

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT (After the Amendments Ratified on May 22, 1980 Referendum - Partial Reproduction)

The Amendment Issue of the Constitution of the Arab Republic of Egypt

The Head of the State...

Taking into account the results of the referendum on the amendment of the Constitution of the Arab Republic of Egypt conducted on May 22, 1980;

The public consensus to amend the Constitution;

And cognizant of article 189 of the Constitution;

Hereby issues the amendment of the Constitution of the Arab Republic of Egypt according to what has been agreed upon at the referendum, to be put into effect as of the date the results of the referendum were announced.

Mohamed Anwar El Sadat

(Cairo-Ragab 7, 1400 Hijra-May 22, 1980 A.C.)

CONSTITUTIONAL PROCLAMATION

We, the people of Egypt, who have been toiling on this great land since the dawn of history and the beginning of civilisation:

We, the people working in Egypt's villages, cities, plants, centres of education, industry and in any field of work which contributes to create life on its soil or which plays a part in the honour of defending this land; We, the people who believe in our immortal and spiritual heritage, and who are confident in our profound faith, and cherish the honour of man and of humanity; We, the people, who in addition to shouldering the trust of history, carry the responsibility of great present and future objectives whose seeds are embedded in the long and arduous struggle, and which hosted the flags of freedom, socialism and unity along the path of the great march of the Arab nation;

We, the Egyptian people, in the name of God and by His assistance, pledge indefinitely and unconditionally to exert every effort to realise:

FIRST:

Peace to our world:

being determined that peace should be based on justice, and that the political and social progress of all peoples can only be realised through the freedom of these peoples and their independent will, and that any civilisation is not worthy of its name unless it is free from exploitation whatever its form.

SECOND:

Union:

the hope of our Arab Nation, being convinced that Arab Unity is a call of history and of the future, and a demand of destiny; and that it cannot materialise except through an Arab Nation, capable of warding off any threat, whatever the source or the pretexts for such a threat.

THIRD:

The constant development of life in our nation:

Being convinced that the true challenge confronting nations is the realization of progress and that such progress does not occur automatically, or through slogans; but that the driving force behind it is the release of the potentials of creativity and inspiration in our people, who have asserted at all times their contribution to civilization and to humanity through work alone.

Our people have passed through successive experiences, meantime offering rich experiences on the national and international level and being guided by them, which ultimately took shape in the July 23 Revolution of 1952.

This Revolution was brought about by the alliance of the working forces of our militant people who were able, through profound and refined consciousness, to retain their original character, but at the same time move forward in a bid to realise full integration between science and faith, between political and social freedom, between national independence and social affiliation; and to participate in the worldwide struggle for the liberation of man, on the political, economic, cultural and ideological levels, and in the struggle against the forces of regression, domination and exploitation.

FOURTH:

Freedom for the humanity of the Egyptian man:

Realising that man's humanity and dignity are the lights which guide and direct the course of the great development of mankind for the realisation of its supreme ideal.

Man's dignity is a natural reflection of the nation's dignity, now that the individual is the cornerstone in the edifice of the homeland, the land that derives its strength and prestige from the value of man and his education.

The sovereignty of law is not only a guarantee for the freedom of the individual alone, but is also at the same time the sole basis for the legality of authority.

The alliance of the active popular powers is not a means for social strife leading towards historical development.

In this modern age, it is a safety valve, protecting the unity of working powers in the country and eliminating, through democracy, and contradictions.

We, the people of Egypt, out of determination, confidence and faith in all national and international responsibilities, and in acknowledgment of God's right and His Heavenly Messages, and in the right of the country and nation, as well as of the principle and responsibility of mankind, and in the name of the Almighty and His assistance, declare on the 11 Th. of September, 1971 that we accept, and grant, to ourselves this Constitution, affirming our determination to defend and protect it, and asserting our respect for it in letter and spirit.

Constitution Of The Arab Republic of Egypt

PART ONE

THE STATE

Article 1

The Arab Republic of Egypt is a democratic, socialist State based on the alliance of the working forces of the people.

The Egyptian people are part of the Arab Nation and work for the realisation of its comprehensive unity.

Article 2

Islam is the religion of the state and Arabic its official language.

Islamic jurisprudence is the principal source of legislation.

Article 3

Sovereignty is for the people alone they are the source of authority.

The people shall exercise and protect this sovereignty, and safeguard national unity in the manner specified in the Constitution.

