



مجلس الأعيان

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

**The Internal Regulation for 2014
and its amendments**

**We are Abdullah II Son of Hussein King of the Hashemite
Kingdom of Jordan**

***Article 83 of the Constitution
In accordance with the decision of the Council
We hereby ratify the following regulation and order its
implementation**

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Internal Regulations of the Senate for the year 2014
issued in accordance with Article 83 of the Constitution

Article (1) This Regulation is called the "Internal Regulation of the Senate for the Year 2014" and It is valid from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Chapter 1

Opening of the regular session

Article (2) The ordinary session of the Council of Nations is opened by hearing the speech of the throne.

Article (3) A- The Council holds its first session in its ordinary session after hearing the throne speech immediately and the session begins with the recitation of the Holy Quran.

B- If the President has not been appointed or is absent, and neither of his deputies has been elected, the oldest member present in the Senate will assume the presidency.

Article (4) Before commencing their duties, every senator must take an oath before the Council in the following form, In accordance with the provisions of Article 80 of the Constitution, without addition or omission:

"I swear by Almighty God to be loyal to the King and the country, to uphold the Constitution, to serve the nation, and to perform the duties entrusted to me to the best of my ability."

Article (5) The Senate elects a committee of five Senators to draft a response to the Throne Speech. After the Senate approves the response within fourteen days of the delivery of the Throne Speech, the President and the Senators submit the response to the King.

Chapter 2

The Office of the Senate and Its functions

***Article (6)** A-The Office of the Senate consists of the President, Deputies and Assistants.

B- The Senate elects the deputies and assistants in its first session.

C- If a member of the office resigns, the Senate will decide on the resignation. If accepted, or if a position within the office becomes vacant, the Senate will elect a replacement in its first session.

D- The term of the office is two years.

E- If the Senate meets in an extraordinary session and a position within the office is vacant, the Senate will elect a replacement for that position. The term of the newly elected member will extend to the end of the current office term.

** According to the Amendment Published No. 5935 dated 2024/7/1 of the Official Gazette*

Article (7) The Office holds its meetings regularly at the invitation of the president, regardless of whether the senate is held or not, the decisions are recorded in a special register and signed by those present.

Article (8) The Office represents the senate during periods when the senate is not in session and handles matters within its jurisdiction.

Article (9) A-Representing the senate and speaking on its behalf according to its will.

B-Ensuring the application of the provisions of the Constitution and the internal regulations in deliberations and decisions.

C-Preparing the agenda for each Senate session, with the office of the senate having the authority to add items to the agenda.

D-Presiding over sessions, declaring their opening and closing, maintaining order, managing discussions, defining the topics of discussion, and granting permission to speak.

E-Announcing the Senate's decisions and overseeing their implementation.

F-Taking necessary measures to uphold the Council's dignity and the honor of its members.

*G-Presiding over the Senate's administrative apparatus and issuing necessary administrative instructions for the proper functioning of the Senate in coordination with the office of the Senate.

** According to the Amendment Published No. 5935 dated 2024/7/1 of the Official Gazette*

Article (10) The President has the right to participate in the Senate's discussions. In this case, the President must relinquish the chairmanship and will only resume it after the discussion has ended and the Senate has reached a decision on the matter under consideration.

Article (11) A-The First Deputy assumes the powers and responsibilities of the President of the Senate in the event of the President's absence, inability to perform his duties, participation in discussions, or when dealing with questions, interrogations, and proposals submitted in his capacity as a Senator.

B-The Second Deputy assumes the powers and responsibilities of the President in the event of the absence of both the President and the First Deputy, or if they are unable to perform their duties, participate in discussions, or address questions, interrogations, and proposals submitted in their capacities as Senators.

C-If the President and both Deputies are absent or unable to perform their duties, the Senate will be presided over by the oldest member present in terms of seniority.

Article (12) A- The Assistants, under the supervision of the President, handle the following matters:

1. Assisting the President in managing sessions, maintaining order, and recording the names of those requesting to speak in the order of their requests.
2. Monitoring the preparation of session minutes and summaries.
3. Recording the results of votes by collecting, sorting the votes, and ensuring the accuracy of the opinion poll results.

4. Drafting and signing the minutes of secret sessions.
5. If the Assistants or one of them is absent from a session, the President appoints one of the present Senators to perform the duties of the absent Assistant.

Article (13) The President of the Senate shall inform the King, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Prime Minister of the names of the members of the Office.

Article (14) In addition to the tasks specified in this regulation, the Office of the Senate is responsible for the following:

- A- Reviewing objections to the minutes of sessions, summaries, and voting results, investigating these objections, and issuing appropriate decisions.
- B- Overseeing the preparation of the Senate's annual budget and reviewing the final accounts.
- C- Forming delegations that represent the Senate, with the President or one of the Deputies presiding over each delegation if they are members; otherwise, the Office will appoint the presiding officer.

Chapter 3

The Senate Committees

Article (15) The Council elects the members of the following permanent committees for a term of two years:

- A- The Legal Committee.
- B- The Financial and Economic Committee.
- C- The Committee on Arab and International Affairs and Expatriates.
- D- The Administrative Committee
- E- The Education and Education Committee.
- F- The National Communications and Guidelines Committee.
- G- Health, Environment, and Population Committee
- H- The Committee on Agriculture and Water.
- I- Committee on Work and Social Development.
- J- The Energy and Mineral Wealth Committee.
- K- The Tourism and Heritage Committee.
- L- The Public Service Committee.
- M- The Committee on Freedoms and Citizens' Rights.
- N- Committee on Palestine
- O- The Women's Committee.
- P- The Committee on Culture, Youth and Sport.

***Article (16)** The Legal Committee is entrusted with the following tasks:

A. Studying draft laws and proposals related to the Constitution, general elections, civil, criminal, and human rights legislation, courts, judicial organization, judicial agreements, enforcement laws, personal status laws, nationality, expropriation, leasing, defense, general amnesty, narcotics and

psychotropic substances, unions, endowments, and similar legislations, and any laws not falling under the jurisdiction of another committee.

