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NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN



**THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN**

*Adopted by the National Assembly of Pakistan on the 10th April, 1973
and Authenticated by the President of the National Assembly
on the 12th April, 1973.*

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CONSTITUTION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

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CONSTITUTION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

(In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful)

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS sovereignty over the entire Universe belongs to Almighty Allah alone, and the authority to be exercised by the people of Pakistan within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust ;

AND WHEREAS it is the will of the people of Pakistan to establish an order—

WHEREIN the State shall exercise its powers and authority through the chosen representatives of the people ;

WHEREIN the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice, as enunciated by Islam, shall be fully observed ;

WHEREIN the Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Holy Quran and Sunnah ;

WHEREIN adequate provision shall be made for the minorities freely to profess and practise their religions and develop their cultures ;

WHEREIN the territories now included in or in accession with Pakistan and such other territories as may hereafter be included in or accede to Pakistan shall form a Federation wherein the units will be autonomous with such boundaries and limitations on their powers and authority as may be prescribed ;

WHEREIN shall be guaranteed fundamental rights, including equality of status, of opportunity and before law, social, economic and political justice, and freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship and association, subject to law and public morality ;

WHEREIN adequate provision shall be made to safeguard the legitimate interests of minorities and backward and depressed classes;

WHEREIN the independence of the judiciary shall be fully secured;

WHEREIN the integrity of the territories of the Federation, its independence and all its rights, including its sovereign rights on land, sea and air, shall be safeguarded;

So that the people of Pakistan may prosper and attain their rightful and honoured place amongst the nations of the World and make their full contribution towards international peace and progress and happiness of humanity:

Now, THEREFORE, we, the people of Pakistan,

Conscious of our responsibility before Almighty Allah and men;

Cognisant of the sacrifices made by the people in the cause of Pakistan;

Faithful to the declaration made by the Founder of Pakistan, Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, that Pakistan would be a democratic State based on Islamic principles of social justice;

Dedicated to the preservation of democracy achieved by the unremitting struggle of the people against oppression and tyranny;

Inspired by the resolve to protect our national and political unity and solidarity by creating an egalitarian society through a new order;

Do hereby, through our representatives in the National Assembly, adopt, enact and give to ourselves, this Constitution.

3
PART I

INTRODUCTORY

1.—(1) Pakistan shall be a Federal Republic to be known as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, hereinafter referred to as Pakistan. The Republic and its territories.

(2) The Constitution shall apply to the following territories of Pakistan :

- (a) the Provinces of Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier, the Punjab and Sind;
- (b) the Islamabad Capital Territory, hereinafter referred to as the Federal Capital;
- (c) the Federally Administered Tribal Areas; and
- (d) such States and territories as are or may be included in Pakistan, whether by accession or otherwise.

(3) The Constitution shall be appropriately amended so as to enable the people of the Province of East Pakistan, as and when foreign aggression in that Province and its effects are eliminated, to be represented in the affairs of the Federation.

(4) Parliament may by law admit into the Federation new States or areas on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit.

2. Islam shall be the State religion of Pakistan.

Islam to be State religion.

3. The State shall ensure the elimination of all forms of exploitation and the gradual fulfilment of the fundamental principle, from each according to his ability to each according to his work. Elimination of exploitation.

Right of individuals to be dealt with in accordance with law, etc.

4.—(1) To enjoy the protection of law and to be treated in accordance with law is the inalienable right of every citizen, wherever he may be, and of every other person for the time being within Pakistan.

(2) In particular—

(a) no action detrimental to the life, liberty, body, reputation or property of any person shall be taken except in accordance with law;

(b) no person shall be prevented from or be hindered in doing that which is not prohibited by law; and

(c) no person shall be compelled to do that which the law does not require him to do.

Loyalty to State and obedience to Constitution and law.

5.—(1) Loyalty to the State is the basic duty of every citizen.

(2) Obedience to the Constitution and law is the basic obligation of every citizen wherever he may be and of every other person for the time being within Pakistan.

High treason.

6.—(1) Any person who abrogates or attempts or conspires to abrogate, subverts or attempts or conspires to subvert the Constitution by use of force or show of force or by other unconstitutional means shall be guilty of high treason.

