

UNITED NATIONS ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR THE TRUST TERRITORY OF
SOMALILAND UNDER ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION

RESTRICTED

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MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATIONS

NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT: In accordance with Rule 41 of the Rules of Procedure for the Advisory Council, the Deputy Principal Secretary has the honour to transmit herewith to the representatives on the Council a translation of communication No. 7708, dated 27 June 1951, and of its annexes, received from the Administering Authority. This communication and the ordinances and circular attached, concern the Municipal Administrations of Mogadiscio and the other urban centres of the Territory.

(Translation from Italian)
Ref. No. 7708

A/AC.33/AA.52/POL

Mogadiscio, 27 June 1951

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose two copies of Supplement No. 1 to Official Bulletin No. 6 of June 1951, containing ordinances No. 9 and 10 concerning the organisation of the Mogadiscio Municipal Administration and the institution of Administrations of Municipal Services in the other centres of the Territory.

I also enclose, in duplicate, circular No. 316131 of 23rd inst, containing general directives on the application of the said Ordinances.

As Your Excellency will notice in perusing the attached documents, this Administration did not fail to take into account, in the definitive drafting of the Ordinances and the circular, the opinions expressed and suggestions made by the Hon. Advisory Council in letters dated 14th April and 14th May of the current year.

Will Your Excellency please accept the expression of my highest esteem.

(Sgd) Gorini

To: H. E. The President
of the Advisory Council of United Nations
Mogadiscio

(Translated from Italian)

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Internal Affairs Office

No. 316131

Mogadiscio, 23 June 1951

Subject: Institution of Municipalities

To all Provincial Commissioners
all Residents

copy for information to Economic and Financial Affairs Office
Accounts Office.

The Administration of Municipal Services has been instituted in all "Residence" main centres by Ordinance no. 10 of 6th June.

Well known are the reasons which led the Administration to adopt a measure of such a far-reaching effect in the Administrative and financial field and of such fundamental importance in the future political life of the Territory, and well known are also the concepts after which the new institution is patterned, since they were explained by this office in Circular No. 112961 of 13th October 1950.

The present measure, together with that concerning the institution of a Municipal Council at Mogadiscio, fulfils the legitimate aspirations of the great majority of Somalis and realizes our program of gradually inserting autochthonous people in the Country's political and administrative life.

It has been deemed premature to institute up-country, i.e. in a sphere absolutely unprepared in many parts, a real and proper Municipal Administration, endowed with a juridical (legal status) personality, as has been done, for instance, for Mogadiscio, where the population is politically better educated and socially more developed to understand an institution of that sort and to take part in it with a greater sense of responsibility.

Instead, it has been deemed more advisable to proceed gradually and to realize the programme in various stages, so that the institution does not appear something strange and forced, but rather something

spontaneously felt and accepted, a form which takes one substance as the sphere which is to receive it develops and acquires consciousness to administer directly and in an independent manner, "its own affairs".

This first stage is immediately realized by the institution of the Administration of Municipal Services in all Residencies' main centres and in those towns which, though they are not the seat of a Residency, have nevertheless reached a considerable development in trade and commerce, so that the operation of essential municipal services is financially ensured.

Such Administration, although it has its own budget and income, has no juridical status, and therefore its functions will be limited to what is generally known as "ordinary administration".

Later on, as a "municipal centre" takes shape and consolidates itself, controls considerable interests and has a sufficient income, the "Administration of Municipal Services will be transformed into a real and proper "Municipal Administration" with administrative and financial autonomy and a greater sphere of action, proceeding from the acknowledgement of its legal status.

In conclusion, it should be borne in mind that in this first stage Municipalities are to be considered as potential "Municipal Administrations", the nucleus of the future autonomous civic life, the first step towards a more modern form of self-government.

Residents, who will, for the time being, be responsible for these administrations are required to bear in mind these presuppositions in carrying out their activity.

In order to meet the new situations, this embryonic form of organization of Municipal Services has been set up on a democratic basis, in the sense that it will be headed by a Municipal Council, somewhat limited in its composition, in view of the exclusively territorial character which is the basis of the institution and since problems to be dealt with will obviously be of interest only to a restricted community.

The number of Councillors, as set out in art. 3 of the Ordinance, shall not be under six nor over twelve, naturally varying according to the importance of the Municipal Centre. Residents, in making their suggestions, will take as a basis a maximum number of eight or ten members, so that Councils of up-country Municipalities will not be larger than the Mogadiscio Council, for which it is anticipated there will be eleven members, for the present.