B. Reviewing the internal regulations of the Senate and proposing amendments.

C. Examining issues related to the membership and immunity of Senators.

D. Providing legal assistance to other Senate committees upon the request of their chairs.

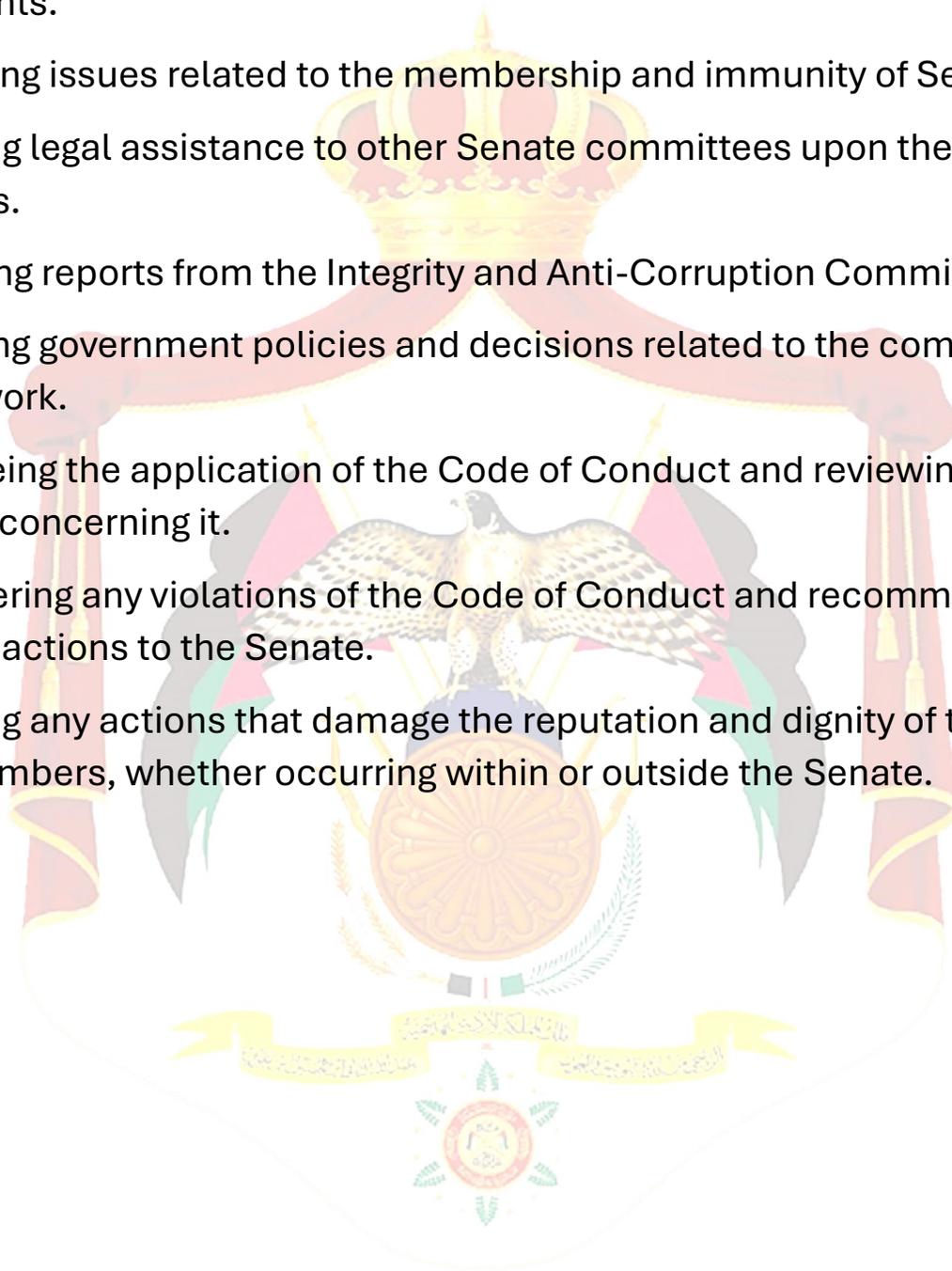
E. Reviewing reports from the Integrity and Anti-Corruption Commission.

F. Examining government policies and decisions related to the committee's scope of work.

G. Overseeing the application of the Code of Conduct and reviewing any proposals concerning it.

H. Considering any violations of the Code of Conduct and recommending necessary actions to the Senate.

I. Reviewing any actions that damage the reputation and dignity of the Senate and its members, whether occurring within or outside the Senate.



**As per the amendment published in Official Gazette No. 5935 on 1 July 2024.*

*** Article (17)** The Financial and Economic Committee is entrusted with the following tasks:

- A. Examining the draft General Budget Law and its attachments, including government unit budgets and related proposals.
- B. Reviewing laws related to financial and monetary affairs or changes in revenues or expenditures.
- C. Studying laws concerning banks, financial institutions, their instruments, securities, currency, and foreign exchange.
- D. Examining laws related to supply, trade, companies, insurance, investment, and antitrust, and similar regulations.
- E. Reviewing supply conditions, availability of goods, and price movements.
- F. Analyzing final accounts of the government and its independent agencies.
- G. Reviewing the reports of the Audit Bureau during the session in which they are presented or in the following regular session at the latest.
- H. Examining government policies and decisions related to the committee's scope of work.

Article (18) The Committee on Arab, International, and Expatriates Affairs is entrusted with the following tasks:

- A. Considering all matters and proposals related to foreign policy, Arab and Islamic relations, international affairs, and issues concerning expatriates.
- B. Reviewing treaties and agreements related to foreign policy and examining draft laws pertaining to them.

**As per the amendment published in Official Gazette No. 5935 on 1 July 2024.*

C. Reviewing treaties and agreements related to foreign policy and examining draft laws pertaining to them.

D. Preparing draft political statements issued by the Senate.

E. Examining government policies and decisions related to the committee's scope of work.

***Article (19)** The Administrative Committee is entrusted with the following tasks:

A. Studying laws, matters, and proposals related to public administration and local administration.

B. Examining laws and matters related to public employees, particularly those concerning appointments, termination of service, retirement, and compensation.

C. Reviewing complaints submitted to or referred to the Senate concerning these matters.

D. Examining government policies and decisions related to the committee's scope of work.

Article (20) The Committee on Education and Higher Education is entrusted with the following tasks:

A. Studying laws, matters, and proposals related to education, higher education, and scientific research.

B. Examining government policies and decisions related to the committee's scope of work.

**As per the amendment published in Official Gazette No. 5935 on 1 July 2024.*

Article (21) The Committee on Media and National Guidance is entrusted with the following tasks:

- A. Studying laws, matters, and proposals related to print media, journalism, visual, audio, and electronic media, as well as preaching and guidance.
- B. Examining government policies and decisions related to the committee's scope of work.

Article (22) The Committee on Health, Environment, and Population is entrusted with the following tasks:

- A. Studying laws, matters, and proposals related to public health, health services, health insurance, food, medicine, and environmental issues.
- B. Examining laws, matters, and proposals related to the population dimension in development plans.
- C. Discussing policies and decisions related to balancing population needs with the resources required for comprehensive and sustainable development.
- D. Examining government policies and decisions related to the committee's scope of work.