(2) Any person aiding or abetting the acts mentioned in clause (1) shall likewise be guilty of high treason.

(3) Parliament shall by law provide for the punishment of persons found guilty of high treason.

PART II
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND PRINCIPLES OF
POLICY

7. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires, "the State" means the Federal Government, Parliament, a Provincial Government, a Provincial Assembly, and such local or other authorities in Pakistan as are by law empowered to impose any tax or cess.

Definition of
the State.

CHAPTER 1.—FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

8.—(1) Any law, or any custom or usage having the force of law, in so far as it is inconsistent with the rights conferred by this Chapter, shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be void.

Laws inconsis-
tent with or in
derogation of
Fundamental
Rights to be
void.

(2) The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights so conferred and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of such contravention, be void.

(3) The provisions of this Article shall not apply to—

(a) any law relating to members of the Armed Forces, or of the police or of such other forces as are charged with the maintenance of public order, for the purpose of ensuring the proper discharge of their duties or the maintenance of discipline among them; or

(b) any of the laws specified in the First Schedule as in force immediately before the commencing day;

and no such law nor any provision thereof shall be void on the ground that such law or provision is inconsistent with, or repugnant to, any provision of this Chapter.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph (b) of clause (3), within a period of two years from the commencing day, the appropriate Legislature shall bring the laws specified in the First Schedule, not being a law which

relates to, or is connected with, economic reforms, into conformity with the rights conferred by this Chapter :

Provided that the appropriate Legislature may by resolution extend the said period of two years by a period not exceeding six months.

Explanation.—If in respect of any law Parliament is the appropriate Legislature, such resolution shall be a resolution of the National Assembly.

(5) The rights conferred by this Chapter shall not be suspended except as expressly provided by the Constitution.

Security of person.

9. No person shall be deprived of life or liberty save in accordance with law.

Safeguards as to arrest and detention.

10.—(1) No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed, as soon as may be, of the grounds for such arrest, nor shall he be denied the right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner of his choice.

(2) Every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before a magistrate within a period of twenty-four hours of such arrest, excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court of the nearest magistrate, and no such person shall be detained in custody beyond the said period without the authority of a magistrate.

(3) Nothing in clauses (1) and (2) shall apply to any person who is arrested or detained under any law providing for preventive detention.

(4) No law providing for preventive detention shall be made except to deal with persons acting in a manner prejudicial to the integrity, security or defence of Pakistan or any part thereof, or external affairs of Pakistan, or public order, or the maintenance of supplies or services, and no such law shall authorise the detention of a person for a period exceeding one month unless the appropriate Review

Board has, after affording him an opportunity of being heard in person, reviewed his case and reported, before the expiration of the said period, that there is, in its opinion, sufficient cause for such detention, and, if the detention is continued after the said period of one month, unless the appropriate Review Board has reviewed his case and reported, before the expiration of each period of three months, that there is, in its opinion, sufficient cause for such detention.

Explanation I.—In this Article, “the appropriate Review Board” means,—

- (i) in the case of a person detained under a Federal law, a Board appointed by the Chief Justice of Pakistan and consisting of a Chairman and two other persons, each of whom is or has been a Judge of the Supreme Court or a High Court; and
- (ii) in the case of a person detained under a Provincial law, a Board appointed by the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned and consisting of a Chairman and two other persons, each of whom is or has been a Judge of a High Court.

Explanation II.—The opinion of a Review Board shall be expressed in terms of the views of the majority of its members.

(5) When any person is detained in pursuance of an order made under any law providing for preventive detention, the authority making the order shall, as soon as may be, but not later than one week from such detention, communicate to such person the grounds on which the order has been made, and shall afford him the earliest opportunity of making a representation against the order :

Provided that the authority making any such order may refuse to disclose facts which such authority considers it to be against the public interest to disclose.

(6) The authority making the order shall furnish to the appropriate Review Board all documents relevant to the case unless a certificate, signed by a Secretary to the Government concerned, to the effect that it is not in the public interest to furnish any documents, is produced.

