lëpas di-mulakan tiap² pënggal Parlimen kërana mënimbangan dan mën-nasehatkan Yang di-Përtua atas sëgala përkara bërkaitan dëngan kësënanan dan këmudahan bagi Ahli² Majlis. Jawatan-Kuasa ini tidak bërkuasa mëmanggil orang hadhir di-hadapan-nya atau mëminta di-këluarkan surat² këchuali jika Majlis mëm-buat këtëtapan mëmberë kuasa bërkenaan dëngan ini.

(2) Përingatan² mëshuarat Jawatan-Kuasa Dewan hëndak-lah di-hantar kapada sëmua Ahli Majlis.

72. (1) Hëndak-lah ada sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa yang akan di-namakan Jawatan-Kuasa Hak dan Këbebasan, mëngandongi Yang di-Përtua sa-bagai Pëngërusi dan ëmpat orang Ahli yang di-lantek oleh Jawatan-Kuasa Pëmileh dëngan sa-bërapa sëgëra-nya yang boleh sa-lëpas di-mulakan tiap² pënggal Parlimen. Kapada Jawatan-Kuasa ini hëndak-lah di-sërahkan apa² përkara yang nampak-nya mënyëntoh kuasa², hak² dan këbebasan Majlis. Ada-lah mënjadi këwajipan atas Jawatan-Kuasa ini mënim-bangkan apa² përkara yang di-sërahkan kapada-nya dan mëngëluarkan pënyata bërkënaan itu kapada Majlis.

Jawatan-Kuasa
Hak dan
Këbebasan

(2) Bila² Majlis tidak bërsidang, sa-sa-orang ahli boleh mëmbëri tahu Yang di-Përtua jika ada di-katakan tëläh bërlaku kësalahan mëlanggar përatoran hak² dan këbebasan Majlis. Yang di-Përtua, jika puas hati ia-itu pada dzahir-nya tëläh di-lakukan kësalahan itu, boleh-lah di-sërahkan-nya përkara itu kapada Jawatan-Kuasa ini dan

Jawatan-Kuasa ini hendak-lah mengeluarkan pñnyata bñrkñnaan dñngan ini kapada Majlis.

(3) Jawatan-Kuasa ini bñrkuasa mñ-manggil orang hadhir di-hadapan-nya dan mñminta di-kñluarkan surat² dan boleh mñngñluarkan pñnyata kapada Majlis dari satu masa ka-satu masa.

Jawatan-Kuasa
Pñratoran³
Mñshuarat.

73. (1) Hñdak-lah ada sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa yang akan di-namakan Jawatan-Kuasa Pñratoran Mñshuarat mñngandongi Yang di-Pñrtua sa-bagai Pñngñrusi dan ãmpat Ahli lain yang akan di-lantek oleh Jawatan-Kuasa Pñmileh dñngan sa-bñrapa sñgñra-nya yang boleh sa-lñpas di-mulakan tiap² pñggal Parlimen. Ada-lah kñwajipan Jawatan-Kuasa ini mñnimbangkan dari satu masa ka-satu masa dan mñngñluarkan pñnyata kapada Majlis bñrkñnaan dñngan pñrkara² bñrkaitan dñngan Pñratoran Mñshuarat yang di-sñrahkan oleh Majlis kapada-nya bagi di-timbangkan. Jawatan-Kuasa ini tidak bñrkuasa mñ-manggil orang hadhir di-hadapan-nya atau mñminta di-kñluarkan surat². kñchuali jika Majlis mñmbuat kñtñtapan mñmbñri kuasa bñrkñnaan dñngan ini.

(2) Jika pñmbñritahu usul ada mñngandongi apa² chadangan hñdak mñminda

Përoran Mëshuarat, maka pëmbëritahu itu hëndak-lah di-sërtakan dëngan satu rang pindaan yang di-chadangkan itu, dan usul itu apabila di-chadangkan dan di-sokong ada-lah di-sifatkan tëläh di-sërahkan kapada Jawatan-Kuasa Përoran Mëshuarat dëngan tidak di-këmukakan masaaläh kapada mëshuarat bagi di-bahath, dan tidak boleh di-binchangkan lagi usul itu sa-hingga Jawatan-Kuasa Përoran Mëshuarat tëläh mêngëluarkan pënyata kapada Majlis bër-kënaan dëngan chadangan itu.

74. (1) Sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan ada-lah di-lantek dëngan përentah Majlis dan dëngan tërta'alok kapada Përentah Majlis, Jawatan-Kuasa ini hëndak-lah mêngandongi siapa² ahli yang di-lantek oleh Jawatan-Kuasa Pëmileh.

Jawatan-Kuasa
Pilehan.

(2) Dëngan tërta'alok kapada përentah Majlis, sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan bër-kuasa mëmilih Pëngërusi-nya sëndiri (këchuali jika Majlis tëläh mëlantek sa-orang Ahli sa-bagai Pëngërusi). Jika ahli yang di-pilih itu tidak dapat hadhir dalam sa-suatu mëshuarat, Jawatan-Kuasa itu hëndak-lah mëmilih sa-orang Pëngërusi lain yang akan mëmëgang jawatan-nya pada hari ia di-pilih itu sahaja.

(3) Jika sa-saorang ahli Jawatan-Kuasa mati, atau jika jawatan-nya sa-bagai ahli itu tĕlah mĕnjadi kosong oleh kĕrana apa² sĕbab yang lain, maka Jawatan-Kuasa Pĕmilih atau Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan itu sĕndiri, ikut mana yang di-kĕhĕndaki, hĕndak-lah mĕlantek sa-orang Ahli lain mĕnjadi ganti-nya.

Atoran dalam
Jawatan-Kuasa
Pilehan.

75. (1) Pĕratoran ini ada-lah di-pakaikan kapada sĕmua Jawatan²-Kuasa Pilehan, kĕchuali yang di-sharatkan dalam Pĕratoran Mĕshuarat 73 (bĕrkĕnaan dĕngan Jawatan-Kuasa Pĕratoran² Mĕshuarat).

(2) Sa-sabuah Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan bĕrkuasa mĕmanggil orang² hadhir di-hadapan-nya atau mĕminta di-kĕluarkan surat² dan boleh mĕngĕluarkan pĕnyata kapada Majlis mĕngandongi fikiran dan pandangan-nya, bĕrsĕrta dĕngan butir² kĕtĕrangan yang tĕlah di-bĕri di-hadapan-nya.

(3) Chukup-bilang sa-sabuah Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan itu hĕndak-lah tiga orang ahli, kĕchuali jika Majlis mĕmĕrentahkan boleh lĕbeh atau kurang daripada itu.

(4) Pĕrbinchangan Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan itu hĕndak-lah di-hadkan kapada pĕrkara yang di-sĕrahkan oleh Majlis kapada-nya

dan kepada apa² yang di-tambah atau di-hadkan oleh Majlis bėrkėnaan dėngan pėr-kara itu. Bėrkėnaan dėngan Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan yang mėnimbangkan Rang Undang², pėrbinchangan Jawatan-Kuasa itu hėndak-lah di-hadkan kepada Rang Undang² itu dan kepada pindaan² yang bėrkaitan dėngan Rang Undang² itu.

(5) Mėshuarat pėrtama sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan hėndak-lah di-adakan pada masa dan di-tėmpat yang di-tėtapkan oleh Pėngėrusi Jawatan-Kuasa itu jika Jawatan-Kuasa Pėratoran² Mėshuarat atau oleh Yang di-Pėrtua jika Jawatan-Kuasa itu Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan. Mėshuarat² kėmudian daripada itu hėndak-lah di-adakan pada masa dan di-tėmpat yang di-tėtapkan oleh Jawatan-Kuasa itu :

Tėtapi di-sharatkan ia-itu jika Jawatan-Kuasa itu tidak mėnėtapkan masa dan tėmpat-nya, maka Pėngėrusi hėndak-lah mėnėtapkan-nya sa-tėlah bėrunding dėngan Sėtia-Usaha Majlis.

(6) Sa-sabuah Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan tidak boleh mėngadakan mėshuarat pada masa Majlis bėrsidang, kėchuali jika tėlah mėndapat izin daripada Majlis.

(7) Sa-sabuah Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan boleh mēnēruskan pēnyiasatan²-nya sunggoh pun Majlis tēlah di-tanggohkan; dan jika ada di-antara ahli²-nya mati atau tidak dapat hadir oleh kērana sēbab² yang ta' dapat di-elakkan, maka Jawatan-Kuasa Pēmilih boleh mēlantek sa-orang Ahli Majlis mēnggantikan ahli Jawatan-Kuasa yang mati atau tidak dapat hadir itu. Tiap² lantekan mēnurut Pēratoran ini hēndak-lah di-ma'alumkan kapada Majlis dalam mēshuarat-nya yang akan datang.

(8) Sētia-Usaha Majlis atau Sētia-Usaha yang di-tētapkan oleh-nya hēndak-lah jadi Sētia-Usaha kapada tiap² Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan.

(9) Apabila hēndak di-soal siapa² saksi, maka Ahli Majlis yang hēndakkan saksi² itu hēndak-lah mēnghantar kapada Sētia-Usaha Majlis suatu sēnarai mēngandongi nama, 'alamat dan pēkerjaan tiap² saksi itu sa-kurang²-nya dua hari sa-bēlum hari yang di-tētapkan hēndak di-soal saksi² itu. Jika yang bērkēnaan itu ia-lah Jawatan-Kuasa yang mēnimbangkan sa-suatu Rang Undang² Private atau Rang Undang² Champoran, maka yang di-kēhēndakkan

mēnghantar sēnarai ini ia-lah orang yang mēnghantar rayuan yang hēndakkan saksi² itu. Sa-tēlah itu Sētia-Usaha, bagi pehak Majlis, hēndak-lah mēmanggil saksi² itu hadhir.

(10) Butir² kētēranan tiap² saksi itu hēndak-lah di-tuliskan sa-bagaimana yang di-chakapkan-nya dan kētēranan itu hēndak-lah di-hantar kapada-nya supaya di-semak-nya. Dalam tempoh tujuh hari daripada hari Sētia-Usaha Majlis mēnghantar kētēranan itu, maka boleh saksi itu mēngēshorkan supaya di-bētulkan apa² yang tidak bētul di-tuliskan dan kētēranan ini hēndak-lah di-chap dēngan apa² pindaan yang di-bēnarkan oleh Pēngērusi.

(11) Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan jika baik pada timbangan-nya, boleh ēnggan mēndēngar apa² kētēranan yang tidak bērkaitan atau mēndēngar chakap saksi yang dēgil.

(12) (a) Sa-saorang ahli Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan boleh mēmbawa satu pēnyata bagi di-timbangkan oleh Jawatan-Kuasa itu dan sēmula pēnyata dēmikian itu hēndak-lah di-tuliskan dēngan pēnoh-nya dalam pēringatan² mēshuarat Jawatan-Kuasa itu. Apabila sēmula pēnyata itu tēlah di-bawa ka-hadapan

Jawatan-Kuasa itu, Pëngërusi akan mënchadangkan pënyata² itu mëngikut susunan-nya, hingga satu daripada-nya tëläh di-tërima sa-bagai asas përbinchangan, di-mulakan dëngan pënyata-nya sëndiri dan di-tëruskan dëngan pënyata lain² mëngikut dahulu këmudian-nya tëläh di-bawa pënyata² itu ka-hadapan Jawatan-Kuasa itu, hingga satu daripada-nya tëläh di-tërima sa-bagai asas përbinchangan. Masaalah yang akan di-këmukakan oleh Pëngërusi bërkenaan dëngan sa-suatu pënyata itu ia-lah, *“Ia-itu pënyata Pëngërusi (atau Tuan.....) di-bachakan kali yang këdua lëpas satu përrënggan satu përrënggan”*. Apabila masaalah ini tëläh di-sëtujukan, maka tidak boleh masaalah di-këmukakan bërkenaan dëngan apa² pënyata lain, tëtëpi apa² bahagian daripada pënyata lain² itu boleh di-tawarkan sa-bagai pindaan ka-atas pënyata yang sëdang di-binchangkan, jika bërkaitan dëngan pënyata itu.

(b) Sa-tëläh itu Jawatan-Kuasa hëndak-^{k-}lah mënimbangkan pënyata itu lëpas satu përrënggan satu përrënggan dan sharat² dalam përrënggan (1) hingga (8) dan përrënggan (10) dalam Përatoran Mëshuarat 56 hëndak-lah

di-pakaikan kapada përbinchangan itu, sa-olah² pënyata itu suatu Rang Undang² dan përenggan² pënyata itu sa-olah² fasal dalam Rang Undang².

(c) Apabila sëlësai di-timbangkan pënyata itu lëpas satu përenggan satu përenggan dan apabila sëmua përenggan² baharu yang di-chadangkan tëläh di-timbangkan, maka masaaläh ia-itu pënyata ini jadi pënyata Jawatan-Kuasa kapada Majlis, hëndak-lah di-këmukakan oleh Pëngërusi bagi di-putuskan.

(13) Sharat² përenggan (7) dalam Për-atoran Mëshuarat 34, hëndak-lah di-pakai-kan kapada përbinchangan sa-suatu Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan.

76. (1) Tiap² bëlah-bahagian dalam Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan, hëndak-lah di-jalan-kan oleh Sëtia-Usaha Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan itu dëngan bërtanya kapada tiap² ahli Jawatan-Kuasa itu saorang² bagaimana ia hëndak mëngundi, dan apa² undi mëreka itu hëndak-lah di-tuliskan.

Bëlah-bahagian
dalam
Jawatan-Kuasa
Pilehan.

(2) Masa di-jalankan bëlah-bahagian itu nama² sëmua ahli Jawatan-Kuasa yang hadhir itu hëndak-lah di-panggil mënurut susunan huruf.

(3) Apabila di-minta di-adakan bĕlah-bahagian dalam sa-suatu Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan, tiap² ahli yang hadhir hĕndak-lah mĕngundi sama ada bagi pihak Bĕrsĕtuju atau bagi pihak Tidak, kĕchuali jika ia mĕnyatakan ia tidak hĕndak mĕngundi. Sĕtia-Usaha Jawatan-Kuasa hĕndak-lah mĕmasokkan undi tiap² Ahli dalam Pĕringatan² Pĕrjalanan Mĕshuarat dan hĕndak-lah juga mĕnulisnkan nama Ahli² yang tidak mĕngundi. Sa-orang Ahli mĕsti-lah mĕngundi mĕngikut bagaimana ia mĕngundi masa di-jalankan undi dĕngan suara.

(4) Sa-tĕlah sĕlĕsai Sĕtia-Usaha mĕmungut undi, maka Pĕngĕrusi hĕndak-lah mĕngumumkan bilangan ahli yang mĕngundi “Ya” dan bilangan ahli yang mĕngundi “Dak” dan sa-tĕlah itu hĕndak-lah ia mĕngishtiarkan kĕputusan bĕlah-bahagian itu. Pĕngĕrusi tidak boleh mĕngundi, tĕtapi jika bilangan undi kĕdua² pihak itu sama, maka Pĕngĕrusi hĕndak-lah mĕngĕluarkan undi pĕmutus.

(5) Jika sa-saorang ahli Jawatan-Kuasa mĕnyatakan ia fĕrsalah mĕngundi, atau undi-nya tĕlah salah di-bilang, maka boleh ia mĕnuntut supaya undi-nya di-tukar, tĕtapi

di-sharatkan ia-itu tuntutan ini hendak di-buat sa-lěpas sahaja Pěngěrusi měngumum-kan bilangan undi² dan sa-bělum di-ishtiharkan-nya kěputusan bělah-bahagian itu.

(6) Sharat² pěrěnggan (5) dalam Pěratoran Měshuarat 46 hendak-lah di-pakaikan kapada bělah-bahagian dalam sa-suatu Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan.

77. Kětěranan yang di-ambil di-hadapan sa-sabuah Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan dan apa² surat yang di-kěluarkan kapada Jawatan-Kuasa itu tidak boleh di-siarkan oleh siapa² ahli Jawatan-Kuasa itu, atau oleh siapa² jua sa-bělum Jawatan-Kuasa itu měmbawa pěnyata itu ka-dalam Majlis.

Měnyiarkan
Kětěranan
sa-bělum
masa-nya.

78. (1) Tiap² Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan sa-bělum tamat pěnggal Parlimen yang dalam-nya di-lantek Jawatan-Kuasa itu, hendak-lah měmbuat pěnyata kapada Majlis běr-kěnaan děngan pěrkara² yang di-edarkan kapada-nya. Tětapi jika Jawatan-Kuasa itu tidak dapat měnamatkan pěnyiasatan-nya sa-bělum tamat pěnggal Parlimen, maka boleh Jawatan-Kuasa itu měma'alumkan hal ini kapada Majlis.

Pěnyata'
daripada
Jawatan²-
Kuasa Pilehan.

(2) Sa-sabuah Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan adalah di-benarkan membuat pñnyata khas berkñnaan dñngan kuasa², tugas² dan pñjalanan² mñshuarat Jawatan-Kuasa itu atas apa² jua yang di-fikirkan-nya patut di-bawa kapada pñrhatian Majlis.

(3) Sa-suatu pñnyata atau pñnyata khas Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan bñrsama dñngan pñingatan² pñjalanan mñshuarat dan pñingatan apa² kñtñrangan yang di-ambil di-hadapan Jawatan-Kuasa itu hñndak-lah di-bawa ka-dalam Mñshuarat oleh Pñngñrusi atau ahli lain yang di-wakilkkan oleh Jawatan-Kuasa itu, dan hñndak-lah di-pñrentahkan di-bñntang di-Meja Majlis dan di-chap dñngan tidak di-minta kñputusan mñshuarat.

(4) Dalam pñingatan² pñjalanan mñshuarat sa-sabuah Jawatan-Kuasa hñndak-lah di-tuliskan sñgala pñjalanan mñshuarat atas pñbinchangan berkñnaan dñngan sa-suatu pñnyata atau Rang Undang² dalam Jawatan-Kuasa itu, dan juga atas tiap² pindaan yang di-chadangkan ka-atas pñnyata atau Rang Undang² itu, bñrsama² dñngan pñingatan berkñnaan dñngan apa² bñlah-bahagian yang tñlah di-jalankan dalam Jawatan-Kuasa itu dan nama² Ahli yang

měngundi dan yang tidak měngundi dalam bėlah-bahagian itu.

(5) Siapa² Ahli, sa-tėlah měngėluarkan pėmbėritahu sa-kurang²-nya dua hari tėr-lėbeh dahulu, boleh mėnchadangkan dalam Majlis supaya pėnyata Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan itu di-tėrima.

(6) Apabila sa-suatu Rang Undang² tėlah di-ma'alumkan kapada Majlis daripada Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan, maka pėnyata Jawatan-Kuasa itu, hėndak-lah tėrt'a'alok kapada sharat² dalam Pėratoran Mėshuarat 59.

79. Bila² Majlis mėmutuskan hėndak mėlantek sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan bagi měngkaji dan mėmbuat pėnyata atas apa² pėrkara yang pėrlu di-tanya fikiran Dewan Ra'ayat bėrkėnaan dėngan-nya, atau bila² Majlis mėmutuskan hėndak mėlantek sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa Bėrsama Tėtap bagi měngkaji pėrkara² měngėn' kėbajikan pėrjalanan urusan hal ehwal dalam kėdua² Majlis, maka hėndak-lah di-ikut atoran di-bawah ini:

Rundingan bėrsama' di-antara Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan dėngan Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan Dewan Ra'ayat.

- (a) Majlis hėndak-lah měngambil kėputusan ia-itu mustahak di-tubuhkan sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa kėdua² Majlis bagi mėnimbangkan

sa-suatu pėrkara tėrtėntu, atau kėputusan ia-itu mustahak di-sėrahkan sa-suatu Rang Undang² kapada Jawatan-Kuasa kėdua² Majlis;

- (b) kėmudian daripada itu Sėtia-Usaha Majlis hėndak-lah mėng-hantarkan salinan kėputusan itu kapada Sėtia-Usaha Majlis Dewan Ra'ayat;
- (c) apabila di-tėrima pėrutusan sėtuju daripada Dewan Ra'ayat, maka Majlis hėndak-lah mėlantek sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan mėngandongi siapa² Ahli yang di-pėrentahkan oleh Majlis kėrana bėrsatu dėngan Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan yang akan di-lantek oleh Dewan Ra'ayat; dan Jawatan-Kuasa ini bėrkuasa mėmanggil orang hadhir di-hadapan-nya atau mėminta di-kėluarkan surat (kėchuali jika Majlis mėngėluar-kan pėrentah lain);
- (d) kėmudian daripada itu Sėtia-Usaha Majlis hėndak-lah mėmbėri tahu Sėtia-Usaha Majlis Dewan Ra'ayat

ia-itu Jawatan-Kuasa telah dilantek dan Setia-Usaha bagi pihak Majlis hendak-lah meminta Dewan Ra'ayat melantek ahli² yang sama bilangan-nya bersatu dengan Jawatan-Kuasa Pilihan Majlis;

- (e) apabila di-terima keputusan daripada Dewan Ra'ayat menyatakan ia-itu Dewan itu telah mengangkat dan melantek Jawatan-Kuasa-nya dengan di-beri kuasa yang serupa dengan kuasa Jawatan-Kuasa Pilihan Majlis dan apabila di-terima keputusan meniadakan masa dan tempat hendak di-adakan mesuarat Jawatan-Kuasa Bersama itu, maka yang di-Pertua, jika chadangan itu tidak jadi keberatan, hendak-lah merentahkan Jawatan-Kuasa Pilihan Majlis bermesuarat dengan Jawatan-Kuasa Dewan Ra'ayat.