Article (23) The Committee on Agriculture and Water is entrusted with the following tasks:

- A. Studying laws, matters, and proposals related to irrigated and rain-fed agriculture, livestock, forestry, agricultural land, and its protection from desertification.
- B. Studying laws, matters, and proposals related to water and its various uses, dams, reservoirs, and sewage systems.
- C. Examining government policies and decisions related to the committee's scope of work.

Article (24) The Committee on Labor and Social Development is entrusted with the following tasks:

A. Studying laws, matters, and proposals related to labor, workers, vocational training, and social insurance.

B. Examining laws, matters, and proposals related to charitable associations and federations, social development issues, and national funds involved in national aid, development, and employment.

C. Examining government policies and decisions related to the committee's scope of work.

Article (25) The Committee on Energy and Mineral Resources is entrusted with the following tasks:

A. Studying laws, matters, and proposals related to oil, gas, other energy sources, electricity, mineral resources, and related agreements.

B. Examining government policies and decisions related to the committee's scope of work.

Article (26) The Committee on Tourism and Heritage is entrusted with the following tasks:

A. Studying laws, matters, and proposals related to tourism, its development, marketing strategies, and promotional policies.

B. Examining laws, matters, and proposals related to antiquities, including methods for excavation, protection, and preservation of public, religious, and heritage sites.

C. Examining government policies and decisions related to the committee's scope of work.

Article (27) The Committee on Public Services is entrusted with the following tasks:

- A. Studying laws, matters, and proposals related to public works, housing, transportation, road traffic, postal services, communications, and information technology.
- B. Examining government policies and decisions related to the committee's scope of work.

Article (28) The Committee on Freedoms and Citizens' Rights is entrusted with the following tasks:

- A. Studying laws, matters, and proposals related to the freedoms, rights, and duties outlined in the Constitution.
- B. Reviewing complaints received by or referred to the Council concerning citizens' rights, freedoms, and duties.
- C. Examining government policies and decisions related to the committee's scope of work.

Article (29) The Committee on Palestine is entrusted with the following tasks:

- A. Examining political developments related to Palestine and its cause and recommending necessary positions to the Senate.
- B. Addressing issues related to refugees and displaced persons, including affirming the right to self-determination, the right of return, and compensation.
- C. Focusing on the status of Jerusalem, its significance, and the Islamic and Christian endowments and holy sites in Palestine under the Hashemite guardianship.
- D. Examining government policies and decisions related to the committee's scope of work.

Article (30) The Committee on Women is entrusted with the following tasks:

- A. Studying laws, matters, and proposals related to women, family, and children.
- B. Monitoring policies, plans, and programs necessary for empowering women socially, culturally, economically, and politically.
- C. Examining government policies and decisions related to the committee's scope of work.

Article (31) The Committee on Culture, Youth, and Sports is entrusted with the following tasks:

- A. Studying laws, matters, and proposals related to culture, youth, and sports.
- B. Examining issues related to federations, associations, committees, clubs, and cultural, youth, and sports centers.
- C. Examining government policies and decisions related to the committee's scope of work.

Article (32) A. The minimum number of members for each committee is seven Senators, and the maximum is twelve Senators.

B. A Senator may not be a member of more than three permanent committees. If elected to three committees, they are not eligible to run for any other committee unless they formally withdraw in writing from one of the committees they were elected to.

C. The President or any of the Deputies may not be a member of any committee.

D. If the minimum number of members for a committee is not met, the Office will assign its tasks to another committee.

Article (33) A. Each committee shall meet at the invitation of the President of the Council to elect a Chair and a Rapporteur from among its members.

B. The Chair of the committee is responsible for presiding over its meetings, organizing its work, setting the agenda, calling members to meetings, and defending its decisions in the Senate.

C. The Rapporteur prepares the committee's reports on its deliberations and is responsible for explaining and defending these reports in the Senate.

D. The Rapporteur presides over the committee in the absence of the Chair.

E. The President of the Council presides over any committee meeting they attend.

F. The committee shall establish any necessary instructions to organize its meetings and define its working methods.

G. The President of the Senate shall appoint at least one Senate staff member to act as the committee's Secretary, responsible for recording the minutes of meetings and following up on administrative procedures.

*H. The General Secretariat is required to prepare reports summarizing the results of the committees' and the Council's work at the end of each session and publish them on the Senate's website.

Article (34) Committee sessions are confidential. However, any Senator has the right to attend committee sessions in which they are not a member, participate in discussions on the topics under consideration, and make suggestions, although they do not have voting rights.

**As per the amendment published in Official Gazette No. 5935 on 1 July 2024.*

***Article (35)** Two or more committees may meet together, provided that each committee has a quorum, to study a draft law or specific issue based on a decision by the President of the Senate. The joint committee shall elect a chairperson and a rapporteur in the manner it deems appropriate and shall make decisions by a majority vote of the members present.

Article (36) The Senate may form temporary committees as needed, specifying their functions, tasks, and number of members. The term of these committees shall end once the assigned task is completed.

Article (37) A. The committee shall meet upon the call of its chairperson or rapporteur in the absence of the chairperson. It may also meet upon the request of at least one-third of its members to the President of the Senate.
B. Committee meetings are considered valid with the presence of a majority of its members, provided that the chairperson or rapporteur is among them.
C. The committee's secretary shall notify its members of the meeting time, attaching copies of the drafts, proposals, and other matters on the agenda, at least 24 hours before the scheduled time.

**As per the amendment published in Official Gazette No. 5935, dated July 1, 2024.*

Article (38) A. Attendance at committee meetings is limited to members of the Senate, the secretariat of each committee, and any experts they summon.
B. Committee decisions are made by a majority vote of the members present. In the event of a tie, the side with which the chairperson votes prevails.

Article (39) The committee studies the matters and issues referred to it in the order of the date of referral, except for draft laws referred to it on an urgent basis and matters that the Senate or the Bureau decides to prioritize.

Article (40) A. The committee may request the attendance of the relevant minister, the proposer of a motion, or any other individual whose testimony or opinion is deemed necessary.
B. Both the relevant minister and the proposer of a motion have the right to attend committee meetings if they request it. The committee's secretary must inform them of the meeting time for discussing the relevant subject. Either party may participate in the discussion but does not have voting rights.
C. The minister may bring along, or deputize, one or more senior officials from their ministry with the approval of the committee chairperson.
D. The committee may request the minister to provide the necessary documents, records, and information related to the matter under discussion. If the minister refuses, the President of the Senate shall bring the issue before the Senate in its next session.