(7) Within a period of twenty-four months commencing on the day of his first detention in pursuance of an order made under a law providing for preventive detention, no person shall be detained in pursuance of any such order for more than a total period of eight months in the case of a person detained for acting in a manner prejudicial to public order and twelve months in any other case :

Provided that this clause shall not apply to any person who is employed by, or works for, or acts on instructions received from, the enemy.

(8) The appropriate Review Board shall determine the place of detention of the person detained and fix a reasonable subsistence allowance for his family.

(9) Nothing in this Article shall apply to any person who for the time being is an enemy alien.

Slavery, forced labour, etc., prohibited.

11.—(1) Slavery is non-existent and forbidden and no law shall permit or facilitate its introduction into Pakistan in any form.

(2) All forms of forced labour and traffic in human beings are prohibited.

(3) No child below the age of fourteen years shall be engaged in any factory or mine or any other hazardous employment.

(4) Nothing in this Article shall be deemed to affect compulsory service—

(a) by any person undergoing punishment for an offence against any law ; or

(b) required by any law for public purpose :

Provided that no compulsory service shall be of a cruel nature or incompatible with human dignity.

12.—(1) No law shall authorize the punishment of a person—

- (a) for an act or omission that was not punishable by law at the time of the act or omission; or
- (b) for an offence by a penalty greater than, or of a kind different from, the penalty prescribed by law for that offence at the time the offence was committed.

Protection against retrospective punishment.

(2) Nothing in clause (1) or in Article 270 shall apply to any law making acts of abrogation or subversion of a Constitution in force in Pakistan at any time since the twenty-third day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-six, an offence.

13. No person—

- (a) shall be prosecuted or punished for the same offence more than once; or
- (b) shall, when accused of an offence, be compelled to be a witness against himself.

Protection against double punishment and self-incrimination.

14.—(1) The dignity of man and, subject to law, the privacy of home, shall be inviolable.

Inviolability of dignity of man, etc.

(2) No person shall be subjected to torture for the purpose of extracting evidence.

15. Every citizen shall have the right to remain in, and, subject to any reasonable restriction imposed by law in the public interest, enter and move freely throughout Pakistan and to reside and settle in any part thereof.

Freedom of movement, etc

Freedom of
assembly.

16. Every citizen shall have the right to assemble peacefully and without arms, subject to any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the interest of public order.

Freedom of
association.

17.—(1) Every citizen shall have the right to form associations or unions, subject to any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the interest of morality or public order.

(2) Every citizen, not being in the service of Pakistan, shall have the right to form or be a member of a political party. Every political party shall account for the source of its funds in accordance with law.

Freedom of
trade, business
or profession.

18. Subject to such qualifications, if any, as may be prescribed by law, every citizen shall have the right to enter upon any lawful profession or occupation, and to conduct any lawful trade or business:

Provided that nothing in this Article shall prevent—

- (a) the regulation of any trade or profession by a licensing system; or
- (b) the regulation of trade, commerce or industry in the interest of free competition therein; or
- (c) the carrying on, by the Federal Government or a Provincial Government, or by a corporation controlled by any such Government, of any trade, business, industry or service, to the exclusion, complete or partial, of other persons.

Freedom of
speech, etc.

19. Every citizen shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression, and there shall be freedom of the press, subject to any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the interest of the glory of Islam or the integrity, security or defence of Pakistan or any part thereof, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence.

20. Subject to law, public order and morality,—

- (a) every citizen shall have the right to profess, practise and propagate his religion; and
- (b) every religious denomination and every sect thereof shall have the right to establish, maintain and manage its religious institutions.

Freedom to profess religion and to manage religious institutions.

21. No person shall be compelled to pay any special tax the proceeds of which are to be spent on the propagation or maintenance of any religion other than his own.

Safeguard against taxation for purposes of any particular religion.

22.—(1) No person attending any educational institution shall be required to receive religious instruction, or take part in any religious ceremony, or attend religious worship, if such instruction, ceremony or worship relates to a religion other than his own.

Safeguards as to educational institutions in respect of religion, etc.

(2) In respect of any religious institution, there shall be no discrimination against any community in the granting of exemption or concession in relation to taxation.