80. (1) Dalam apa² Jawatan-Kuasa Bersama yang dilantek menurut syarat² Peratoran Mesuarat 79, atoran yang hendak di-ikut ia-lah atoran yang di-tetapkan dalam Peratoran² ini: tetapi di-sharatkan ia-itu

Atoran dan
Panyata²
Jawatan-Kuasa
Pilihan
Bersama.

Pengerusi Jawatan-Kuasa itu hendak-lah di-pilih atau di-lantek oleh Jawatan-Kuasa itu sendiri.

(2) Syarat² Peratoran² ini yang berkenaan dengan Pnyata² Jawatan-Kuasa Pilihan hendak-lah di-pakaikan kepada Pnyata sa-sabuah Jawatan-Kuasa Bersama itu: tetapi di-sharatkan ia-itu jika Pengerusi Jawatan-Kuasa Bersama itu bukan sa-orang Ahli Majlis, maka Pnyata itu hendak-lah di-bawa ka-dalam mshuarat oleh siapa² Ahli Majlis yang di-lantek oleh Jawatan-Kuasa Pilihan yang tersēbut dalam perēnggan (c) dalam Peratoran Mshuarat 79.

Rang Undang'
dan Pindaan'
berkaitan
dengan
chukai.
perbelanjaan
dan lain'.

81. (1) Menurut syarat² dalam Perkara 67 dalam Perlēmbagaan sa-suatu Rang Undang² atau pindaan yang mēngandongi syarat² bagi perkara² yang tersēbut di-bawah ini tidak boleh di-bawa ka-dalam Majlis:

- (a) mēngēnakan atau mēnaikkan apa² chukai atau mēnghapuskan, mēngurangkan atau mēma'afkan apa² chukai yang ada sēkarang, atau
- (b) mēminjam wang, atau mēmbēri apa² jaminan, oleh Pērsēkutuan, atau mēminda undang² berkenaan dengan kēwajipan kēwangan Pērsēkutuan;

- (c) mēnyimpan Kumpulan Wang Nēgara atau mēmbēri sanggupan bayaran daripada Kumpulan Wang Nēgara, atau mēnghapuskan atau mēngubah apa² sanggupan bayaran itu;
- (d) mēmasokkan wang ka-dalam Kumpulan Wang Nēgara atau mēmbayar, mēngēluarkan atau mēnarek balek daripada Kumpulan Wang Nēgara apa² wang yang tidak di-sanggupkan ka-atas-nya, atau mēnambah wang yang hēndak di-bayar atau di-kēluarkan atau di-tarek balek daripada Kumpulan Wang Nēgara itu;
- (e) bērpakat mēnyēlēsaikan atau mēma'afkan apa² piutang Pērsēkutuan;
- (f) mēnguntokkan pēndapatan daripada sa-suatu chukai, atau bayaran itu kapada sa-sabuah Nēgēri dalam Pērsēkutuan, atau mēmbēri wang kapada Nēgēri itu;
- (g) mēnērima wang untok Kumpulan Wang Nēgara atau mēnyimpan atau mēngēluarkan wang itu atau

mēmēreksa kira² Pērsēkutuan atau
kira² Nēgēri dalam Pērsēkutuan.

(2) Sa-suatu Rang Undang² atau pindaan tidak akan di-sifatkan sa-bagai Rang Undang² atau pindaan yang mēngandongi sharat² bagi pērkarā² yang tērsēbut di-atas tadi jika Rang Undang² atau pindaan itu hanya mēngandongi sharat²—

(a) bagi mēngēnakan atau mēngubah apa² dēnda atau hukuman kēna bayar wang, atau mēmbayar dan mēminta bayaran lesen atau apa² bayaran atau upah kērana apa² kērja yang tēlah di-jalankan;

(b) bagi mēngēnakan, mēngubah atau mēngator apa² chukai atau bayaran yang di-kēnakan oleh Pēratoran Pēntadbiran tēmpatan atau lain² badan bagi kēgunaan tēmpatan.

Mērēntikan
kuat-kuasa
Pēratoran²
Mēshuarat.

82. (1) Kēchuali dēngan pērsētujuan Yang di-Pērtua, Majlis tidak boleh mēmbinchangkan apa² Rang Undang², pindaan, usul, atau rayuan, yang di-fikirkan oleh Yang di-Pērtua akan mērēntikan kuat-kuasa Pēratoran² Mēshuarat atau mana² jua di-antara-nya.

(2) Sa-suatu masaalah yang bértujuan hëndak mērëntikan kuat-kuasa mana² Përatoran Mëshuarat atau yang boleh mēnyēbaban tēr’hēnti kuat-kuasa mana² Përatoran Mëshuarat ada-lah boleh di-chadangkan hanya sa-lēpas di-kēluarkan pēmbēritahu atau dēngan pērsētujan Yang di-Pērtua.

83. Dēngan tidak mēnyēntoh pērjalanan Pērkarā 52 dalam Pērlēmbagaan, sa-saorang Ahli hëndak-lah mēmbēri tahu Sētia-Usaha Majlis dēngan sa-bērapa sēgēra-nya jika ia tidak dapat mēnghadhiri sa-suatu mëshuarat Majlis.

Ahli² yang tidak dapat hadir.

84. Sa-saorang Ahli tidak di-bēnarkan hadir di-hadapan Majlis atau di-hadapan apa² Jawatan-Kuasa sa-bagai professional.

Mēnggunakan Ahli sa-bagai professional.

85. (1) Orang² luar di-bēnarkan hadir mēnyaksikan mëshuarat dalam Dewan Majlis mēngikut apa² pēratoran yang di-kēluarkan oleh Yang di-Pērtua dari satu masa ka-satu masa.

Orang² luar.

(2) Jika siapa² Ahli mēmbēri tahu ada orang² luar hadir, maka Pēngērusi hëndak-lah dēngan sērta-mērta mēngēmukakan masaalah “*Ia-itu orang² luar hëndak-lah kēluar*” bagi di-putusan dēngan tidak di-bēnarkan di-bahath atau di-pinda.

(3) Bila baik pada fikiran-nya, Pengerusi boleh memerentahkan orang² luar keluar daripada Dewan Majlis sama sa-kali atau daripada mana² bahagian Dewan Majlis.

(4) Yang di-Pertua hendak-lah menahan siapa² orang luar yang nampak oleh-nya masuk dengan tidak mendapat kebenaran, atau yang di-beri tahu kapada-nya ada dalam mana² bahagian Dewan Majlis atau tempat pemerhati dan juga tiap² orang luar yang telah di-benarkan masuk tetapi berkelakuan tidak baik, atau yang enggan keluar apabila orang² luar di-perentahkan keluar pada masa Majlis atau Jawatan-Kuasa sa-buah² Majlis bersidang.

Wakil² Akhbar.

86. Yang di-Pertua boleh memberi kebenaran 'am kapada wakil apa² akhbar kerana menghadhiri persidangan Majlis mengikut apa² atoran yang di-keluarkannya dari satu masa ka-satu masa. Jika wakil itu melanggar atoran² itu, maka kebenaran itu boleh di-tarek balek.

Pembelanjaan saksi.

87. Jumlah wang yang akan di-bayar atau di-tawarkan untuk perbelanjaan sa-saorang saksi yang di-panggil hadir atau di-panggil mengeluarkan apa² surat, hendak-lah sama

banyak dengan belanja yang boleh di-
bayar kapada-nya jika sa-kira-nya ia di-
panggil jadi saksi di-mahkamah mēngikut
atoran² yang berjalan kuat-kuasa-nya di-
bawah undang² berkēnaan dengan pēratoran
kēsalahan jenayah: tētapi di-sharatkan ia- L.N. 658/54.
itu masa mēnjalkan atoran² itu bila² di-
sēbutkan Hakim hēndak-lah di-fahamkan
maksud-nya Yang di-Pertua dan bila² di-
sēbutkan Pendaftar Mahkamah Tērtinggi
hēndak-lah di-fahamkan maksud-nya Sētia-
Usaha Majlis.

88. Dalam Pēratoran² Mēshuarat ini pē- Tafsir.
kataan² atau kalimah yang di-sēbutkan di-
bawah ini ada-lah mēngandongi ma'ana
yang di-tērangkan itu kēchuali jika karinah
ayat-nya bērkēhēndakkan pēngērtian yang
lain—

“pērsidangan” ērti-nya ia-lah tempoh di-
jalankan pērsidangan Dewan dēngan
tidak bērhēnti² dan tērmāsok tempoh
Majlis bērsidang sa-bagai Jawatan-
Kuasa;

“mēshuarat” ērti-nya ia-lah pērsidangan
atau pērsidangan² Majlis mula dari-
pada pērmulaan Majlis bērmēshuarat
sa-lēpas di-panggil mēshuarat pada
bila² masa jua dan habis-nya apabila

Majlis di-tanggohkan dĕngan tidak di-tĕntukan haribulan mĕshuarat akan datang atau sa-tĕlah tamat sa-suatu pĕnggal Parlimen;

“pĕnggal Parlimen” ĕrti-nya ia-lah pĕrsidangan² Majlis mula daripada pĕrmulaan Majlis bĕrmĕshuarat sa-lĕpas di-bĕrhĕntikan atau di-bubarkan Parlimen dan habis-nya apabila Parlimen di-bĕrhĕntikan atau di-bubarkan dĕngan tidak di-bĕrhĕntikan tĕrlĕbeh dahulu;

pĕrkataan “Mĕntĕri” hĕndak-lah di-fahamkan tĕrmasok Mĕntĕri Pĕnolong; kalimah “ahli yang bukan ahli kĕrajaan” hĕndak-lah di-fahamkan ahli yang bukan ahli Kĕrajaan;

kalimah “Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan” hĕndak-lah di-fahamkan tĕrmasok Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan Khas (ya‘ani, sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa sa-lain daripada Jawatan-Kuasa Pĕnggalan Parlimen) atau Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan Khas Pĕnggalan Parlimen, ikut mana yang di-kĕhĕndaki.

Pĕtua Yang
di-Pĕrtua.

89. Kĕputusan Yang di-Pĕrtua bĕrkĕnaan 1
dĕngan sa-barang pĕrkara tafsir dalam

mana² jua Përoran Mëshuarat ini dan bërkënaan dëngan përkara këlaziman ada-lah mu'tamad. Yang di-Përtua dari satu masa ka-satu masa, boleh mëngëluarkan pëtua² bërkënaan dëngan përkara² ini.

90. Sëmua përkara yang tidak di-sharatkan tërang² dalam Përoran² ini dan sëmua përkara bërkënaan dëngan mënjalkan Përoran² ini pada përkara satu-përsatu-nya hëndak-lah di-atorkan mënurut chara yang tidak bërlawanan dëngan Përoran² ini sabagaimana yang di-përentahkan oleh Yang di-Përtua dari satu masa ka-satu masa; dan masa hëndak mëngëluarkan përentah dëmikian itu, Yang di-Përtua hëndak-lah mëmandang kapada 'adat këlaziman dalam Nëgëri² Commonwealth sa-panjang yang boleh di-pakaikan kapada përxalanan Majlis.

Kuasa³ dalam përkara³ lain.

91. Pada mënjalkan kuasa² mënurut Fasal (1) dalam Përkara 61 dalam Përlëmbagaan, bila² sa-orang Mëntëri yang bukan Ahli Dewan Nëgara mëngambil bahagian dalam përxalanan mëshuarat Majlis, maka Mëntëri itu ada-lah tërsërah kapada-nya sëmua kuasa² dan këbebasan² yang di-bëri kapada Ahli² Majlis oleh Përoran² ini dan, dëngan tidak mërosakkan

Sharat Khas bërkënaan dëngan Mëntëri².

'am-nya kuasa² dan kebebasan² tersebut, apabila Měntěri itu bėruchap kapada Majlis atas apa² usul Kėrajaan maka ia tėtəp-lah ada sėmua kuasa dan kebebasan yang ada pada pėnchadang usul dėmikian itu.



FAHRASAT

(*Angka² itu mēnunjokkan bilangan Pēratoran Mēshuarat*)

Ahli²

Apabila tiada dapat hadir, 83

Di-tēgor oleh Pēngērusi, 41

Di-sēbutkan nama oleh Pēngērusi, 43 (2), (3), (4)

Di-gantong kērja sa-bagai ahli, 43 (5)

Fa'edah kēwangan, 35 (7), 47 (5), 50 (4), 34 (7),
46 (5), 49 (4)

Kēdatangan, di-masokkan dalam Undi² dan
Pērjalanan Mēshuarat, 8 (4)

Kēlakuan-nya dalam mēshuarat, 40

Kēlakuan tiada sēnonoh, 43

Kērusi, mēnguntokkan bagi ahli², 3

Mēnengok rekod² dan surat² yang di-bēntangkan
dalam Majlis, 8 (5), (6)

Mēngangkat sumpah, 4 (1), (2), (3)

Mēmakai orang sa-bagai professional, 84

Mēngēluarkan rayuan, tanggongan-nya, 18 (1) (a),
18 (2) (c)

Pēnērangan sēndiri, 24

Salinan ucapan—

Boleh di-bētulkan, 9 (3), (4)

Di-bērikan kapada ahli², 9 (2)

Atoran Urusan Mēshuarat

Mēnghantar kapada ahli², 8 (2)

Bahasa, 7—

Bahasa rasmi, 7

Bahasa biadab, 35 (4)

Bēlah-bahagi

Ahli² yang mēminta di-adakan bēlah-bahagi, 45 (4)

Chara mēnjalankan-nya, 46 (1) (2) (3)

Di-masokkan dalam Undi² dan Pērjalanan
Mēshuarat, 8 (4), 46 (1)

Bĕlah-bahagi—(sambongan)

Kĕsilapan undi, 46 (4)

Pĕnghetong undi, mĕlantek pĕnghetong undi, 45 (4)

Suara, bĕrsĕtaju, 46 (2)

Tidak sah jika tidak chukup-bilang, 12 (5)

Undi pĕmutus, 46 (3)

Buku Pĕrentah

Boleh di-tengok oleh ahli², 8 (5)

Hal² yang hĕndak di-masokkan di-dalam-nya, 8 (5)

Mĕnyĕdiakan-nya, 8 (5)

**Chukup-bilangan dalam Jawatan-Kuasa sa-buah²
Majlis, 13**

Atoran mĕmbilang ahli², 12 (3), (4)

Dalam bĕlah-bahagi, 12 (5)

Jika tidak chukup-bilang, 12 (3)

Tidak tĕrmasok Pĕngĕrusi, 12 (1)

Commonwealth

Kĕlaziman Majlis Parlimen, 90

Dewan Ra'ayat

Pĕrutusan daripada Dewan Ra'ayat—

Apabila Majlis bĕrsidang, 65 (1)

Mĕmbacha-nya, 65 (2)

Mĕnyampaikan kapada Yang di-Pĕrtua, 71 (2)

Pĕrutusan kapada Dewan Ra'ayat, 64

Dewan Ra'ayat. Rang Undang² daripada-nya

Bachaa Kali Yang Pĕrtama, di-masokkan dalam
Undi² dan Pĕrjalanan Mĕshuarat, 66 (3)

Bachaa Kali Yang Kĕdua, pĕmbĕritahu, 66 (2)

Di-jaga oleh ahli, 66 (2)

Di-bĕntangkan di-atas Meja, 66 (1)

Mĕnuliskan nama ahli, 66 (3)

Pĕrutusan bĕrkĕnaan dĕngan-nya, 69 (1) (b), 70 (2)

Had Pĕrbahathan

Bĕrkĕnaan dĕngan pindaan, 37 (1), (3), (4)

Bĕrkĕnaan dĕngan Rang Undang², 37 (1), 54 (1),
60 (1)

Had Përbahathan—(sambongan)

Bërkënaan dëngan usul, 37 (1); mënanggohkan mëshuarat, 37 (1), (2); mënanggohkan përbahathan, 37 (5); dalam Jawatan-Kuasa, 37 (5)

Përkara yang bërkaitan, 37 (1) (2)

Jawatan-Kuasa Pëmileh (lihat juga Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan)

Ahli²-nya, 70 (2)

Kuasa-nya, 70 (2)

Mëlantek-nya, 70 (2)

Jawatan-Kuasa Hak dan Këbebasan (lihat juga Jawatan Kuasa Pilehan)

Ahli²-nya, 72 (1)

Atoran dalam mëshuarat-nya, 72 (2)

Këwajipan-nya, 72 (1)

Kuasa-nya, 72 (1)

Jawatan-Kuasa sa-buah² Majlis

Chukup bilang, 12 (1), (4)

Pëngërusi-nya, 6 (4)

Pënyata rasmi mëshuarat, 9 (1)

Waktu-nya di-rëntikan përxalanan mëshuarat, 15 (2)

Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan

Ahli²-nya—

Mëmileh-nya, 74 (1)

Mëlantek-nya, 74 (1), 75 (7)

Bëlah-bahagi, 76

Chukup-bilang, 75 (3)

Këbënanan mëma'alumkan fikiran dan përchakan, 75 (2)

Këbënanan mëma'alumkan butir² këtërxangan, 75 (2)

Këbënanan hëndak mëngëluarkan pënyata khas, 78 (2)

Këtërxangan yang di-këluarkan kapada-nya—

Mënyiarkan-nya, 77

Mëngxantar kapada saksi, 75 (10)

Yang tidak bërkaitan, boleh ënggan mëndëngar, 75 (11)

Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan—(sambongan)

Kuasa memanggil orang dan meminta keluaran surat, 75 (2)

Mëshuarat²-nya—

Bila masa-nya bersidang, 75 (6)

Masa dan tempat-nya 75 (5)

Përatoran yang di-pakaikan kapada sëmua, Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan, kèchuali jika ada syarat lain dalam Përatoran Mëshuarat, 73, 75 (1)

Përingatan Përjalanan Mëshuarat, hal-nya hendaklah di-tuliskan, 78 (4)

Përjalanan mëshuarat, tidak boleh di-sëbutkan dalam përtanyaan, 22 (1) (e)

Pënyata-nya—

Di-bëntangkan di-atas Meja Majlis, 78 (3)

Mëmbawa ka-dalam mëshuarat, 78 (3)

Mëngëchap-nya, 78 (3)

Mëtimbangkan, 75 (12) (b) (c)

Pënyata Khas, 78 (2)

Saksi—

Mëmanggil-nya, 75 (9)

Yang bërdegil, boleh ënggan di-dëngar chakap-nya, 75 (11)

Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan Bërsama

Kuasa²-nya, 79 (c)

Mëlantek-nya, 79

Pëngërusi di-pilih atau di-lantek, 80 (1)

Pënyata-nya—

Di-bawa ka-dalam mëshuarat, 80 (2)

Sharat² Përatoran Mëshuarat bërkenaan dëngan-nya, 80 (2)

Përatoran mëshuarat-nya, 80 (1)

Usul² hendak mënubohkan, 79 (a)

Jawatan-Kuasa Përatoran Mëshuarat

Ahli²-nya, 73 (1)

Këwajipan-nya, 73 (1)

Mëlantek-nya, 73 (1)

Pindaan kapada Përatoran² Mëshuarat, atoran-nya 73 (2)

Jawatan-Kuasa Dewan

Ahli²-nya, 71 (1)

Kewajipan²-nya, 71 (1)

Peringatan mēshuarat di-hantar kapada sēmaa ahli Majlis, 71 (2)

Kēputusan atas Masa'alah

Pihak mana yang banyak ahli² mēngundi, 44

Kēputusan Majlis

Di-masokkan dalam Undi² dan Pējalanan Mēshuarat, 8 (4)

Kērusi²

Mēnguntokkan-nya, 3 (1) (2)

Pēnēran sēndiri oleh ahli², 24

Masa-nya hēndak di-kēluarkan, 13 (1) (I)

Pēnēran yang di-sēdiakan tērlēbeh dahulu, hēndak-lah di-bērikan kapada Yang di-Pērtua, 24

Majlis, Mēnanggohkan Majlis mēnurut Pēratoran Mēshuarat, 17

Usul kērana-nya—

Luchut chadangan pada masa di-ganggu, 17 (3)

Masa-nya mēnchadangkan, 17 (3)

Masa dan chara-nya mēminta izin mēnchadangkan, 13 (1) (h), 17 (1)

Mēnghadkan bērapa usul dalam satu pērsidangan, 17 (5)

Pēmbēritahu bērsurat bērkēnaan dēngan pērkara yang hēndak di-binchangkan, 17 (2)

Urusan yang di-tanggohkan, di-mulakan lēpas pukul 4.30 pētang, 17 (4)

Mēnanggohkan Majlis

Dēngan tidak di-kēmukakan, 16 (4), 17 (4)

Dēngan tidak di-tēntukan hari mēshuarat akan datang, 10 (2)

Hingga hari lain, 11 (2)

Hingga hari esok, 11 (2)

Jika bērbangkit huru-hara bēsar, 43 (8)

Měnanggohkan Majlis—(sambongan)

Kěrana tidak chukup-bilang, 12 (3)

Usul měnanggohkan Majlis—

Di-chadangkan oleh ahli Kěrajaan, 15 (3)

