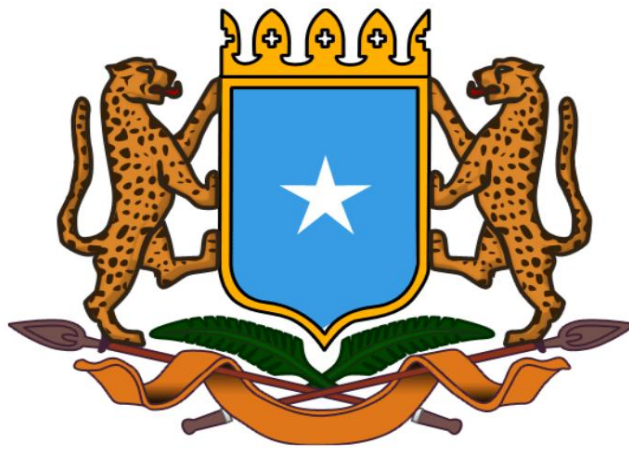




EDUCATION LAW OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA

REGULATION OF PRIVATE EDUCATION, PRIVATE LEVEL AND HIGHER EDUCATION

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PART ONE

GENERAL EDUCATION LAW

(LEVEL 1 AND LEVEL 2)

THIS LAW IS ESTABLISHED BY "LAW NO. 6, DATED 12 FEB. 1987, PUBLIC EDUCATION ACT OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF SOMALI".

INTRODUCTION

Education is a basic human right, and it is necessary for various aspects that increase development, such as fighting poverty, economic development, good governance and democracy.

The reform of the country's education law is part of the important tasks that the government wants to guide the country in the path of reconstruction and development, improving the quality of education at its various levels and fighting ignorance in general. Therefore, it is necessary for Education to have a clear policy and law to regulate the smooth running of education in the country and its administration.

The long-term goal of education in the country is to achieve "an education system that leads to national unity, patriotism, justice, peace and sustainable development".

In order to realize the long-term vision of education, it is important to have the right vision, and that is to have "a powerful and functioning Ministry, with good governance and guiding laws, a unified curriculum and an efficient educational service that is available and equal." .

Education needs a clear plan and strategy on how to improve it. Therefore, the Ministry of Education, Culture and Higher Education of the Federal Republic of Somalia when it saw the 30th and 31st articles of

The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Somalia will issue this Law which will be the one that will regulate the education system in Somalia, which guarantees the right of every Somali person to get quality education at different levels, and it also details the guidelines. education at the national, regional and local levels as well as the way to deliver the education service and the expected results.

I hope that this law will help to restore the assets of the Ministry of Education, Heritage and Higher Education which are currently being used for private interests, and this law will also contribute to the quality of education in schools and universities.

Wabillahi Tawfiq

CHAPTER 1: GENERAL POINTS

Article 1: Interpretation of Terms

In this Act, the following words shall each have the meanings set forth above:

1. "Sex" refers to both men and women
2. "School" It is a place where learning is organized and organized, a school can be public or private, it can be one class or many classes including mobile/tour centers. , Quranic schools and educational institutions.
3. "Education level" It means a period of education with a limited number of years.
4. "Country" means the territory of the Federal Republic of Somalia
5. "Technical high schools" These are technical education centers at the high school level and the period of study can be three to four years.
6. "Skills High Schools" These are vocational education centers at school level higher, the duration of study may be two to three years.
7. Education Law: It is a system that summarizes and defines the activities related to Education, and prevents them from conflicting or leaving the path established by the laws and regulations of the country.
8. "Principal" A person assigned to manage a school or equivalent to a principal
9. "Teacher" is a teacher or educator who legally teaches in institutions education.
10. "National Curriculum" It is a system and policy established for Education in the country 11. "Educational Foundation" It is an educational institution that is not owned by the Government
12. "Parent" means the mother and father of the student, or either of them, or anyone who raised or otherwise legally responsible for the student.
13. "Ministry" means the Ministry of Education, Heritage and Higher Education 14. "Minister" means the Minister of Education, Heritage and Higher Education
15. "Elementary Education" This is the first level of education that begins
Grades 1 to 8 are designed to enhance the knowledge of students between the ages of 6 and 15
16. "General Education" It is the primary and secondary education that is included
primary and secondary education grades 1-12
17. "Direct learning" It is a continuous learning that is based on the system
Education levels such as first, second and third level
18. "Passive Learning" It is systematic learning that is different from Education
direct