(3) Subject to law,—

- (a) no religious community or denomination shall be prevented from providing religious instruction for pupils of that community or denomination in any educational institution maintained wholly by that community or denomination; and
- (b) no citizen shall be denied admission to any educational institution receiving aid from public revenues on the ground only of race, religion, caste or place of birth.

(4) Nothing in this Article shall prevent any public authority from making provision for the advancement of any socially or educationally backward class of citizens.

Provision as to property.

23. Every citizen shall have the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property in any part of Pakistan, subject to the Constitution and any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the public interest.

Protection of property rights.

24.—(1) No person shall be deprived of his property save in accordance with law.

(2) No property shall be compulsorily acquired or taken possession of save for a public purpose, and save by the authority of law which provides for compensation therefor and either fixes the amount of compensation or specifies the principles on and the manner in which compensation is to be determined and given.

(3) Nothing in this Article shall affect the validity of—

- (a) any law permitting the compulsory acquisition or taking possession of any property for preventing danger to life, property or public health; or
- (b) any law permitting the taking over of any property which has been acquired by, or come into the possession of, any person by any unfair means, or in any manner, contrary to law; or
- (c) any law relating to the acquisition, administration or disposal of any property which is or is deemed to be enemy property or evacuee property under any law (not being property which has ceased to be evacuee property under any law); or
- (d) any law providing for the taking over of the management of any property by the State for a limited period, either in the public interest or in order to secure the proper management of the property, or for the benefit of its owner; or

(e) any law providing for the acquisition of any class of property for the purpose of—

(i) providing education and medical aid to all, or any specified class of citizens; or

(ii) providing housing and public facilities and services such as roads, water supply, sewerage, gas and electric power to all or any specified class of citizens; or

(iii) providing maintenance to those who, on account of unemployment, sickness, infirmity or old age, are unable to maintain themselves; or

(f) any existing law or any law made in pursuance of Article 253.

(4) The adequacy or otherwise of any compensation provided for by any such law as is referred to in this Article, or determined in pursuance thereof, shall not be called in question in any court.

25.—(1) All citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection of law. Equality of citizens.

(2) There shall be no discrimination on the basis of sex alone.

(3) Nothing in this Article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the protection of women and children.

26.—(1) In respect of access to places of public entertainment or resort, not intended for religious purposes only, there shall be no discrimination against any citizen on the ground only of race, religion, caste, sex, residence or place of birth. Non-discrimination in respect of access to public places.

(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children.

**Safeguard
against discrimination in
services.**

27.—(1) No citizen otherwise qualified for appointment in the service of Pakistan shall be discriminated against in respect of any such appointment on the ground only of race, religion, caste, sex, residence or place of birth :

Provided that, for a period not exceeding ten years from the commencing day, posts may be reserved for persons belonging to any class or area to secure their adequate representation in the service of Pakistan :

Provided further that, in the interest of the said service, specified posts or services may be reserved for members of either sex if such posts or services entail the performance of duties and functions which cannot be adequately performed by members of the other sex.

(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall prevent any Provincial Government, or any local or other authority in a Province, from prescribing, in relation to any post or class of service under that Government or authority, conditions as to residence in the Province, for a period not exceeding three years, prior to appointment under that Government or authority.

**Preservation of
language, script
and culture.**

28. Subject to Article 251 any section of citizens having a distinct language, script or culture shall have the right to preserve and promote the same and subject to law, establish institutions for that purpose.

CHAPTER 2.—PRINCIPLES OF POLICY

29.—(1) The Principles set out in this Chapter shall be known as the Principles of Policy, and it is the responsibility of each organ and authority of the State, and of each person performing functions on behalf of an organ or authority of the State, to act in accordance with those Principles in so far as they relate to the functions of the organ or authority. Principles of Policy.

(2) In so far as the observance of any particular Principle of Policy may be dependent upon resources being available for the purpose, the Principle shall be regarded as being subject to the availability of resources.

(3) In respect of each year, the President in relation to the affairs of the Federation, and the Governor of each Province in relation to the affairs of his Province, shall cause to be prepared and laid before the National Assembly or, as the case may be, the Provincial Assembly, a report on the observance and implementation of the Principles of Policy, and provision shall be made in the rules of procedure of the National Assembly or, as the case may be, the Provincial Assembly, for discussion on such report.