Masa-nya mēngěluarkan usul, 11 (2), 15 (1) (3)

Masa'alah di-kěmukakan, 16 (4)

Měnghadapkan bilangan ahli yang boleh běrchakap
dan lama-nya di-běnarkan tiap² sa-saorang itu
boleh běrchakap, 16 (2), (3)

Pěmběritahu hěndak měnanggohkan měshuarat,
16 (2)

Pěrkara² yang boleh di-kěluarkan, 16 (1)

Masaalah, mēmutusan-nya, 44

Masaalah daripada Pěngěrusi

Chara měnchadangkan, 32 (4)

Chadangan, běkěnaan děngan usul, 32 (1)

Kěputusan di-mashhorkan oleh Pěngěrusi, 45 (3)

Měngěmukakan, 32 (2), (3)

Pindaan kapada-nya, 29 (4), 32, 56 (5)

Yang tělah di-kěmukakan sěmua sa-kali—

Apabila tělah di-pungut undi, 45 (2)

Tiada siapa boleh běrchakap lagi lěpas itu, 45 (2)

Měshuarat

Mula² lěpas Pilehan Raya—

Atoran Urusan Měshuarat, 1

Měngatorkan kěrusi ahli², 3 (1)

Pěmběritahu, 8 (1)

Orang² Luar

Biadab, 85, (4)

Tiada Kěběnaran, 85 (4)

Di-kěluarkan, 85 (2) (3)

Měmběnarkan hadhir měnyaksikan měshuarat,
85 (1)

Pëmbëritahu

Atoran Urusan Mëshuarat, 8 (2), 10 (3)

Bërkënaan dëngan përkara yang hëndak di-këluarkan apabila di-tanggohkan mëshuarat, 16 (2)

Bërkënaan dëngan pindaan kapada Rang Undang², 26 (6)

Bërkënaan dëngan mëshuarat² dan pënggal² mëshuarat, 8 (1), 10 (2), (3)

Bërkënaan dëngan usul—

Chara mêngëluarkan-nya, 26 (1)

Di-masokkan dalam Buku Mëshuarat, 8 (5)

Mëngubah susunan chakap, 27

Mëngëchap dan mêngantar kapada ahli², 26 (4), (6)

Mëlonggarkan sharat mêngëchap, 25 (a)-(r)

Mënarek balek, 28

Mësti di-këluarkan, 25

Pënggal baharu, 8 (1)

Tanda tangan, 26 (2)

Tempoh-nya, 26 (3)

Yang tidak bëtul atau tidak mënurut përatoran, 26 (5)

Përtanyaan kapada Mëntëri, 20 (1), (2)

Pëngërusi

Chukup-bilangan tidak tërmasok pëngërusi, 12 (1)

Këputusan-nya mu'tamad bërkënaan dëngan pë-
atoran, 42

Ma'ana "Pëngërusi", 6 (5)

Përatoran Mëshuarat

Atoran bërkënaan dëngan pindaan, 73 (2)

Mërentikan kuat-kuasa, 82 (1)

Pindaan hëndak mëminda Përatoran Mëshuarat, 73 (2)

Tafsir, 88

Përatoran Mëshuarat—(sambongan)

Përatoran² bërbahath—

Bahasa biadab, 35 (4)

Bërchakap lëbeh daripada sa-kali, 34 (3), (4)

Bërulang² mënyëbutkan përkara yang tëläh di-sëbutkan, 43 (1)

Chakap Pëngërusi hëndak-lah di-dëngar dëngan diam, 41

Fa'edah këwangan diri sëndiri, 34 (7)

Hal tiada kënä-mëngëna, 43 (1)

Masa dan chara bërchakap, 34 (1)

Masa'aläh baharu, bërchakap sa-kali lagi, 34 (5)

Mëmbacha ucapan, 34 (6)

Mëndahului përbahathan, 38

Mëndatangkan sangkaan jahat, 35 (6)

Mëngganggu, 36

Mëngëluarkan masaaläh² yang tëläh di-putuskan, 35 (3)

Mënyëbutkan përkara² yang sëdang dalam timbangan mahkamah, 35 (2)

Mënyëbutkan nama anu-anu, 35 (6), (7), (8)

Përchakapan hëndak-lah di-arahkan kapada Pëngërusi, 34 (1)

Përkara² Përatoran, këputusan Pëngërusi, 42

Përkara² yang bërkaitan, 34 (1), 37 (1), (2)

Përkataan² dërhaka, mëngasut kuasa Kërajaan dan lain² përkataan yang harus mëmbangkitkan përasaan bërsakit² hati dan bërmusoh²an, 35 (a)

Përbahathan

Mënutup-nya—

Bila masa-nya boleh di-chadangkan di-tutup, 39 (1)

Di-këhëndaki sa-bilangan ramai ahli yang bërsëtuju, 39 (3)

Masaalah atas usul, hëndak di-putuskan dëngan tidak boleh di-pinda atau di-bahath, 39 (1); hëndak-lah di-këmukakan dëngan sërta-mërta, 39 (1)

Masaalah yang bëlum di-putuskan, 39 (2)

Përdana Mëntëri

Masa Majlis dalam tanggohan, boleh mēminta di-adakan mēshuarat dahulu daripada hari yang di-tētapkan, 10 (3)

Mēnētapkan urusan mēshuarat, 10 (3)

Përsidangan dan Pënggal² Majlis

Ma'ana-nya, 88

Masa dan tēmpat-nya, 10 (1), (2)

Pēmberitahu, 10 (2)

Përsidangan

Atoran Urusan Mēshuarat, di-hantar kapada ahli², 8 (2)

Di-tanggohkan apabila habis mēshuarat, 15

Masa-nya mēngganggu përsidangan, 15 (2)

Mēnempohkan përsidangan—

Jika bērlaku kachau-bilau bēsar, 43 (8)

Pada bila² masa oleh Pëngërusi, 11 (3)

Pukul bērapa di-mulakan, 11 (1)

Urusan Kērajaan di-dahulukan daripada sēmua urusan yang lain², 14 (1)

Yang di-Përtua boleh mēlantek sa-orang ahli jadi Pëngërusi sēmēntara, 6 (3)

Përtutusan

Daripada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sëri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Përtuan Agong, dalam Atoran Urusan Mēshuarat, 13 (1) (a)

Daripada Dewan Ra'ayat, 65

Kapada Dewan Ra'ayat, 64

Përtanyaan² kapada Mëntëri

Boleh di-kēluarkan oleh siapa² ahli lain, 23 (2)

Chara mēngēluarkan dan mēnjawab-nya, 23 (1), (2)

Jawapan bērtulis daripada Mëntëri, 23 (2), (6)

Masa-nya yang di-untokkan, 23 (5)

Masa-nya mēngēluarkan përtanyaan, 13 (c) (g)

Mēnanggohkan, 23 (2)

Mēnarek balek përtanyaan, 23 (2)

Mëntëri boleh ēnggan mēnjawab, 22 (4)

Pertanyaan² kepada Menteri—(sambongan)

Pemberitahu, 21 (1), (2)—

Di-masokkan dalam Buku Mëshuarat, 8 (5)

Përoran bërkenaan dëngan gaya dan isi përtanyaan, 22 (1)

Përkara² yang boleh di-këluarkan, 20 (1) (2)

Përtanyaan tambahan, 23 (3)

Tidak boleh di-jadikan helah hëndak bërbehath, 23 (4)

Untuk di-jawab mulut—

Yang di-hadapkan kepada ahli² sa-lain daripada Menteri, 20 (2)

Yang tidak di-bënar—

sëbab²-nya, hëndak-lah di-bëri tahu kepada ahli yang bërtanya, 22 (3)

Di-hadkan banyak-nya, 21 (3)

Jawapan bërtulis, 21 (3)

Mënantakan-nya, 21 (3)

Rang Undang²

Bërkenaan dëngan chukai, përbëlanjaan dan sa-bagai-nya, 81

Bachaa Kali Yang Këdua—

Mënolak Rang Undang², 52 (4)

Pëmbëritahu, 47, 52 (1)

Përbahathan, 52 (3)

Usul mënchadangkan bachaa kali yang këdua, 52 (3)

Bachaa Kali Yang Këtiga, 56 (14), 59 (2)—

Mëmbëtulkan kësilapan sa-bëlum di-këmukakan, 60 (2)

Usul, pindaan dan had përbahathan, 60 (1)

Di-luluskan oleh Dewan Nëgara, di-hantar kepada Dewan Ra'ayat, 64 (1) (2)

Fasal², di-bahagikan kepada fasal², di-bëri nombor, 50 (1) (a)

Gaya Rang Undang², 50 (1)

Isi²-nya, jangan këluar daripada tujuan këpala-nya, 50 (1) (c)

Rang Undang²—(sambongan)

Jawatan-Kuasa sa-buah² Majlis—

Asas Rang Undang² tidak boleh di-bahathkan dalam Jawatan-Kuasa, 54 (1)

Atoran dalam Jawatan-Kuasa, 56

Fasal², mēnanggohkan-nya, 56 (6)

Fasal² baharu, mēnimbangkan-nya, 56 (7) (8); pindaan kapada-nya, 56 (8); masaalah² di-chadangkan, 56 (8)

Jadual², mēnimbangkan-nya, 56 (9)

Kalimah mēngundang²kan, tidak di-kēhēndaki di-kēmukakan, 56 (12)

Kēpala Rang Undang², pindaan kapada-nya, 54 (2), 56 (12); tidak boleh di-kēmukakan, 56 (12)

Mēma'alumkan sa-banyak mana tēlah di-jalankan urusan, usul kērana itu, 55

Mēnamatkan pērjalanan mēshuarat, 56 (13) (14); usul mēma'alumkan kapada Majlis, masaalah atas-nya hēndak-lah di-putuskan dēngan tidak di-bēnarkan di-pinda atau di-bahath, 56 (13)

Pēndahuluan, mēnimbangkan-nya, 56 (11); pindaan kapada-nya 56 (11)

Pindaan dalam Jawatan-Kuasa, 54 (2); tidak di-bēnarkan, 56 (3) (4); chara mēnchadangkan masaalah, 56 (5); mēnarek balek, 56 (10)

Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan—

Pēratoran dalam Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan, 57

Pindaan dalam Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan, 57 (2)

Kēpala fasal² yang ada di-tēpi muka surat, 51 (1) (b)

Mēnghantar kapada Jawatan-Kuasa, 53—

Usul kērana itu, 53; masaalah di-kēmukakan sērta-mērta dan di-putuskan dēngan tidak boleh di-pinda atau di-bahath, 53

Masaalah bērkēnaan dēngan-nya, bagi bachaan kali yang kēdua bagi apa² Rang Undang² lain yang mēngandongi sharat² yang sama maksud-nya, tiada boleh di-chadangkan dalam pēnggal itu juga, 62

Mēmbahagikan kapada ahli², 50 (3), 52 (2)

Rang Undang²—(sambongan)

Mēnghantar balek kapada Jawatan-Kuasa, 58 (1)

Mēnghantar balek Rang Undang² yang di-ma'alumkan oleh Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan kapada Jawatan-Kuasa sa-buah² Majlis, 59 (3)

Mēnarek balek, 61

Mēnēpati Pēratoran² Mēshuarat, 50 (1) (d), 50 (2)

Pēnērangn rengkas, 50 (3)

Pēnyata Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan—

Di-timbangkan oleh Majlis, 59

Pindaan² kapada-nya, mēngēnāi chukai, pēbēlanjaan dan sa-bagai-nya, 51 (4), 81

Pihak yang di-kēnāi oleh-nya, 51

Pindaan Dewan Ra'ayat—

Apabila tidak di-sētujukan, apa atoran-nya, 68
Jawatan-Kuasa bagi mērangkakan sēbab² tidak
bērsētuju dēngan pindaan Dewan Ra'ayat
68 (4); Chukup-bilang, 74 (4); pēnyata-nya,
68 (4); di-masokkan dalam Undi dan Pēr-
jalanan Mēshuarat, 68 (4)

Mēmasokkan dalam Undi² dan Pērjalanan
Mēshuarat, 67 (2)

Mēngēchap-nya, 67 (2); di-masokkan dalam
Undi² dan Pērjalanan Mēshuarat, 67 (2)

Pindaan kapada pindaan Dewan Ra'ayat, 68 (1),
(3); pēmbēritahu, 74 (1) (a)

Usul hēndak mēmbahagi²kan pindaan, 74 (1);
pēmbēritahu, 68 (1) (a)

Daripada Ahli² Private—

Bachaa Kali Yang Pērtama, 48 (3)

Bachaa Kali Yang Kēdua, 48 (5)

Mēngēchap dan mēnghantar kapada ahli², 48 (4)

Mēnghantar kapada Mēntēri, 48 (4)

Pēnyata bērkēnaan dēngan-nya, 48 (4)

Pērmintaan hēndak mēngēluarkan, 48 (1); gaya-
nya, 48 (2); tujuan² dan pērkara² bēsar, 48 (1);
mēnghantar kapada Sētia-Usaha, 48 (2)

Salinan-nya di-hantar kapada Sētia-Usaha, 48 (3)

Rang Undang²—(sambongan)

Daripada Kĕrajaan—

Bachaaan Kali Yang Pĕrtama, 47

Mĕmbawa ka-dalam mĕshuarat, 47; masa-nya, 13 (1) (*m*)

Mĕngĕchap-nya, 47; di-longgarkan sharat bĕr-kĕhĕndak di-chap, 63

Private dan Champoran—

Bĕlanja mĕmajukan-nya, 49 (8)

Bachaaan kali yang pĕrtama, 49 (1)

Di-i'lankan, 49 (1)

Hak² Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sĕri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pĕrtuan Agong dan lain²-nya, 49 (2)

Jawatan-Kuasa, di-hantar kapada, 49 (3); fa'edah kĕwangan bagi diri ahli², 49 (4) (*a*); pĕmashhoran ahli², 49 (4); kĕtĕrangan, 49 (5); di-ma'alumkan kapada Majlis, 49 (6); mĕ-masokkan fasal² baharu, 49 (7); pindaan² dalam Jawatan-Kuasa, 49 (6)

Mĕngĕchap dan mĕnghantar kapada ahli², 49 (1)

Rayuan, 49 (3)

Salinan-nya di-hantar kapada Sĕtia-Usaha, 49 (1)

Rang Undang² Pĕrbĕkalan

Bachaaan Kali Yang Pĕrtama dan Kĕdua—

Pada hari di-bawa itu juga, 47

Bachaaan Kali Yang Kĕtiga, 53 (2)

Rang Undang² Pĕrbĕkalan, Tambahan

Bachaaan Kali Yang Kĕtiga, 53 (2)

Rayuan²

Ahli² tiada boleh mĕmbawa rayuan sĕndiri, 18 (2) (*c*)

Bahasa-nya hĕndak-lah bĕradab, 19 (1) (*a*), 18 (2) (*e*)

Bĕrkĕnaan dĕngan Rang Undang², 50 (3), 52

Do'a, 18 (2) (*a*)

Di-hantar kapada Jawatan-Kuasa Pilehan, 18 (4) (*d*)

Rayuan²—(sambongan)

Mēminta pēmbērian, sanggupan atau pērbēlanjaan daripada wang kērajaan, dan sa-bagai-nya, 18 (1) (b)

Mēmpērkenankan dan di-tanda tangan oleh Yang di-Pērtua, 18 (2) (d)

Mēmbawa ka-dalam mēshuarat, 18 (1) (a)—

Atoran-nya, 18 (3), (4)

Masa-nya, 13 (i), (f)

Mēnyebutkan pērbahathan dan sa-bagai-nya, 18 (4) (6)

Tanda tangan, 18 (2) (a), (d)

Usul mēnchadang hēndak di-bachakan, 18 (4) (a)—

Tiada boleh di-bahath, 18 (4) (b)

Rekod dan Surat²

Boleh di-tengok, 8 (6)

Mēnyimpan-nya, 8 (6)

Risalat² Mēshuarat

Boleh di-tengok oleh ahli², 8 (6)

Di-pērentahkan tērbēntang di-atas Meja, 19 (2)

Di-bawa ka-dalam mēshuarat, hēndak-lah di-tuliskan dalam Undi³ dan Pērjalanan Mēshuarat, 19 (3)

Di-sifatkan tēlah di-bawa ka-dalam mēshuarat, 19 (2)

Mēnyimpan-nya, 8 (6)

Siapa yang mēmbawa ka-dalam mēshuarat, 19 (1)

Saksi, Bēlanja-nya, 87

Sētia-Usaha Majlis—

Kēwajipan-nya bērkēnaan dēngan Rang Undang²
50

Kēwajipan-nya bērkēnaan mēmilih Yang di-Pērtua, 2 (3)—(7)

Mēnētapkan kērusi bagi Mēshuarat Pērtama, 2

Mēnghantar salinan pēmbēritahu mēshuarat dan pēnggal² mēshuarat, 8 (1); 10 (2)

Mēnghantar Atoran Urusan Mēshuarat, 8 (2)

Saksi, Bēlanja-nya, 87—(sambongan)

Sētia-Usaha Majlis—(sambongan)

Mēnjalankan Sumpah, 4 (1)

Mēnjaga kēkerja mēnyēdiakan salinan ucapan,
9 (1)

Mēnyimpan Undi² dan Pērjalanan Mēshuarat,
8 (3)

Mēnyēdiakan Buku Mēshuarat, 8 (5)

Tērtanggong mēnjaga rekod dan surat², 8 (6)

Sokongan Kērajaan

Usul bērkēhendakkan sokongan kērajaan, 25 (2)

Sumpah

Chara-nya, 4 (1)

Di-jalankan oleh Sētia-Usaha, 4 (1)

Ikrar, ganti sumpah, 4 (4)

Masa-nya ahli² baharu, mēngangkat sumpah, 13
(1) (c)

Mēngangkat sumpah—

Ahli², 4 (2); pada masa Majlis dalam tanggoan,
4 (3)

Tērtib dalam Majlis

Ahli di-gantong kēkerja sa-bagai ahli, 43 (3), (5), (6)

Jika bērbangkit kachau-bilau bēsar, kuasa
Pēngērusi, 43 (8)

Kēlakuan Ahli², 40

Kēlakuan tiada sēnonoh, 43 (2)

Mēngēluarkan ahli², 43 (2), (5), (7)

Mēnyēbutkan nama ahli, 43 (2), (3), (4)

Pēngērusi hēndak-lah di-dēngar chakap-nya dēngan
diam, 41

Pērkaras² pēratoran, kēputusan Yang di-Pērtua
ada-lah mu'tamad, 42, 89

Pērkaras² tiada bērkaitan, bērulang² mēnyēbutkan-
nya, 43 (1)

Usul mēnggantong daripada jadi ahli, 43 (3)

Yang di-Pērtua tērtanggong mēnjaga pēratoran,
42 (3)

Timbalan Yang di-Pértua

Mēmilih-nya, 5—

Atoran mēmilih-nya, 5 (2)

Uchapan, salinan-nya

Mēmbētulkan kēsilapan, 9 (4)

Mēngēluarkan-nya, 9 (2), (3)

Mēnyēdiakan jadi buku, 9 (1)

Salinan di-hantar kapada ahli², 9 (2)

Urusan Mēshuarat

Atoran Urusan Mēshuarat, 13

Mēmulkan balek urusan mēshuarat, sa-tēlah sēlēsai usul mēnanggohkan mēshuarat mēnurut Pēratoran 17, 17 (4)

Mēnanggohkan mēshuarat apabila habis urusan mēshuarat, 15

Urusan Kērajaan—

Di-tētapkan oleh Pērdana Mēntēri apabila Majlis di-panggil dalam tanggoan, 10 (3)

Pēratoran-nya, sa-bagaimana yang baik pada pandangan Kērajaan, 14 (2)

Pēratoran bērkēnaan dēngan urusan Ahli Private, 14 (1)

Urusan yang tērtēntu, bebas daripada di-ganggu, 11 (1)—

Usul kērana ini, hēndak-lah di-putusan dēngan tidak boleh di-pinda atau di-bahath, 11 (1)

Usul bērkēnaan dēngan susunan-nya, masa mēnchadangkan, 13 (1) (*n*)

Yang di-tētapkan bagi hari mēshuarat kēmudian di-masokan dalam Buku Mēshuarat, 8 (5)

Undi, mēmbuang

Kērana mēnēntukan boleh bērchakap apabila di-tanggohkan mēshuarat, 16 (2)

Mēmilih Yang di-Pértua, 2 (3)—(7)

Undi, mēngundi

Ahli² yang tiada hadir, 44 (2)

Fa'edah kēwangan ahli, 46 (5)

Mēmungut suara, 45 (3)

Usul mēmbatalkan undi, 46 (5)

Undi² dan Pērjalanan Mēshuarat

Boleh di-tengok oleh ahli², 8 (6)

Di-hantar kepada ahli², 8 (3)

Daftar bēlah-bahagi, 46 (1)

Di-simpan oleh Sētia-Usaha, 8 (3)

Di-tanda tangan oleh Yang di-Pertua, 8 (4)

Hal² yang hēndak di-tuliskan di-dalam-nya, 8 (4)

Kēsilapan, 8 (4)

Mēnyimpan-nya, 8 (6)

Pēmbēri²tahu usul di-tarek balek, 28 (2)

Pēnyata Jawatan-Kuasa bērkēnaan dēngan pindaan² Dewan Ra'ayat, 68 (4)