19. "Special needs education" It is an education intended for students who have learning difficulties or are above the level of their peers, including people with physical or mental disabilities or both/or who are highly gifted.
20. "Private Education" is systematic, curricular and administrative education provided by educational institutions or umbrellas that are not owned by the Government and legally registered with the Ministry 21. "Educational umbrella" are educational institutions that together and not the government
no
22. "Certificate Exam" This is the final exam to pass the standard
second or third level

SECTION 2: GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

In order to organize the system, and structure of education, the principles must be respected following:

- Implementing a unified education policy, curriculum and delivery model.
- Delegating the administrative powers of education to the areas of educational services and administration of regional governments, with a clear definition of duties and responsibilities;
- Setting educational standards and implementing a system to ensure the quality of standards education and its components;
- Access to equal educational services to find people with balanced quality and productivity
- Providing continuous training for staff and teachers in order to improve take their educational and professional level.
- Acquisition and disposal of any immovable property owned by the ministry; • Building partnerships with families, communities, local governments, businesses, various professional associations, religious institutions and organizations society.
- Emphasizing the right of every citizen to receive free education up to secondary school as mentioned in Article 30 of the Transitional Constitution of JFS
- To implement the views and activities of security in the community

Article 3: Right to Education

The ministry is implementing a free education strategy to provide inclusive and equitable education.

Article 4: General Objectives of Education

Education is the backbone of the nation's ability to achieve sustainable political and social economic development. Therefore, while realizing the fundamental importance of the government, it makes pillars of Education in the country with the following objectives:

1. To develop the understanding, the vision based on the Islamic religion, strengthening the relationship between the Muslim world and the rest of the world.
2. To eradicate illiteracy and encourage education of the people big.
3. To build a society based on the value of good culture and patriotism, protection law, social equality and unity of the Somali nation.
4. To promote equality of opportunity for all, knowing it beforehand diverting obstacles that may hinder the development of the individual and the society as a whole.

5. To produce the knowledge, skills and attitudes needed to return build the country and align with the world.
6. To protect and develop the natural environment so that it is safe pass on to future generations.
7. To encourage the community with a sense of patriotism and peace, to take responsibility and improve people's relations, whether it is the community, the nation or the world.

Article 5: Powers of the Ministry

Duties and Responsibilities of the Ministry include:

1. Establishing, service development and implementation of Education Policy.
2. Establishing, implementing and developing the Education Curriculum.
3. Encouraging and promoting adult education.
4. Establishing and implementing certification standards exams.
5. Implementation of Special Needs Education for students who need support
6. Establishing Education Rules for Public and Private Schools
7. Strengthening the relationship and accountability of educational institutions.
8. Strengthening the relationship between public and private education
9. Development of Rural Education 10.

Development of Writing, Reading and Mathematics

11. Promoting the quantity and quality of equal education for girls and boys
12. The promotion and development of culture, culture, art and literature

Somalis

CHAPTER 2: EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Article 6: Education

Education in the Federal Republic of Somalia consists of public and private education

Article 7: Educational Units

The Education Departments of the Federal Republic of Somalia are:-

1. Direct education
2. Passive learning

Article 8: Direct Education Standards

The levels of Direct Education are as follows:-

1. Quranic Schools and Kindergartens
2. First Level: Elementary-Middle Education (Grade 1 to Grade 8)
3. Second Level: Secondary Schools
4. Third Level: Higher Education

Article 9: Schools of the Qur'an

The objectives of the Qur'an School are for the children to:

1. Teach them the Holy Qur'an and cultivate love for the Islamic religion
2. Teach the spelling of the Arabic language
3. Teach good manners and manners
4. Raised with the love of parents, teachers and neighbors
5. To be brought up with the behavior of his peers

Article 10 child care

The objectives of the Kindergarten are that the 3-6 year old child:-

1. Teach the fundamentals of Islam and nurture the love of Islam
2. Inculcating good manners such as respect, kindness, friendship, peace and property care
3. It is built in terms of body, mind and work
4. Encouraging creativity, dealing with one's peers and loving one's people and country
5. Learn to read and write letters and numbers

Article 11: Ownership and management of Child Care Centers.