Article 4

The economic foundation of the Arab Republic of Egypt is a socialist democratic system based on sufficiency and justice in a manner preventing exploitation, conducive to liquidation of income differences, protecting legitimate earnings, and guaranteeing the equity of the distribution of public duties and responsibilities.

Article 5

The political system of the Arab Republic of Egypt is a multiparty one, within the framework of the basic elements and principles of the Egyptian society as stipulated in the Constitution (Political parties are regulated by law).

Article 6

The Egyptian nationality is defined by the law.

PART TWO

BASIC CONSTITUENTS OF THE SOCIETY

CHAPTER 1

Social and Moral Constituents Article 7

Social solidarity is the basis of the society.

Article 8

The State shall guarantee equality of opportunity to all citizens.

Article 9

The family is the basis of the society founded on religion, morality and patriotism.

The State is keen to preserve the genuine character of the Egyptian family-with what it embodies of values and traditions- while affirming and developing this character in the relations within the Egyptian society.

Article 10

The State shall guarantee the protection of motherhood and childhood, take care of children and youth and provide the suitable conditions for the development of their talents.

Article 11

The State shall guarantee the proper coordination between the duties of woman towards the family and her work in the society, considering her equal with man in the fields of political, social, cultural and economic life without violation of the rules of Islamic jurisprudence.

Article 12

The society shall be committed to safeguarding and protecting morals, promoting the genuine Egyptian traditions and abiding by the high standards of religious education, moral and national values, historical heritage of the people, scientific facts, socialist conduct and public morality within the limits of the law.

The State is committed to abiding by these principles and promoting them.

Article 13

Work is right, a duty and an honour ensured by the State.

Workers who excel in their field of work shall receive the appreciation of the State and the society.

No work shall be imposed on the citizens, except by virtue of the law, for the performance of a public service and in return for a fair remuneration.

Article 14

Public offices are the right of all citizens and an assignment for their occupants in the service of the people. The State guarantees their (the occupants) protection and the performance of their duties in safeguarding the interests of the people.

They may not be dismissed by other than the disciplinary way, except in the cases specified by the law.

Article 15

The war veterans, those injured in war or because of it, and the wives and children of those killed shall have priority in work opportunities according to the law.

Article 16

The State shall guarantee cultural, social and health services, and work to ensure them for the villages in particular in an easy and regular manner in order to raise their standard.

Article 17

The State- shall guarantee social and health insurance services and all the citizens have the right to pensions in cases of incapacity, unemployment and old-age, in accordance with the law.

Article 18

Education is a right guaranteed by the State.

It is obligatory in the primary stage and the State shall work to extend obligation to other stages.

The State shall supervise all branches of education and guarantee the independence of universities and scientific research centres, with a view to linking all this with the requirements of society and production.

Article 19

Religious education shall be a principal subject in the courses of general education.

Article 20

Education in the State educational institutions shall be free of charge in its various stages.

Article 21

Combating illiteracy shall be a national duty for which all the people's energies should be mobilized.

Article 22

The institution of civil titles shall be prohibited.

CHAPTER II Economic Constituents Article 23

The national economy shall be organised in accordance with a comprehensive development plan which ensures raising the national income, fair distribution, raising the standard of living, eliminating unemployment, increasing work opportunities, connecting wages with production, fixing a minimum and a maximum limit for wages in a manner which guarantees lessening the disparities between incomes.

Article 24

The people shall control all the means of production and direct their surplus in accordance with the development plan laid down by the State.

Article 25

Every citizen shall have a share in the national revenue to be defined by the law in accordance with his work or his unexploiting ownership

Article 26

The workers shall have a share in the management and profits of the projects. They are committed to the development of production and the implementation of the plan in their production units, in accordance with the law. protecting the means of production is a national duty.

Workers shall be represented on the boards of directors of the public sector units by at least 50% of the number of members of these boards. The law shall guarantee for the small farmers and small craftsmen 80% of the membership on the boards of directors of the agricultural CO-operatives and industrial cooperatives.

Article 27

Beneficiaries shall participate in the management of the services projects of public interest and their supervision in accordance with the law.

Article 28

The State shall look after the CO-operative establishments in all their forms and encourage handicrafts with a view to developing production and raising income.

The State shall endeavour to consolidate the agricultural cooperatives according to modern scientific bases.