Pindaan Dewan Ra'ayat—

Pēnyata Jawatan-Kuasa, 68 (4)

Pērentah mēngēchap-nya, 67 (2)

Usul

Hēndak di-ambil pērkara lain dēngan tidak mēngikut susunan—

Boleh di-kēluarkan dēngan tidak bērkēhēndakan pēmbēritahu, 13 (2)

Hēndak-lah di-ambil dahulu daripada urusan² lain, 13 (2)

Mēnanggohkan mēshuarat apabila habis urusan—

Ahli² mēnchadangkan, 15 (3)

Kērana mērundingkan pērkara kēpēntingan orang ramai yang bērkēhēndak di-sēgērakan, 17

Masa mēngēluarkan-nya, 15 (1), (3)

Pērbahathan atas-nya, 16 (1)

Mēnyokong-nya, 30 (1)

Dalam Jawatan-Kuasa, 30 (2)

Mēnarek balek, 33 (1), (2)

Usul—(sambongan)

Pindaan kapada-nya—

Di-bebaskan urusan tērtentu daripada di-ganggu—

Boleh di-chadangkan oleh Mēntēri pada bila² masa, 11 (1)

Di-putuskan dēngan tidak boleh di-pinda atau di-bahath, 11 (1)

Hēndak-lah dēngan surat, 31

Masa-nya mēnchadangkan, 32 (3)

Mēngēluarkan pērkarā yang hanya boleh di-kēluarkan dēngan usul, 29 (3)

Mēnyokong-nya, 30 (1)

Mēnarek balek, 33

Mēminda Pēratoran Mēshuarat, 73 (2)

Mēnangguhkan mēshuarat kapada haribulan lain—

Di-chadangkan oleh Mēntēri, 11 (2)

Masa-nya hēndak di-chadangkan, 11 (2)

Mēminta pēmberian, sanggupan atau pērbēlanjaan wang kērajaan dan sa-bagai-nya, 25 (2)

Pērbahathan bērkēnaan dēngan pindaan, 32 (1)

Pindaan kapada pindaan, bērkaitan, 29 (3); pindaan baharu, 32 (4) (*d*); masa-nya mēnchadangkan, 32 (5) (*a*)

Yang di-tarek balek boleh di-chadangkan sa-mula, 33 (1)

Usul Ahli² Private

Susunan-nya dalam Atoran Urusan Mēshuarat, 14

Wakil Akhbar

Kēbēnaran hēndak hadir dalam mēshuarat Majlis, 86

Yang di-Pērtua

Apabila tiada hadir, 6 (2)

Boleh mēnempohkan mēshuarat pada bila² masa, 11 (3)

Chukup-bilang tidak tērmasok Yang di-Pērtua, 12 (1)

Yang di-Pertua—(sambongan)

Dalam masa tanggohan, boleh memanggil mesuarat dahulu daripada hari yang di-tetapkan bagi mesuarat, 10 (3)

Jadi Pengërusi Jawatan-Kuasa sa-buah² Majlis, 6 (4)

Keputusan-nya berkenaan dengan peratoran Mesuarat, mentafsirkan maksud Peratoran Mesuarat dan apa² perkara kelaziman, 42, 89

Kuasa²-nya yang tinggal lagi, 90

Melantek ahli jadi Pengërusi sementara, 6 (3)

Memerentahkan bagaimana hendak di-chap Penyata Rasmi, 9 (2)

Memilih-nya, 1

Atoran memilih Yang di-Pertua, 2

Usul menchadangkan ahli di-pilih jadi Pengërusi, hendak-lah di-putuskan dengan tidak boleh di-bahath, 2 (2)

Menetapkan hari mesuarat, jika Majlis di-tanggohkan dengan tidak di-tetapkan hari mesuarat, 10 (2)

Menetapkan hak ahli² hendak berchakap bila dikeluarkan usul menangguhkan mesuarat, 16 (2)

Menguntokkan kerusi kapada ahli², 3 (1)

Menyain Undi² dan Perjalanan Mesuarat, 8 (4)

Menyain rayuan², 18 (2) (d)

Mengëtuakan mesuarat sa-bagai Pengërusi, 6 (1)

Menyebutkan nama ahli, 43 (2), (3)

Mengangkat sumpah, 4 (1)

Termasok lain² ahli yang jadi Pengërusi kechuali jika di-sebutkan terang² ia-itu tidak termasuk Yang di-Pertua, 6 (5)

Tertanggung menjaga tertib dalam mesuarat, 42
Undi pemutus, 44 (1)



PARLIAMENT
of the
FEDERATION OF MALAYA

Standing Orders
of the
DEWAN NEGARA
1959

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Standing Orders	Page
1. Election of a President	1
2. Procedure for Election of President	1
3. Seating of Senators	3
4. The Oath	4
5. Election of Deputy President	5
6. The President	5
7. Official Languages	7
8. Duties of the Clerk	7
9. Official Reports	9
10. Sessions and Meetings	10
11. Sittings	11
12. Quorum	12
13. Order of Business	13
14. Arrangement of Public Business	14
15. Adjournment of the Senate	15
16. Adjournment Motion—End of Sitting	16
17. Adjournment—Definite Matter of Urgent Public Importance	17
18. Petitions	19
19. Papers	21
20. Questions	21
21. Notice of Questions	22
22. Contents of Questions	23
23. Manner of asking and answering questions	26
24. Personal Explanation	28
25. Notices of Motions	28

Standing Orders	Page
26. Manner of giving Notices	31
27. Alteration of terms of Motion	32
28. Notices withdrawn	32
29. Amendments to Motions	33
30. Seconding of Motions and Amendments ..	34
31. Amendments to Motions to be put in writing	34
32. Manner of debating Motions and Amendments thereto	34
33. Withdrawal of Motions and Amendments ..	38

RULES OF DEBATE

34. Time and Manner of Speaking	38
35. Contents of Speeches	40
36. Interruptions	42
37. Scope of Debate	42
38. Anticipation	43
39. Closure of Debate	44
40. Behaviour of Senators not speaking	45
41. Chair to be heard in silence	46
42. Decision of Chair Final	46
43. Order in the Senate	46
44. Decision of Questions	50
45. Collection of Voices	50
46. Divisions	51
47. Procedure as to Bills	52
48. Private Senators' Bills	53
49. Private and Hybrid Bills	54
50. Form of Bills	57
51. Parties affected	58
52. Second Reading	58

Standing Orders	Page
53. Committal of Bills	59
54. Functions of Committees on Bills	59
55. Committee of the whole Senate	60
56. Procedure in Committee of the whole Senate on a Bill	60
57. Procedure in Select Committee on a Bill	64
58. Recommittal of Bills reported from Committee of the whole Senate	65
59. Proceedings on Bills reported from Select Committees	66
60. Third Reading	67
61. Withdrawal of Bills	68
62. Bills containing substantially the same provisions	68
63. Waiver of Printing of Bills	68
64. Messages to the House of Representatives	68
65. Messages from the House of Representatives	69
66. First Reading of Bills brought from the House of Representatives	70
67. Consideration of House of Representatives' Amendments to Bills, etc.	71
68. Procedure on consideration of House of Representatives' Amendments to Bills, etc.	72
69. Procedure on subsequent stages of Bills	74
70. Committee of Selection	76
71. House Committee	76
72. Committee of Privileges	77
73. Standing Orders Committee	78
74. Select Committees	78
75. Procedure in Select Committees	79
76. Divisions in Select Committees	83

Standing Orders	Page
77. Premature publication of evidence	84
78. Reports from Select Committees	84
79. Joint Deliberations of Select Committees with Select Committees of the House of Representatives	86
80. Procedure and Reports of Joint Select Committees	88
81. Bills and Amendments involving taxation expenditure, etc.	88
82. Suspension of Standing Orders	90
83. Absence of Senators	90
84. Employment of Senators in Professional Capacity	90
85. Strangers	91
86. Press	91
87. Expenses of Witnesses	92
88. Interpretation	92
89. Rulings of the President	93
90. Residuary powers	93
91. Special provision concerning Ministers ..	94

STANDING ORDERS

of the

DEWAN NEGARA

of the

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

1. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of President the Senate shall, as soon as a quorum is present, proceed to elect a President.

Election of a President.

2. The procedure for the election of a President shall be as follows:

(1) Every Senator who wishes to propose a Senator for election as President shall ascertain previously that that Senator is willing to serve if elected.

(2) A Senator addressing himself to the Clerk, shall propose some other Senator then present to the Senate for its President, and move "*That.....(naming the Senator) do take the Chair of the Senate as President*". The proposal shall be seconded, but no debate shall be allowed.

(3) If only one Senator be so proposed and seconded as President, he shall be declared by the Clerk without question put, to have been elected. If more than one Senator be so proposed and seconded the Senate shall proceed to elect a President by ballot.

(4) For the purpose of a ballot the Clerk shall give to each Senator present a ballot paper on which the Senator may write the name of the Senator for whom he wishes to vote. Ballot papers shall be folded so that the name written thereon shall not be seen and shall be signed by the Senator voting.

(5) Ballot papers shall be collected by the Clerk, or by some officer of the Senate deputed by him, and shall be counted by the Clerk, at the Table of the Senate. The result of the ballot shall be declared by the Clerk.

(6) (a) Where more than two candidates have been proposed and at the first ballot no candidate obtains more votes than the aggregate votes obtained by the other candidates, the candidate who has obtained the smallest number of votes shall be excluded from the election and balloting shall proceed, the candidate obtaining the smallest number of votes at each ballot being

excluded until one candidate obtains more votes than the remaining candidate or the aggregate votes of the remaining candidates as the case may be.

(b) Where at any ballot among three or more candidates two or more obtain an equal number of votes and one of them has to be excluded from the election under clause (a) above, the determination, as between the candidates whose votes are equal, of the candidate to be excluded, shall be by lot which shall be drawn in such manner as the Clerk shall decide.

(c) Where at any ballot between two candidates the votes are equal, another ballot shall be held.

(7) As the ballot papers are counted they shall be placed in a box and, when a Senator has been declared elected as President, the box shall be sealed in the presence of the Senate and kept in the custody of the Clerk for one calendar month and then, subject to any direction he may receive from the Senate, the Clerk shall burn the ballot papers and certify to the Senate that this has been done.

3. (1) As soon as he thinks fit after his election the President may allot a seat to

Seating of
Senators.

every Senator and may vary such allotment from time to time, as he may think fit.

(2) Seats shall be allotted at the discretion of the President, whose decision thereon shall be final.

The Oath.

4. (1) The Oath to be taken in the form n set out in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution shall be administered by the Clerk, and every Senator taking the Oath shall sign the book to be kept for that purpose by the Clerk at the Table.

(2) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (3), on any day on which the Senate sits a Senator who has not previously taken the Oath may present himself at the table at the time appointed under Standing Order 13, and thereupon the said Oath shall be administered to him and he shall sign the book.

(3) A Senator may at any time when the Senate stands adjourned, in order to enable him to attend and take part in the proceedings of a Committee meeting between the time of his becoming a Senator and the next sitting of the Senate thereafter, take and subscribe the said Oath before the President; and in any such case the

President shall report to the Senate at its next sitting that the Senator has so taken and subscribed the said Oath before him.

(4) In conformity with Clause (4) of Article 160 of the Constitution, a Senator shall be permitted, if he so desires, to comply with the requirement of taking and subscribing the Oath by making and subscribing an affirmation.

5. (1) At the first convenient sitting of the Senate following that at which the President was elected, or at the commencement of Public Business at the first meeting of the Senate after a vacancy in the office of Deputy President has occurred, the Senate shall proceed to the election of a Deputy President.

Election of
Deputy
President.

(2) The procedure for the election of a Deputy President shall be as nearly as may be the same as that for the election of a President, save that the election shall be conducted by the President.

6. (1) The President shall preside at sittings of the Senate and in his absence, or if no President has been appointed or the office of President is vacant for any other cause, the Deputy President shall preside,

The President.

or if no Deputy President has been elected or the post of Deputy President is vacant for any other cause, then the Senate, upon being informed thereof by the Clerk at the Table may, upon the motion of a Minister, call upon any Senator present to preside. The motion shall be seconded, but no debate shall be allowed.

(2) When the President's absence is announced by the Clerk at the Table, the Senator presiding under the provisions of paragraph (1) shall be invested with all the powers of the President, until the President or Deputy President be available.

(3) The President may at any time during a sitting ask a Senator entitled under the provisions of paragraph (1) to preside in his absence to take the Chair temporarily, without formal communication to the Senate.

(4) Whenever the Senate resolves itself into a Committee of the whole Senate the President or other member presiding at the Senate under the provisions of paragraph (1) shall take the Chair as Chairman of the Committee of the whole Senate.

(5) In these Orders, except where it is expressly provided otherwise, the expression

“President” includes any person presiding under the provisions of paragraphs (1) to (3), and the expression “the Chair”, unless the context indicates otherwise, refers to any person presiding or taking the Chair under the provisions of paragraphs (1) to (4).

7. The official languages of the Senate shall be the Malay language and, in accordance with the provisions of Clauses (2) and (3) of Article 152 of the Constitution, the English language.

Official
Languages.

8. (1) At least fourteen days before the opening of a new Session, the Clerk shall send to each Senator a written notice directing attention to the Proclamation summoning Parliament. At least fourteen days before the reassembling of the Senate either under paragraph (2) of Standing Order 10 or after any adjournment of more than five days, the Clerk shall send to each Senator a written notice of the day appointed for the next meeting, together with a list of all business and notices standing on the Order Book:

Duties of the
Clerk.

Provided that in an emergency such notice may be dispensed with, and in that event the longest notice possible shall be given.

(2) The Clerk shall send to each Senator a copy of the Order of Business for each sitting:

- (a) in the case of the first sitting of a meeting, unless in the opinion of the President the circumstances are of an urgent nature, at least seven days before that sitting; and
- (b) in the case of any other sitting, as soon as practicable.

(3) The Clerk shall keep the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Senate, and of Committees of the whole Senate; and shall circulate a copy of such Minutes, to be known as the Votes and Proceedings, on the day following each sitting of the Senate, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

(4) The Votes and Proceedings shall record the names of Senators attending and all decisions of the Senate and, in the case of divisions of the Senate or Committee of the whole Senate, shall include the numbers voting for and against the question, the names of Senators so voting and the numbers and names of the Senators present who declined to vote. The Votes and Proceedings shall be signed by the President, and errors in the Votes and Proceedings may be

corrected, on motion made, with the leave of the Senate.

(5) The Clerk shall prepare from day to day and keep on the Table of the Senate or in the office of the Clerk an Order Book showing all business appointed for any future day, and any notices of Questions or Motions which have been set down for a future day, whether for a day named or not. The Order Book shall be open to the inspection of Senators at all reasonable hours.

(6) The Clerk shall be responsible for the custody of the Votes and Proceedings, records, Bills and other documents laid before the Senate, which shall be open to inspection by Senators and other persons under such arrangements as may be sanctioned by the President.

9. (1) An official report of all speeches made in the Senate and in Committee of the whole Senate shall be prepared under the supervision of the Clerk. Official Reports.

(2) The report shall be published within six weeks of each meeting, or as soon thereafter as is practicable, in such form as the President may direct, and a copy thereof shall be sent to each Senator as soon as

practicable after the conclusion of each meeting.

(3) A copy of the record of a Senator's speech shall be sent to him before it is published. If the Senator does not return the copy to the Clerk within seven days from the date upon which it was despatched, the speech shall be published without correction.

(4) If a Senator disputes the correctness of the record of any speech or seeks to make any material change in the record, the President shall rule thereon and shall direct publication of the speech in accordance with his ruling which shall be communicated to the Senator concerned and shall be final.

Sessions and Meetings.

10. (1) The Sessions of the Senate shall all be held at such places, and the first meeting of every session shall open on such day and at such hour, as His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may appoint.

(2) Except for the first meeting of every session and subject to the provisions of paragraph (3), meetings of the Senate shall begin on such days as the Senate shall decide :

Provided that if the Senate shall have adjourned without any day being named for its next sitting, the President shall name such a day; and in that case the Clerk shall send to each Senator a written notice of the day named, at least fourteen days in advance of it.

(3) If, during an adjournment of the Senate, it is represented to the President by the Prime Minister that the public interest requires that the Senate should meet at an earlier date than that to which the Senate was adjourned, the President shall give notice thereof forthwith and the Senate shall meet at the time stated in such notice. The business set down for that day shall be appointed by the Prime Minister and notice thereof shall be circulated not later than the time of meeting.

11. (1) Unless the Senate otherwise orders, ^{Sittings. 18,} every sitting shall begin at 10 a.m. and shall, unless the Senate has been previously adjourned, continue until 4.30 p.m. or, on any day on which a motion for the adjournment of the Senate is moved under Standing Order 16, until 5 p.m.:

Provided that a motion, to be decided without amendment or debate, may be made

by a Minister at any time to the effect that the proceedings on any specified business that day be exempted from the provisions in this Order.

(2) Every adjournment of the Senate shall be till the following day, unless the Senate, on a motion moved by a Minister before the commencement of public business, decides to adjourn to a later day, whether specified or not.

(3) Subject to the foregoing provisions, the President may at any time suspend the sitting for a stated time.

Quorum.

12. (1) The quorum of the Senate and of a Committee of the whole Senate shall consist of ten Senators, excluding the Chair.

(2) If any Senator draws the attention of the Chair to the fact that a quorum is not present, Senators shall be summoned as if for a division.

(3) When the summons to Senators has been made in the Senate the President shall, after the expiration of two minutes, count the Senate. If a quorum is not then present, he shall adjourn the Senate without question put.

(4) When the summons to Senators has been made in Committee of the whole Senate, the Chairman shall, after the expiration of two minutes count the Committee. If a quorum is not then present, he shall leave the Chair, the Senate shall be resumed and the President shall count the Senate. If a quorum is then present, the Senate shall again resolve itself into committee; but if a quorum is not present, the President shall adjourn the Senate without question put.

(5) If, from the number of Senators taking part in a division, including those Senators who decline to vote, it appears to the chair that a quorum is not present, the division shall be invalid, the business then under consideration shall stand over until the next sitting and the next business shall be entered upon.

13. (1) Unless the Senate otherwise directs, the business of each sitting shall be transacted in the following order:

Order of
Business.

- (a) Formal entry of the President
- (b) Prayers
- (c) Taking of Oath by any new Senator
- (d) Messages from His Majesty

- (e) Announcements by the President
- (f) Petitions
- (g) Questions to Ministers
- (h) Requests for leave to move the
Adjournment of the Senate on
matters of urgent public im-
portance
- (i) Statements by Ministers
- (j) Tributes
- (k) Obituary speeches
- (l) Personal explanations
- (m) Presentation of Government Bills
- (n) Motions relating to the Order of
Business (to be moved by a
Minister)
- (o) Motions for the introduction of
Bills
- (p) Public Business.

(2) The Senate may, upon a motion which h
may be made without notice and shall take
precedence over all other business, decide
to proceed to any particular business out
of the regular order.

Arrangement
of Public
Business.

14. (1) On every sitting day Government it
business shall have precedence over Private
Senators' business.

(2) Government business shall be set down in such order as the Government think fit and communicate to the Clerk.

(3) Private Senators' notices of motions shall have precedence over Private Senators' Bills and shall be set down in the order in which notice of each motion appeared in the Order Book.

(4) Private Senators' Bills shall be taken in the order in which they stand in the Order Book.

15. (1) Except under the provisions of Standing Order 17 no motion for the adjournment of the Senate may be moved until 4.30 p.m. or the earlier completion or deferment of all business included in the Order of Business for the sitting, and no such motion may then be moved except under the provisions of this Order and of Standing Order 16.

Adjournment of the Senate.

(2) At 4.30 p.m. the President shall interrupt any proceedings still in progress or if the Senate is in Committee the Chairman shall leave the Chair and report progress to the Senate.

(3) Upon the conclusion of proceedings under the provisions of paragraph (2), or

upon the earlier completion of or deferment of all business included in the Order of Business for the sitting, the President shall either adjourn the Senate or at any sitting at which notice has been given of a motion for the adjournment of the Senate under the provisions of Standing Order 16 call upon a Senator to move "*That the Senate do now adjourn*".

Adjournment
Motion—End
of Sitting.

16. (1) Upon a motion "*That the Senate do now adjourn*" moved under the provisions of paragraph (3) of Standing Order 15, any Senator (not being a Minister) who has obtained the right to do so may address the Senate on any matter of administration for which the Government is responsible and a Minister may reply.

(2) Any Senator who wishes to raise a matter under the provisions of paragraph (1) shall give notice of the matter in writing to the President not less than seven days before the sitting at which he wishes to do so. Subject to the giving of such notice the President shall allot the right so to raise a matter to not more than two Senators on each sitting day, if necessary by ballot, and in making such allotment shall give preference to any Senator or Senators who have

not previously so raised a matter during the present session.

(3) In any address upon any motion "*That the Senate do now adjourn*", the time allowed to each Senator addressing the Senate and to each Minister replying shall be 7 minutes, unless the President decides otherwise in any particular case.

(4) Upon the conclusion of such proceedings, the President shall put the question "*That the Senate do now adjourn*":

Provided that, if that question has not been previously decided, at 5 p.m. the President shall adjourn the Senate without question put.

17. (1) Any Senator (not being a Minister) may at the time appointed under Standing Order 13 rise in his place and ask leave to move the adjournment of the Senate for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance.