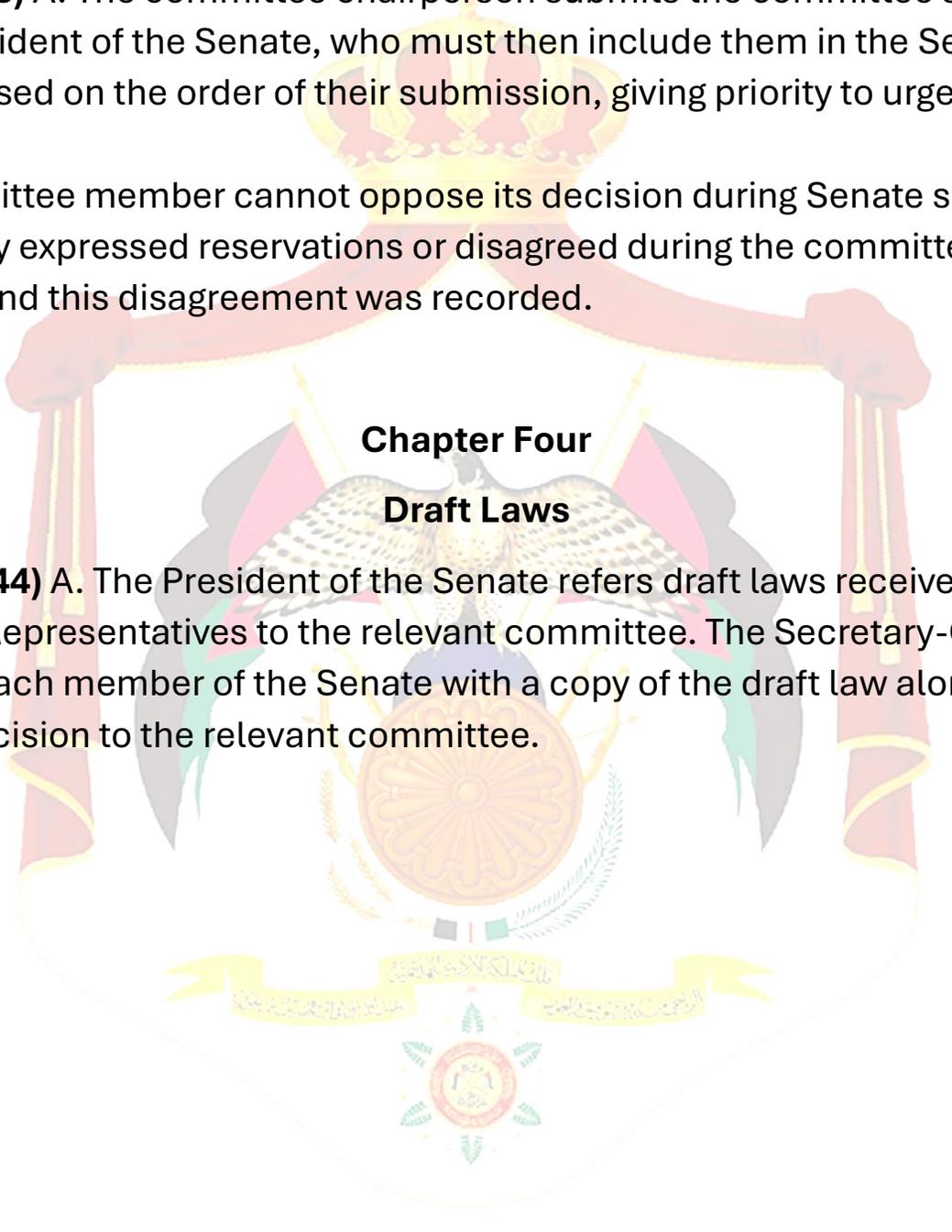
Article (41) If the Senate believes that a matter is delayed in one of the committees, it may set a specific deadline for the committee to complete it.

Article (42) A detailed record is kept for each committee session, documenting the names of attending or absent members, the proceedings, and the

decisions made. The record must be signed by the committee chairperson, the rapporteur, and the secretary.

***Article (43)** A. The committee chairperson submits the committee's decisions to the President of the Senate, who must then include them in the Senate's agenda based on the order of their submission, giving priority to urgent matters.

B. A committee member cannot oppose its decision during Senate sessions unless they expressed reservations or disagreed during the committee meeting, and this disagreement was recorded.



Chapter Four

Draft Laws

****Article (44)** A. The President of the Senate refers draft laws received from the House of Representatives to the relevant committee. The Secretary-General provides each member of the Senate with a copy of the draft law along with the referral decision to the relevant committee.

**As amended in the Official Gazette, issue no. 5935, dated July 1, 2024.*

***As amended in the Official Gazette, issue no. 5935, dated July 1, 2024.*

B. In urgent cases, the President of the Senate may refer a draft law directly to the Senate, which has the right to either reject, approve, or refer the draft to the relevant committee.

Article (45) A. Ten or more members of the Senate may propose laws. The President of the Senate shall refer each proposal, along with its justifications and basic principles, to the relevant committee for study and to provide recommendations.

B. If the Senate, after hearing the committee's opinion, agrees to the proposal, it will be forwarded to the government to draft it into a law and submit it to the Parliament in the same session or the following one.

C. Any proposal rejected by the Senate under this provision cannot be resubmitted in the same session.

Article (46) Any member of the Senate who wishes to propose an amendment to a draft law referred to a committee must submit their proposal in writing to the President of the Senate, detailing the proposed amendment and its justifications. The President shall then refer the proposal to the relevant committee for study.

***Article (47)** The General Secretariat shall print committee reports, along with the texts of the draft laws, amendments, justifications, and the committee's recommendations. These reports shall be submitted to the President, who will refer them to the Senate. The reports must be distributed to the Senators at least 48 hours before discussions begin, although the President may shorten this period when necessary.

**As amended in the Official Gazette, issue no. 5935, dated July 1, 2024.*

Article (48) A. The rapporteur shall read the draft law and the committee's decision on it unless the Senate decides to dispense with the reading, relying on the prior distribution of the materials to the members.

B. The draft law is considered accepted in principle unless the Senate decides not to accept it based on the committee's recommendation or a proposal by one of the members.

*C. If the Senate does not reject the draft, the President shall put it to a vote article by article, after reading each one in its original and amended form. The voting order shall begin with the proposal made by a member if seconded by another member, followed by the committee's decision, then the decision of the House of Representatives, and finally the draft law.

D. The President may decide not to read the articles that the committee did not recommend amending.

E. Each paragraph of an article may be voted on separately, and in such cases, the article will not be voted on again.

F. After the discussion of the articles is concluded, a vote on the entire law is taken. The Senate may postpone the final vote to a subsequent session to allow for further discussion on one or more articles if requested by the President of the Senate, the President or rapporteur of the committee, the government, or ten members of the Senate.