Article 29

Ownership shall be under the supervision of the people and the protection of the State.

There are three kinds:

public ownership, cooperative ownership and private ownership.

Article 30

Public ownership is the ownership of the people and it is confirmed by the continuous consolidation of the public sector.

The Public sector shall be the vanguard of progress in all spheres and shall assume the main responsibility in the development plan.

Article 31

Co-operative ownership is the ownership of the co-operative societies. The law guarantees its protection and self-management.

Article 32

Private ownership shall be represented by the unexploiting capital. The law organises the performance of its social function in the service of national economy within the framework of the development plan without deviation or exploitation. it may not be in conflict, in the ways of its use, with the general welfare of the people.

Article 33

Public ownership shall have its sanctity, and its protection and consolidation is the duty of every citizen in accordance with the law, as it is considered the mainstay of the strength of the homeland, a basis for the socialist system and a source of prosperity of the people.

Article 34

Private ownership shall be safeguarded and may not be put under sequestration except in the cases specified in the law and with a judicial decision. It may not be expropriated except for the general good and against a fair compensation in accordance with the law. The right of inheritance is guaranteed in it.

Article 35

Nationalisation shall not be allowed except for considerations of public interest, in accordance with a law and against a compensation.

Article 36

General sequestration of funds shall be prohibited.

Private sequestration shall not be allowed except with a judicial decision.

Article 37

The law shall fix the maximum limit of land ownership with a view to protecting the farmer and the agricultural labourer from exploitation and asserting the authority of the alliance of the people's working powers at the level of the village.

Article 38

The tax system shall be based on social justice.

Article 39

Saving is a national duty protected, encouraged and organised by the State.

PART THREE

PUBLIC FREEDOMS, RIGHTS AND DUTIES

Article 40

All citizens are equal before the law.

They have equal public rights and duties without discrimination between them due to race, ethnic origin, language, religion or creed.

Article 41

Individual freedom is a natural right and shall not be touched.

Except in cases of a flagrant delicate no person may be arrested, inspected, detained or his freedom restricted or prevented from free movement except by an or necessitated by investigations and preservation of the security of the society.

This order shall be given by the competent judge or the Public Prosecution in accordance with the provisions of the law.

The law shall determine the period of custody.

Article 42

Any person arrested, detained or his freedom restricted shall be treated in the manner concomitant with the preservation of his dignity.

No physical or moral harm is to be inflicted upon him.

He may not be detained or imprisoned except in places defined by laws organising prisons.

If a confession is proved to have been made by a person under any of the aforementioned forms of duress or coercion, it shall be considered invalid and futile.

Article 43

Any medical or scientific experiment may not be undergone on any person without his free consent.

Article 44

Homes shall have their sanctity and they may not be entered or inspected except by a causal judicial warrant prescribed by the law.

Article 45

The law shall protect the inviolability of the private life of citizens.

Correspondence, wires, telephone calls and other means of communication shall have their own sanctity and secrecy and may not be confiscated or monitored except by a causal judicial warrant and for a definite period according to the provisions of the law.

Article 46

The State shall guarantee the freedom of belief and the freedom of practice of religious rites.

Article 47

Freedom of opinion is guaranteed.

Every individual has the right to express his opinion and to publicise it verbally or in writing or by photography or by other means within the limits of the law.

Self-criticism and constructive criticism is the guarantee for the safety of the national structure.

Article 48

Freedom of the press, printing, publication and mass media shall be guaranteed.

Censorship on newspapers is forbidden as well as notifying, suspending or cancelling them by administrative methods.

In a state of emergency or in time of war a limited censorship may be imposed on the newspapers, publications and mass media in matters related to public safety or purposes of national security in accordance with the law.

Article 49

The State shall guarantee the freedom of scientific research and literary, artistic and cultural invention and provide the necessary means for its realisation.

Article 50

No citizen may be prohibited from residing in any place and no citizen may be forced to reside in a particular place, except in the cases defined by the law.

Article 51

No citizen may be deported from the country or prevented from returning to it.

Article 52

Citizens shall have the right to permanent or temporary immigration.

The law shall regulate this right and the measures and conditions of immigration and leaving the country.

Article 53

The right to political asylum shall be guaranteed by the State for every foreigner persecuted for defending the peoples' interests, human rights, peace or justice.

The extradition of political refugees is prohibited.

Article 54

Citizens shall have the right to peaceable and unarmed private assembly, without the need for prior notice.