1. Child Care Centers can be owned by the Government or other parties
let the government
2. Childcare is responsible for its management, construction and
who owns their equipment, with the Government providing care and supervision.
The letter of approval is obtained from the Ministry of Education, Culture and
Higher Education.

Article 12: Objectives of First Level Education

Primary Education is the foundation of Education in the country. Education at this level should the student:

1. Educates the learning and practice of Islam, good ethics and patriotism
2. Helps build the body, mind and personality
3. Enables the student to have an academic and professional foundation for his level education
2. You can continue

Article 13: Duration of First Level Education

Primary education, which lasts for 8 years (1st-8th grade), is compulsory and an equal right for school-age students, both girls and boys.

Article 14: Education Fee

1. Government Primary Education is free
2. Private Primary Education can be paid and a gift.

Article 15: Enrollment Age for Primary-Middle Schools

1. Children who have reached the age of 6 must be registered in the nearest school
Start primary and secondary education.
2. Primary and Secondary Schools in the Federal Republic of Somalia (JFS) are
can write to any child who has reached the age of 6 years.
3. The above mentioned age is confirmed by birth certificate, doctor's decision
or a school board decision.

Article 16: Objectives of Secondary Education

Education at this level should provide a variety of knowledge and produce a person:

1. Believing and practicing Islam and good behavior.
2. Have good morals, patriotism and intellectual maturity and abide by the laws
the country
3. Built on the foundations of science and technology, with professional knowledge that enables the
improvement of the quality of his life and that of his community, and can be aligned with the world.
4. Have independent thinking, perception and measurement
5. Have the knowledge to pursue higher education

Article 17: Our Type and Duration of Second Level Education

Secondary education is divided into:-

1. Normal secondary schools where the duration of education is four years
2. The study period of Islamic religion can be up to three years
four years

3. High technical schools where the period of study can be three years
four years.

4. High schools of skills (skills) where the period of study can be two
up to three years

Article 18: Enrollment and Placement of Secondary Education

b) Second level education is allowed for students who have completed 1st level education and have a certificate.

t) It can also be entered by adults who pass the certification exam to pass to the second level.

CHAPTER 3 : CURRICULUM OF EDUCATION

Article 19: Curriculum

Each level of education must have a plan and curriculum that reflect the educational objectives of JFS and approved by the Council of Ministers.

Article 20: Curriculum Plan

Each curriculum plan should include:

1. General objectives of JFS Education and those specific to each subject and level
Each subject-by-subject and class-by-class plan.
2. Chapters showing the material units and their results.
3. Teaching and learning methods
4. Learning Materials
5. Study period and study schedule 6. Assessment model, curriculum
implementation and student progress

Article 21: Subjects of Education

1. The subjects to be taught in the country's schools at different levels will be regulated by the Minister.
2. Islamic subjects must be taught in schools across the country.
Somali and Arabic
3. Each subject must have a book or books as a basis for the study and
Instructions bare

Article 22: Languages of Education

1. Education in primary schools (1-8) is conducted in Somali.
2. Advanced English language is started in the 3rd grade as a subject to be considered
3. Education in secondary schools is conducted in Somali, English or Arabic.
4. Level 1 education in the country's schools can be provided in other languages if:
5. Get permission from the minister, and follow the curriculum approved by the ministry.
6. Teach the subjects of Somali language, Arabic and Islamic education.
7. Quality Arabic language and learning about Islam, which is in Arabic, is mandatory for all classes; and it starts in Kindergarten; 8. Social Studies is compulsory for all classes; He speaks Somali.