With regard to the system of appointing the Councillors, it has been thought advisable to follow the procedure of the "double designation" through District Councils, as the Somali people are not, as yet, sufficiently mature to make it advisable, for the time being, to try the first electoral experiments.

Bearing in mind the educational and training objectives of the new institution, Residents shall give appropriate instruction to District Councils so that Council members will be chosen preferably and for the most part from among persons who are not already members of District Councils.

Municipal Councils will, in almost all instances, be composed entirely of autochthonous elements. In a few centres only, such as Merca, Brava, Kismayu, Margherita, Villaggio Duca degli Abruzzi, where foreign communities, and particularly the Italian, have considerable economic and financial interests, Councils will have also some non-autochthonous representatives, to the extent set out in b) of the above mentioned article.

These latter will be appointed by Residents.

For a precise and uniform interpretation of the word "autochthonous" it is reminded here that a person who was born and resides permanently in the Territory is considered as autochthonous.

Monopolies and accumulation of offices must be avoided, as far as possible; instead, an ever-increasing number of Somalis must be allowed to take part in the management of administrative affairs.

The purely territorial characters on which the organization of the Municipal Administration is founded does not permit the allotting of a specific representation to tribes or political parties; it is clear, however, that exponents of ethnical or political groups will find their place in the various categories constituting the Council, particularly in that mentioned in a) in art. 3.

Commissioners and Residents, however, will have to bear in mind the important function performed by political parties in the field of the political evolution of the Country, and should arrange to allot to their exponents or members a large participation. These form in fact, the progressive elements, and have shown on several occasions, that they possess a good aptitude for dealing with problems concerning the Territory.

In consideration of the foregoing, Commissioners and Residents are invited to implement without delay the provisions of the ordinance.

On receipt of this circular, Residents shall at once submit to Commissioners suggestions on the following items:

- a) delimitation of the territorial district of the Administration of Municipal Services in the main centres;
- b) possibility of instituting Administrations of Municipal Services also in centres other than the main ones;
- c) number and composition of Municipal Councils.

Commissioners, in their turn, shall forward such suggestions to the Internal Affairs Office with their comments, opinions and suggestions.

As soon as rulings are issued delimiting the district of Municipal Services and fixing the number and composition of Councils, Residents shall immediately convoke District Councils. After having fully explained objectives and functions of the new Municipal bodies, Residents shall ask the Councillors to designate the candidates for Municipal Councils, in accordance with provisions of art. 5.

The lists shall be forwarded to Commissioners, who, bearing in mind the instructions contained in this Circular, and particularly the part concerning the representation to be allotted to political parties, shall choose direct from the lists the members of Municipal Councils, who will be officially vested with their functions by a special ordinance.

As said above, Residents are, for the present, the natural titulars of Administration of Municipal Services.

In dealing with affairs concerning the Municipal district, they shall normally request the Municipal Council's opinion, which shall be optional or compulsory, according to the matter, but never binding, and shall take the necessary measures for the management of Municipal Services by means of "deliberation".

Deliberations must be recorded in the original in a special book and consecutively numbered year by year. Moreover, deliberations must be published on a special "notice-board" in summary containing the essential part, within three days from their date.

Deliberations not subject to approval are those concerning the simple carrying out of measures already formally approved and those entailing expenditures within the limits of the amounts allocated.

All other deliberations, including those for which the Administrator's approval is prescribed, shall be subject to the Commissioner's approval.

Deliberations which are to be submitted for the Commissioner's approval shall be forwarded in duplicate, one copy to be returned signed with approval granted or refused.

Deliberations to be submitted for the Administrator's approval shall be forwarded in triplicate to the Commissioner, who forwards two copies, with his comments, to the Central Administration, Internal Affairs Office.

The Central Administration will return to the Commissioner one

copy of the deliberation, signed with approval granted or refused. The Commissioner will make a note on the copy retained by his office and forward the other one to the Resident.

A period of thirty days is prescribed for the approval of deliberations by Commissioners, if the period expires without any measure being taken, deliberations become enforceable.

Contracts are not enforceable without the Commissioner's approval. The Commissioner must ascertain that they conform to the relative deliberations and to approved schemes.

For Residents' information, below are listed some "public services" which may be established and carried out and chargeable to the municipal budget.

