

# PARLIAMENTARY GLOSSARY



## ***PREFACE***

The Parliament of Sierra Leone like all other emerging Parliaments in a democracy has a unique nature. The uniqueness of its nature is manifested in the complexity of issues a Member of Parliament (MP) is confronted with on a daily basis. These uniqueness and complexities require adequate knowledge, experience, information and understanding of the parliamentary environment.

This Parliamentary Glossary or Register (words, phrases and terms) is developed to serve as daily guide to help Members of Parliament (MPs) understand the unique complexities and demands of the environment where they find themselves. Like all other professions in the world, Parliamentarians are required to transact procedurally the Business of the House in a language and context understandable to Parliament. Interestingly, Parliament is a melting pot of numerous languages and disciplines. It is however, my considered belief that, if this Register is utilized meaningfully, it would increase the effectiveness and participation of MPs in debates and other parliamentary activities.

Whilst, the words, phrases and terms in this Glossary are not exhaustive, they constitute a useful tool in understanding the unique and complex nature of parliamentary practice and procedure.

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To all my other colleagues who have carved career path in the Parliamentary Service, I remain indebted.

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**Absentia:** Being away from work or as in absenteeism, not present.

**Across the Aisle:** When opposing political parties reach out to each other in a mutually agreeable compromise on a piece of legislation or other related matters.

**Act:** A law that has been passed by Parliament.

**Adduce:** To provide evidence, reason, fact or put forward in evidence.

**Ad Hoc Committee:** Committee constituted to meet temporary needs.

**Adjournment:** A motion or a proposal to stop for a period of time. In a Parliamentary sense, to stop a motion at a later time or date.

**Adjudge:** To make a decision about something.

**Affidavit:** A formal statement of fact.

**Agent of Action:** The person or MDAs responsible for the implementation of policy directives.

**Alienate:** To make less friendly or feel not belonging. A Member of Parliament may alienate him or herself from the people.

**Allotment:** The process of giving or allowing to have or what something or somebody is allowed to have.

**Amendment:** Improvement or a small change to a law or the process of doing such.

**Ancillary Motion:** A motion recognized by practice or motion of the House.

**Appeal to Tradition:** To reason with historical behaviour as a basis.

**Appropriation Bill:** A budget proposal which allows government to spend state revenue from the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF), subject to the approval of Parliament.

**Argumentum Ad Hominem:** An attack on someone's character, personality, race or family rather than the content of the argument.

**Argumentum Ad Metum:** Appealing to fear, insecurity or suspicion. For example, the idea that if we do not do x, the economy will collapse.

**Argumentum Ad Nauseam:** A logical fallacy whereby if something is repeated often enough, people will come to believe it.

**Argumentum Ad Populum:** A logical fallacy believing that popular notions are true of good - appeal to the people or majority appeal.

**Argumentum Reductio Ad Absurdum:** Reduction of an argument into absurdity.

**Assent:** Formal notification or signature of the President indicating that a Bill becomes an Act or law.

**Audit:** Examination relating to the use of funds. Internal audit conducted by the institution concerned and external audit by the supreme audit institution – Audit Service Sierra Leone

**AYE:** Meaning YES

**AYES:** The collection of voice of MPs supporting a proposal.

**Begging the Question:** Repetition of a claim as a proof for a claim.

**Bell:** An electronic bell used to call Members of Parliament into the Chamber to form a quorum.

**Bill:** A legislative proposal.

**Blues:** Unedited transcripts of Hansard once produced on blue paper and dispatch to a Member who speaks, in the House on a particular subject matter or a preliminary copy of Hansard not to be quoted from during debate.

**Bona Vacantia:** Ownerless property

**Bona fide:** In good faith

**Budgets:** Annual financial statement of revenue and expenditure of the government.

**[See S.O. 63]**

**Calendar of Sitting:** A provisional calendar of sitting circulated to Members to show the nature of business to be transacted by it.