Article 23: Curriculum Infrastructure

The formal requirements of schools are reinforced by planned infrastructure designed to build the student's spirit, body, mind, behavior, ethics and manners, such as:

1. Consideration of human rights, self-respect, different needs of boys and girls, social behavior, understanding and responsibilities of marriage, and different opportunities different basis for the development of life.
2. Development of various practical hobbies such as art, creativity, sports, literature, culture and heritage.
3. Production skills based on the student's age and knowledge

CHAPTER 4: THE TEACHER

Article 24: Selection Criteria for Primary and Secondary School Teachers

A teacher can be a person who meets the following requirements:

1. He/she must have knowledge reaching or equivalent to the third level education in the country.
2. He must have received a teacher training, not less than two (2) years, have a teaching license recognized by the Ministry.

3. He/she must not have an addiction that could harm his/her health, work, decision-making or reputation in the community.

4. He/she must have good character and patience, and be mentally sound.
and has not committed a crime that has been judged by a court

Article 25: The role of the teacher

The role of the teacher is:

1. Teaching and educating students
 2. Implementation of the school curriculum
 3. Evaluation of student learning
 4. Information about the Education curriculum 5.
- Participation in school activities and maintaining the safety of students while at school stay
6. To consider students equally both boys and girls

Article 26: Employment of the teacher

The work of the teacher and his rights are governed by regulations that do not conflict with the civil service law of the Somali Government and issued by the minister.

CHAPTER 5: SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

Article 27: School Foundation

A school is a place with a suitable environment to carry out systematic education

These instructions:

1. A school can be established with at least 25 students and a suitable place for education. 2. The details of article 27 and the process of the initiative, the school system, its management and the classrooms will be explained in the regulations issued by the minister.

Article 28: Closure of Schools

A school may be closed if it does not meet the requirements set forth in Article 27 and related regulations of the Ministry.

Article 29: School Building

The model of the initiative and the construction of the Education rooms is limited by the School Construction system and recommendations from the Ministry, taking into account the different circumstances of the country's regions.

Article 30: Manage a School

1. Every school must have a governance structure that identifies leadership, responsibilities and oversight of school operations.
2. Every school that meets the basic requirements of schools must have a designated principal.
3. The details of the school management system and the principal's duties are set out in a separate regulation.

Article 31: Requirements for the Appointment of a School Principal

A principal can be appointed as a person:

1. Completed the teaching requirements mentioned in Article 24 of this law
2. Worked as an assistant principal for at least one year
3. Have teaching experience of not less than five years.
4. Be mentally fit
5. Have talent, leadership, hard work and good morals
6. Have at least a university degree.
7. The role of the school principal and his deputy will be defined in the regulations issued by him put the minister.

Article 32: School Parents Committee

Each school will have a parent committee consisting of men and women, whose members and duties will be detailed in a regulation issued by the Minister.

Article 33: Who Owns the Responsibility of Schools

1. Private primary and secondary education schools are responsible for their management, construction and equipment, with the Government conducting regular inspections and evaluations.
2. Government primary and secondary schools are responsible for their construction, equipment and management by the states.

Article 34: Board of Education

The management of education activities in the regions and districts is the responsibility of the Ministries of Education of the regional governments in accordance with this law and related regulations.

Article 35: Ethics in Education

1. It is prohibited for the teachers and the school administration to commit actions that could damage the student's body, soul, mind or personality and dignity.
2. The details of this article will be published by the regulator

The minister

CHAPTER 6: PASSIVE EDUCATION

Article 36: Passive education

Informal education is formal education for adults over 18 (eighteen) years of age.

Article 37: Objectives of passive education

Informal learning should:

1. Builds the student's understanding of human rights, ethics and good behavior Islam.
2. It enables the student to improve his/her academic, technical and professional abilities and increasing its economic productivity
3. It gives the student the ability to continue his education
4. It should be suitable for the people to whom it is given and should be considered according to the need for social, economic and cultural development.