At this juncture it is advisable to point out that expenses concerning municipal services must not exceed local income. In special circumstances, however, the Central Administration may, if deemed necessary, supply out of its own budget the funds required to carry out essential services.

The following list may therefore serve as a general programme and also to fix an order of priority for allotment of municipal income. In this respect, the Administrators' attention is called to the fact that markets are to be considered of primary importance, as they are the main sources of income, and their installation and services are to be carried out, with the income, with priority over other services:

- a) construction and operation of markets;
- b) construction and operation of slaughter-houses;
- c) construction and operation of public weighing machines and public measures;
- d) water installations (piping of springs, digging of wells, building of public fountains and watering troughs);
- e) building of public wash-houses;

- f) street-cleaning and removal of refuse from houses;
- g) street lighting and light supply to private people;
- h) organisation of fairs;
- i) arrangement and maintenance of roads, squares and gardens;
- l) maintenance of burial-grounds;
- m) homes for disabled workmen;
- n) other possible services considered necessary, with regard to environment and the customs of the population,

Markets, as is well known, are the centres of the economic life of whole regions; they may be considered the gauge not only of the economic situation, but, in certain aspects, also of the political situation of a country.

Crowding of markets is a sign not only of prosperity, but also of security and confidence. Residents must take particular care of them.

There may be several traditional markets in the territory of a Residency. Care must be taken of all. Occasional displacements and concentrations are due to economic factors and, if necessary, they should be assisted but never forced.

As said above, markets are the main, and sometimes the sole, source of contributions.

In the first place they must be arranged internally into separate departments, according to the quality of products and goods.

Thus there will be the grain, skins, cattle, vegetables, crockery, firewood, meat, etc - markets.

To build markets, local materials should be used almost exclusively such as stone, or wooden structures, thatch roofs, reasonable and not unduly imposing works are to be done.

Opportunity is taken here to inform you that a new and important service, assigned to the Administration of Municipal Services, will be shortly instituted, for which separate instructions will be issued

in due course - it concerns the registration of the Municipal district's population, and it will form the embryo of the future census service.

Revenue of the administration of Municipal Services is constituted by taxes and dues of a municipal character, fines for infringements of the same character, income from buildings erected or purchased with funds of the municipal administration and other possible incomes (art. 8).

Provisions in force concerning tributes of local character and those mentioned in circular no. 131692 of 12th December 1950 of the Financial Affairs Office, addressed to Provincial Commissioners to be forwarded to Residencies.

Here below are specified imports, taxes and dues which may be established in municipal districts:

- a) tax on rental;
- b) tax on industries, trades, arts and professions and licence duty;
- c) licence tax on bars, restaurants, etc.;
- d) tax on coffee machines;
- e) tax on consumption of electric energy and other products;
- f) tax on purchase and sale of cattle;
- g) butchering fee;
- h) taxes on occupation of public areas;
- i) admission fee to markets and tax on stands;
- l) bicycles tax;
- m) surtax on buildings;
- n) improvement contribution;
- o) special contributions (in addition to fiscal rights on public shows; in addition to motor-car taxes).

Pending a reorganization of matters concerning local finance, only the taxes mentioned in the above-cited circular may be imposed;

in order to impose, other possible taxes, in addition to those listed above, Residents shall submit their suggestions to this Administration through Provincial Commissioners.

Expenditure of Municipal Administration's funds shall normally be made on the basis of a payment order.

No further deliberation is required for expenses that are considered permanent ones, i.e. proceeding from obligations already established, such as rent of premises, salary paid to sweepers and guards, etc.

All other expenses must be authorized with a deliberation; in this respect, the rules on the approval of deliberations must be borne in mind.

As from 1 July 1951, tributes of a local character concerning the municipal district will no longer be paid to the central budget, but will be retained for the administration of municipal services, for which a separate accounting will be established.

It is considered advisable to adopt for Municipal Services, (for obvious reasons of simplicity and in order to avoid any form of complicated bookkeeping) the system of cash balance, in which only amounts collected and expenses paid during the financial year are entered, that is only the amount of operations taking place during the fiscal year as a result of movements of money for collections or expenses. To carry out such a system, Residents shall keep the following books:

- a) Cash-book, in which all collections and payments shall be entered daily, so that the actual cash balance can be obtained at any time by closing the two columns of debit and credit (collections and expenses);
- b) Counterfoil - book of collections, for receipts of payments of taxes and other items of income;

- c) Counterfoil book of payment orders;
- d) Book of collections, in which to enter, in conformity with the cash-book, in various columns according to their nature, all collections, so as to be able to show, periodically or at the end of the fiscal year, the amount of each source of income;
- e) Book of expenses in which to enter, in conformity with the payment orders book, in various columns according to their nature, all expenses, in order to be able to show, periodically or at the end of the fiscal year, the amount of each of them.