**Casting Vote:** A vote cast by the Speaker/Committee Chair when the votes cast on a proposal is equal on either side.

**Catching the Speaker's Eyes:** Parliamentary phrase or terminology for recognition of a Member for debate or a privilege.

**Caucus:** A parliamentary grouping with similar interest. For example, Female parliamentary caucus.

**Chairman:** The Head of a Parliamentary Committee whether the occupant of the chair is male or female or the Speaker of Parliament as in Committee Stage of the Whole House.

[See S.O. 42]

**Chamber:** An enclosed space where Parliament sits as a whole.

**Classified:** Officially secret and only available to Parliament and its Members.

**Clauses:** The basic units of a Bill.

**Censure:** Procedure to formally hold or condemn for action or inaction. Synonymous with withdrawal of confidence

**Clerk of Committees:** Administrative, procedural officer and adviser to Parliamentary Committees. In executive equivalence, a Permanent Secretary.

**Clerk of Parliament:** The Head of the Parliamentary Service, the Vote Controller, Principal Adviser to the Speaker and secretary to the Parliamentary Service Commission.

[See S.O. 11]

**Closure:** An end or a temporarily close of an issue before the House or any of its Committees.

**Committee of the Whole:** The entire Assembly or the entire membership of the House.

**Committee:** A group of Members selected to deal with a particular MDA or a subject matter.

[See S.O. 70]

**Committee Stage:** The state in which the Committee of the Whole House evolves itself in Committee to consider the details of a Bill.

**Common Law:** Law based on legal custom or court decision.

**Confidence:** A two third majority – as in *confidence vote* where Members indicate their support or confidence in a government with a two third majority.

**Conscience Vote:** It is a free vote in which Members are free to vote according to their own judgment as oppose to the guidelines of their parties.

**Consensus:** A motion or proposal that Members agree with – as in consensus building at Committee stage.

**Consequentialism:** A doctrine that moral or rightness of an act or policy depends entirely on its outcome or consequences.

**Constituent:** A person who lives and vote in a constituency that is represented in Parliament.

**Controversial:** Causing anger and disagreement. This may cause the Speaker or the Chairman to call a Member to raise a point of order.

**[See S.O. 34]**

**Co-optation:** To make though temporally a Member of a Committee - as in a co-opted Member of a Committee to form a quorum but without a voting right.

**Corrigendum:** Correction of an error in a printed work after publication. For example, observations and comments in a minutes of a meeting before adoption.

**CPA:** Commonwealth Parliamentary Association - Association of Parliaments of the Commonwealth of Nations.

**Criteria:** More than one standard for decision making

**Criterion:** One standard of decision making

**Cross the Floor:** To roll with a party other than the one on which ticket a Member of Parliament was elected.

**Crossing the Floor:** To break Parliamentary etiquette by passing across the aisle.

**Dais:** A platform higher above the level of the floor of the House where people sit or a platform where the Speaker sits during proceedings.

**Debate:** The exchanges of speeches or statements intended to help mps reach an informed collective decision on a subject matter.

**Decorum:** Formal behavior or quietness in Parliamentary Proceedings.

**Decree:** An official order

**De facto:** In fact! Whether by right or not, in practice or application.

**De Jure:** By law or according to law.

**Delegated Legislation:** An empowering right to make further regulations or rules. The regulations or rules are secondary to the primary legislation.

**Deliberative Vote:** A vote which has as much value as any other vote in Parliament as opposed to a casting vote, held by the Speaker or chairs of Committees.

**Demurrage:** Damages payable under a charter party

**Dilatory Motion:** A formal proposal which interprets the business under discussion.

**Dissolution:** Formal ending of Parliament or the process by which such is done.

**Division:** The made of owning at a decision on a motion by voting for or against it.

**[S.O. 1 subsection 3]**

**Draft:** Writing or plan that is not yet in its final form.

**DSA:** Daily Sustenance Allowance – as in DSA for Members of a parliamentary delegation.

**Enactment:** An Act of Parliament, order or any other piece of legislation. A process of law becoming official or active.