**As amended in the Official Gazette, issue no. 5935, dated July 1, 2024.*

Article (49) If the Senate is presented with a draft law approving a treaty or agreement of any kind, it has the authority to either approve or reject the draft. The Senate cannot make amendments to the text of the treaty or agreement; however, it may postpone its consideration while drawing the government's attention to any deficiencies in the proposed treaty or agreement.

Article (50) The general budget draft is voted on section by section. The Senate has the right to reduce expenditures in these sections as deemed necessary for the public interest but cannot increase those expenditures, either through amendments or through separate proposals.

Article (51) During the discussion of the general budget, the following proposals are not accepted:

- A. Any proposal to cancel an existing tax, impose a new tax, or modify existing taxes by increasing or decreasing them, as these are governed by existing financial laws.
- B. Any proposal to modify expenses or revenues tied to contracts.
- C. Any proposal to modify expenses in the general budget that are required to fulfill international obligations.

Article (52) If the Senate approves a draft law as passed by the House of Representatives, the President shall submit the draft law, signed by both the President and the Secretary-General, to the Prime Minister, who will then present it to the King.

Article (53) If the Senate does not approve a draft law as passed by the House of Representatives, whether by rejecting, amending, deleting, or adding to it,

the President shall return the draft law to the House of Representatives for reconsideration.

***Article (54)** If the House of Representatives accepts the draft law as received from the Senate, the President shall submit it, signed by both the President and the Secretary-General, to the Prime Minister for presentation to the King, and the Senate members shall be informed of this.

Article (55) If the Senate returns the draft law with amendments to the House of Representatives, the following rules apply:

A. If the House of Representatives agrees to some of the amendments made by the Senate, the Senate's discussion will focus only on the disputed articles, and the Senate will either accept the decision of the House of Representatives or insist on its previous decision.

B. If the Senate insists on its disagreement with the House of Representatives' decision, the provisions of **Article (92)** of the Constitution will apply.

*C. The President of the Senate may appoint the necessary number of Senate members to form a joint committee to review the disputed articles in accordance with the provisions of **Paragraph 2 of Article 92** of the Constitution.

**As amended in the Official Gazette, issue no. 5935, dated July 1, 2024.*

Chapter Five

Voting in the Senate

Article (56) Except in cases stipulated by the Constitution, the Senate's decisions are issued by a majority of the votes of the members present, excluding the President. In the event of a tie, the President has the deciding vote.

Article (57) A. Votes shall be cast by calling the names of the Senate members aloud if the vote pertains to the Constitution. The response must be one of the following: "Agree," "Disagree," or "Abstain."

B. In other cases, voting is conducted by raising hands or using modern technological means, as decided by the Senate's Bureau.

C. The President announces the voting result and the Senate's decision. Any member has the right to request the announcement of the number of supporting and opposing votes.

Chapter Six

Election Procedures in the Senate

Article (58) A. All election processes in the Senate are conducted by secret ballot, using standardized papers prepared by the Senate's General Secretariat. These papers contain the names of the candidates and are stamped with the Senate's seal and signed by the members of the election supervising committee.

B. Voting is carried out by marking the name(s) of the candidate(s) on the prepared ballot paper for this purpose.

Article (59) Blank or invalid ballots are not included in the vote count for determining the majority in any election process.

Article (60) A. Any ballot paper is considered invalid if:

1. It is not stamped with the Senate's seal or not signed by the members of the supervising committee.
2. It contains more selections than the required number of candidates.
3. It includes any identifying or distinguishing marks of the voter of any kind.
4. It contains names, symbols, or titles other than the candidate's name as it appears on the ballot prepared in accordance with the provisions of this system.

B. If the ballot paper for Senate committees contains more marks than the number of positions to be filled, the names exceeding the allocated number for that committee will be crossed out.

Article (61) The supervising committee shall destroy the ballot papers immediately after the session in which the election took place.

Chapter Seven

Session Regulations

Article (62) A. The President sets the agenda for the session and distributes it to the members at least 24 hours before the session, through the General Secretariat.

B. The President shall inform the Prime Minister and ministers of the session's date and agenda.

Article (63) A. The President opens the session at the scheduled time with the presence of most of the members. If the quorum is not met within half an hour, the President will set the date for the next session.

B. Once the session has started with a legal quorum, it will remain valid as long as most of the members are present.

Article (64) A. After announcing the opening of the session, the General Secretary reads out the names of members who are absent with or without a valid excuse, and a summary of the minutes of the previous session, unless the Senate decides otherwise.

B. The Senate approves the summary of the minutes; if there is a disagreement, the Bureau of the Senate will decide on the matter.

Article (65) A. The General Secretariat prepares a detailed minute for each session, indicating the names of absentees (with or without an excuse), all session procedures, discussions, and decisions made. A summary of these minutes is recorded in a special book and signed by the session's President and the General Secretary. The detailed minute is published in the Official Gazette supplement and on the Senate's website.

C. The President of the Senate may take appropriate actions if there is any distortion or misrepresentation of what was said in the sessions and minutes, or if there is inaccuracy in the records.

D. Senate documents and statements are confidential and cannot be published until they are included in the agenda or submitted to the government.