Moreover, furniture and materials purchased to carry out the administration, shall be listed in special books, as well as a description of buildings erected or purchased with funds of the Administration.

In accordance with the provisions of art. 9, Residents will draw-up and forward before 31st August next, their estimates as to receipts and expenses for the next fiscal year.

Such estimates in view of the adoption of cash accountancy, must consist of a simple list of collections which presumably shall be made and of expenses which presumably shall be incurred during the fiscal year.

The balance sheet of the expired fiscal year, containing the demonstration of the administration, i.e. receipts actually collected and expenses actually incurred, shall be drawn-up and forwarded before 30th September.

It is superfluous to remind you that that receipts and expenses must balance or show a profit, never a deficit.

To the balance sheet must be attached all documents supporting receipts and expenses, i.e. counterfoil book of collections and of payment orders, with the relevant documentation justifying each expense.

Should the Resident cease his functions, a special handing-over report shall be made in passing the administration to the new Resident. Such handing-over report shall show the existing amount of cash, appearing from the closing of the journal, handed-over to the new Resident by the old one.

Two copies of it will be forwarded to the Provincial Commissioner, who will forward one copy to the Internal Affairs Office.

All printed matter (forms, etc) concerning the administration of municipal services will be sent later on by this office, limited to the quantity required for the first fiscal year.

Ordinance No. 9

The Administrator

By virtue of law no. 12 of 8th February 1950;

By virtue of the decree of the President of the Italian Republic
dated 31st March 1950

Whereas it is advisable, in order to promote the gradual participation of the Territory's inhabitants in the administrative activity, in conformity with the principles sanctioned by the Agreement for the Trusteeship Administration of Somaliland, to institute at the Municipal Administration of Mogadiscio an advisory body to assist the Commissioner in discharging his functions;

Having heard the opinion of the Advisory Council of the United Nations;

Having heard the opinion of the Territorial Council;

Orders:

Art. 1 - The Municipal Administration of Mogadiscio is entrusted to a Commissioner appointed by a decree of the Administrator. He is also a Registry Officer.

Art. 2 - The Commissioner will be assisted by a Municipal Council composed as follows:

- a) - by six Somalis, representing the city's quarters or villages;
- b) - by one Arab, representing the Arab community;
- c) - by one representative of lesser communities;
- d) - by three Italians representing the Italian Community.

Art. 3 - Members representing the city's quarters or villages will be designated in a number equal to twice the number of seats allotted to them, by the District Council, who may chose them from among its own members or from among persons outside the Council.

The remaining members mentioned in b), c) and d) of the preceding article, will be designated, also in a number equal to

twice the number of seats allotted, by the Provincial Commissioner, after having heard the opinion expressed by the Resident of Mogadiscio.

Art. 4 - Councillors are appointed by a decree of the Administrator. They remain in office one year and receive no salary.

Art. 5 - The Council is convoked and presided over by the Commissioner of Municipal Administration, who fixes the agenda. The agenda must be communicated beforehand to the Provincial Commissioner.

The municipal secretary acts as the Council's secretary.

Art. 6 - If the Council is unable to take a decision owing to the lack of a quorum at two successive meetings with a lapse of not less than three days between them, the Commissioner is empowered to decide without the Council's opinion.

Art. 7 - The Secretary of the Municipal Administration is appointed by a decree of the Administrator. Commissioner's decisions are adopted with the Municipal secretary's assistance.

Art. 8 - The Municipal Administration will engage its own staff with the modalities laid down by a special organic regulation.

Art. 9 - The Municipal Council expresses its opinion on all matters of ordinary administration that the Commissioner considers advisable to submit to its examination.