**Erratum:** Minor corrections or an error, especially one in a printed work. For example, a Committee Report or minutes of proceedings.

**Estimates:** The sum of money which the government proposes that they need to be provided for the services of the state.

**Ethics:** Morals, principles that controls or influences behavior. For instance, parliamentary ethics in the manner of speaking on the floor of the House.

**Executive Power:** The power to administer the law.

**Explanatory Memorandum:** A brief document which explains what a statutory instrument does and why.

**Explanatory Notes:** A note which explains the scope and purpose of a statutory instrument or a paper which explains the purposes and details of Bills or regulations usually in a simple and non technical way.

**Expunction:** Deleting of words, phrases or expression from the proceedings or record of the House by an Order of the Speaker or Committee Chair.

**Fait Accompli:** An accomplished fact or a done deal. For example, the Speaker did not discuss the motion rather presented the motion to the House as a fait accompli.

**Fiat:** An authority issued by a person in command or let it be done. For example, a fiat was given by the Speaker to investigate a matter.

**Filibuster:** Procedure to delay an action, proposal or vote on a subject matter.

**Financial Year:** Means a period of one year starting from the 1<sup>st</sup> January to the 31st day of December of every year.

**First Reading:** The first stage in the process of passing a Bill in the House marked by the reading of the long title of a Bill by a Table Clerk after it has been presented.

**Follow with a Rebuttal:** A debate with a counter argument or a no to an argument as in rebuttal speeches across the aisle.

**Fore Court:** An open space in front of the Main Building of Parliament where the President inspects the guard of honour during official State functions.

**Gavel:** It is the wooden object used by the Speaker to ensure silence or decorum in the plenary. A symbol of Parliamentary Authority.

**Gazette:** An official publication in which government list certain statutory notices.

**Gerrymandering:** The demarcation or delimitation of electoral boundary to favour one party or group.

**Gridlock Parliament:** A Parliament in a political stalemate making it difficult for Parliament to pass laws.

**Government Business:** The business of Parliament which is introduced by a Minister.

**Government Motion:** A proposal by government – in most cases requesting Parliament to do something.

**Government Order:** Period set aside each day for dealing with items of business in the House of Commons.

**Grund Norm:** The fundamental law.

**Guillotine Motion:** Mean a Bill which has a time limit for it to be discussed. A guillotine Bill is one which has a shorter time limit to be discussed.

**Guillotine:** Setting of a time limit to derail a debate or to suffocate a motion

**Hansard:** This is the traditional name of the transcript of Parliamentary Proceedings or official written report of the proceedings of Parliament.

**[See Department of Hansard and Official Reports].**

**Hear, Hear:** Exclamation by Members of during a debate, sometimes refer to as undesirable practice especially in the United Kingdom.

**Hearings:** A meeting of a Parliamentary Committee for the purpose of taking oral evidence.

**House Leader:** The Member of a party responsible for its management in the House. House Leader determines the schedule of the Business of the House through consultation with the House Leaders of the other recognized parties.

**Hung Parliament:** A Parliament in which no political party has enough seats to secure an overall majority. In a presidential system, it is a Parliament where there is no absolute or ultimate majority.

**In Camera Meeting:** Not public, restructure or confidential especially meetings dealing with administrative, draft report or national security.

**In Extenso:** In full or at length as in evidence during a meeting.

**Incognito:** In a way to prevent others from knowing-undercover identity. For example, incognito visit by Members of the Security Sector.

**Indices to debates:** easy references of issues or quick retrieval of references in a publication.

**Informal Vote:** A voting paper in an election which is not counted because it has not been filled in correctly.

**Injurious to the public interest:** Likely to cause harm to public interest.

**Interest Group:** Groups of business associates and people with a common interest formed to lobby with the government to promote that interest.

**Interpellation:** Formulated question on the conduct of MDAs that often determines accountability by means of votes on motions. Questioning of a formal or informal action. The procedure of interpellation differs between parliaments.