Adjournment— 11-
Definite Matter
of Urgent
Public
Importance.

(2) A Senator who wishes so to ask leave to move the adjournment of the Senate shall, before the commencement of the sitting, hand to the President a written notification of the matter which he wishes to discuss. The President shall refuse to allow the claim

unless he is satisfied that the matter is definite, urgent and of public importance.

(3) If the President is so satisfied and either

(a) leave of the Senate is given, no Senator objecting; or

(b) if it is not so given, at least six Senators rise in their places to support the request,

the motion shall stand over until 2.30 p.m. on the same day, and at that hour any proceeding on which the Senate is engaged shall be postponed until either the motion for the adjournment is disposed of or the moment of interruption is reached, whichever is the earlier. At the moment of interruption the motion for the adjournment, if not previously disposed of, shall lapse and the proceedings which have been postponed shall be resumed and dealt with in accordance with paragraph (4).

(4) Any proceedings which have been postponed under this Order may be continued after 4.30 p.m. for a period of time equal to the duration of the proceedings on the motion made under this Order; and when all proceedings under that paragraph have

been concluded, the Senate shall stand adjourned without question put.

(5) Not more than one motion for the adjournment of the Senate under this Order may be made at one sitting.

18. (1) (a) Every application to the Senate Petitions. shall be in the form of a petition, and every petition shall be presented by a Senator, who shall be responsible for the petition being in respectful language.

(b) A petition seeking a grant, charge or expenditure of public money or the release of a debt due to the Government or the remission of duties payable by any person or compensation for loss out of the public revenues or for the revocation, alteration or repeal of any rate, tax or duty shall not be received by the Senate.

(2) (a) If signatures are affixed to more than one sheet, the prayer of the petition shall be repeated at the head of each sheet. A person unable to write may affix his mark in the presence of two witnesses.

(b) No reference shall be made in a petition to any debate in the Senate or in the House of Representatives nor to any

intended motion unless a notice of such motion stands in the Order Book.

(c) It shall not be competent for a Senator to present a petition from himself or to which he is a signatory but the petition may be presented by some other Senator.

(d) Every petition shall, before it is presented, be signed at the beginning thereof by the Senator in charge of it and deposited at least one clear day with the Clerk who, after examining the same, shall submit it to the President for approval, and no petition shall be presented until it has been endorsed, "*Passed by the President*".

(e) Every Senator before presenting a petition shall ascertain and write at the head of it the number of signatures to it, and shall satisfy himself that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Senate or to the House of Representatives.

(3) A Senator presenting a petition to the Senate may state concisely the purpose of the petition.

(4) (a) It shall be competent for any y Senator to move that such petition be read.

In making such motion he shall state concisely his reasons for wishing to have it read.

(b) No debate shall be permitted on such motion, nor shall any other Senator speak upon or in relation to such petition, except to second the motion formally.

(c) Such motion being seconded, the question shall be put whether the petition shall be read.

(d) A petition, having been presented to the Senate under paragraph (3) shall be referred to a Select Committee.

19. (1) Papers shall be presented only by the President, a Minister or the chairman of a Committee, and shall be sent to the Clerk. Papers.

(2) Every paper a copy of which is so received by the Clerk shall be deemed to have been presented to the Senate and ordered to lie upon the Table.

(3) The presentation of all papers shall be entered in the Votes and Proceedings of the day on which they are presented or, if the Senate is not then sitting, of the next sitting day following its presentation.

20. (1) Questions may be put to Ministers relating to: Questions.

(a) affairs within their official functions; or

(b) a Bill, motion or other public matter connected with the business of the Senate for which such Minister is responsible.

(2) Questions may also be put to Senators other than Ministers, relating to a Bill, motion or other public matter connected with the business of the House for which such Senators are responsible.

Notice of Questions.

21. (1) A question shall not be asked without notice, unless the President is of opinion that it is of an urgent character and relates either to a matter of public importance or to the arrangement of public business, and the member has obtained the permission of the President to ask it.

(2) Notice of every question shall be given by a Senator in writing not later than fourteen days before the day on which the answer is required:

(a) when the Senate is sitting, by being handed in at the Table; or

(b) when the Senate is not sitting, by being handed in at the office of

the Clerk during the usual office hours.

(3) If a Senator requires an oral answer to his question he shall mark his notice "Oral Reply". Not more than three questions shall be marked by a Senator for "Oral Reply" on the same day. The President may in his discretion direct that any question marked for an "Oral Reply" shall be given a written answer.

22. (1) Every question shall conform to the following rules: Contents of Questions.

- (a) a question shall not include the names of persons or statements not strictly necessary to render the question intelligible;
- (b) if a question contains a statement, the member who asks the question must make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement;
- (c) a question shall not contain any argument, inference, opinion, imputation, epithet or tendentious, ironical or offensive expression;
- (d) a question shall not refer to debates or answers to questions in the current session;

- (e) a question shall not refer to proceedings in a Committee which have not been reported to the Senate;
- (f) a question shall not seek information about any matter which is of its nature secret;
- (g) a question shall not be so drafted as to be likely to prejudice a case under trial, or be asked on any matter which is *sub judice*;
- (h) a question shall not be asked for the purpose of obtaining an expression of opinion, the solution of an abstract legal case or the answer to a hypothetical proposition;
- (i) a question shall not be asked as to whether statements in the press or of private individuals or financial bodies are accurate;
- (j) a question shall not be asked as to the character or conduct of any person except in his official or public capacity;
- (k) a question reflecting on the character or conduct of any person whose

conduct can only be challenged on a substantive motion shall not be asked;

- (l) a question shall not be asked seeking information set forth in accessible documents or ordinary works of reference;
- (m) a question making or implying a charge of a personal character shall be disallowed;
- (n) a question fully answered shall not be asked again during the same session.

(2) If the President is of opinion that any question of which a member has given notice to the Clerk or which a member has sought leave to ask without notice, is an abuse of the right of questioning, or calculated to obstruct or affect prejudicially the procedure of the Senate, or infringes any of the provisions of this Order, he may direct :

- (a) that it be printed or asked with such alterations as he may direct; or
- (b) that the Senator concerned be informed that the question is disallowed.

(3) Disallowance of a question by the President, with the reason therefor, shall be communicated in writing to the Senator concerned by the Clerk.

(4) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore, a Minister to whom a question is addressed may with the approval of the President, refuse to answer such question on the ground of public interest, and such refusal cannot be debated or questioned.

Manner of
asking and
answering
questions.

23. (1) If any oral answer to a question is required and no written answer thereto has been directed by the President, the President, when the question is reached on the Order Paper, shall call upon the Senator in whose name the question stands. The Senator so called shall then rise in his place and ask the question by reference to its number on the Order Paper, and the Minister to whom it is addressed shall give his reply.

(2) If a Senator asking a question for an oral reply fails to rise and ask his question, then any other Senator may make the question his own and may rise in his place and ask the question in the manner prescribed above; but if no other Senator so rises, the

Minister to whom the question is addressed shall send copies of the answer to the Senator who asked it and to the Clerk, who shall cause that answer to be printed in the Official Report:

Provided that at any time before the President has called upon the Senator who asked the question standing in his name that Senator may signify his desire to postpone the question to a later sitting or may withdraw it.

(3) The President may allow supplementary questions to be put for the purpose of elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an oral answer has been given, but he may refuse any such question which in his opinion introduces matter not related to the original question or which infringes any of the provisions of Standing Order 22.

(4) A question shall not be made the pretext for a debate.

(5) No questions, other than any supplementary questions arising out of a question already asked which the President may permit, shall be taken one hour after the beginning of Question Time.

(6) If an oral answer to a question is not required, or if a written answer is directed under paragraph (3) of Standing Order 21, the Minister to whom it is addressed shall send copies of the answer to the Senator who asked it and to the Clerk, who shall cause such answer to be included in the Official Report.

Personal
Explanation.

24. By the indulgence of the Senate, and with the leave of the President, a Senator may make a personal explanation at the time appointed under Standing Order 13 although there is no question before the Senate; but no controversial matter may be brought forward nor may debate arise upon the explanation. The terms of the proposed statement shall be submitted in full to the President when his leave to make it is sought.

Notices of
Motions.

25. (1) Unless Standing Orders otherwise provide, notice shall be given of any motion which it is proposed to move with the exception of the following:

- (a) a motion by way of amendment to a question already proposed from the Chair;
- (b) a motion in Committee of the whole Senate;

- (c) a motion for the adjournment of the Senate or of any debate;
- (d) a motion to proceed to any particular business out of the regular order;
- (e) a motion of a Minister under the provisions of paragraph (1) of Standing Order 6;
- (f) a motion that the proceedings on any specified business be exempted from the provisions of Standing Order 11;
- (g) a motion for the appointment of a Select Committee under paragraph (4) of Standing Order 18;
- (h) a motion for the suspension of a Senator;
- (i) a motion to disallow a Senator's vote under the provisions of paragraph (5) of Standing Order 46;
- (j) a motion to refer a Bill to a Select Committee under Standing Order 53;
- (k) a motion for the recommittal of a Bill reported from a Committee of the whole Senate;

- (l) a motion for the withdrawal of a Bill under Standing Order 61;
- (m) a motion to suspend any Standing Order moved under Standing Order 82 when the consent of the President has been expressed;
- (n) a motion for the withdrawal of strangers;
- (o) a motion for the closure of a debate under Standing Order 39;
- (p) a motion relating to a matter of privilege;
- (q) a motion that a petition be read, printed or referred to a Select Committee;
- (r) a motion that the report of a Select Committee be referred to a Committee of the whole Senate.

(2) A motion seeking a grant, charge or expenditure of public money, or the release of a debt due to the Government or the remission of duties payable by any person or compensation for loss out of the public revenues or the variation, alteration or repeal of any rate, tax or duty shall not be proceeded with unless the recommendation of the Government thereto is signified by

the Minister charged with responsibility for finance.

26. (1) Where under any Standing Order (or the practice of the Senate) notice is required such notice shall be given—

Manner of giving Notices.

(a) when the Senate is sitting, by being handed in at the Table; or

(b) when the Senate is not sitting, by being handed in at the office of the Clerk during the usual office hours.

(2) Every such notice shall be signed.

(3) Except as provided in Standing Order 42 and in paragraph (5) of Standing Order 78, not less than fourteen days' notice of any motion shall be given unless it is in the name of a Minister, in which case seven days' notice or, if the President is satisfied upon representation to him by a Minister that the public interest requires that a motion should be debated as soon as possible, one day's notice shall be sufficient.

(4) All notices shall if possible be printed, cyclostyled or typewritten and sent to Senators not later than the day before the sitting for which they have been put down.

(5) If the President is of opinion that any notice received by the Clerk infringes any of the provisions of these Orders or is otherwise out of order, he may direct—

(a) that it be printed with such alterations as he may direct; or

(b) that it be returned to the Senator who signed it, as being in his opinion out of order.

(6) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (5), motions or amendments sent to the Clerk shall be printed and circulated by him and in the case of amendments to Bills shall be arranged so far as may be in the order in which they will be proposed.

Alteration of
terms of
Motion.

27. If a Senator desires to alter the terms of a motion standing in his name, he may do so by giving to the Clerk an amended notice of motion, provided that such alteration does not, in the opinion of the President, materially alter any principle embodied in the original motion or the scope thereof. The amended notice shall run from the time at which the original notice was given.

Notices
withdrawn.

28. (1) A Senator may, by notice in writing to the Clerk, withdraw any notice of motion previously given by him.

(2) When any notice of motion has been so withdrawn after the motion to which it refers has appeared on the Order of Business, the Clerk shall as soon as possible notify each Senator of the withdrawal of such notice, and thereupon such motion shall not be proposed but shall remain on the Order of Business and at the proper time the President or the presiding Senator shall announce that the motion is to be considered as withdrawn, and a note to that effect shall be entered on the Votes and Proceedings.

29. (1) When any motion is under consideration in the Senate or in a committee thereof, an amendment may be proposed to the motion if it is relevant thereto.

Amendments
to Motions.

(2) An amendment may be proposed to any such amendment if it is relevant thereto.

(3) An amendment must not raise any question which, by the rules of the Senate, can only be raised by a substantive motion after notice.

(4) A question, when proposed from the Chair, may be amended in all or any of the following methods:

(a) by leaving out certain words in order to insert other words;

- (b) by leaving out certain words;
- (c) by inserting or adding other words.

Seconding of
Motions and
Amendments.

30. (1) In the Senate the question upon a motion or amendment shall not be proposed by the President unless such motion or amendment has been seconded.

(2) In Committee a seconder shall not be required.

Amendments
to Motions to
be put in
writing.

31. Any amendment to a motion upon which the question has been proposed in the Senate or in Committee of the whole Senate shall be put into writing by the mover and delivered to the Clerk unless the Chair dispenses with the requirement that it be put in writing.

Manner of
debating
Motions and
Amendments
thereto.

32. (1) When a motion has been moved and if necessary seconded, the Chair shall propose the question thereon to the Senate or the Committee in the same terms as the motion: debate may then take place upon that question and may, subject to the provisions of these Standing Orders, continue so long as any member wishes to speak who is entitled to do so.

(2) When no more members wish to speak, the Chair shall put the question to the Senate or Committee, which shall

express its decision in accordance with the provisions of Standing Order 44.

(3) Any amendment to the motion which a member wishes to propose in accordance with the provisions of Standing Order 29 may be moved and if necessary seconded at any time after the question upon the motion has been proposed by the Chair, and before it has been put by the Chair at the conclusion of the debate upon the motion. When every such amendment has been disposed of the Chair shall either again propose the question upon the motion or shall propose the question upon the motion as amended, as the case may require, and after any further debate which may arise thereon, shall put the question to the Senate or Committee for its decision.

(4) (a) Upon any amendment to leave out any of the words of the motion, the question to be proposed shall be "*That the words proposed to be left out be left out of the question*".

(b) Upon any amendment to insert words in, or add words at the end of, a motion, the question to be proposed shall be "*That those words be there inserted*" or "*added*", as the case may require.

(c) Upon any amendment to leave out t words and insert or add other words instead, a question shall first be proposed "*That the words proposed to be left out be left out of the question*", and if that question is agreed to, the question shall then be proposed "*That those words be there inserted*" or "*added*", as the case may require. If the first question is disagreed to, no further amendment may be proposed to the words which the Senate or Committee have so decided shall not be left out.

(d) If the Chair, before putting a question to leave out certain words, is informed that a Senator wishes to move an amendment to leave out part only of these words, and if the Chair is of opinion that the proposed amendment of which he is so informed is substantially a new amendment, he shall, if possible, put the question to leave out only so much of the original amendment as is unaffected by the second amendment; but if that amendment is agreed to, the whole of the words proposed in the original amendment to be left out shall be deemed to have been ordered to be left out.

(e) When two or more amendments are proposed to be moved to the same motion, the Chair shall call upon the movers in the order in which their amendments relate to the text of the motion, or in cases of doubt in such order as he shall decide: provided that no amendment may be moved which relates to any words which the Senate or Committee has decided shall not be left out of the motion.

(5) (a) Any amendment to an amendment which a Senator wishes to propose may be moved and if necessary seconded at any time after the question upon the original amendment has been proposed, and before it has been put at the conclusion of the debate on the original amendment.

(b) The provisions of paragraph (4) shall apply to the discussion of amendments to amendments, with the substitution wherever appropriate of the words "original amendment" for the word "question".

(c) When every such amendment to an amendment has been disposed of, the Chair shall either again propose the question upon the original amendment, or shall propose the question upon the original amendment as amended, as the case may require.

**Withdrawal of
Motions and
Amendments.**

33. (1) A motion or an amendment may be withdrawn at the request of the mover, by leave of the Senate or Committee, before the question is fully put thereon, provided that there is no dissentient voice. A motion or an amendment so withdrawn may be proposed again provided that in the case of a motion notice as required by these Orders is given.

(2) If the question has been proposed on an amendment to a motion or to another amendment, the original motion or amendment may not be withdrawn until the amendment thereto has been disposed of.

RULES OF DEBATE

**Time and
Manner of
Speaking.**

34. (1) A Senator desiring to speak shall rise in his place and if called upon shall stand and address his observations to the Chair. No Senator shall speak unless called upon by the Chair.

(2) If two or more Senators rise at the same time, the Chair shall call upon the Senator who first catches his eye.

(3) No Senator shall speak more than once to any question except—

(a) in Committee; or

- (b) in explanation as prescribed in paragraph (4); or
- (c) in the case of the mover of a substantive motion, only in reply:

Provided that any Senator may, without prejudice to his right to speak at a later period of the debate second a motion or amendment by rising in his place and stating that it is his intention to second the motion or amendment.

(4) A Senator who has spoken to a question may again be heard to offer explanation of some material part of his speech which has been misunderstood; but he shall not introduce new matter.

(5) Except with the permission of the President, a Senator who has spoken may speak again when a new question has been proposed by the President, such as a proposed amendment or a motion for the adjournment of the debate.

(6) A Senator shall not read his speech, but he may read extracts from books or papers in support of his argument, and may refresh his memory by reference to notes.

(7) A Senator shall not speak on any matter in which he has a direct personal

pecuniary interest (other than the matter of remuneration under any provision of the Constitution without disclosing the extent of that interest.

35. (1) A Senator shall confine his observations to the subject under discussion and may not introduce matter irrelevant thereto.

(2) Reference shall not be made to any matter which is *sub judice* in such a way as might in the opinion of the Chair prejudice the interests of parties thereto.

(3) It shall be out of order to attempt to reconsider any specific question upon which the Senate has come to a conclusion during the current session except upon a substantive motion for rescission.

(4) It shall be out of order to use offensive and insulting language about members of the Senate.

(5) No Senator shall impute improper motives to any other Senator.

(6) The name of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, or any of Their Highnesses the Rulers, or of either of Their Excellencies the Governors of Penang and

Malacca shall not be used to influence the Senate.

(7) The conduct or character of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, of any of Their Highnesses the Rulers or Their Excellencies the Governors of Penang and Malacca, of Judges or other persons engaged in the administration of justice, of members of the Armed Forces Council or of any Service Commission established under Part X of the Constitution, of members of the Election Commission or of Sovereigns of friendly States shall not be referred to except upon a substantive motion moved for that purpose.

(8) No reference shall be made in any debate to the conduct or character of any Member of Parliament or of any public servant, other than conduct in the capacity of Member of Parliament or public servant, as the case may be.

(9) It shall be out of order to use—

- (a) treasonable words;
- (b) seditious words;
- (c) words which are likely to promote feelings of ill-will or hostility between different communities in the Federation.

Interruptions.

36. No Senator shall interrupt another Senator except—

(a) by rising to a point of order, when the Senator speaking shall resume his seat and the Senator interrupting shall simply direct attention to the point which he desires to bring to notice and submit it to the Chair for decision; or

(b) to elucidate some matter raised by that Senator in the course of his speech, provided that the Senator speaking is willing to give way and resumes his seat and that the Senator wishing to interrupt is called by the Chair.

Scope of Debate.

37. (1) Debate upon any motion, other than a motion for the adjournment of the Senate, and upon any Bill or amendment shall be relevant to such motion, Bill or amendment.

(2) Debate upon any motion for the adjournment of the Senate shall be relevant to the subject to be raised under Standing Order 16 or 17.

(3) When an amendment proposes to leave out words and to insert other words

instead of them, debate upon the question "*That the words proposed to be left out be left out*" may include both the words proposed to be left out and those to be added or inserted.

(4) On an amendment proposing only to leave out words or to add or insert words, debate shall be confined to the omission, addition or insertion of such words respectively.

(5) Debate upon any motion "*That the debate be now adjourned*" or in Committee "*That the Chairman do report progress and ask leave to sit again*", shall be confined to the matter of such motion; and a member who has made or seconded such motion shall not be entitled to move or second any similar motion during the same debate.

38. (1) It shall be out of order to anticipate the discussion of a Bill standing on the Order of Business by discussion upon a substantive motion or an amendment dealing with the same subject matter, or by raising the subject matter of the Bill upon a motion for the adjournment of the Senate. Anticipation.

(2) It shall be out of order to anticipate the discussion of a motion of which notice

has been given by discussion upon an amendment, or by raising the same subject matter upon a motion for the adjournment of the Senate.

(3) In determining whether a discussion is out of order on the grounds of anticipation, regard shall be had by the Chair to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the Senate within a reasonable time.

Closure of
Debate.

39. (1) After a question has been proposed a Senator rising in his place may claim to move, "*That the question be now put*", and, unless it appears to the Chair that such motion is an abuse of the rules of the Senate, or an infringement of the rights of the minority, the question "*That the question be now put*", shall be put forthwith and decided without amendment or debate, notwithstanding that the mover of the original motion or amendment has had no opportunity to make his reply.

(2) When the motion "*That the question be now put*" has been carried, and the question consequent thereon has been decided, any Senator may claim that any other question already proposed from the Chair be now put, and if the assent of the Chair is

given such questions shall be put forthwith and decided without amendment or debate.

(3) A question for the closure of debate shall not be decided in the affirmative upon a division, notwithstanding that the Ayes have it, unless it appears by the numbers declared from the Chair that not less than eight Senators voted in the majority in support of the motion.

40. During a sitting:

Behaviour of
Senators not
speaking.