Article 38: Types of passive education

Informal education can include the following areas:

1. Learning the principles of Islam and its practice
2. Learning to read, write and do math
3. General education beyond literacy at different levels
4. Learn different practical skills and techniques

Article 39: Responsibility for passive education

1. The Ministry should encourage the dissemination of passive education; with
in cooperation with relevant ministries, independent agencies, and regional governments
2. The Ministry establishes the general policy and programs of passive education in the country.
3. Learning different skills through passive learning can be implemented
The Ministry, government agencies and those privately owned by following the policy of the Ministry at
all times.

Article 40: Women's Education

Women's education is Education that is designed to give special importance to all girls as well as boys.

1. The Ministry should develop clear strategies and plans to promote girls' education
2. The Ministry should allocate a certain number of girls every year to be trained as teachers

CHAPTER 7: PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Article 41: Objectives of Private Schools

Private education is formal education provided by educational institutions or umbrellas, legally registered with the Ministry. The types, standards, curriculum and languages of private education are the same as those of public schools mentioned in articles 7, 8, 19 and 22.

The objectives of Private Education are:

1. To increase educational opportunities in the country.
2. To play a role in increasing the quality of Education in the country.
3. To strengthen the teaching competition

Article 42: Requirements for recognizing private schools

1. Private schools may be owned by an Educational Foundation or Educational Consortium, legally registered.
2. An Educational Foundation can be legally registered when it fulfills the requirements set by the Ministry of Private Education.
3. Private schools can be recognized:
 - i. After the ministry approves the site and building structure of the school, its equipment, and its management.
 - ii. If it has a legally registered foundation or educational umbrella wearing
 - iii. After bringing a plan in line with the JFS government curriculum
 - iv. After providing evidence that there is a sufficient balance of teachers the needs of the school and meet the requirements for teacher selection in Article 24 of this law
 - v. Proof of financial capacity to enable the implementation of educational activities at school
 - vi. Proof/maintenance of management that meets the requirements for its management and his teachers
 - vii. Amendments to this provision will be issued by the regulator the minister

Article 43: Parent Committee

Every school providing private education must have a parent committee elected by the parents, consisting of men and women.

Article 44: Position of the Ministry

It is responsible for the regulation, assessment, quality control, curriculum implementation, certification and certification of private schools.
the ministry.

Article 45: closure of a private school

The Ministry has the power to close an educational institution from a school that does not fulfill the requirements and directives identified in that school.

CHAPTER 8: SPECIAL NEEDS EDUCATION

Article 46: Coverage of Special Needs

Students with special needs should receive education based on their needs and abilities, and efforts should be made to reach a level of self-sufficiency.

Article 47: Implementation of Special Needs Education

Programs to promote Special Needs Education are jointly implemented by the ministry, national agencies and independent social welfare agencies (see glossary).

Article 48: Special Needs Education Staff

Each center to carry out Special Needs Education must have teachers with the necessary training, appropriate equipment to carry out that Education and if necessary medical staff.

Article 49: Monitoring and Evaluation of Special Needs Education

The Ministry is generally responsible for coordinating, monitoring and evaluating Special Needs Education programs.

CHAPTER 9: EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT

Article 50: Evaluation of Education

The Ministry is responsible for the evaluation of the country's education at the first (primary/middle), second (high school) and third (university) levels (both public and private) and the licensing of school teachers.

Article 51: Annual assessment

Each school year students should be assessed at least twice, recorded, saved, and notified of the results of the assessment to students and their parents.

Article 52: Certification examination

Every student who completes both levels of Education (Elementary and High School), must sit for the Government certification exam.

Article 53: Office of Examinations

The Ministry of Education should have a National Examinations Office. The details of the provision will appear in a regulation issued by the minister.