**Interpretation Act:** An Act of Parliament which gives guidelines as to the meaning of expressions used in other Acts and which gives details of procedure to be followed.

**Introduce/Introduction:** The process of formally bringing and presenting a Bill to the House.

**Inure:** To get use to something.

**Ipsissima verba:** The precise word or verbatim expression of fact.

**IP so facto:** By the very fact or Act.

**IPU:** Inter Parliamentary Union - a global union of Parliaments and Parliamentarians.

**Journals:** Authoritative record of the proceedings of the House, which may be used as evidence in a court of law.

**Judicial Power:** The power to interpret or apply the law as handed down by the judiciary arm of government.

**Language:** Meaning English as stipulated in **Standing Order S.O.2.**

**Laying of Paper:** The act of tabling paper for discussion or verification by the House.

**Leave of Absence:** Members wishing to obtain permission to absent from sittings.

**Legislative Power:** The power to make and change laws conferred on the legislative arm of government.

**Leo specialis:** The general interpretation of law

**Lobbyists:** These are people who try to influence government decisions to be in their favour.

**Locus standi:** The legal grounds or authority to raise an issue or matter.

**Long Title:** The full title of the Bill as stated by the Clerk -at- the – Table during the first reading.

**Lunatic:** Mentally ill or insane.

**Mace:** The symbol of authority of Parliament and its Speaker.

**Maiden Speech:** The first speech of a Member in the House, traditionally the House extends certain concessions or courtesies to the Member of Parliament delivering the speech.

**MDAs:** Ministries, Departments and Agencies

**Meeting:** Sitting or sittings of Parliament or its Committees.

**Member's Lounge:** A covered corridor adjoining or adjacent the Chamber that serves as an inner or out lobby for Members of Parliament.

**Message:** A communication dispatched from the President to the House or from the House to the President.

**Miscellaneous:** Diverse, various or consisting of many different kinds of things. For example, the miscellaneous section of a Bill or Act.

**Motion:** A formal proposal that has a force of law or an expression of opinion regarding some matters in the remit of Parliament.

**Motion of Thanks:** Formal motion moved in the House expressing gratitude for an address delivered by the President.

**Naming a Member:** Drawing the attention of the House by the Speaker to a conduct of a Member who disregards Parliamentary Orders.

**NAY:** Meaning NO.

**Nays:** The collecting voice of MPs against a proposal.

**Non-Parliamentary Nature:** Something done not in line with the constitutional mandate of Parliament.

**Norm:** A pattern of behaviour that is usual or generally acceptable.

**Notice of Motion:** An oral or written announcement of an intention to bring a substantial proposal before the House.

**Notice Paper:** A document that contains usually business of all items before the House or which may be brought before the House.

**Office of Parliamentary Counsel:** An office of lawyers who draft or prepare proposal for new laws and help Members with the interpretation of Bill(s) at Committee stage.

**Ombudsman:** A person pursuant to the generality of **Section 146** of the Constitution of Sierra Leone Act No. 6 of 1991, who investigates or handles complaints from the public regarding decisions, actions or inactions of the Public Administration.

**Opposition Party:** A party who do not belong to the ruling government. Its role is to provide constructive criticism of government and offer ways to improve policies and legislations of government. In presidential systems, the word "**minority**" is more frequently used.

**Order of the Day:** An item of business which the Parliament has ordered to be set down for discussion on a particular day of sitting.

**Order Paper:** Agenda of business of the House.

**Order, Order:** This is when the Speaker or Chairman calls the House or Committee to order or to ask the House to listen when a Member is speaking.

**Ordinance:** A law made by Parliament in exercise of its legislative authority.

**Out of Order:** Not in accordance with laid down Parliamentary rules, practices and procedures.

**Pacta Sunt Servanda:** The principle of reciprocity. That is the non-fulfillment of an agreement amount to a breach of such an agreement.

**Page:** An intern or a student employed by the House to carry messages or deliver documents and other materials to the Chamber during sittings of the House.