30.—(1) The responsibility of deciding whether any action of an organ or authority of the State, or of a person performing functions on behalf of an organ or authority of the State, is in accordance with the Principles of Policy is that of the organ or authority of the State, or of the person, concerned. Responsibility with respect to Principles of Policy.

(2) The validity of an action or of a law shall not be called in question on the ground that it is not in accordance with the Principles of Policy, and no action shall lie against the State, any organ or authority of the State or any person on such ground.

Islamic way of Life.

31.—(1) Steps shall be taken to enable the Muslims of Pakistan, individually and collectively, to order their lives in accordance with the fundamental principles and basic concepts of Islam and to provide facilities whereby they may be enabled to understand the meaning of life according to the Holy Quran and Sunnah.

(2) The State shall endeavour, as respects the Muslims of Pakistan,—

(a) to make the teaching of the Holy Quran and Islamiyat compulsory, to encourage and facilitate the learning of Arabic language and to secure correct and exact printing and publishing of the Holy Quran;

(b) to promote unity and the observance of the Islamic moral standards; and

(c) to secure the proper organisation of *zakat*, *auqaf* and mosques.

Promotion of local Government institutions.

32. The State shall encourage local Government institutions composed of elected representatives of the areas concerned and in such institutions special representation will be given to peasants, workers and women.

Parochial and other similar prejudices to be discouraged.

33. The State shall discourage parochial, racial, tribal, sectarian and provincial prejudices among the citizens.

Full participation of women in national life.

34. Steps shall be taken to ensure full participation of women in all spheres of national life.

Protection of family, etc.

35. The State shall protect the marriage, the family, the mother and the child.

36. The State shall safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of minorities, including their due representation in the Federal and Provincial services.

Protection of minorities.

37. The State shall—

- (a) promote, with special care, the educational and economic interests of backward classes or areas;
- (b) remove illiteracy and provide free and compulsory secondary education within minimum possible period;
- (c) make technical and professional education generally available and higher education equally accessible to all on the basis of merit;
- (d) ensure inexpensive and expeditious justice;
- (e) make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work, ensuring that children and women are not employed in vocations unsuited to their age or sex, and for maternity benefits for women in employment;
- (f) enable the people of different areas, through education, training, agricultural and industrial development and other methods, to participate fully in all forms of national activities, including employment in the service of Pakistan;
- (g) prevent prostitution, gambling and taking of injurious drugs, printing, publication, circulation and display of obscene literature and advertisements;
- (h) prevent the consumption of alcoholic liquor otherwise than for medicinal and, in the case of non-Muslims, religious purposes; and

Promotion of social justice and eradication of social evils.

- (i) decentralise the Government administration so as to facilitate expeditious disposal of its business to meet the convenience and requirements of the public.

Promotion of social and economic well-being of the people.

The State shall—

- (a) secure the well-being of the people, irrespective of sex, caste, creed or race, by raising their standard of living, by preventing the concentration of wealth and means of production and distribution in the hands of a few to the detriment of general interest and by ensuring equitable adjustment of rights between employers and employees, and landlords and tenants;
- (b) provide for all citizens, within the available resources of the country, facilities for work and adequate livelihood with reasonable rest and leisure;
- (c) provide for all persons employed in the service of Pakistan or otherwise, social security by compulsory social insurance or other means;
- (d) provide basic necessities of life, such as food, clothing, housing, education and medical relief, for all such citizens, irrespective of sex, caste, creed or race, as are permanently or temporarily unable to earn their livelihood on account of infirmity, sickness or unemployment;
- (e) reduce disparity in the income and earnings of individuals, including persons in the various classes of the service of Pakistan; and
- (f) eliminate *riba* as early as possible.

Participation of people in Armed Forces.

39. The State shall enable people from all parts of Pakistan to participate in the Armed Forces of Pakistan.

40. The State shall endeavour to preserve and strengthen fraternal relations among Muslim countries based on Islamic unity, support the common interests of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, promote international peace and security, foster goodwill and friendly relations among all nations and encourage the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means.