Security men should not attend these private meetings.

Public meetings, processions and gatherings are allowed within the limits of the law.

Article 55

Citizens shall have the right to form societies as defined in the law.

The establishment of societies whose activities are hostile to the social system, clandestine or have a military character is prohibited.

Article 56

The creation of syndicates and unions on a democratic basis is a right guaranteed by law, and should have a moral entity.

The law regulates the participation of syndicates and unions in carrying out the social programmes and plans, raising the standard of efficiency, consolidating the socialist behavior among their members, and safeguarding their funds.

They are responsible for questioning their members about their behavior in exercising their activities according to certain codes of morals, and for defending the rights and liberties of their members as defined in the law.

Article 57

Any assault on individual freedom or on the inviolability of private life of citizens and any other public rights and liberties guaranteed by the Constitution and the law shall be considered a crime, whose criminal and civil lawsuit is not liable to prescription.

The State shall grant a fair compensation to the victim of such an assault.

Article 58

The defense of the motherland is a sacred duty, and conscription is obligatory in accordance with the law.

Article 59

Safeguarding, consolidating and preserving the socialist gains is a national duty.

Article 60

Protecting national unity and keeping State secrets is the duty of every citizen.

Article 61

Payment of taxes and public imports is a duty, in accordance with the law.

Article 62

Citizens shall have the right to vote, nominate and express their opinions in referendums according to the provisions of the law.

Their participation in public life is a national duty.

Article 63

Every individual has the right to address public authorities in writing and with his own signature.

Addressing public authorities should not be in the name of groups, with the exception of disciplinary organs and moral personalities.

PART FOUR
SOVEREIGNTY OF THE LAW

Article 64

Sovereignty of the law shall be the basis of rule in the State.

Article 65

The State shall be subject to law.

The independence and immunity of the judiciary are two basic guarantees to safeguard rights and liberties.

Article 66

Penalty shall be personal.

There shall be no crime or penalty except by virtue of the law.

No penalty shall be inflicted except by a judicial sentence.

Penalty shall be inflicted only for acts committed subsequent to the promulgation of the law prescribing them.

Article 67

Any defendant is innocent until he is proved guilty before a legal court, in which he is granted the right to defend himself.

Every person accused of a crime must be provided with counsel for his defense.

Article 68

The right to litigation is inalienable for all, and every citizen has the right to refer to his competent judge.

The State shall guarantee the accessibility of the judicature organs to litigants, and the rapidity of statuting on cases.

Any provision in the law stipulating the immunity of any act or administrative decision from the control of the judicature is prohibited.

Article 69

The right of defense in person or by mandate is guaranteed.

The Law shall grant the financially incapable citizens the means to resort to justice and defend their rights.

Article 70

No penal lawsuit shall be sued except by an order from a judicature organ and in cases defined by the law.

Article 71

Any person arrested or detained should be informed, forthwith with the reasons for his arrest or detention.

He has the right to communicate, inform, and ask the help of anyone as prescribed in the law.

He must be faced, as soon as possible, with the charges directed against him.

Any person may lodge a complaint to the courts against any measure taken to restrict his individual freedom.

The law regulates the right of complaint in a manner ensuring a ruling regarding it within a definite period, or else release is imperative.

Article 72

Sentences shall be passed and executed in the name of the people.
Likewise, refraining to execute sentences or obstructing them on the part of the concerned civil servants Is considered a crime punishable by law.
In this case, those whom the sentence is in favour of, have the right to sue a direct penal lawsuit before the competent court.

Part Five

System of Government

CHAPTER ONE The Head of State Article 73

The Head of State is the President of the Republic.

He shall assert the sovereignty of the people, respect the Constitution and the supremacy of the law, safeguard the national unity and the socialist gains, and maintain the boundaries between authorities in a manner to ensure that each shall perform its role in the national action.

Article 74

If any danger threatens the national unity or the safety of the motherland or obstructs the constitutional role of the State institutions, the President of the Republic shall take urgent measures to face this danger, direct a statement to the people and conduct a referendum on these measures within sixty days of its adoption.

Article 75

The person to be elected President of the Republic must be an Egyptian born to Egyptian parents and enjoy civil and political rights.

His age must not be less than 40

Gregorian years.

Article 76

The People's Assembly shall nominate the President of the Republic.

The nomination shall be referred to the people for a plebiscite.