The Council's opinion is to be heard on the following matters:

- a) estimated and final budget;
- b) variations to estimated budget during the financial year;
- c) regulations concerning municipal services and institutions;
- d) expenditures obligating the budget for over three years;
- e) alienations and concessions of real estate, alienations of public funds;
- f) constitution of bondages and other positive rights;
- g) hire and management of real estate for a period of over five years;
- h) investment of sums exceeding So. 5000;

- i) stipulation of loans;
- l) institution of taxes and imports;
- m) law-suits as plaintiff or defendant and compromises involving an amount exceeding So. 5000;
- n) plans for new works or maintenance requiring an expenditure exceeding respectively, So. 20.000 and So. 10.000;
- o) awarding of works contracts for an amount exceeding So. 10.000;
- p) direct execution of works for an amount exceeding So. 5000;
- q) awarding of contracts for public service concessions;
- r) town planning.

Art. 10 - Should the Commissioner not act in conformity with the Council's opinion, he must, if prescribed, have such a circumstance mentioned specifically in the minutes.

Art. 11 - The Commissioner's decisions are subject to the approval of the Provincial Commissioner. Those concerning matters for which the Council's opinion is required, must be provided with the said approval.

Provincial Commissioner's approval is not required merely to carry out decisions already adopted and provided with the required approvals and those entailing obligatory expenditures within the limits of allotments in the budget.

Art. 12 - If the Provincial Commissioner considers that a decision cannot be approved, for reasons of lawfulness or merit, he informs the Commissioner and explains the reasons.

Art. 13 - The Provincial Commissioner must grant or refuse his approval within thirty days from the date on which the decisions were sent to him. Should such term elapse without his interfering, the decisions become enforceable, unless another special approval, authority or opinion is required.

The Provincial Commissioner may require, if he considers it advisable, that also decisions concerning the simple carrying out

of measures already adopted be forwarded to him.

Art. 14 - Commissioner's decisions on matters indicated in a)

b) c) d) e) i) l) q) r) in art. 9 are subject to the Administrator's approval.

Art. 15 - Decisions on the above-mentioned matters are forwarded to the Administrator through the Provincial Commissioner, who sends them, with his comments, to the Internal Affairs Office.

If the Administrator thinks that a decision cannot be approved, for reasons of lawfulness or merit, he informs the Commissioner through the Provincial Commissioner, and explains the reasons.

Art. 16 - Commissioner's decisions subject to the approval of the Provincial Commissioner or of the Administrator, are not enforceable until the said approval has been obtained.

Art. 17 - Contracts cannot be carried into effect without the visa of the Provincial Commissioner, who must ascertain that they conform to the relative decisions which have become enforceable, and to the relative plans approved.

If, for serious reasons affecting the Municipal Administration's interest or other serious reasons of public interest, the Provincial Commissioner thinks that the contracts are not to be carried into effect, although they are recognized to be in order, he informs the Administrator, who, in such instances, may instruct that authority to carry the contracts into effect be refused.

Art. 18 - Against the Commissioner's measures, appeal is admitted to the Provincial Commissioner; against the Provincial Commissioner's measures and decisions, appeal is admitted to the Administrator, who decides definitively.

Appeals must be submitted within the term of thirty days from the notification or communication of action or measure against which appeal is made, or from publication when notification or communication is not prescribed.

Art. 19 - The Administrator may at anytime, as result of an appeal or denunciation, or on his own initiative, declare nul and void commissioner's measures or decisions invalidated on account of incompetence, exceeding his authority, infringement of law or general or special regulation, or for being clearly opposed to public interest.

Art. 20 - The Municipal Administration will have a notice board for publication of decisions or other actions which are to be brought to the public's knowledge.

Mogadiscio 6th June 1951

for The Administrator

(Sgd) Gorini

Ordinance No. 10

The Administrator

By virtue of law no. 12 of 8th February 1950;

By virtue of the decree dated 31st March 1950 of the President of
the Italian Republic;

Whereas, it is advisable, in order to promote the gradual participation
of the Territory's inhabitants in the administrative activity, in
conformity with the principles sanctioned by the agreement for the
Trusteeship Administration of Somaliland, to institute in the most
important centres, administrations for Municipal Services;

Having heard the opinion of the Advisory Council of the United Nations;

Having heard the opinion of the Territorial Council;

Orders:

Art. 1 - As from 1st July 1951 an "Administration of Municipal
Services" is instituted in all Head-towns of Residencies and Vice-
Residencies.

The said Administration may be instituted, by a subsequent
ordinance, also in other centres which have attained a considerable
economic importance.

Art. 2 - The Administration of Municipal Services is entrusted,
until otherwise provided for, to the Resident or Vice-Resident,
competent for the area.