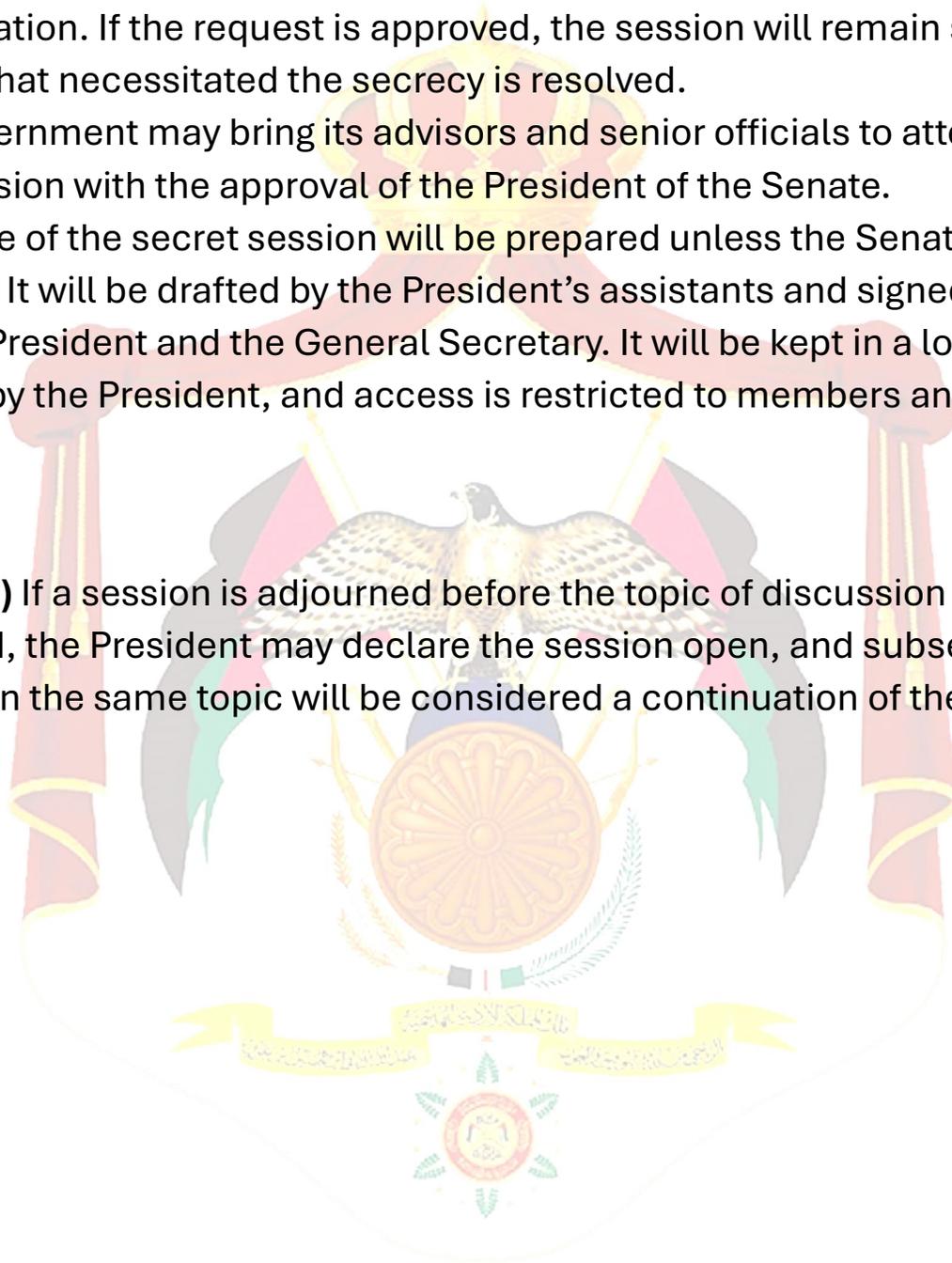
Article (66) A. The Senate sessions are public.

B. If the government or five members request a session to be held in secret, the Senate hall will be cleared of attendees, except for the members, ministers, and the General Secretary. The President will present the request to the Senate for deliberation. If the request is approved, the session will remain secret until the issue that necessitated the secrecy is resolved.

C. The government may bring its advisors and senior officials to attend the secret session with the approval of the President of the Senate.

D. A minute of the secret session will be prepared unless the Senate decides otherwise. It will be drafted by the President's assistants and signed by the session's President and the General Secretary. It will be kept in a location specified by the President, and access is restricted to members and ministers only.

Article (67) If a session is adjourned before the topic of discussion is completed, the President may declare the session open, and subsequent sessions on the same topic will be considered a continuation of the original session.



Chapter Eight

Speaking Rules in Sessions

Article (68) Each member has full freedom to speak and express opinions within the limits of the internal regulations. They cannot be held accountable or pursued for any vote, opinion, or speech made during the Senate sessions.

Article (69) A member cannot speak during a session unless they have requested to speak and received permission from the President of the session. Otherwise, the President may prevent them from speaking and direct that their statements are not recorded in the session's minutes.

Article (70) The President may refuse to grant permission to speak only for a valid reason. In case of disagreement, the Senate's opinion will be sought.

Article (71) A. The President grants speaking time to those who have requested it according to the order of their requests. Any speaker may yield their turn to another.

B. A member may not speak more than three times on a single issue. This rule does not apply to ministers, the proposer of a motion, the committee chair, or the rapporteur.

C. A member may not speak more than once on matters related to the public budget or general discussions.

D. Ministers, as well as senior staff from their ministries with the President's approval, are permitted to attend Senate sessions. Ministers are allowed to speak whenever they request, and they may ask the President to allow their staff to speak as well.

E. The President may require the attendance of ministers responsible for topics on the agenda.

Article (72) Members speak from their seats or from the podium unless the President asks them to speak from the podium. The committee rapporteur may only speak from the podium. In all cases, speaking must be directed to the President or to the Senate.

Article (73) Permission to speak is always granted in the following cases and in the order specified:

- A. Points of order.
- B. Requests to postpone discussion.
- C. Requests to correct alleged facts.
- D. Requests to respond to a statement made by a speaker.
- E. Requests to withdraw a proposal.
- F. Requests to refer the matter to a committee.
- G. Requests to close the debate.

Article (74) When requesting to speak on topics listed in the previous article, the President shall suspend the discussion after the speaker has finished and decide on the request immediately. The President's decision may be appealed to the Senate, and the appeal shall be put to a vote.

Article (75) Points of order are raised when it is claimed that the discussion violates the provisions of the Constitution, the rules of procedure, or deviates from the subject under discussion. Such claims can be raised at any time during the discussion, unless the Senate has already started voting.

Article (76) A request to postpone discussion means asking to delay the consideration of an agenda item for a specified period and briefly justifying the request. If the request is seconded, the President shall put it to a vote immediately and without further discussion.

Article (77) Correcting alleged facts means providing a brief clarification on an important point related to the discussion that should be communicated to the meeting to correct what was said in the discussion.

Article (78) Any member who feels that their dignity has been insulted, or has been accused of shameful acts, or if inappropriate language has been used about them or their statements or positions have been misunderstood, may respond immediately after the speaker or at any other time they request, to refute the accusations or correct misunderstandings. They also have the right to request an apology from the speaker or refer the matter for investigation.

Article (79) A - The proposal to close the discussion may only be made if at least three supporters and three opponents of the topic under discussion have spoken (if available).

B - If the proposal is seconded, the President must specify the proposals related to the core subject being discussed that need to be voted on after closing the discussion.

C - The President shall allow up to two speakers to explain their objections to closing the discussion. The President then puts the proposal to a vote, and if the Senate agrees, the President announces the closure of the discussion.

D - The President may propose closing the discussion if they believe that the topic has been sufficiently examined.

E - A proposal to close the discussion on topics related to the Constitution, the general budget, or general debate may only be made after all those who requested to speak have had their turn.

Article (80) The President, with the Senate's approval, has the right to set a time limit for each member when speaking on any matter, including questions, proposals, general discussions, and budget laws.