The nomination to the post of President of the Republic shall be made in the People's Assembly upon the proposal of at least one third of its member.

The candidate who wins two-thirds of the votes of the Assembly members shall be referred to the people for a plebiscite.

If none of the candidates obtains the said majority the nomination process shall be repeated two days after the first vote.

The candidate winning the votes with an absolute majority of the Assembly members shall be referred to the citizens for a plebiscite.

The candidate shall be considered President of the Republic when he obtains an absolute majority of the votes cast in the plebiscite.

If the candidate does not obtain this majority, the Assembly shall nominate another candidate and the same procedure shall be followed.

Article 77

The term of the Presidency is six Gregorian years starting from the date of the announcement of the result of the plebiscite.

The President of the Republic may be re-elected for other successive terms.

Article 78

Procedures for the choice of a new President of the Republic shall begin sixty days before the expiration of the term of the President in office.

The new President shall be selected at least one week before the expiration of the term.

Should this term expire without the choice of the new President being made for any reason whatsoever, the former President shall continue to exercise his functions until his successor is elected.

Article 79

Before exercising his powers, the President shall take the following oath before the People's Assembly.

"I swear by Almighty God to uphold the Republican system with loyalty, to respect the Constitution and the law, to look after the interests of the people fully and to safeguard the independence and territorial integrity of the motherland".

Article 80

The salary of the President of the Republic shall be fixed by law.

Any amendment in the salary shall not come into force during the Presidential term in which it is decided upon.

The President of the Republic may not receive any other salary or remuneration.

Article 81

During his term the President of the Republic may not exercise any free profession or undertake any commercial, financial or industrial activity.

Nor may he acquire or take on lease any State property, sell to or exchange with the State any property of his whatsoever.

Article 82

If on account of any temporary obstacle the President of the Republic is unable to carry out his functions, he shall delegate his powers to a vice-president.

Article 83

In case of resignation, the President shall address the letter of resignation to the People's Assembly.

Article 84

In case of the vacancy of the Presidential Office or the permanent disability of the President of the Republic, the President of the People's Assembly shall temporarily assume the Presidency; and, if at that time, the People's Assembly is dissolved, the President of the Supreme Constitutional Court shall take over the Presidency, however, on condition that neither one shall nominate himself for the Presidency.

The People's Assembly shall then proclaim the vacancy of the office of President.

The President of the Republic shall be chosen within a maximum period of sixty days from the day of the vacancy of the Presidential Office.

Article 85

Any charge against the President of high treason or of committing a criminal act shall be made upon a proposal by at least one-third of the members of the People's Assembly.

No impeachment shall be issued except upon the approval of a majority of two-thirds of the Assembly members.
The President shall be suspended from the exercise of his duty as from the issuance of the impeachment.
The Vice-President shall take over the Presidency temporarily until the decision concerning the impeachment is taken.

The President of the Republic shall be tried by a special tribunal set up by law.

The law shall also organise the trial procedures and define the penalty.

If he is found guilty, he shall be relieved of his post, without prejudice to other penalties.

CHAPTER II THE LEGISLATURE The People's Assembly Article 86

The People's Assembly shall exercise the legislative power and approve the general policy of the State, the general plan of economic and social development and the general budget of the State.

It shall exercise control over the work of the executive authority in the manner prescribed by the Constitution.

Article 87

The law shall determine the constituencies into which the State shall be divided and the number of elected members of the People's Assembly must be at least 350

persons, of which one half at least must be workers and farmers elected by direct secret public balloting.

The definition of the worker and the farmer shall be made by law.

The President of the Republic may appoint a number of members not exceeding ten.

Article 88

The necessary conditions stipulated in the members of the People's Assembly shall be defined by law.

The rules of election and referendum shall be determined by law, while the ballot shall be conducted under the supervision of members of a judiciary organ.

Article 89

Employees of the State and of the public sector nominate themselves for membership in the People's Assembly.

The member of the people's Assembly shall devote himself to membership in the Assembly except in cases specified by law.

His post or work shall be held over for him in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Article 90

The member of the People's Assembly shall take the following oath before the Assembly before entering upon his duties:

"I swear by God Almighty, that I shall preserve the safety of the nation and the Republican regime, shall attend to the interests of the people and shall respect the Constitution and law".

Article 91

Members of the People's Assembly shall receive a remuneration determined by the law.