- (a) all Senators shall enter, leave, and behave in the Senate with decorum;
- (b) no Senator shall cross the floor of the Chamber unnecessarily;
- (c) Senators shall not read newspapers, books, letters or other documents except such matters therein as may be directly connected with the business under debate;
- (d) no Senator shall smoke in the Chamber;
- (e) while a Senator is speaking all other Senators shall be silent and shall not make unseemly interruptions.

Chair to be
heard in
silence.

41. Whenever Senators are called to order by the Chair, or whenever the Chair rises during a debate, any Senator then speaking, or offering to speak, shall sit down, and the Senate or Committee shall be silent so that the Chair may be heard without interruption.

Decision of
Chair Final.

42. The President in the Senate or the Chairman in Committee shall be responsible for the observance of the rules of order in the Senate and Committee respectively, and his decision on any point of order shall not be open to appeal and shall not be reviewed by the Senate except upon a substantive motion moved for that purpose. Such a motion shall not require more than two days' notice.

Order in the
Senate.

43. (1) The Chair, after having called the attention of the Senate, or of the Committee, to the conduct of a Senator who persists in irrelevance, or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech.

(2) The Chair shall order any Senator whose conduct is grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Senate during the remainder of that day's sitting,

and may direct such steps to be taken as are required to enforce his order; but if, on any occasion, the Chair deems that the powers under the previous provisions of this Order are inadequate, he may name such Senator or Senators, in which event the same procedure shall be followed as is prescribed in paragraphs (3), (4), (5) and (6).

(3) Whenever a Senator has been named by the Chair immediately after the commission of the offence of disregarding the authority of the Chair, or of persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the Senate by abusing the rules of the Senate, or otherwise, then, if the offence has been committed by such Senator in the Senate a motion shall forthwith be proposed and seconded by any two Senators present "*That Senator.....be suspended from the service of the Senate*", and the President shall forthwith put the question on that motion, no amendment, adjournment or debate being allowed; and, if the offence has been committed in Committee of the whole Senate, the Chairman shall forthwith suspend the proceedings of the Committee and report the circumstances to the Senate;

and the President shall on a motion being made forthwith put the same question, no amendment, adjournment or debate being allowed, as if the offence had been committed in the Senate itself.

(4) Not more than one Senator shall be named at the same time, unless two or more Senators present together have jointly disregarded the authority of the Chair.

(5) If a Senator is suspended under the provisions of this Order, he shall be directed by the President to withdraw, and his suspension shall last until the end of the meeting.

(6) If a Senator, or two or more Senators acting jointly who have been suspended under this Order from the service of the Senate, shall refuse to obey the direction of the President to withdraw, when severally summoned under the President's orders to obey such direction, the President shall call the attention of the Senate to the fact that recourse to force is necessary in order to compel obedience to his direction. When the Senator or Senators named by him as having refused to obey his direction have been removed from the Senate they

shall thereupon without any further question being put be suspended from the service of the Senate during the remainder of the session.

(7) Senators who are ordered to withdraw under paragraph (2) or who are suspended from the service of the Senate under paragraphs (3) and (6), shall forthwith withdraw from the precincts of the Senate and shall be excluded therefrom for the remainder of the sitting or for the period of their suspension, as the case may be.

(8) In the case of grave disorder arising in the Senate the President may, if he thinks it necessary so to do, adjourn the Senate without putting any question, or suspend the sitting for a time to be fixed by him; and in the case of grave disorder arising in Committee of the whole Senate the Chairman may suspend the proceedings of the Committee and report the circumstances to the Senate, and the President may thereupon take action as though the disorder had arisen in the Senate.

(9) Nothing in this Order shall be taken to deprive the Senate of the power of proceeding against any Senator according to any resolution of the Senate.

**Decision of
Questions.**

44. (1) Subject to the provisions of Clause (1) of Article 89 of the Constitution and Clause (3) of Article 159 of the Constitution and these Orders, the Senate shall, in accordance with the provisions of Clause (3) of Article 62 of the Constitution, take its decision by a simple majority of members voting; and the President or any other person presiding shall cast his vote whenever necessary to avoid an equality of votes, but shall not vote in any other case.

(2) In accordance with the provisions of Clause (5) of Article 62 of the Constitution, a Senator absent from the Senate shall not be allowed to vote.

**Collection of
Voices.**

45. (1) No Senator may speak to any question after the same has been fully put from the Chair.

(2) A question is fully put, when the Chair has collected the voices both of the Ayes and of the Noes.

(3) When the question has been put by the Chair at the conclusion of the debate the votes shall be taken by voices *Aye* and *No* and (provided that no Senator then claims a division) the result shall be declared by the Chair.

(4) If the opinion of the Chair as to the decision of a question is challenged by any Senator calling for a division, the Chair shall call upon Senators desiring a division to rise in their places. If less than eight Senators so rise, the Chair shall either declare the result forthwith or order a division. If eight or more Senators so rise, the Chair shall order a division, and shall, after such warning as he may consider necessary, appoint Tellers.

46. (1) When a division has been ordered, the Tellers shall ask each Senator separately how he desires to vote, and the Clerk shall enter on the Votes and Proceedings a record of each Senator's vote and of the Senators who abstained from voting. Divisions. s,

(2) When a Senator is asked how he desires to vote at a division, he may answer either by voting for the Ayes or for the Noes, or by expressly stating that he abstains from voting. A Senator shall not answer in a manner inconsistent with any opinion which he may have expressed when the voices were taken collectively.

(3) When every Senator present has been asked how he desires to vote, the Chair

shall state the numbers voting for the Ayes and for the Noes respectively and shall then declare the result of the division, or give his casting vote, as the case may require.

(4) If a Senator states that he voted in error or that his vote has been counted wrongly, he may claim to have his vote altered, provided that such request is made as soon as the Chair has announced the numbers and before the Chair has declared the result of the division.

(5) A Senator shall not vote on any subject in which he has a direct personal pecuniary interest (other than the matter of remuneration under any provision of the Constitution), but a motion to disallow a Senator's vote on this ground may only be made immediately after the numbers of the Senators voting on the question have been declared. If a motion for the disallowance of a Senator's vote is agreed to, the Chair shall direct the Clerk to correct the numbers voting in the division accordingly.

Procedure as
to Bills.

47. A Minister may after notice present it a Bill without an order of the Senate for its introduction, and when a Bill is so presented the title of the Bill shall be read by the Clerk at the Table and the Bill shall

then be deemed to have been read the first time and to have been ordered to be printed, and shall stand for Second Reading at the next or a subsequent sitting of the Senate:

Provided that notice may be given of intention to move the second reading of a Supply Bill on the same day.

48. (1) Any private Senator desiring to introduce a Bill may, subject to the provisions of Article 67 of the Constitution, apply to the Senate for leave to do so, stating at the same time the object and leading features of such Bill.

Private
Senators' Bills.

(2) Every such application shall be made in the form of a motion, and the Senator making such application shall at the same time deliver to the Clerk a copy of his motion containing the title of his proposed Bill.

(3) Leave being granted on a question put and carried, the Bill shall be deemed to have been read the first time and ordered to be printed and a copy of the Bill shall be delivered to the Clerk.

(4) The Bill shall, subject to Standing Order 50, thereupon be printed and circulated to Senators, and shall stand referred

without discussion to the Minister concerned with the subjects or functions to which the Bill relates or, if there is no such Minister, then to such other Minister or Senator as the President may nominate; and no further proceedings shall be taken upon such Bill until the Minister or Senator to whom it has been referred has reported to the Senate thereon.

(5) After the report referred to in the preceding paragraph of this Order has been made, the Bill shall be set down for second reading upon such day as the Senator in charge of the Bill shall desire.

Private and
Hybrid Bills.

49. (1) Where any Senator proposes to introduce a Bill which is intended to affect or benefit some particular person, association, or corporate body (referred to in these Orders as a "Private Bill") notice of the Bill shall be given by advertising a statement of its general nature and objects in the *Gazette*, and also in at least one newspaper circulating in the Federation, such advertisements being published at least one month before the day on which a motion for leave to introduce the Bill is to be

moved. Leave being granted on a question put and carried, the Bill shall be deemed to have been read a first time and ordered to be printed, and a copy of the Bill shall be delivered to the Clerk; and the Bill shall, subject to Standing Order 50, thereupon be printed and circulated to members.

(2) Every Private Bill shall contain a section saving the rights of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, Their Highnesses the Rulers and Their Excellencies the Governors of Penang and Malacca, of all bodies politic and corporate and of all others, except such as are mentioned in the Bill, and those claiming by, from or under them.

(3) Every Private Bill, and any other Bill which in the opinion of the President appears to affect prejudicially individual rights or interests (referred to in these Orders as a "Hybrid Bill") shall, after being read a second time, be referred to a Select Committee, before which any affected party who has previously presented a petition to the Senate under the provisions of Standing Order 18 may be heard upon that petition, either in person or by counsel.

(4) No Senator shall be allowed to sit on such Select Committee until he has made and signed a declaration—

(a) that he has no personal pecuniary interest in the Bill; and

(b) that he will not vote on any question that may arise, and in respect of which evidence may be given, without having duly heard and attended to the evidence relating thereto.

(5) Every Select Committee on a Private or Hybrid Bill shall require proof of the facts and other allegations set forth in the Bill as showing that it is expedient that the Bill should be passed, and may take such oral or other evidence as it may think requisite; and thereafter if the Committee finds that the said facts and allegations are not proved it shall report accordingly.

(6) If the Committee finds that the said facts and allegations have been proved, the Committee shall proceed as provided in Standing Order 57, and in respect of all amendments which it makes shall describe their purport in a special report to the Senate.

(7) In the case of a Private Bill the Committee shall not allow any new clause to be inserted which is outside the terms of the notice in the *Gazette*.

(8) The Senator in charge of the Bill shall be responsible for the payment of all expenses incurred in the promotion of the Bill.

50. (1) Before any Bill is printed the Clerk shall satisfy himself that— Form of Bills. ns.

- (a) the Bill is divided into clauses numbered consecutively;
- (b) a short indication of the contents of each clause appears in the margin thereto;
- (c) the Bill contains nothing foreign to what the title thereto imports;
- (d) the Bill complies with the provisions of Standing Orders.

(2) If the Clerk is not satisfied that the provisions of paragraph (1) have been complied with in any respect, he shall so report to the President; and if the President is of such opinion he shall direct the Clerk to inform the Senator in charge of the Bill that the Bill may not be printed until the said provisions have been complied with.

(3) As soon as possible after the printing of a Bill the Clerk shall circulate a copy to every Senator and a short explanatory statement shall accompany the Bill.

Parties
affected.

51. In any case in which individual rights or interests may be peculiarly affected by any Bill, all parties so affected may be heard upon petition before any Committee to whom the Bill is referred either in person or by counsel.

Second
Reading.

52. (1) If it is intended to proceed with the Bill at the next sitting or meeting, notice of a second reading must be given immediately after its first reading.

(2) No Bill shall be read a second time until it has been circulated to Senators.

(3) When the second reading of any Bill is reached in the Order of Business, a motion may be made "*That the Bill be now read a second time*", and a debate may arise covering the general merits and principle of the Bill.

(4) On the second reading of a Bill, an amendment may be proposed to the question, "*That the Bill be now read a second time*", to leave out the word "now" and add, at the end of the question, "*on this day six months*", or an amendment may be

moved to leave out all the words after the word "*That*" in order to add words stating the object and motive on which the Opposition to the Bill is based, but such words must be strictly relevant to the principle of the Bill and not deal with its details. If the Senate agrees to an amendment in either of such forms, the second reading of the Bill shall be considered to have been negatived.

53. (1) When a Bill has been read a second time it shall stand committed to a Committee of the whole Senate unless the Senate on motion commits it to a Select Committee. Such motion shall not require notice, must be made immediately after the Bill is read a second time, and may be proposed by any Senator; the question thereon shall be put forthwith and shall be decided without amendment or debate.

Committal of
Bills.

(2) When an annual or supplementary Supply Bill has been read a second time it shall be ordered to be read the third time either forthwith or on such future day as a Minister may name.

54. (1) Any Committee to which a Bill is committed shall not discuss the principle of the Bill but only its details

Functions of
Committees on
Bills.

(2) Subject to the provisions of Article 67 of the Constitution, any such Committee shall have power to make such amendments therein as it shall think fit, provided that the amendments (including new clauses and new schedules) are relevant to the subject-matter of the Bill; but if any such amendments are not within the title of the Bill, the Committee shall amend the title accordingly, and shall report the same to the Senate.

Committee of
the whole
Senate.

55. If any Senator, before the conclusion of proceedings on a Bill in Committee of the whole Senate, moves to report progress and such motion is carried, or if the proceedings in a Committee of the whole Senate have not been finished at 4.30 p.m., the President shall report progress to the Senate and ask its leave to sit again, and a day for the resumption of the proceedings shall be named by the Senator in charge of the Bill.

Procedure in
Committee of
the whole
Senate on a
Bill.

56. (1) The Clerk shall call the number of each clause in succession. If no amendment is proposed thereto, or when all proposed amendments have been disposed of, the Chairman shall propose the question "*That the clause [as amended] stand part*

of the Bill” and, when all Senators who wish to speak thereon have spoken, he shall put that question to the Committee for its decision.

(2) Any proposed amendments of which notice has not been given shall be handed to the Chairman in writing.

(3) No amendment shall be moved which is inconsistent with any clause already agreed upon or any decision already come to by the Committee, and the Chairman may, at any time during the discussion of a proposed amendment, withdraw it from the consideration of the Committee if in his opinion the discussion has shown that the amendment contravenes the provisions of this paragraph.

(4) The Chairman may refuse to propose the question upon any amendment which in his opinion—

- (a) would make the clause or schedule which it proposes to amend unintelligible or ungrammatical;
- (b) is frivolous; or
- (c) amounts to a proposal to omit the whole substance of a clause for the purpose of inserting other provisions.

(5) The provisions of paragraph (4) of Standing Order 32 shall apply to the discussion of amendments to Bills, with the substitution where appropriate of the word "clause" for the word "motion" or the word "question", and of the word "chair" for the word "President"; and any amendment proposed to such an amendment shall be dealt with before a decision is taken on the original amendment.

(6) A clause may be postponed, unless a decision has already been taken upon an amendment thereto. Postponed clauses shall be considered after the remaining clauses of the Bill have been considered and before new clauses are brought up.

(7) Any proposed new clause shall be considered after the clauses of the Bill have been disposed of and before consideration of any schedule to the Bill:

Provided that a new clause proposed in substitution for a clause which has been disagreed to may be considered immediately after such disagreement.

(8) On the title of any new clause being read by the Clerk, the clause shall be deemed to have been read a first time. The

question shall then be proposed "*That the clause be read a second time*"; if this is agreed to, amendments may then be proposed to the new Clause. The final question to be proposed shall be "*That the clause [as amended] be added to the Bill*".

(9) Schedules shall be disposed of in the same way as clauses and any proposed new schedule shall be considered after the schedules to the Bill have been disposed of, and shall be treated in the same manner as a new clause.

(10) Any amendment may be withdrawn at the request of the mover, by leave of the Committee, before the question is fully put thereon, provided that there is no dissentient voice.

(11) When every clause and schedule and proposed new clause or schedule has been dealt with, the preamble, if there is one, shall be considered and the question put "*That the preamble [as amended] be the preamble to the Bill*". No amendment to the preamble shall be considered which is not made necessary by a previous amendment to the Bill.

(12) If any amendment to the title of the Bill is made necessary by an amendment to

the Bill, it shall be made at the conclusion of the proceedings detailed above, but no question shall be put that the title [as amended] stand part of the Bill; nor shall any question be put upon the enacting formula.

(13) At the conclusion of the proceedings in Committee on a Bill, the Senator in charge of the Bill shall move "*That the Bill [as amended] be reported to the Senate*", and the question thereon shall be decided without amendment or debate.

(14) So soon as a Committee of the whole Senate has agreed that a Bill be reported, the Chairman shall leave the Chair of the Committee and the Senate shall resume, and the member in charge of the Bill shall report it to the House and the Senate may proceed to the third reading of the Bill.

**Procedure in
Select
Committee
on a Bill.**

57. (1) A Select Committee on a Bill shall all be subject to all the provisions of Standing Orders 75 and 76, but before reporting the Bill to the Senate it shall go through the Bill as provided in paragraphs (1) to (4) of Standing Order 56.

(2) When a Bill has been amended in a Select Committee, the whole text of the Bill as amended shall, if practicable, be printed

as part of the report of the Select Committee; but if this is not practicable, the text of every clause or schedule amended and of every new clause or new schedule added shall be so printed.

58. (1) If any Senator desires to delete or amend any provision contained in a Bill as reported from a Committee of the whole Senate or to introduce any new provisions therein he may at any time before a Senator rises to move the third reading of the Bill, move that the Bill be recommitted either wholly or in respect only of some particular part or parts of the Bill or some proposed new clause or new schedule, no notice of such motion being required, and if the motion is agreed to the Bill shall stand so recommitted. The Senate shall in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) of Standing Order 53 resolve itself into Committee to consider the business so recommitted.

Recommittal
of Bills
reported from
Committee of
the whole
Senate.

(2) When the whole Bill has been recommitted, the Committee shall go through the Bill as provided in Standing Order 56.

(3) When the Bill has been recommitted in respect only of some particular part or parts or of some proposed new clause or

new schedule, the Committee shall consider only the matter so recommitted and any amendment which may be moved thereto.

(4) At the conclusion of the proceedings in Committee on a Bill recommitted under the provisions of this Order the Senator in charge of the Bill shall move "*That the Bill [as amended on recommitment] be reported to the Senate*" and the question thereon shall be decided without amendment or debate.

Proceedings on
Bills reported
from Select
Committees.

59. (1) When a Bill has been reported from a Select Committee, the Senate shall proceed to consider the Bill as reported from the Select Committee upon a motion "*That the report of the Select Committee be approved*".

(2) If that motion is agreed to without amendment, the Senate may proceed to the third reading of the Bill as reported from the Select Committee.

(3) Upon a motion to approve the report of a Select Committee on a Bill, any Senator may propose an amendment to add, at the end of the motion, the words "*subject to the recommitment of the Bill* [either wholly or in respect only of some particular part or parts

or of some proposed new clause or new schedule] *to a Committee of the whole Senate*", and if that motion is agreed to with such an amendment, the Bill shall stand so recommitted. The Senate may then, upon a motion made in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) of Standing Order 53 resolve itself into a Committee to consider the business so recommitted.

(4) A Committee of the whole Senate upon a Bill recommitted under the provisions of this Order shall proceed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (2) or (3) of Standing Order 58, and the conclusion of its proceedings and the remaining proceedings on the Bill shall be subject to the provisions of paragraph (4) of that Order.

60. (1) On the third reading of a Bill Third Reading. 3,
amendments may be proposed to the question "*That the Bill be now read a third time*" similar to those which may be proposed on second reading; but the debate shall be confined to the contents of the Bill and any reasoned amendment which raises matters not included in the Bill shall be out of order.

(2) Amendments for the correction of errors or oversights may, with the President's

permission, be made before the question for the third reading of the Bill is put from the Chair, but no amendments of a material character shall be proposed.

Withdrawal of
Bills.

61. Either before the commencement of public business or when any stage of a Bill is reached in the Order of Business, the Senator in charge of a Bill may, without notice, make a motion that the Bill be withdrawn.

Bills
containing
substantially
the same
provisions.

62. Once the second reading of any Bill has been agreed to or negatived, no question shall be proposed during the same session for the second reading of any other Bill containing substantially the same provisions.

Waiver of
Printing of
Bills.

63. Notwithstanding anything in any Standing Order, wherever the President is satisfied that for any reason the printing of any Bill is impracticable by reason of urgency, he may so certify such Bill, and the Bill may be proceeded with in spite of the fact that it has not been printed, provided that cyclostyled or type written copies are available for the use of Senators, and may be taken through all its stages in such form.

Messages to
the House of
Representatives.

64. (1) When a Bill has been read a third time and passed by the Senate, the

President shall send a Message to Mr. Speaker informing him—

(a) that the Senate has passed the Bill,
or

(b) if the Bill was brought from the House of Representatives, that the Senate has agreed to the Bill with or without amendment,

and desiring the concurrence of the House of Representatives to the Bill or to the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, as the case may be.

(2) The Clerk shall transmit to the House of Representatives the said Message, together with a clean copy of the Bill endorsed by him, or the copy of the Bill as brought from the House of Representatives with the amendments (if any) made by the Senate clearly marked therein, and with the Clerk's indorsement thereon.

(3) Nothing in this Standing Order shall affect the provisions of Article 68 of the Constitution.

65. (1) A Message from the House of Representatives shall be received in the Clerk's office at any time during a sitting of the Senate.

Messages
from the
House of
Representatives.

(2) The Clerk shall immediately cause the Message to be delivered to the President.

(3) As soon as may be, but without interrupting a Senator who is addressing the Chair, the President shall direct the Clerk to read the said Message.

(4) When the Senate is not sitting a Message from the House of Representatives shall be received by the Clerk, who shall cause the Message to be delivered to the President; and the President may direct the Clerk to read the said Message at the next convenient sitting of the Senate.

First Reading
of Bills brought
from the
House of
Representatives.

66. (1) All Bills brought from the House of Representatives shall lie upon the Table until a day is named for second reading.

