

- (2) No person may hold office as President for more than two terms, but when a person is elected to fill a vacancy in the office of President, the period between that election and the next election of a President is not regarded as a term.

Removal of President

- 89. (1) The National Assembly, by a resolution adopted with a supporting vote of at least two thirds of its members, may remove the President from office only on the grounds of—
 - (a) a serious violation of the Constitution or the law;
 - (b) serious misconduct; or
 - (c) inability to perform the functions of office.
- (2) Anyone who has been removed from the office of President in terms of subsection (1)(a) or (b) may not receive any benefits of that office, and may not serve in any public office.

Acting President

- 90. (1) When the President is absent from the Republic or otherwise unable to fulfil the duties of President, or during a vacancy in the office of President, an office-bearer in the order below acts as President:
 - (a) The Deputy President.
 - (b) A Minister designated by the President.
 - (c) A Minister designated by the other members of the Cabinet.
 - (d) The Speaker, until the National Assembly designates one of its other members.
- (2) An Acting President has the responsibilities, powers and functions of the President.
- (3) Before assuming the responsibilities, powers and functions of the President, the Acting President must swear or affirm faithfulness to the Republic and obedience to the Constitution, in accordance with Schedule 2.
- (4) A person who as Acting President has sworn or affirmed faithfulness to the Republic need not repeat the swearing or affirming procedure for any subsequent term as Acting President during the period ending when the person next elected President assumes office.

[Sub-s. (4) added by s. 1 of the Constitution First Amendment Act of 1997]