

Executive authority of the Republic

85. (1) The executive authority of the Republic is vested in the President.
- (2) The President exercises the executive authority, together with the other members of the Cabinet, by—
- (a) implementing national legislation except where the Constitution or an Act of Parliament provides otherwise;
 - (b) developing and implementing national policy;
 - (c) co-ordinating the functions of state departments and administrations;
 - (d) preparing and initiating legislation; and
 - (e) performing any other executive function provided for in the Constitution or in national legislation.

Election of President

86. (1) At its first sitting after its election, and whenever necessary to fill a vacancy, the National Assembly must elect a woman or a man from among its members to be the President.
- (2) The Chief Justice must preside over the election of the President, or designate another judge to do so. The procedure set out in Part A of Schedule 3 applies to the election of the President.

[Sub-s. (2) substituted by s. 6 of the Constitution Sixth Amendment Act of 2001.]

- (3) An election to fill a vacancy in the office of President must be held at a time and on a date determined by the Chief Justice, but not more than 30 days after the vacancy occurs.

[Sub-s. (3) substituted by s. 6 of the Constitution Sixth Amendment Act of 2001.]

Assumption of office by President

87. When elected President, a person ceases to be a member of the National Assembly and, within five days, must assume office by swearing or affirming faithfulness to the Republic and obedience to the Constitution, in accordance with Schedule 2.

Term of office of President

88. (1) The President's term of office begins on assuming office and ends upon a vacancy occurring or when the person next elected President assumes office.