Article (81) A - A member must avoid repeating their own statements or those of others who spoke before them and must stay on topic. Only the President has the authority to draw attention to this.

B - The President may point out that a member's opinion has been sufficiently clarified and that there is no need for further elaboration.

Article (82) Members must not use inappropriate language or statements that insult the dignity of the Senate or its President, or that offend individuals, institutions, public order, or public morals. Members are also prohibited from making any actions that disrupt order.

Article (83) A-The President has the right to stop a speaker from continuing without a Senate decision in the following cases:

1. If the speaker makes inappropriate remarks about the King or addresses issues beyond what is stipulated in the Constitution.
2. If the speaker speaks without permission from the chair.
3. If the speaker uses offensive language against any member or any committee within the Senate.
4. If the speaker intrudes on others' private lives.
5. If the speaker insults a person or organization, unless their statements are supported by a final judicial ruling.
6. If the speaker addresses facts related to a case currently before the judiciary.
7. If the speaker has exceeded their allotted speaking time.

B - In cases other than those previously mentioned, a speaker cannot be interrupted or have their remarks criticized except by a decision of the Senate.

Article (85) A - Only the President may interrupt a speaker or make comments on their speech to ensure compliance with the internal regulations.

B - If the President draws attention to a member during their speech and the member continues to disregard the President's warnings, the Senate, at the President's request, may prohibit the member from speaking on the same topic for the remainder of the session. This decision is made without discussion, and anything said by the member after the prohibition will not be recorded in the minutes.

C - If a member, after being prohibited from speaking, persists in their conduct or violates the order again, the Senate may, upon the President's request, decide to remove the member from the chamber. The removal results in the members being barred from participating in the remainder of the session, their remarks not being recorded in the minutes, and their absence being considered as unexcused.

Article (85) If the Senate decides to bar a member from attending the remainder of the session and the member does not comply voluntarily, the President may suspend the session and take necessary measures to enforce the decision. In this case, the ban extends automatically for two weeks.

Article (86) A member who has been barred from participating in the Senate's activities can request the suspension of the decision starting from the day following the ban. This is done by expressing regret and apologizing in writing for not respecting the Senate's decision. The apology will be read at the next session.

Article (87) If order is disrupted and the President is unable to restore it, they will announce their intention to suspend the session. If order is not restored, the session will be suspended for no more than one hour. If disorder persists

after the session resumes, it will be postponed to another time determined by the President.

Article (88) A - Every member must attend meetings at the scheduled times.

B - If a member needs to leave the meeting room or permanently depart from the Senate, they must seek permission from the President of the session.

Chapter Nine

Questions

Article (89) A a question is an inquiry by a member directed at the Prime Minister or ministers about a matter they do not know concerning their competencies, or to verify the occurrence of an event they have been informed about, or to seek information about the government's intentions on a certain issue.

Article (90) A - A member submits their question in writing to the President of the Senate, and it may only be signed by one member.

B - The question must be brief, focusing on the facts that need clarification, and it should avoid commentary, debate, personal opinions, and inappropriate language.

C - The question must not contravene the provisions of the Constitution or harm the public interest.

D - The question should not mention names or invade individuals' private matters.

E - The question must not address matters under judicial review, nor should it refer to media publications.

F - The question should not concern the member personally or involve a private interest or responsibility assigned to them.

Article (91) A - The President will forward the question to the relevant minister if it meets the stipulated conditions.

B - The minister must respond in writing within a maximum of eight days.

C - The President will notify the member who submitted the question of the answer and will include both the question and the answer in the Senate's agenda.

D - Only the member who asked the question has the right to seek further clarification from the minister or to provide a brief response.

E - The minister has the right to respond to the question. If the member is satisfied afterward, the topic is closed. Otherwise, the member may convert the question into an interpellation according to the provisions of this system.

F - No other member is permitted to speak about the question unless it personally affects them, in which case they may provide a brief comment.

Article (92) The specific conditions for questions do not apply to questions directed at ministers during discussions on the general budget and draft laws. Each member has the right to intervene in any question related to these topics and respond to it.

Article (93) A - A question may be converted into an interpellation, but this cannot occur during the session in which the question is discussed.

B - A question may be converted into an interpellation if the government does not respond within a month from the date the question was received.

Chapter Ten

Interpellations

Article (94) An interpellation is the process of holding the Prime Minister or ministers accountable for their actions concerning public affairs.

Article (95) A - A member wishing to interpellated a minister or ministers must submit their interpellation in writing to the President, specifying the issues and facts addressed in the interpellation.

B - The interpellation must meet the same requirements as those for a question.

Article (96) A - The minister must respond in writing to the President within a maximum of two weeks, unless the President deems the case urgent and the minister agrees to shorten the period.

B - The minister may request an extension of the period from the President, and the Senate's office may extend it as deemed appropriate, notifying both the interpellator and the minister.

C - The interpellation and the response are included in the agenda of the next session, and if no response is received within the specified period, the interpellation is added to the agenda as well.

D - After reading the interpellation and response, or if they have been previously distributed to members, the interpellator is given the floor, followed by the questioned minister. Each has the right to reply once, after which any member may speak.

E - If the interpellator expresses satisfaction, the President announces the end of the discussion unless another member takes up the subject of the interpellation, in which case the discussion continues.

Article (97) Any member may request the government to provide information or documents related to the interpellation under discussion in the council by submitting a written request to the President of the Senate.

Article (98) Upon completion of the interpellation discussion, the President of the Senate shall notify the Prime Minister and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the outcome in writing.

Chapter Eleven

General Discussion

Article (99) A general discussion is the exchange of opinions and consultations between the Senate and the government.

Article (100) A - Five or more members may submit a request to the Senate to discuss any matter or public issue.

B - The government may also request a general discussion.

Article (101) A - The request for a general discussion must be submitted in writing to the President of the Senate, who will include it in the agenda of the next session.

B - The Senate shall set the date for the general discussion, which must not exceed fourteen days, unless the council deems the subject unsuitable for discussion, in which case it may be excluded.

Article (102) Upon completion of the general discussion, the President of the Senate shall notify the Prime Minister of the outcome.

Chapter Twelve

Proposals for Desirable Actions

Article (103) A proposal for desirable action is a request for the government to undertake any significant action within its jurisdiction.

Article (104) A member must submit the proposal for a desirable action in writing to the President of the Senate, who will refer it to the relevant committee.

Article (105) The relevant committee shall submit a brief report on the proposal within fifteen days of its referral, recommending either acceptance or rejection. If the senate agrees to accept it, the President will inform the Prime Minister.

Article (106) The Prime Minister must inform the senate of the action taken regarding the proposal referred to him within a month, unless the senate has decided on a shorter period.