Article 92

The duration of the People's Assembly term is five Gregorian years from the date of its first meeting.

Elections for renewal of the Assembly shall take place within the sixty days preceding the termination of the term.

Article 93

The People's Assembly shall be the only authority competent to decide upon the validity of its members.

A Court of Causation shall be competent to investigate the validity of contestation presented to the Assembly, on being referred to it by the President of the Assembly.

The contestation shall be referred to the Court of Cassation within fifteen days as from the date on which the Assembly was informed of it, while the investigation shall be completed within ninety days from the date on which the contestation is referred to the Court of Cassation.

The result of the investigation and the decision reached by the Court shall be submitted to the Assembly to decide upon the validity of the contestation within sixty days from the date of submission of the result of the investigation to the Assembly.

The membership will not be deemed invalid except by a decision taken by a majority of two-thirds of the Assembly members.

Article 94

If the seat of a member becomes vacant before the end of his term, a successor shall be elected or appointed to it, within sixty days from the date of the communication to the Assembly of the occurrence of the vacancy.

The term of the new member shall extend until the end of the term of his predecessor.

Article 95

No member of the People's Assembly shall, during his mandate, purchase or rent any State property; or lease or sell to the State or barter with it regarding any part of his property, or conclude a contract with the State in his capacity as entrepreneur, importer or contractor.

Article 96

No membership in the People's Assembly shall be revoked except on the grounds of loss of confidence or status or of one of the conditions of membership, or the loss of the member's status as a worker or farmer upon which he was elected or the violation of the member's mandate.

The membership shall be deemed invalid on the grounds of a decision taken by a majority of two-thirds of the Assembly members.

Article 97

The People's Assembly alone may accept the resignation of its members .

Article 98

Members of the People's Assembly shall not be censured for any opinions or thoughts expressed by them in the performance of their tasks in the Assembly or its committees.

Article 99

No member of the People's Assembly shall be subject to a criminal prosecution without the permission of the Assembly except in cases of flagrant delicto.

If the Assembly is not in session, the permission of the President of the Assembly must be taken.

The Assembly must be notified of the measures taken in its first subsequent session.

Article 100

The seat of the People's Assembly shall be Cairo.

However, in exceptional circumstances, it may meet another city, at the request of the President of the Republic or the majority of the Assembly members.

Any meeting of the Assembly in other than its designated seat is illicit and the resolutions passed in it shall be considered invalid.

Article 101

The President of the Republic shall convoke the People's Assembly for its ordinary annual session before the second Thursday of November.

If it is not convoked, the Assembly shall meet, by force of the Constitution, on the said day.

The session of the ordinary meeting shall continue for at least seven months.

Article 102

The President of the Republic may call the People's Assembly to an extraordinary meeting, in case of necessity, or upon a request signed by a majority of the Assembly members.

The President of the Republic shall announce the dismissal of the extraordinary meeting.

Article 103

The People's assembly shall elect, in the first meeting of its ordinary annual session, a president and a vice-president for the term of the session.

If the seat of anyone of them is vacated, the Assembly shall elect a replacement, whose term will last until the end of his predecessors term.

Article 104

The People's Assembly shall lay down its own rules of procedure organising the manner of the fulfilment of its tasks.

Article 105

The people's Assembly alone shall be entitled to preserve order inside it.

The President of the Assembly shall be entrusted with this task.

Article 106

The meetings of the People's Assembly shall be public.

However, a meeting in camera may be held at the request of the president of the Republic or of the government or of its Prime Minister or at least twenty of its members.

The Assembly shall then decide whether the debate on the question submitted to it shall take place in a public meeting or in a meeting in camera.

Article 107

The meeting of the Assembly shall be considered invalid if the majority of its members are not present.

The resolution of the Assembly shall be adopted by an absolute majority of the attending members, in cases other than those for which a specific majority is required.

Every article of the draft laws shall be put to a vote.

In case of a tie vote, the question on which the debate had taken place shall be rejected.

Article 108

The president of the Republic shall have the right, in case of necessity or in exceptional cases and on the authorisation of the People's Assembly upon the approval of a majority of two thirds of its members, to issue resolutions having the force of law.

The authorisation must be for a limited period of time during which the subjects of the resolutions and the grounds upon which they are based, must be determined.

The resolutions must be submitted to the People's Assembly in the first meeting after the end of the authorisation period.

If they are not submitted or if they are submitted and not approved by the Assembly, they shall cease to have the force of law.