Article 54: Duration and hours of the school year

1. The duration of the academic year is 36 academic weeks.
2. The number of hours of study in the 1st academic year cannot be less than 1008 (one thousand and eight) hours of Education.
3. The number of hours of study in the 2nd level school year cannot be less than 1134 (one thousand, one hundred and thirty-four) hours of Education

CHAPTER 10 : LAND AND BUILDING OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Article 55: Real Estate, Land and Building

1. Real Estate, Vacant Land and Public School Buildings
it is public property and the ministry is responsible for it and it cannot be abused privately.
2. Real estate, land and school buildings cannot be sold
non-assignable, non-transferable, and non-personally identifiable.
3. Article 59 of this law will be detailed in a regulation
special.

CHAPTER 11: INFLUENCE OF THIS LAW AND ITS REFERENCES

Article 56: Federal State Governments

Federal regional governments of Somalia can make their own educational regulations that are in accordance with this law.

Article 57: Implementation of the National Education Law

The Ministry is responsible for the implementation of the National Education Act

Article 58: The Somali version is Marjic

The Somali version is the original version of this law

Article 59: Superiority

Any law relating to Education, contrary to this law is null and void.

Article 60: Repeal

Any provision inconsistent with or inconsistent with this Act is hereby repealed.

Article 61: Enforcement

This law will come into force when it is approved and issued in the official publication of the government.

PART TWO

HIGHER EDUCATION ACT

(HEERKA 3AAD)

CHAPTER 1: GENERAL POINTS

ARTICLE 1: INTERPRETATION OF WORDS

The following words, in this Act, have the meanings given to each of them written:

1. Institution of Higher Education: It means an educational institution that provides standard education third is teaching or research beyond secondary education.
2. Higher Education Committee: It refers to the National Higher Education Committee which is responsible for the management and support of Higher Education in Somalia.
3. University: It means an educational institution that provides education at level 3 above that of high school, providing at least a first level 1 degree.
4. Institution: It means a higher education institution that offers a diploma or certificate below the first degree of the university.
5. Governor: refers to the highest person in the university.
6. The Higher Committee of Government Universities: It refers to the committee established as described in Article 4 of this law and headed by the President of the Federal Republic of Somalia.
7. Certificate: Refers to the testimonial evidence provided for education planned for a limited period of time.
8. Licensing: Refers to a letter of approval issued in accordance with this law to an institution that provides higher education and specifies the requirements and standards required.
9. University Regulations: Refers to the by-laws of the university, which concerns education and administration
10. First degree certificate: It means a certificate given when a person completes a first degree university education.
11. Department: Refers to a part of the college that carries out important work. 12. Course knowledge: refers to non-face-to-face education.
- named that position.
14. University Board: Refers to the University Board intended to work in the administration and operation of the university.
15. The Supreme Committee of the University/Institute: It means the Supreme Committee of run the university/institute.
16. University Professor: Refers to a senior lecturer who teaches in a higher education institution permanently or intermittently.
17. "Higher Specialization: It is academic knowledge above the 1st level of higher education.

SECTION 2: PURPOSE OF THE LAW

The objectives of this Act are as follows:

1. Development of a system for managing higher education institutions,
2. Consolidation of similar qualifications or skills as well as,
unification of criteria for evaluating the same or similar subjects offered by different institutions
of higher education.
3. Respecting the independence and freedom of institutions to facilitate, loo
improve and disseminate higher education.
4. Regulating, guiding, establishing and managing higher education institutions.
5. Encouraging, promoting, researching, creating and art accordingly
Article 30, paragraph 5 of the interim constitution.
6. Development, dissemination and expansion of higher education in the Republic.
7. Organizing and establishing the higher education policy of the Republic

ARTICLE 3: GENERAL PRINCIPLES

In order to organize the system, and structure of higher education, the following principles should be observed:

1. Implementation of an education policy based on this law that Higher Education institutions are
equal.
2. Establishing a single educational standard and implementing a method to ensure the quality of
Universities and Higher Education in its various sectors;
3. Building formal partnerships with community organizations, businesses, higher education institutions
around the world, researchers and government agencies involved in Higher Education.
4. Promoting the right of every citizen to pursue higher education
and quality, if he can.