Chapter Thirteen

Petitions and Complaints

Article (107) Every Jordanian has the right to submit a petition to the Senate related to public affairs or a complaint concerning personal matters.

Article (108) A - The petition or complaint must be signed by its submitter, who should include their name, profession, and full address.

B - The petition or complaint must not contain any references to the monarchy, the National Assembly, the judiciary, or public persons and entities. It must

also avoid offensive language or inappropriate expressions.

C - The President may order the preservation of petitions and complaints that do not meet the required conditions.

Article (109) A - Petitions and complaints are recorded in a special register with sequential numbers based on the date of receipt, including the submitter's name, address, and a summary of the subject matter.

B - The President refers the petitions and complaints to the Senate Office for examination. The office may either archive them or refer complaints to the Administrative Committee and petitions to the relevant committees.

C. The committee reviews the petition or complaint and decides whether to archive it or refer it to the President with its opinion. The President will then forward what is deemed necessary to the relevant minister for their opinion within one month of the referral.

D. The President will send a statement to the submitter of the petition or complaint regarding the outcome of their submission.

E. Any senator has the right to review any petition or complaint upon request from the President.

Chapter Fourteen

Leave and Absence

Article (110) A senator may not be absent from a Senate session unless they have notified the President with a valid excuse. Absence from more than one session requires the President's approval.

Article (111) A senator may not be absent from a committee session unless they have notified the committee chair with a valid excuse. Absence from more

than three sessions without an acceptable excuse will be considered as resignation from the committee membership.

Article (112) A. A request for leave must be submitted to the President before commencing the leave.

B. The President may approve leave if its duration does not exceed one month and must inform the Senate of this decision.

C. If the leave exceeds one month, the President shall present the matter to the Senate.

Chapter Fifteen

Parliamentary Immunity

Article (113) During the Senate's sessions, no senator may be prosecuted criminally or subjected to legal or administrative measures, or be arrested or detained, except with the Senate's permission, unless in the case of a flagrant crime. In such cases, the Senate must be informed immediately.

Article (114) The Prime Minister submits a request for permission to take legal action to the Senate, accompanied by a memorandum detailing the type of crime, its location, time, and the evidence necessitating urgent measures.

Article (115) The President refers the request to the Legal Committee for immediate review and to present a report within a period not exceeding two weeks. If the report is not submitted within this period, the President will place the matter on the agenda of the nearest session for direct consideration.

Article (116) A. The President shall submit the Legal Committee's report to the Senate at the first subsequent session. The discussion of the matter must continue until a final decision is made. If the Senate finds sufficient grounds to take the required action, it shall decide to lift the immunity by an absolute majority.

B. The decision to lift immunity is limited to the act mentioned in the request for permission and does not extend to other actions.

Article (117) The Senate is not authorized to judge the merits of the accusation. Its role is limited to granting permission to initiate or continue legal proceedings if it is found that the purpose is not to influence the senator to obstruct their parliamentary duties.

Article (118) If a senator is detained for any reason during a period when the Senate is not in session, the Prime Minister must immediately inform the President of the Senate. The President must then inform the Senate of the measures taken, accompanied by the necessary clarifications, as soon as it reconvenes. The Senate may decide, by an absolute majority, whether to continue or immediately suspend the proceedings.

Article (119) A senator from whom immunity has been lifted, but who has not been detained, has the right to attend Senate sessions and committee meetings, and to participate in discussions and voting.

Article (120) A senator cannot waive immunity without the Senate's approval.

Chapter Sixteen

Resignation, Dismissal, and Termination of Membership

Article (121) A senator wishing to resign must submit their resignation in writing to the President without any conditions. The President will forward it to the King, and it will not be effective until the Royal Will is issued accepting it.

Article (122) A. A senator is considered disqualified if they fall into any of the cases mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 75 of the Constitution.

B. If a senator was disqualified at the time of their appointment, their membership is considered invalid from the start.

C. If any of the disqualification conditions stated in the first paragraph of Article 75 of the Constitution occur after appointment, or if the senator violates the second paragraph of Article 75 of the Constitution, their membership is automatically terminated. The Senate will then decide to declare their membership vacant.

Article (123) The membership of a new senator who replaces a senator who has vacated their seat due to death, resignation, or otherwise lasts until the end of the term of their predecessor.

Chapter Seventeen

Maintaining Order and Security in the Senate

Article (124) A. Maintaining order and security within the Senate and its surroundings is the exclusive responsibility of the Senate, carried out by the President on behalf of the Senate. The President issues orders to the security force assigned to maintain the Senate's security.

B. Adequate security forces are to be placed under the command of the President, independent of any other authority, and receive orders from him.

C. Security forces other than the Senate's police may only be called upon at the request of the President.

Article (125) A. If a senator or any other person commits a crime of a serious nature within the Senate premises, the President must order their detention in a designated location and hand them over to the judicial authorities upon their arrival.

B. If the crime is of a minor nature, the President may inform the judicial authorities to take legal measures.

Article (126) Except for ministers and deputies, no one is allowed to sit in the areas designated for senators or enter the Senate chamber during a meeting without the President's permission.

Article (127) Those permitted to enter the public areas must maintain complete silence during the session, remain seated, avoid showing signs of approval or disapproval, and adhere to any instructions given by the President or the individuals assigned to maintain order.

Article (128) Anyone allowed entry who disrupts order or causes noise or commotion will be ordered to leave the chamber. If they do not comply, the President may order their removal by force and hand them over to the relevant authorities if necessary.

Chapter Eighteen

Parliamentary Groups and Friendship Committees

Article (129) The Senate elects several senators to represent it in the national parliamentary group within both the Arab Parliamentary Union and the International Parliamentary Union.

Article (130) The Senate may establish friendship and cooperation committees with the parliaments of brotherly and friendly countries and set the necessary regulations for these committees.

Chapter Nineteen

General Provisions

Article (131) In the event of a joint meeting of the Senate and the House of Deputies according to constitutional provisions, the provisions of this system shall apply.

Article (132) A - Amendments to this system may be made based on a written proposal signed by at least ten senators, including the reasons for the proposed amendment.

B - The proposal is presented to the Senate, and if accepted, it is referred to the Legal Committee for further consideration.

C - The committee reviews the proposal and presents its recommendations to the Council within a maximum of one month; otherwise, the Senate may consider the proposal directly.

D - An amendment is only accepted if it is approved by an absolute majority of the Senate.

***Article (133)** What is stated in the Code of Conduct for the Members of the Senate is considered part of this system.

Article (134) The internal system of the Senate for the year 1998, issued on February 1, 1998, and its amendments, is hereby annulled.



**According to the amendment published in Issue 5935 dated July 1, 2024, in the Official Gazette*

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