(2) At any time after the reading of a Message recording that a Bill has been brought from the House of Representatives, a Senator may inform the Clerk at the Table that he will sponsor the Bill and name a day for second reading (not being in the case of any Bill other than a money Bill, less than five clear days after the giving of such notice).

(3) The Clerk shall thereupon endorse the Senator's name upon the back of the

Bill and record in the Votes and Proceedings that the said Bill has been read a first time and ordered to be read a second time upon the day named and to be printed.

67. (1) At any time after a Message from the House of Representatives agreeing to a Bill with one or more amendments has been read, the Senator who was in charge of the Bill in the Senate may, by notifying the Clerk at the Table, name a day (not being less than five clear days from the day on which such notice was given) for the consideration of the House of Representatives' amendments: Provided that if the President is satisfied that any amendments made by the House of Representatives to a Bill are either drafting amendments or carry out the intention of the Senate and are not numerous, he shall so inform the Senate, and the Senate may order such amendments to be considered forthwith.

Consideration
of House of
Representa-
tives'
Amendments
to Bills, etc.

(2) When a future day is named for the consideration of the House of Representatives' amendments, an order for the printing of such amendments shall be deemed to have been made and the appropriate entry shall be inserted in the Votes and Proceedings.

(3) A similar procedure shall be followed in respect of any Message from the House of Representatives relating to the subsequent stages of a Bill.

Procedure on consideration of House of Representatives' amendments to Bills, Amendments, etc.

68. (1) A motion to divide an amendment made by the House of Representatives is in order and amendments may be moved to such an amendment provided that—

(a) notice of such motion or amendment has been given, and

(b) the question, "*That the Senate agrees (or disagrees) with the amendment made by the House of Representatives*" has not been proposed from the Chair.

(2) When any such motion and/or amendment have been disposed of, the Senator in charge of the Bill shall move "*That the Senate agrees*" (or *disagrees*) "*with the amendment made by the House of Representatives*" (as amended).

(3) Only such amendments may be proposed to the Bill as are either consequential on amendments made by the House of Representatives or on amendments made by the Senate to the amendments of the House of Representatives or are in lieu of

an amendment made by the House of Representatives to which the Senate has disagreed.

(4) When one or more amendments made by the House of Representatives to a Bill have been disagreed to, the President shall, as soon as the consideration of the amendments made by the House of Representatives to that Bill has been concluded, nominate three Senators (of whom the Senator in charge of the Bill shall be one) to be a Committee to draw up a Reason (or Reasons) to be assigned to the House of Representatives for the rejection of their amendment (or amendments); two shall be the quorum of that Committee and they shall withdraw and report as soon as may be: the Clerk Assistant or some other officer authorised by the Clerk shall be the Clerk to the Committee whose Report shall be presented to the Senate by being handed to the Clerk at the Table and when presented shall be deemed to have been agreed to by the Senate and shall be entered in full in the Votes and Proceedings together with a record of such agreement and the said Reason or Reasons shall be incorporated by the Clerk in a Message to the

House of Representatives and shall be transmitted to the House of Representatives together with the Bill duly endorsed by him.

(5) A similar procedure shall be followed in respect of any amendments made by the House of Representatives to amendments made by the Senate.

(6) Nothing in this Order or in Standing Order 69 shall be deemed to affect the powers of the Senate under Article 68 of the Constitution.

Procedure on
subsequent
stages of Bills.

69. (1) On the consideration of a Reason n assigned by the House of Representatives for the rejection of an amendment made by the Senate, it shall be in order to move *“That the Senate insists upon its amendment to which the House of Representatives has disagreed”* or *“That the Senate does not insist upon its amendment to which the House of Representatives has disagreed”* and if the latter motion be carried then it shall be in order to move amendments to the amendment to which the House of Representatives has disagreed or to move an amendment to the Bill in lieu thereof and at the conclusion of such proceedings the Clerk shall endorse the Bill

proceedings transmit to the House of Representatives the Bill duly endorsed by him together with the appropriate Message.

Committee of
Selection.

70. (1) There shall be a Committee to be known as the Committee of Selection appointed at the beginning of every session to perform the functions allotted to it by these Standing Orders, and for such other matters as the Senate may from time to time refer to it.

(2) The Committee of Selection shall consist of the President as Chairman, and four Senators to be elected by the Senate. The Committee shall inform the Senate by means of a report when any Senator has been nominated to any Committee. The Committee shall not have power to send for persons, documents and papers unless the Senate so resolves.

House
Committee.

71. (1) There shall be a Committee to be known as the House Committee, to consist of the President as Chairman and four Senators to be nominated by the Committee of Selection as soon as may be after the beginning of each session, to consider and advise the President upon all matters connected with the comfort and convenience of Senators.. The Committee shall not have

power to send for persons, documents and papers unless the Senate so resolved.

(2) The minute of meetings of the House Committee shall be circulated to all Senators.

72. (1) There shall be a committee to be known as the Committee of Privileges to consist of the President as Chairman and four Senators to be nominated by the Committee of Selection as soon as may be after the beginning of each session. There shall be referred to this Committee any matter which appears to affect the powers and privileges of the Senate. It shall be the duty of the Committee to consider any such matters to them referred, and to report on them to the Senate.

Committee of Privileges.

(2) Whenever the Senate is not sitting a Senator may bring an alleged breach of privilege to the notice of the President who may, if he is satisfied that a *prima facie* breach of privilege has been committed, refer such matter to the Committee, which shall report thereon to the Senate.

(3) The Committee shall have power to send for persons, documents and papers and to report from time to time.

**Standing
Orders
Committee.**

73. (1) There shall be a Committee to be known as the Standing Orders Committee to consist of the President as Chairman, and four other members to be nominated by the Committee of Selection as soon as may be after the beginning of each session. It shall be the duty of the Committee to consider from time to time and report on all matters relating to the Standing Orders which may be referred to it by the Senate. The Committee shall not have power to send for persons, documents or papers unless the Senate so resolves.

(2) If a notice of motion involves any proposal for the amendment of Standing Orders, the notice shall be accompanied by a draft of the proposed amendments, and the motion when proposed and seconded shall stand referred without any question being proposed thereon to the Standing Orders Committee, and no further proceedings shall be taken on any such motion until the Standing Orders Committee has reported thereon.

**Select
Committees.**

74. (1) A Select Committee shall be appointed by order of the Senate and subject thereto shall consist of such members as may be nominated by the Committee of Selection.

(2) Subject to the order of the Senate a Select Committee shall (unless the Senate shall have nominated a Senator as Chairman) have power to elect its own Chairman. If the member so elected is unable to be present at any meeting, the Committee shall elect another Chairman whose tenure of office shall be for the day of his election.

(3) In the event of the death of a member appointed to a Committee, or if his seat becomes vacant for any other reason, the Senate or the Committee of Selection, as the case may require, shall appoint another Senator in his place.

75. (1) Except as otherwise provided in Standing Order 73 (dealing with the Standing Orders Committees), this Order shall apply to all Select Committees.

Procedure in
Select
Committees.

(2) A Select Committee shall have power to send for persons, documents or papers, and shall have leave to report its opinion and observations, together with the minutes of evidence taken before it to the Senate.

(3) Unless the Senate otherwise directs, three members shall be the quorum.

(4) The deliberations of a Select Committee shall be confined to the matter referred to it by the Senate and any extension

or limitation thereof made by the Senate, and, in the case of a Select Committee on a Bill, to the Bill committed to it and relevant amendments.

(5) The first meeting of a Select Committee shall be held at such time and place as the Chairman in the case of the Standing Orders Committee, or the President in the case of a Select Committee, shall appoint. Subsequent meetings shall be held at such time and place as the Committee may determine :

Provided that if the Committee fails to do so the Chairman shall, in consultation with the Clerk to the Senate, appoint such times and places.

(6) Except by leave of the Senate no Select Committee shall sit while the Senate is sitting.

(7) A Select Committee may continue its investigations although the Senate may be adjourned; and the Committee of Selection may, in the case of the death or unavoidable absence of a Senator, nominate another Senator to take the place of such member on the Committee. Every nomination under this Order shall be announced to the Senate at its next meeting.

(8) The Clerk to the Senate or a Clerk appointed by him shall be the Clerk to every Select Committee.

(9) When it is intended to examine any witnesses, the Senator or, in the case of a Committee on a Private or Hybrid Bill, the petitioner requiring such witnesses shall deliver to the Clerk, two days at least before the day appointed for their examination, a list containing the name, residence and occupation of every witness. The Clerk shall then summon such witnesses on behalf of the Senate.

(10) The evidence of every witness shall be taken down verbatim and sent in proof to the witness. The witness shall be at liberty within seven days from that on which the Clerk sent out the proof to suggest corrections due to inaccurate reporting and the evidence shall be printed with such of the corrections as may be approved by the Chairman.

(11) The Committee may at its discretion refuse to hear any irrelevant evidence or any recalcitrant witness.

(12) (a) Any member of a Select Committee may bring up a report for its consideration, and all such reports shall be

entered in full upon the minutes of the Committee. When all the reports have been brought up, the Chairman shall propose the reports in order until one is accepted as a basis for discussion, beginning with his own report and proceeding with the remainder in the order in which they were brought up. The question to be proposed by the Chairman on any report shall be "*That the Chairman's (or Senator.....'s) report be read a second time, paragraph by paragraph*". When this question has been agreed to it shall not be proposed on any further reports, but any portions thereof may be offered as amendments to the report under consideration, if they are relevant to it.

(b) The Committee shall then proceed to go through the report paragraph by paragraph, and the provisions of paragraphs (1) to (8) and (10) of Standing Order 56 shall apply to such consideration as if the report were a Bill and the paragraphs thereof the clauses of the Bill.

(c) Upon the conclusion of the consideration of the report paragraph by paragraph, and when all proposed new paragraphs have been considered, the Chairman shall

put the question that this report be the report of the Committee to the Senate.

(13) The provisions of paragraph (7) of Standing Order 34 shall apply to the deliberations of a Select Committee.

76. (1) Every division in a Select Committee shall be taken by the Clerk to the Committee asking each member of the Committee separately how he desires to vote and recording the votes accordingly.

Divisions in
Select
Committees.

(2) In taking the division, the names of all members of the Committee present shall be called in alphabetical order.

(3) When a division is claimed in a Select Committee every member of the Committee present shall, unless he expressly states that he declines to vote, record his vote either for the Ayes or Noes. The Clerk to the Committee shall enter in the Minutes of the Proceedings the record of each Senator's vote, and shall add a statement of the names of Senators who declined to vote. A Senator must vote according to his voice.

(4) As soon as the Clerk has collected the votes the Chairman shall state the number of members voting for the Ayes and Noes respectively and shall then declare the

result of the division. The Chairman shall not have an original vote but in the event of an equality of votes he shall give a casting vote.

(5) If a member of the Committee states that he voted in error or that his vote has been wrongly counted he may claim to have his vote altered, provided that such request is made as soon as the Chairman has announced the numbers and before he shall have declared the result of the division.

(6) The provisions of paragraph (5) of Standing Order 46 shall apply to a division in a Select Committee.

Premature
publication of
evidence.

77. The evidence taken before any Select Committee and any documents presented to such Committee shall not be published by any member of such Committee, or by any other person, before the Committee has presented its Report to the Senate.

Reports from
Select
Committees.

78. (1) Every Select Committee shall make a report to the Senate upon the matters referred to them before the end of the session in which the Committee was appointed, but if a Committee finds itself unable to conclude its investigations before the end of the session, it may so report to the Senate.

(2) A Select Committee shall have leave to make a special report relating to the powers, functions and proceedings of the Committee on any matters which it may think fit to bring to the notice of the Senate.

(3) A report or special report together with the minutes of the proceedings of a Select Committee and the minutes of any evidence taken before that Committee shall be presented to the Senate by the Chairman or other member deputed by the Committee and shall be ordered to lie upon the Table and be printed without question put.

(4) The Minutes of Proceedings of a Committee shall record all proceedings upon the consideration of any report or Bill in the Committee, and upon every amendment proposed to such report or Bill, together with a note of any division taken in the Committee and of the names of Senators voting therein or declining to vote.

(5) Any Senator may, after not less than two days' notice move in the Senate that the report of a Select Committee be adopted.

(6) When a Bill has been reported from a Select Committee the report shall be

subject to the provisions of Standing Order 59.

Joint Deliberations of Select Committees with Select Committees of the House of Representatives.

79. Whenever the Senate decides to appoint a Select Committee to examine and report on any subject upon which it is desirable to consult with the House of Representatives, or to appoint a Standing Joint Committee to examine any matters affecting the welfare or internal administration of both Houses, the following procedure shall be followed :

- (a) the Senate shall resolve that it is expedient that a Committee of both Houses be set up to consider a particular matter, or that a certain Bill or Bills be committed to a Committee of both Houses;
- (b) the Clerk shall thereupon transmit a copy of such resolution to the Clerk to the House of Representatives;
- (c) on receiving a message of concurrence from the House of Representatives, the Senate shall thereupon appoint a Select Committee of the House, of such members as the Senate may order,

to join with a Select Committee to be appointed by the House of Representatives; and such Committee shall have power (unless the Senate otherwise orders) to send for persons, documents or papers;

(d) the Clerk shall thereupon inform the Clerk to the House of Representatives of such appointment, and on behalf of the Senate shall request the appointment of an equal number of members of the House to join with the Select Committee of the Senate;

(e) on receiving a message from the House of Representatives indicating that the House has appointed and nominated its Committee, with similar powers to those of the Select Committee, and any message proposing the time and place of meeting of the Joint Committee the President shall, if such proposal be convenient, direct the Select Committee to meet the Committee of the House of Representatives accordingly.

80. (1) In any Joint Committee appointed under the provisions of Standing Order 79 the procedure to be followed shall be that laid down in these Orders: provided that the Chairman of any Joint Committee shall be elected or appointed by the Committee.

(2) The provisions of these Standing Orders relating to Reports of a Select Committee shall apply to the Report of a Joint Committee: provided that the Report shall be presented, where the Chairman of the Joint Committee is not a member of the Senate, by such Senator as the Select Committee referred to in paragraph (c) of Standing Order 79 may appoint.

81. (1) In accordance with the provisions of Article 67 of the Constitution, a Bill or amendment making provision for—

- (a) imposing or increasing any tax or abolishing, reducing or remitting any existing tax, or
- (b) the borrowing of money, or the giving of any guarantee, by the Federation, or the amendment of the law relating to the financial obligations of the Federation;
- (c) the custody of the Consolidated Fund, the charging of any money

on the Consolidated Fund or the abolition or alteration of any such charge;

- (d) the payment of moneys into the Consolidated Fund or the payment, issue or withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund of any moneys not charged thereon, or any increase in the amount of such a payment, issue or withdrawal;
- (e) the compounding or remission of any debt due to the Federation;
- (f) the assignment of a tax or fee or the making of a grant to any State;
- (g) the receipt of moneys on account of the Consolidated Fund or the custody or issue of such moneys or the audit of the accounts of the Federation or a State;

shall not be introduced in the Senate.

(2) A bill or amendment shall not be deemed to make provision for any of the said matters by reason only that it provides—

- (a) for the imposition or alteration of any fine or other pecuniary penalty or for the payment or

demand of a licence fee or a fee or charge for any service rendered; or

(b) for the imposition, alteration or regulation of any tax or rate by any local authority or body for local purposes.

**Suspension of
Standing
Orders.**

82. (1) Except with the consent of the President, the Senate shall not proceed upon any Bill, amendment, motion or petition which, in the opinion of the President, would suspend the Standing Orders of the Senate or any of them.

(2) A question, the object or effect of which may be to suspend any Standing Order of the Senate shall be proposed only either after notice given, or with the consent of the President.

**Absence of
Members.**

83. Without prejudice to the operation of Article 52 of the Constitution, a Senator shall acquaint the Clerk as early as possible of his inability to attend any meeting of the Senate.

**Employment of
Senators in
Professional
Capacity.**

84. No Senator shall appear before the Senate, or any Committee thereof, in any capacity for which he is to receive a fee or

reward, or as Advocate and Solicitor for any party.

85. (1) Strangers shall be admitted to debates in the Chamber of the Senate under such rules as the President may from time to time make for that purpose. Strangers

(2) If any member takes notice that strangers are present, the Chair shall put forthwith the question "*That strangers do withdraw*", without permitting any debate or amendment.

(3) The Chair may, whenever he thinks fit, order the withdrawal of strangers from the whole or any part of the Chamber.

(4) The President may cause to be taken into custody any unauthorised stranger whom he may see, or who may be reported to be in any part of the Chamber or gallery, and also any stranger who, having been admitted into any part of the Chamber or gallery, shall misconduct himself, or shall not withdraw when strangers are directed to withdraw, while the Senate or any Committee of the whole Senate is sitting.

86. The President may grant a general permission to the representative of any Press.

journal to attend the sittings of the Senate under such rules as he may from time to time make for that purpose. If such rules are contravened, such permission may be revoked.

Expenses of
Witnesses.

L.N. 658/54.

87. The sum to be paid or tendered for the expenses of any person who is summoned to attend or to produce any document shall be the sum which, if that person were a witness attending a Court, would be payable to him in accordance with the rules for the time being in force under the code relating to criminal procedure: Provided that in applying such rules any reference therein to a Judge or to the Registrar of the Supreme Court shall be construed as a reference to the President or to the Clerk to the Senate, as the case may require.

Interpretation.

88. In these Standing Orders, unless the context otherwise requires—

“sitting” means a period during which the Senate is sitting continuously without adjournment, and includes any period during which the Senate is in Committee;

“meeting” means any sitting or sittings of the Senate commencing when the Senate first meets after being summoned at any time

and terminating when the Senate is adjourned *sine die* or at the conclusion of a session;

“session” means the sittings of the Senate commencing when the Senate first meets after the prorogation or dissolution of Parliament and terminating when Parliament is prorogued or is dissolved without having been prorogued;

references to a Minister shall be construed as including references to an Assistant Minister;

references to a Private Senator shall be construed as references to a Senator who is not a member of the Government;

references to a Select Committee shall be construed as references to a Special Select Committee (that is to say, a Committee other than a Sessional Committee) or a Sessional Select Committee, as the case may require.

89. The decision of the President upon any point of interpretation of any of these Standing Orders, or upon matter of practice, shall be final, and the President may from time to time issue rulings thereon.

Rulings of
the President.

90. All matters not specifically provided for in these Orders and all questions relating to the detailed working of these Orders shall

Residuary
powers.

be regulated in such manner not inconsistent with these Orders as the President may from time to time direct; and in giving any such direction the President shall have due regard to the usages of Commonwealth Parliamentary practice so far as such usages can be applied to the proceedings of the Senate.

Special
provision
concerning
Ministers.

91. Whenever in exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (1) of Article 61 of the Constitution a Minister who is not a Senator takes part in the proceedings of the Senate he shall have all the powers and privileges conferred upon Senators by these Standing Orders and, without prejudice to the generality of such powers and privileges, when addressing the Senate on any motion of the Government shall have all the powers and privileges of the mover of such motion.

INDEX

(The numbers in the index refer to Standing Orders)

Adjournment of the Senate

Grave disorder, in case of, 43 (8)

Motions for—

Debate on, 16 (1)

Matters which may be raised on, 16 (1); notice of, 16 (2)

Question put on, 16 (4)

Restriction on number of Senators speaking on, and time allowed to each, 16 (2) (3)

Time for moving, 15 (1) (3)

Through absence of a quorum, 12 (3)

Till the following day, 11 (2)

To a later day, 11 (2)

Without any day named for next meeting, 10 (2)

Without question put, 16 (4), 17 (4), 43 (8)

Adjournment of the Senate on Definite Matter of Urgent Public Importance

Motions for—

Business interrupted by, to be resumed after 4.30 p.m., 17 (4)

Lapse at moment of interruption, 17 (3)

Leave to move, 17 (3); time and manner of asking, 13 (1) (*h*), 17 (1)

Restriction on number of, at one sitting, 17 (5)

Time for moving, 17 (3)

Written notice of matters to be discussed on, 17 (2)

Announcements by the President

Time for making, 13 (1) (*e*)

Ballot

Election of President by, 2 (3)—(7)

For right to speak on the adjournment, 16 (2)

Bill

Amendments to, involving taxation, expenditure, etc., 81

Clauses of, division into, and numbering of, 50 (1) (a)

Committal of—

To Committees of the whole Senate, 53 (1); to Select Committees, 53 (1); motions for, 53; question thereon put forthwith and decided without amendment or debate, 53

Committees of the whole Senate on—

Amendments in, 54 (2); To be handed to Chairman in writing, 56 (2); inadmissible, 56 (3) (4); mode of proposing questions on, 57 (5); withdrawal of, 56 (10)

Clauses, postponement of, 56 (6)

Conclusion of proceedings in, 56 (13) (14); motion to report to House, question on, to be decided without amendment or debate, 56 (13)

Enacting formula, no question to be put upon, 56 (12)

New Clauses, consideration of, 56 (7) (8); amendment to, 56 (8); Questions proposed on, 56 (8)

Preamble, consideration of, 56 (11); amendment to, 56 (11)

Principle of Bill not to be discussed in, 54 (1)

Procedure in, 56

Report of progress to Senate, 55

Schedules, consideration of, 56 (9)

Title, amendments to, 54 (2), 56 (12); no question to be put upon, 56 (12)

Compliance with Standing Orders, 50 (1) (d), 50 (2)

Contents of, must not go beyond title, 50 (1) (c)

Descriptive titles in margin, 50 (1) (b)

Distribution of copies of, to members, 50 (3), 52 (2)

Explanatory statement of, 50 (3)

Bill—(cont.)