**PAP:** Pan African Parliament - a supranational Parliament of African Countries.

**Paper:** A document before Parliament or its respective Committees for ratification or for the information of its Members.

**Parliament:** From French word meaning parler-to speak or talk. In today's usage, a Representative Assembly.

**Parliamentary Inquiry:** Request in order to get information or a formal request to ask someone or an institution for information.

**Parliamentary Precincts:** The area where the building of Parliament is situated which falls under the regulatory powers of Parliament.

**Parliamentary Privilege:** The immunity that Parliament had to protect its integrity.

**Parliamentary Procedure:** The rules and traditions that determine how the House carry - out its business.

**Partisanship:** Means to show much support for a group or idea as in political party or leadership.

**Past Hoc Ergo Propter Hoc:** After this (fact) therefore because of this (fact)-(causal relations).

**Per-annum:** Yearly or for each year.

**Per-capita:** For each person or Member of Parliament as the case maybe.

**Percentile:** One of the hundred of a group or Committees can be divided into

**Per-Centum:** A hundred or out of one hundred.

**Per Diem:** An allowance for each day or a daily allowance for a job.

**Per Incuriam:** Lack of care.

**Per stripes:** According to decent.

**Perjury:** The offence of giving false evidence – punishable by law.

**Permanent Committees:** These are referred to as Standing Committees as provided in **sub-section 1** of **Section 93** of the Constitution of Sierra Leone Act No.6 of 1991.

**Persona non grata:** An unacceptable or unwelcome person or any act that suggests that.

**Petition:** A request for action on a matter presented to Parliament or a written document requesting for a redress of public, local or personal grievances.

**Pigeon Hole:** A set of small boxes where letters, messages, papers or documents are put for MPs. The boxes are tagged according to coding and file management system.

**Piracy:** An illegal act of violence detention or robbery. An illegal act as in copyright violation.

**Plenary:** A Committee of the Whole House or the Assembly of all Members of Parliament.

**Point of Order:** A question or observation to the Speaker or the Chair regarding a particular rule or regulation in the conduct proceedings or a direction of attention as a result of supposed deviation by a Member from another Member.

**Portfolio:** The area of responsibility or duties of a minister in a government.

**Primary Legislation:** Refers to an Act of Parliament.

**Private Members' Bills:** Bills introduced by individual MPs rather than by Government.

**Preamble:** Introduction or background especially on loan agreements, conventions or matters relating to such.

**Precincts of the House:** Includes the Chamber, lobbies, the gallery or the entire estate of the House.

**[See S.O. 1 (9)]**

**Prejudicial to the security of the state:** Harming or having the likelihood to harm the state

**Pre-Legislation:** Before the passing of a law.

**Prerogative of Mercy:** To pardon a criminal by His Excellency the President.

**Presiding Officer:** The Speaker, Deputy Speaker or a Member in - the - chair.

**Presumption of Innocence:** A probable understanding that a person charged with criminal offence is innocent until proven guilty.

**Presumption:** When one transgresses the limit of what is permitted and appropriate in a legislative environment or an inference that must be made in light of certain fact or an idea held to be true on the basis of probability.

**Prima facie:** On the face of things or as in evidence; presumed to be true until proven otherwise.

**Private Member:** A Member of Parliament who is not a Minister in a Parliamentary system of government. In Sierra Leone, Members are referred to as Ordinary Members of Parliament unlike the Paramount Chief Members of Parliament referred to PCMPs.

**Proceedings:** The formal actions and decision of Parliament including the manner in which it affairs are carried out.

**Proclamation:** Official statement by Parliament or Government.

**Pro-rata:** Calculated according to work done or the absent present divide in Parliament and its Committees.

**Prorogating:** A non-sense of prorogue.

**Prorogue:** Discontinuing a session of Parliament as prescribed by law, practice or procedure without dissolving it.

**Qualified Majority:** A majority larger than a simple majority, such as three-fifths, two-thirds, three-quarters or fourth-fifths.