The Resident or Vice-Resident will be assisted by a Municipal
Council.

Art. 3 - The Municipal Council will be composed as follows:

- a) by prominent persons of the Municipal district, not less
than two nor more than five in number;
- b) by one or two representatives of lesser non-autochthonous
communities;

- c) by one or two representatives of economic classes;
- d) by one or two representatives of professions, arts and crafts;
- e) by one representative of cultural and religious associations.

Art. 4 - The territorial districts (circumscription) of the Administration of Municipal Services, as well as the number of members of the Municipal Council, will be fixed by a decree of the Administrator.

Art. 5 - Autochthonous members of the Municipal Council will be designated, in a number equal to twice the number of seats allotted to them, by the District Council, which may choose them from among its own members or from among persons outside the Council.

Non-autochthonous Councillors, mentioned in b) of art. 3, will be designated, also in a number equal to twice the number of seats allotted, by the Resident or Vice-Resident, in agreement with the communities concerned.

Members of the Municipal Council must in any case be chosen from among inhabitants of the municipal district.

Art. 6 - The competent Provincial Commissioner, in accordance with instructions received from the Administrator, will appoint the members of Municipal Council by an ordinance of his own. They will remain in office one year and receive no salary.

Art. 7 - The Resident or Vice-Resident may request the Municipal Council's opinion on all matters concerning the Municipal district.

The Council's opinion is always to be heard for on the following matters:

- a) estimated and final balance;
- b) variations to estimated balance during the financial year;
- c) regulations concerning municipal services and institutions;

- d) expenditures obligating the budget for over three years;
- e) alienations and concessions of real estate, alienation of public funds;
- f) constitution of bondages and other positive rights;
- g) hire and management of real estate for a period of over five years;
- h) investments of sums exceeding So. 5000;
- i) stipulation of loans;
- l) institution of taxes and imports;
- m) law-suits as plaintiff or defendant and compromises involving an amount exceeding So. 5000;
- n) plans for new works or maintenance requiring an expenditure exceeding, respectively, So 20.000 and 10.000;
- o) awarding schemes of works contracts for an amount exceeding So. 10.000;
- p) direct execution of works for an amount exceeding So. 5.000;
- q) awarding of contracts for public service concession;
- r) Town planning.

The opinion expressed is purely an advisory one and is not binding.

Art. 8 - Expenses for the above-mentioned Services will be defrayed by the proceeds of local tributes, provided for by rulings in force.

From the same funds provision will also be made, within the limits of the budget, for repairs or construction of works of public utility, such as markets, caravanseries, wells, fountains, and to improvements to market and urban services.

Art. 9 - The proposed budget for the year ending on 30th June 1952 must be submitted for approval to the Central Administration, through the competent Provincial Commissioner, on or before 31st August 1951.

For subsequent financial years, the estimated budget must be submitted, with the same procedure, within the month of February.

Art. 10 - The final account of income collected and expenses incurred during the financial year, in conformity with the estimated budget must be submitted, always through the Provincial Commissioner, to the Central Administration, not later than 30th September of each year.

Art. 11 - With regard to decisions adopted by the Resident or Vice-Resident, the same rules laid down for approval of the Provincial Commissioner's decisions, mentioned in art. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 of ordinance no. 9 dated 6th June 1950, concerning the institution of Municipal Council at the Municipal Administration of Mogadiscio, are to be complied with.

Art. 12 - Against Resident's or Vice-Resident's measures, appeal is admitted to the Provincial Commissioner; against the Provincial Commissioner's measures and decisions, appeal is admitted to the Administrator, who decides definitively.

Appeals must be submitted within forty five days from the notification or communication of action or measure against which appeal is made, or from publication when notification or communication is not prescribed.

Art. 13 - The Administrator may at any time, as result of an appeal or denunciation or on his own initiative, declare nul and void Resident's or Vice-Resident's measures or decisions invalidated on account of incompetence, exceeding his authority, infringement of law, or general or special regulation, or for being clearly opposed to public interest.

Art. 14 - At each Administration of Municipal Services a notice-board will be set up for publication of decisions and other actions which are to be brought to the public's knowledge.

Art. 15 - The present ordinance does not concern the town of Mogadiscio, for which a Municipal Administration was instituted some time ago.

Mogadiscio 6th June 1951

for The Administrator

(sgd) Gorini