Article 109

The President of the Republic and every member of the People's Assembly shall have the right to propose laws.

Article 110

Every draft law shall be referred to a committee of the Assembly which will study it and submit a report concerning it.

Draft laws presented by members of the People's Assembly shall not be referred to this committee unless they are first referred to a special committee which will study them and give an opinion on the suitability of their consideration by the Assembly and after the Assembly decides to consider them.

Article 111

Every draft law proposed by a member and rejected by the Assembly cannot be presented again in the course of the same session.

Article 112

The president of the Republic shall have the right to promulgate laws or object to them.

Article 113

If the President of the Republic objects to a draft law ratified by the People's Assembly he shall refer it back to the Assembly within thirty days from the Assembly's communication of it.

If the draft law is not referred back within this period, it is considered a law shall be promulgated.

If it is referred back to the Assembly on the said date and approved once again by a majority of two-thirds of the members, it shall be considered a law and shall be promulgated.

Article 114

The people's Assembly shall approve the general plan for economic and social development.

The manner of the preparation of the plan and of its submission to the people's Assembly shall be determined by law.

Article 115

The draft general budget shall be submitted to the people's Assembly at least two months before the beginning of the fiscal year.

It shall be considered in effect after approval.

The draft budget shall be voted upon title by title and shall be promulgated by a law.

The people's Assembly may not effect any modification in the draft budget except with the approval of the government.

In case the ratification of the new budget does not take place before the beginning of the fiscal year, the old budget shall be acted on pending such ratification.

The manner of the preparation of the budget as well as the determination of the fiscal year shall be determined by law.

Article 116

The approval of the people's Assembly shall be considered necessary for the transfer of any funds one title of the

budget to another title, as well as for any expenditure not included in it or excess of its estimates, and this shall be issued by a law.

Article 117

The provisions regulating the budgets and accounts of public organisations and organisms shall be prescribed by law.

Article 118

The final account of the State budget shall be submitted to the people's Assembly within a period not exceeding one year from the date of the expiration of the fiscal year.

It shall be voted-upon title by title and issued by a law.

The annual report of the Central Agency for Accounting and its observations must be submitted to the People's Assembly.

The Assembly has the right to demand from the Central Agency for Accounting any data or other pertinent reports.

Article 119

The imposition, modification or abolition of general taxes cannot be effected except in the cases decreed by law.

No one may be exempted from their payment except in the cases specified by law.

No one may be asked to pay additional taxes or imposts except in the cases specified by law.

Article 120

The basic rules for collection of public funds and the procedure for their disbursement shall be regulated.

Article 121

The Executive Authority shall not contract a loan or bind itself to a project entailing expenditure of funds from the State Treasury in the course of a subsequent period, except with the approval of the People's Assembly.

Article 122

The rules governing the granting of salaries, pensions, indemnities, subsidies and bonuses from the state Treasury shall be determined by law which shall also regulate the cases excepted from these rules, and the authorities charged with their application.

Article 123

The rules and procedures for granting concessions relating to investment of the sources of natural wealth and of public utilities shall be determined by law; disposal, free of charge, of real estate properties belonging to the State or the ceding of moveable properties of the State and the rules and problems relating to them shall also be determined by law.

Article 124

Every member of the People's Assembly shall be entitled to address questions to the Prime Minister or any of his deputies or the Ministers or their deputies concerning matters within their jurisdiction.

The Prime Minister, his deputies, the Ministers and the persons they delegate on their behalf shall answer the questions put to them by members.

The member may withdraw his question at any time; this same question may not be transformed into an interpellation in the same session.

Article 125

Every member of the People's Assembly shall be entitled to address Inteprellations to the Prime Minister or his deputies or the Ministers or their deputies concerning matters within their jurisdiction.

Debate on an interpllation shall take place at least seven days after its submission, except in the cases of urgency as decided by the Assembly and with the government's consent.

Article 126

The Ministers shall be responsible collectively for the general policy of the State before the People's Assembly; also every Minister shall be responsible for the acts of his Ministry.

The People's Assembly may decide to withdraw its confidence from any of the Prime Minister's deputies or from many of the Ministers or their deputies.

A motion of no confidence should not be submitted except after an interpellation.

Such a motion should be proposed by one-tenth of the Assembly's members.

The Assembly should not decide on such a motion until after at least three days from the date of its presentation.