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Act of Parliament & Ordinance

As mentioned above, at any time when Parliament stands dissolved or is not in session, if the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render immediate action necessary, he may make and promulgate Ordinances, which has force of law as an Act of Parliament. An Ordinance must be laid before Parliament at its first meeting following the promulgation of the Ordinance.

Acts of Parliament and Ordinances may provide the power for the Government or the agency in charge of administering the laws to make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Acts/Ordinances. The rule-making powers may be limited to certain parts of an enactment, or be general in nature. The enactments often provide for the implementing agencies to make regulations, usually when licensing or other similar authority is given in the parent Act. There are usually no well-defined procedures of consultation prior to making rules, and in particular, regulations.

The legislative powers of the Republic are vested in Parliament. Parliament consists of 300 members elected from single territorial constituencies by direct election, and 30 women members elected by those 300 members. Bills are presented to Parliament for making laws. When a bill is passed, it is presented to the President for assent. When the President has assented or is deemed to have assented to a bill passed by Parliament it becomes law and is called an Act of Parliament. No tax may be levied or collected except by or under the authority of an Act of Parliament. At any time when Parliament stands dissolved or is not in session, if the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render immediate action necessary, he may make and promulgate Ordinances, which has force of law as an Act of Parliament. An Ordinance must be laid before Parliament at its first meeting following the promulgation of the Ordinance.

Order

In relation to fiscal laws, particularly customs-related laws, statutory regulatory orders (SROs) are used abundantly to deviate from the parameters set in many particulars in parent laws, especially in the setting of rates for duties and taxes. In the mid-1990s a Law Reform Commission was formed, but it has not taken on the function of a central clearing house for legislation.