**Question of Privilege:** A question that permits a request relating to the right and privileges of Parliament or any of its Members brought before it.

**Question:** Proposal put before Parliament or a Committee of Parliament.

**Question Time:** A specific period in the House when Ministers are called to answer to questions put to them by the House on their areas of responsibilities.

**Quorum:** One-fourth of all Members of the Parliament or any of its Committees.

**[See: S.O. 7 (1)]**

**Rapporteurs:** One or two Members of a Committee who act as proxies or act on behalf of the Committee.

**Rebuttal:** Counter argument or denial of an already existing evidence or fact.

**Recall:** The right to reconvene Parliament or any of its committees. For example, Parliament is recall from recess to attend to an urgent matter.

**Recall of witness:** A further examination of a witness after his/her evidence has been completed or an order to return a witness.

**Recess:** A period during which Parliament stands adjourned.

**Red Herring Fallacy:** When one misleads or distracts from the main issue.

**Reduced Quorum:** A practice in the House of Commons where Committee meets without a quorum for the purpose of taking evidence, in such a meeting no motion may be moved nor may any votes be cast.

**Reductio Ad Absurdum:** Reduction to absurdity.

**Referendum:** A vote by all voters on a proposed Bill.

**Regulation:** A constitutional texts referring to rules other than statutes passed by Parliament. Regulations are often known as, or fall within delegated legislation or secondary legislation.

**Repeal:** Cancel, Overrule, nullify the action of revoking or annulling a law or Act of Parliamentary.

**Report Stage:** A step in the passage of a Bill when the House considers the report of the Committee that had studied the Bill and proceeds with amendment to the text of the Bill or the period when the Committee of the Whole House sits during the passage of a Bill before the third reading.

**Resolution:** A formal decision or agreement by Parliament or any of the Committee.

**Right Honourable:** A life time title conferred to Honourable Members and other few positions of importance such as Chief Justice.

**Roll of Members:** A Register in which newly elected members sign after making or subscribing to the oath of office.

**Rules of Procedure:** A set of codified rules governing the business of Parliament and its procedures. It is also refer to as *standing orders* or *internal rules*.

**SO2:** Suspension of Standing Order 2 to allow a Member to speak in a language other than English.

**Sandbag:** To preserve important parts of an argument for use in a later speech.

**Schedule:** A list normally at the end of a Bill which contains matters of details

**Scrutiny:** Careful examination of a Bill or a Motion or a proposal before Parliament or any of its Committees.

**Second Reading:** The second stage of the passage of a Bill through which the Speaker opens the floor for discussion on the purpose of the Bill by putting the question to the members normally after a brief introduction by the minister presenting the Bill.

**Section:** Basic unit of an Act of Parliament.

**Self-Serving Bias:** Tendency to deny responsibility for failure and take credit for success.

**Sergeant-at-Arms:** An officer who carries the mace before and after sittings and who obeys all orders in the House as the Speaker may order

**[See S.O. 13]**

**Session:** A period of one year when Parliament first meets after prorogation or at the beginning in the life of Parliament when the President gives State Opening Address.

**Sessional Committees:** A group of parliamentary committees established to deal with Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) or any subject matter in a session of Parliament.

**Simplicita:** Simple

**Sine die:** Adjournment without a date or indefinite adjournment.

**Snowball Effect:** Small action becoming much bigger through time.

**Social Contract:** The duty to obey government and the law and the right of government to make the law from the contractual relationship, explicit or implied between the government and the governed.

**Soundbite:** A brief recorded or a short statement that is easily remembered used in the speeches of politicians. For examples, America First, Agenda for Prosperity, Change in a New Direction.

**Sound-Bite Sabotage:** To move the opinion of the public on all sides of the aisle towards a position contrary to available facts.

**Special Select Committee:** A special select Parliamentary Committee established to enquire into a particular matter of public importance. Its mandate ends on the presentation findings and recommendations.

**Standing Committee:** Committees that relate to public policy and legislations. In Sierra Leone, these are Parliamentary Committees as stated in **subsection 1 of Section 93** of the Constitution of Sierra Leone **Act No.6 of 1991**.