CHAPTER 2: BUILDING OF THE BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION

ARTICLE 4: LEGAL ENTITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

1. The committee has a legal personality that can sign agreements, in order to carry out the necessary
issues for the smooth running of higher education activities in the country in accordance with
this law.
2. The Committee has the power to:
 - a. He can be sued and he can be sued.
 - b. Creditable

- c. Earn a fortune.
- 3. He can make a seal.

SECTION 5: BOARD STRUCTURE

The National Higher Education Commission consists of nine (9) members selected from the education community. Requirements, procedures, duties and powers; Also, the composition of the sub-committees, the committee's chairmanship and the places where the members of the committee come from will be determined by a regulatory act.
put the minister.

CHAPTER 3: INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

ARTICLE 6: PARTS EXCLUDED BY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Types of higher education institutions are as follows:

1. University or Government Institution.
2. University or Private Institution.
3. Government research center (Academy).
4. A private research center (Academy).

ARTICLE 7 OBLIGATIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

This law empowers higher education institutions to:

1. Issuance of a higher degree that applies to different levels of higher education after ensuring that the student has met the requirements.
2. Revocation of any certificate issued if it is found that the certificate was obtained illegally.
3. Transmission of higher education knowledge, research development and quality improvement education.
4. Spreading knowledge and providing opportunities for people who want to get higher education, through special consideration given to women and people with special needs.
5. They can appoint their own executive committee according to their rules.
6. They can organize independent meetings and debates that respect the laws of the country, Islamic values, ethics and morals of the Somali community.
7. It is a relationship of collaboration and cooperation that does not conflict with the laws

Education in the country can be done:

- I. Universities or other institutions
- II. Educational institutions and educational organizations

III. Research centers

CHAPTER 4: CONSTRUCTION OF UNIVERSITIES

ARTICLE 8: PROCEDURE FOR BUILDING PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

In order to establish a public university, the following procedures must be followed:

1. The establishment of a government-owned university should be based on a scientific study and a real need.
2. The procedure for establishing a public university will be published in a regulation issued by the minister.

ARTICLE 9 PROCEDURE FOR ESTABLISHING PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

1. Private universities can be opened in the country in accordance with Article 30 Article 4 of the Constitution.
2. Private universities have autonomy and legal existence legal.
3. The establishment of private universities should be based on scientific studies and real needs.
4. The procedure for establishing/renovating private universities should be disclosed will have its own regulation issued by the minister

SECTION 10: REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

The ministry can register private universities when the applicant meets the following requirements:

1. An educational program that is consistent with the overall academic goals and strategy top of the country.
2. An appropriate educational site that meets the criteria of the country's universities.
3. At least four colleges with four majors
4. Sufficient funds for the university for one year.
5. Submission of a list of senior lecturers with advanced specialization related to its program.

SECTION 11: PROVISIONAL LICENSES

1. A university can be granted a temporary license when it completes the registration requirements as stated in Article 10 of this law.

2. The temporary license will be canceled if the university completes it does not meet the requirements or is found to have submitted incorrect information. The cancellation must be in writing and with reasons.

SECTION 12: COMPLETE REGISTRATION

When the university fully fulfills the obligations required by this law and passes the evaluation of the quality of higher education within 3 years, it will be given a full license.

CHAPTER 5: MANAGEMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

ARTICLE 13: STRUCTURE OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

1. Every higher education institution should have the following structures:
 - b) Board of Trustee
 - t) Faculty Board
2. The process of members of the university's high committee, their requirements, duties and powers; also, their commission will appear in a regulation issued by the minister.

CHAPTER 6: QUALITY OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

ARTICLE 14: GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE FOR QUALITY ASSURANCE

1. The Ministry is responsible for quality assurance and standardization of higher education standards.
2. The procedure for the maintenance will be published in a regulation issued by the minister

ARTICLE 15: ASSISTANCE TO PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES IN PROTECTION QUALITY

3. Every institution that provides higher education must have requirements and processes to ensure quality, and it must be defined in regulations, policies or procedures specific to the institution, which are in accordance with the law on higher education and related regulations.
4. Every institution providing Higher Education must meet these requirements in particular:

- That it has a specific annual syllabus
- To balance the hours the student takes the lesson and hours to complete the subject
- Each subject is balanced in terms of teaching and research and testing.
- It is clear how to develop university teachers.
- There should be a representative student body.
- The teacher's degree is not lower than Master Degree or PHD
- The details of this article will appear in the regulations issued by the regulator the minister

ARTICLE 16: ADMISSION OF STUDENTS ENTERING HIGHER EDUCATION

1. Every Somali citizen who wants to go to third level education and meets the required requirements and has a recognized high school diploma has the right to be admitted to the country's universities.
2. Students entering public universities with special talents such as sports, music, and other practical hobbies should be considered for motivation.
3. Acceptance to public universities is based on academic need and the required staff.

ARTICLE 17: ACADEMIC QUALITY OF HEADS OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

1. Heads of Institutions providing Higher Education are bound by special characteristics and knowledge. The characteristics and level of knowledge required will appear in a regulation issued by the minister

ARTICLE 18: SERVICES REQUIRED FROM INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Every institution providing Higher Education is required to meet these requirements:

1. Classes in accordance with the system established in the building of Higher Education.
2. A modernly equipped central library where students can find services need their lessons and research.
3. Faculty of science should have modern laboratories with new technology for students to conduct lectures, training, experiments and research.
4. Every university/institute should have a modern IT facility that facilitates students' learning and research.
5. Mosques, playgrounds and restaurants.

CHAPTER 7: EDUCATION GRANTS

SECTION 19: ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION GRANTS

1- The Ministry is responsible for the regulation and administration of education grants

ARTICLE 20: REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PAYMENT OF EDUCATION GRANTS

Any student who wants to receive a scholarship must: 1. Graduate from high school with a high result.

2. He has a good moral record and has not been convicted of a criminal offence, and his health is good.

3. Receive from the ministry the evaluation of his certificate and certification if he The student graduated from a high school abroad.

4. Pass the scholarship admission test.

ARTICLE 21: OBLIGATIONS OF EDUCATIONAL GRANT EMPLOYEES

1. The student/employee who has been sent the scholarship must complete the study within the allotted time.

a) He has committed a crime in the country where he is studying.

b) To be later than the time the ministry had planned for him to come complete the scholarship without reason.

c) To fail the examinations for two years in a row or to pass.

d) An employee will be suspended from the educational leave if he willfully does the above.

SECTION 22: DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATION GRANTS

1. The Ministry is obliged to inform the public about the amount of scholarship received from abroad, the countries that gave, and the duration of the grant.

CHAPTER 8: HIGHER TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS

ARTICLE 23: HIGH TECH INSTITUTIONS

1. Higher technical institutes can be entered by students who have completed secondary schools, they will be established in accordance with this law, and they will be governed by their own regulations issued by the minister.

ARTICLE 24: VOCATIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

Vocational training institutes are established in accordance with the law and are governed by their own regulations issued by the minister.

CHAPTER 9: PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

SECTION 25: POLICY GUIDANCE OF THE MINISTER

The Minister of Education, Heritage and Higher Education has the power to:

- a) Take a decision against private higher education institutions
and those of the government if necessary and in the event of an emergency
- b) Issue a directive to all higher education institutions, private and public to implement the higher
education policy.
- c) Decide on urgent issues that the National Commission for Higher Education has decided
they don't

ARTICLE 26: DISPUTE AGENCIES IN THIS LAW

- 1. No university or higher institution can be opened in the country without the approval of the ministry
official approval in accordance with this law.
- 2. Violation of this article, paragraph 1, is a crime and is punishable
fines and other penalties.

ARTICLE 27: QUALITY AND KNOWLEDGE OF UNIVERSITY TEACHERS

No university teacher/teacher can be employed without the teacher/teacher qualification approved by the National Higher Education Commission.

ARTICLE 28: CANCELLATION

Any law inconsistent with this Act and any regulation inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

ARTICLE 29: CONDUCT OF LAW

This law will come into effect when it is approved by the parliament and signed by the capital, JFS and published in the official gazette.