

The Role and Power of the Parliament (Law-Making Procedure)

Written by

Tuesday, 30 March 2010 02:53 -

The law-making process of Parliament in Malaysia

The Parliament has power to make laws by the way of Dewan Rakyat and Dewan Negara passing a Bill and assented by the YDPA. A Bill can be proposed by either House of the Parliament (Dewan Rakyat or Dewan Negara). A Money Bill must be proposed by Dewan Rakyat and a minister. All Bills that will be passed by both of the House of Parliament must follow certain rules of the House.

The Government and the members of Parliament may propose a Bill in the Parliament. The Government's proposed Bill will be drafted by the Attorney Chamber, acting on the instruction by the ministry or according to certain policies fixed by the ministry or cabinet.

All Bills that will be passed by a House of Parliament must go through four stages.

- First Reading
- Second Reading
- Committee Stage
- Third Reading

When a Bill is passed, it will be sent to another House of Parliament. After both House had passed the Bill, the Bill will be presented to the YDPA. If a Bill had been amended by one of the House of Parliament, the changes must be agreed by the House of Parliament who proposed the Bill before the Bill is presented to the YDPA.

The YDPA must assent to the Bill within thirty days and the Public Seal will be affixed. If His Majesty does not give his assent within thirty days, the Bill will automatically become a law; as if His Majesty had assented to it. The Bill will later be published as law in the Government Gazette and the law will take effect on the date of publication but the Parliament have power to postpone the operation of law in to an upcoming date or a date before the date of publication.