**State Opening of Parliament:** An event which formally marks the beginning of a new session of Parliament.

**Statesmanship:** The skills in managing state affairs.

**Status Quo:** The way things are.

**Statute of Limitations:** The legal limit on the period of time within which action can be taken.

**Statute:** Law passed by Parliament.

**Statutory Instrument:** A law or rules having legal status.

**Statutory:** Done or fixed by law mostly done or fixed under an Act of Parliament.

**Stranger:** A person other than the President, vice President, the Speaker, a member or an officer of Parliament.

**Sub Judice:** Parliamentary practice preventing Parliament or any of its Members to make, generate questions or debates to matters pending decision in court proceedings, therefore illegal for Parliament or its Members to talk about it.

**Summons:** Official Order to appear before Parliament or any of its Committees.

**Sunset Clause:** A provision in a Bill that gives it an expiration period once it is made into law. Sunset clauses give Parliament the need to look into the merit or outcome of legislation after a fixed period of time.

**Supplementary Question:** A question that seeks further clarification after an initial response during question time to a Member, Minister of Government or witnesses before Parliament.

**System of Government:** The way in which the power of the state is distributed between the three branches of government and the way these branches exercise checks and balances.

**Supreme Audit Institution:** A state institution that is mandated to undertake external audits of the consolidated revenue accounts of the State. For example, Audit Service Sierra Leone.

**Synopsis of debate:** Important suggestions or points made during the debates.

**Taxpayer:** The ordinary people who pay tax or the constituents of Members of Parliament who pay tax for the running of the state – Taxpayer’s money.

**The Bar of the House:** a position in the Chamber opposite the Speaker of the House where a Member, an Officer or a stranger is arraigned before the House.

**The House:** meaning both the physical structure and the composition of Parliament.

**The Table:** The raised wooden surface at the center of the House before the Table Clerks.

**There From:** From the things mentioned.

**There in:** In the things as mentioned.

**There of:** On the things mentioned.

**There to:** To the things mentioned.

**There Under:** Under the things mentioned.

**There Upon:** Immediately after the situation mentioned.

**There with:** With or in the things mentioned.

**Third Reading:** This is the final stage in the passage of a Bill in the House.

**To Move:** To make a formal proposal on an issue in the plenary.

**To Name a Member:** To formally single out a Member of Parliament behaving in a disorderly manner and the decision of the Speaker to discipline such a Member as provided by law.

**To Recommit a Bill:** To send a bill back to a Committee of the Whole so that all or part of the Bill can be looked at again.

**Transferee:** Person who transfer.

**Tu Quoque:** You too logical fallacy – claiming that if X did something similar or worse, then what Y did is not so bad.

**“Two Sim”:** A hot constitutional and political debate on dual citizenship or a situation where one is alleged to have dual citizenship.

**Unanimous:** A Common agreement on a motion especially a parliamentary committee acting in unanimity or giving a unanimous vote.

**Un - parliamentary Expressions:** Inappropriate reference or manner.

**Value for Money:** A colloquial expression for cost-effectiveness. The value-for-money audit, economy, efficiency and effectiveness are the three key qualities of the concept.

**Vestibule of the House:** The entrance leading to the floor of the House.

**Vicarious Liability:** Where someone is held responsible for the actions or inactions of another person.

**Vote and proceedings:** Minutes of proceedings of the House or Plenary.

**Well:** Chamber of Parliament or space in a tall building of such.

**Whip:** The Member who is responsible for keeping other Members of the same party informed about the business of the House and ensuring their attendance in the Chamber, especially when a vote is anticipated.

**Win – Lose:** An outcome where only one side is certain to do well or gain.

**Win-Win:** An outcome in which all sides are certain to do well or gain.

**Witness:** Someone who testifies before Parliament or any of its Committees.

**Zero Sum:** A situation in which what is gained by one person or group is lost by another person or group.

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