Form of, 50 (1)

House of Representatives amendments to—

Amendments to, 68 (1); notice of, 68 (1) (a)

Appointment of time for consideration, 67 (1)

Committee to draw up reasons for disagreeing with, 68 (4); quorum, 68 (4); report of, 68 (4); entered in votes and Proceedings, 68 (4)

Disagreement to, procedure consequential on, 69

Motion to divide, 68 (1); notice of, 68 (1) (a)

Printing of, 67 (2), recorded in votes and Proceedings, 67 (2)

Procedure on consideration, 68

Involving taxation, expenditure, etc., 51 (4) 81

Messages to House of Representatives desiring concurrence to Bills passed, 64 (1)

Motion for introduction of, time for moving, 13 (1) (o)

Parties affected by, 51

Printing of, waiver of, 63

Private and Hybrid—

Delivery of copy of, to Clerk, 49 (1)

Expenses incurred in promotion of, 49 (8)

First reading of, 49 (1)

Petitions on, 49 (3)

Preliminary advertisement of, 49 (1)

Printing and circulation of, 49 (1)

Rights of His Majesty, etc., Section saving, 49 (2)

Select Committee, reference to, 49 (3); personal pecuniary interests of members of, 49 (4) (a); members' declaration in, 49 (4); evidence in, 49 (5); report to House by, 49 (6); insertion of new clauses, 49 (7); amendments in, 49 (6)

Private Senators'—

Application to introduce, 48 (1); form of, 48 (2); object and leading features to be stated in, 48 (1); delivery of, to Clerk, 48 (2)

Bill—(cont.)

Private Senators'—(cont.)

- Copy of, delivery to Clerk, 48 (3)
- First reading of, 48 (3)
- Printing and circulation of, 48 (4)
- Reference of, to Minister, 48 (4)
- Report on, 48 (4)

Public—

- First reading of, 47
- Presentation of 47; time for, 13 (1) (*m*)
- Printing of, 47;
- Question on, for second reading of any other Bills containing same provisions not to be proposed during session, 62
- Recommittal of, 58 (1)—
 - Procedure on, 58 (2) (3); motion to report to be decided without amendment or debate, 58 (4)
- Recommittal of, reported from Select Committee to Committee whole House, 59 (3); procedure on, 59 (4)
 - Reported from Committees of whole Senate, 56 (14)
 - Reported from Select Committees, 59 (1) (2)
- Second Reading of—
 - Motion for, 52 (3); debate on, 52 (3); amendments to, for rejection of Bill, 52 (4)
 - Notice of, 47, 52 (1)
- Select Committee—
 - Amendments made in, 57 (2)
 - Procedure in, 57 (1)
- Third Reading of—
 - Motion for, amendments to, and scope of debate on, 60 (1);
 - Correction of errors or oversight before question put, 60 (2)
- Withdrawal of, 61

Business

Appointed for any future day, shown in Order Book, 8 (5)

Government—

Appointed by Prime Minister when Senate called together during adjournment, 10 (3)

Arrangement of, as Government thinks fit, 14 (2)

Precedence over Private Senator's, 14 (1)

Motions relating to order of,

Time for moving, 13 (1) (*n*)

To be moved by a Minister, 13 (1) (*n*)

Without notice and takes precedence over all other business, 13 (2)

Order of, 13

Private Senators'—

Order of, 14

Public, time for, 13 (1) (*P*)

Question time, 13 (1) (*g*), 23 (5)

Resumption of, after adjournment motion under S.O. 17, 17 (4)

Specified, exemption of, from interruption, 11 (1)—

Motion for, to be decided without amendment or debate, 11 (1)

Chair, The,

Decisions final on points of order, 42

Definition of, 6 (5)

Quorum excludes, 12 (1)

Clerk of the Senate

Administers oaths, 4 (1)

Duties of—

In respect of Bills, 50

In respect of election of President, 2 (3)—(7)

Keeps and circulates Votes and Proceedings, 8 (3)

Clerk of the Senate—(cont.)

Prepares Order Book, 8 (5)

Responsible for custody of records and documents,
8 (6)

Sends notices of meeting and sessions, 8 (1), 10 (2)

Sends copy of order of business for each sitting, 8 (2)

Supervises preparation of official reports, 9 (1)

Closure *see under* Debates

Committee, House *see also* Committees, Select

Composition of, 71 (1)

Functions of, 71 (1)

Minutes, circulation of, 71 (2)

Committees, Joint Select *see also* Committees, Select

Appointment of, procedure for, 79

Chairman, election or appointment of, 80 (1)

Motions affirming expediency of, 79 (a)

Powers of, 79 (c)

Procedure in, 80 (1)

Reports of—

Presentation of, 80 (2)

Provisions of Standing Orders relating to, 80 (2)

Committee of Privileges *see also* Committees, Select

Composition, 72 (1)

Duties of, 72 (1) (2)

Powers of, 72 (3)

Committee of Selection *see also* Committees, Select

Appointment, 70 (1)

Composition of, 70 (2)

Committee of the Whole Senate

Chairman of, 8 (4)

Decisions of, recorded in Votes and Proceedings,
8 (3)

Quorum of, 12 (1) (4)

Speeches in, official reports of, 9 (1)

Time for interruption of proceedings, 15 (2)

See also under Bills

Committees, Select

- Appointment of, 74 (1)
- Chairman's casting vote, 76 (4)
- Clerk to, 75 (8)
- Composition, 74 (1)
- Deliberations of, scope of, 75 (4)
- Divisions in, 76
- Errors in, 76 (5)
- Recorded in Minutes of Proceedings, 76 (3)
- Evidence before—
 - Irrelevant, refusal to hear, 75 (11)
 - Publication of, 77
 - Verbatim report of, 75 (10); correction by witnesses, 75 (10); printing of, 75 (10)
- Investigations by—
 - During adjournment of Senate, 75 (7)
 - Not completed by end of session, 78 (1)
- Leave to report opinion and observations, 75 (2)
- Leave to report minutes of evidence, 75 (2)
- Leave to make special report, 78 (2)
- Meetings of—
 - Time and place of, 75 (5)
 - When House is sitting, 75 (6)
- Members of—
 - Changes of, 74 (3), 75 (7)
 - Choice of, 82 (1)
 - Personal pecuniary interest of, 75 (13), 76 (6)
- Minutes of Proceedings of, particulars to be entered on, 78 (4)
- Procedure applicable to all, except as otherwise provided in Standing Orders, 76 to 80, 83 (1)
- Power to send for persons and call for documents, 75 (2)
- Proceedings in, reference to, 23 (1) (e)
- Quorum of, 75 (3)
- References to, construed as references to other Committees, 88

Committees, Select—(cont.)

Reports of—

- Laid upon the Table, 78 (3)
- Motion in Senate to adopt, 78 (5); notice of, 78 (5)
- Presentation of, to Senate, 78 (3)
- Printing of, 78 (3)
- Procedure on consideration of, 75 (12)
- Special, 78 (2)
- To be made before end of session, 78 (1)

Witnesses before—

- Recalcitrant, refusal to hear, 75 (11)
- Summoning of, 75 (9)

Committees, Standing Orders

- Composition of, 73 (1)
- Duties of, 73 (1)

Commonwealth Parliamentary Practice

- Usages of, 90

Debates

Closure of—

- Contingent question, 39 (2)
- Majority required for, 39 (3)
- Question on motion for, to be put forthwith and decided without amendment or debate, 39 (1)
- When movable, 39 (1)

Rules of—see also Order in the House—

- Anticipation, 38
- Chair to be heard in silence, 41
- Imputing improper motives, 35 (6)
- Interruptions, 36
- Irrelevance, 43 (1)
- New questions, speaking again on, 34 (5)
- No speech after question fully put, 45 (1)
- Observations addressed to Chair, 34 (1)
- Offensive and insulting language, 35 (4)
- Personal pecuniary interest disclosure of, 34 (7)

Debates—(cont.)

Rules of—*see also* Order in the House—(cont.)

Points of order, decision on, by Chair, 42

Precedence in speaking, 34 (1) (2)

Raising questions already decided upon, 35 (3)

Reading of speeches, 34 (6)

Reference to matters which are *sub judice*, 35 (2)

Reference to personages, 35 (6) (7) (8)

Relevance, 34 (1), 37 (1) (2)

Speaking more than once, 34 (3) (4)

Tedious repetitions, 43 (1)

Time and manner of speaking, 34 (1)

Treasonable, seditious and other words likely to promote illwill or hostility, 35 (9)

Scope of—

On amendments, 37

On Bills, 37, 54 (1), 60 (1)

On motions, 37 (1); for adjournment of the Senate, 37 (2); for adjournment of debate, 37 (5); in Committee, 37 (5)

Decisions of Questions

By simple majority of Senators voting, 45

Decisions of the Senate and Committee of whole Senate

Recorded in Votes and Proceedings, 8 (4)

Deputy President

Election of, 5

Procedure for, 5 (2)

Divisions

Casting vote of the Chair, 46 (3)

Errors in, 46 (4)

Invalid, if quorum not present in, 12 (5)

Members calling for, 45 (4)

Mode of taking, 46 (1) (2) (3)

Recorded in Votes and Proceedings, 8 (4), 46 (1)

Tellers for, appointment of, 45 (4)

Voice, voting in agreement with, 46 (2)

Government Business, *see under* Business, Public

Government's Recommendation

Motions requiring, 25 (2)

House Committee *see* Committee, House

Meetings and Sessions

Definitions of, 88

Notices of, 8 (1), 10 (2) (3)

Time and place of, 10 (1) (2)

At earlier date than that which Senate was adjourned, 10 (3)

Messages

From His Majesty, in the Order of Business, 13 (1) (d)

To and from House of Representatives, 64, 65

Ministers

References to, include references to Assistant Ministers, 88

Special provision concerning, 91

Minutes of Proceedings, *see* Votes and Proceedings

Motions

Adjournment, at end of business—

Debate on, 16 (1)

Time for moving, 15 (1) (3)

To discuss definite matter of urgent public importance *see* Adjournment of the Senate on definite matter of urgent public importance

Alteration of terms of, 27

Amendment to, 29—

Amendments to, relevancy, 29 (2); new, 32 (4) (d); time for moving, 32 (5) (a)

Raising questions which can only be dealt with by substantive motion, 29 (3)

Relevancy, 29 (1)

Seconding of, 30 (1)

Motions—(cont.)

Amendment to, 29—(cont.)

Time for moving, 32 (3)

To be put in writing, 31

To words already decided not to be left out,
32 (4) (e)

Withdrawal of, 33

Withdrawn, may be proposed again, 33 (1)

Debate on, 32 (1)

For amendment of Standing Orders, 73 (2)

For adjournment of House to a later date—

Moved by a Minister, 11 (2)

Time for moving, 11 (2)

For exemption of specified business from interruption—

May be moved by a Minister at any time, 11 (1)

To be decided without amendment or debate,
11 (1)

For Introduction of Bills, time for moving, 13 (1) (o)

Notices of, *see* Notices of Motions

Questions proposed on, *see* Questions from the Chair

Seeking grant, charge or expenditure of public money, etc., 25 (2)

Seconding of, 30 (1)

In Committee, 30 (2)

To proceed to any particular business out of regular order—

May be made without notice, 13 (2)

Precedence over all other business, 13 (2)

Withdrawal of, 33

Withdrawn, may be proposed again, 33 (1)

Notices

Of amendments to Bills, 26 (6)

Of matters to be raised on the adjournment, 16(

Notices—(cont.)

Of meetings and sessions, 8 (1), 10 (2) (3)

Of motions—

Alterations of terms of, 27

Irregular or improper, 26 (5)

Manner of giving, 26 (1)

Obligatory, 25 (1)

Period of, 26 (3)

Printing and circulation of, 26 (4) (6)

Shown in Order Book, 8 (5)

Signature on, 26 (2)

Waiver of, 25 (1) (a)-(r)

Withdrawal of, 28; Entry in Votes and Proceedings, 28 (2)

Of new sessions, 8 (1)

Of Orders of business, 8 (2), 10 (3)

Of Questions—

Of questions to Ministers, 22 (1) (2)

Entered in Order Book, 8 (5)

Of Second reading of Bills, 52 (1)

Oath

Administered by Clerk, 4 (1)

Affirmation in lieu of, 4 (4)

From of, 4 (1)

Taking of—

By Members, 4; when Senate stands adjourned, 4 (3)

Time of taking by new members, 13 (1) (c)

Obituary Speeches

Time for, in order of business, 13 (1) (k)

Official Languages, 7

Official Reports of Speeches

Copy of, to members, 9 (2) (3)

Correction or alteration of, 9 (4)

Preparation of, 9 (1)

Publication of, 9 (2)

Written answers to questions, printed in, 23 (2) (6)

Order Book

- Inspection of, by Senators, 8 (5)
- Particulars to be entered in, 8 (5)
- Preparation of, 8 (5)

Order Papers

- Sending of, to members, 8 (2)

Order in the Senate and Committee

- Behaviour of Senators, 40
- Chair to be heard in silence, 41
- Decision of Chair final, 42
- Disorderly conduct, 43 (2)
- In case of grave disorder, power of the Chair, 43 (8)
- Irrelevance or tedious repetitions, 43 (1)
- Naming of senators, 43 (2) (3) (4)
- Points of order, decision on, by President final, 42, 89
- President responsible for observance of rules or order, 42
- Removal of Senators, 43 (6)
- Suspension of Senators, 43 (3) (5) (6)
- Motion for, seconding by two Senators, 43 (3); question to be put forthwith, 43 (3)
- Withdrawal of Senators, 43 (2) (5) (7)

Papers

- By whom presented, 19 (1)
- Custody of, 8 (6)
- Deemed to have been presented on receipt by Clerk, 19 (2)
- Inspection of, by Members, 8 (6)
- Ordered to lie upon the Table, 19 (2)
- Presentation of, recorded in Votes and Proceedings, 19 (3)

Personal Explanations

- Time for, in order of business, 13 (1) (I)
- Leave to make, 24

Petitions

Approval of, and endorsement by the President, 18 (2) (d)

Deposited with Clerk, 18 (2) (d)

Language of, to be respectful, 18 (1) (a), 18 (2) (e)

Senators not competent to present from himself, 18 (2) (c)

Motions to read, 18 (4) (a)

No debate on, 18 (4) (b)

On Bills, 49 (3), 51

Prayer of, 18 (2) (a)

Presentation of, 18 (1) (a)

Procedure for, 18 (3) (4)

Reference of, to Select Committee, 18 (4) (d)

Reference in, to debate, etc., 18 (2) (b)

Seeking grant, charge or expenditure of public money, etc., 18 (1) (b)

Signature of, 18 (2) (a), 18 (2) (d)

Time for presenting, 13 (1) (f)

Personal Explanations by Senators, 24

Terms of Prepared statement, submission to President, 24

Time for making, 13 (1) (l)

President

Absence of, 6

Allots right of Senators to address Senate on motion for adjournment, 16 (2)

Allots seats to Senators, 3

Announcements by, time for making, 13 (1) (e)

Appoints seats to Senators to Chair temporarily, 8 (3)

Casting vote of, 44 (1)

Chairman of Committee of Whole Senate, 8 (4)

Counts Senate, 12 (3) (4)

Decisions on points of interpretation of Standing Orders, matter of practice, 89

President—(cont.)

- Directs form of official reports, 9 (2)
- Election of, 1
- Motion proposing, to be decided without debate, 2 (2)
- Procedure for, 2
- Endorses Votes and Proceedings, 8 (4)
- Endorses petitions, 18 (2) (*d*)
- Includes other Presiding Officers except expressly provided otherwise, 6 (5)
- May suspend sitting at any time, 11 (3)
- Names day for next sitting, if House adjourned *sine die*, 10 (2)
- Names a member, 43 (2) (3) (4)
- Presiding officer of the Senate, 6 (1)
- Quorum excludes, 12 (1)
- Residuary powers, 90
- Responsible for observance of rules of order, 42
- Rulings of, 89
- During adjournment, calls Senate together on an earlier day, 10 (3)

Press

- Permission to, to attend sittings, 86

Prime Minister

- During adjournment, may make representations to call Senate together on an earlier day, 10 (3)
- Business appointed by, 10 (3)

Private Senators' Motions

- Order of, in public business, 14

Private Senators' Bills

- Order of, in public business, 14

Proclamation Summoning Parliament

- Notification of, to Senators, 8 (*l*)

Questions, Decision of, 44

Questions from the Chair

Amendments to, 29 (4)

Manner of proposing, 32 (4), 56 (5)

Fully put—When voices have been collected, 45 (2)

No member may speak after, 45

Proposal of, 32 (1) (3)

Putting of, 32 (2) (3)

Result declared by the Chair, 45 (3)

Questions to Ministers

Addressed to Senators other than Ministers, 20 (2)

Disallowance of, 22 (2) (3)

Reasons for, to be communicated to member,
22 (3)

For oral replies—

Limitation of number of, 21 (3)

Marking of, 21 (3)

Written answers to, 21 (3)

Manner of asking and answering, 23 (1) (2)

Matters relating to which they may be put, 20 (1) (2)

May be asked by any other Senator, 23 (2)

Not to be made a pretext for debate, 23 (4)

Notice of, 21 (1) (2)

In Order Book, 8 (5)

Postponement of, 23 (2)

Presidents control of, 22 (2), 23 (3)

Refusal to answer, 22 (4)

Rules on form and content of, 22 (1)

Supplementary, 23 (3)

Time allotted for, 23 (5)

Time for asking, 13 (1) (g)

Withdrawal of, 23 (2)

Written answers to, 23 (2) (6)

Printing in Official Reports, 23 (2) (6)

Quorum of Senate and Committee of Whole Senate

Absence of, 12 (3)

Exclude the Chair, 12 (1)

In Divisions, 12 (5)

Procedure for counting the Senate, 12 (3) (4)

Records and Documents

Custody of, 8 (6)

Inspection of, 8 (6)

Seats, Allotment of, to Senators, 3

Select Committees—*see* Committees, Select

House of Representatives

Bills brought from (*see under* House of Representatives, Bills originating in)

Messages from—

Delivery of, to President, 65 (2)

Reading of, 65 (3) (4)

When House not sitting, 65 (4)

Messages to, 64

House of Representatives, Bill originating in

Endorsement of, 66 (3)

First reading of, recorded in Votes and Proceedings, 66 (3)

Laid upon the Table, 66 (1)

Messages on, 64 (1) (b), 64 (2)

Second reading of, notice of, 66 (2)

Sponsor of, by member, 66 (2)

Senators

Absence of, 83

Attendance, recorded in Votes and Proceedings, 8 (4)

Behaviour of, during a sitting, 40

Called to order by Chair, 41

Disorderly conduct of, 43

Employment of, in professional capacity, 84

Inspection by, of records and documents laid before the House, 8 (5) (6)

Senators—(cont.)

Naming of, by Chair, 43 (2) (3) (4)

Oath, taking of, by, 4

Personal explanations by, 24

Personal pecuniary interest of, 34 (7), 46 (5), 49 (4)

Presenting petitions, responsibilities in, 18 (1) (a),
18 (2) (e)

Private, reference to, construed as reference to
Senators who are not members of the Govern-
ment, 88

Seats, allotment of, 3

Suspension of, 43 (3)—(7)

Sittings

Adjournment at the conclusion of proceedings, 15

Definition of, 88

Government business to have precedence over all
other business, 14 (1)

Hours of, 11 (1); exemption from, on specified
business, 11 (1)

President may appoint a Senator to take Chair
temporarily during, 6 (3)

Order of Business for, circulation to member, 8 (2)

Presiding Officers, 6 (1)

Suspension of—

at any time by the President, 11 (3)

in case of grave disorder, 15 (2)

Standing Orders

Amendments proposed to, reference to, and
reported thereon by, Standing Orders Committee,
73 (2)

Interpretation, 88

Proceedings which would suspend, 82 (1)

Strangers

Admission of, to chamber of House, 85 (1)

Misconduct by, 85 (4)

Unauthorised, 85 (4)

Withdrawal of, 85 (2) (3)

Motion for, to be put forthwith, 85 (2)

Statements by Ministers

Time for making, 13 (1) (*i*)

Supply Bill

Third Reading of, 53 (2)

Supply Bill, Supplementary

Third Reading of, 53 (2)

Tributes

Time for, in order business, 13 (1) (*j*)

Votes and Proceedings

Committee's report on House of Representatives amendments, 68 (4)

Circulation of copies of, to members, 8 (3)

Custody of, 8 (6)

Division Lists, 46 (1)

Errors in, 8 (4)

House of Representatives amendments—

Committee's report, 68 (4)

Order for printing, 67 (2)

Inspection of, by Senators, 8 (6)

Kept by Clerk, 8 (3)

Notices of motions withdrawn, 28 (2)

Particulars to be recorded in, 8 (4)

Presentation of Papers, 19 (3)

Signed by the President, 8 (4)

Voting

Absent Senators, 44 (2)

Collection of voices, 45 (3)

By Senators having personal pecuniary interest,
46 (5);

Motion to disallow vote, 46 (5)

On private Bills, 50 (4)

Witnesses

Expenses of, 87