Strengthening bonds with Muslim world and promoting international peace.

PART III

THE FEDERATION OF PAKISTAN

CHAPTER 1.—THE PRESIDENT

41.—(1) There shall be a President of Pakistan who shall be the Head of State and shall represent the unity of the Republic.

The President.

(2) A person shall not be qualified for election as President unless he is a Muslim of not less than forty-five years of age and is qualified to be elected as member of the National Assembly.

(3) The President shall be elected by the members of Parliament in joint sitting in accordance with the provisions of the Second Schedule.

(4) Election to the office of President shall be held not earlier than sixty days and not later than thirty days before the expiration of the term of the President in office :

Provided that, if the election cannot be held within the period aforesaid because the National Assembly is dissolved, it shall be held within thirty days of the general election to the Assembly.

(5) An election to fill a vacancy in the office of President shall be held not later than thirty days from the occurrence of the vacancy :

Provided that, if the election cannot be held within the period aforesaid, because the National Assembly is dissolved, it shall be held within thirty days of the general election to the Assembly.

(6) The validity of the election of the President shall not be called in question by or before any court or other authority.

Oath of President.

42. Before entering upon office, the President shall make before the Chief Justice of Pakistan oath in the form set out in the Third Schedule.

Conditions of President's office.

43.—(1) The President shall not hold any office of profit in the service of Pakistan or occupy any other position carrying the right to remuneration for the rendering of services.

(2) The President shall not be a candidate for election as a member of Parliament or a Provincial Assembly; and, if a member of Parliament or a Provincial Assembly is elected as President, his seat in Parliament or, as the case may be, the Provincial Assembly shall become vacant on the day he enters upon his office.

Term of office of President.

44.—(1) Subject to the Constitution, the President shall hold office for a term of five years from the day he enters upon his office :

Provided that the President shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.

(2) Subject to the Constitution, a person holding office as President shall be eligible for re-election to that office, but no person shall hold that office for more than two consecutive terms.

(3) The President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Speaker of the National Assembly, resign his office.

45. The President shall have power to grant pardon, reprieve and respite, and to remit, suspend or commute any sentence passed by any court, tribunal or other authority.

President's power to grant pardon, etc.

46. The Prime Minister shall keep the President informed on matters of internal and foreign policy and on all legislative proposals, the Federal Government intends to bring before Parliament.

President to be kept informed.

47.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Constitution, the President may be removed from office in accordance with the provisions of this Article on the ground of physical or mental incapacity or on a charge of violating the Constitution or gross misconduct.

Removal of President.

(2) Not less than one-half of the total membership of either House may give to the Speaker of the National Assembly or, as the case may be, the Chairman written notice of its intention to move a resolution for the removal of the President; and such notice shall set out the particulars of his incapacity or of the charge against him.

(3) If a notice under clause (2) is received by the Chairman, he shall transmit it forthwith to the Speaker.

(4) The Speaker shall, within three days of the receipt of a notice under clause (2) or clause (3), cause a copy of the notice to be transmitted to the President.

(5) The Speaker shall summon the two Houses to meet in a joint sitting not earlier than seven days and not later than fourteen days after the receipt of the notice by him.

(6) The joint sitting may investigate or cause to be investigated the ground or the charge upon which the notice is founded.

(7) The President shall have the right to appear and be represented during the investigation, if any, and before the joint sitting.

(8) If, after consideration of the result of the investigation, if any, a resolution is passed at the joint sitting by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of Parliament, declaring that the President is unfit to hold the office due to incapacity or is guilty of violating the Constitution or of gross misconduct, the President shall cease to hold office immediately on the passing of the resolution.

President to act on advice, etc.

48.—(1) In the performance of his functions, the President shall act on and in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister and such advice shall be binding on him.

(2) The question whether any, and if so what, advice was tendered to the President by the Prime Minister shall not be inquired into in any court.

(3) Save as otherwise provided in any rules made under Article 99, the orders of the President shall require for their validity the counter-signature of the Prime Minister.

Chairman or Speaker to act as, or perform functions of, President.

49.—(1) If the office of President becomes vacant by reason of death, resignation or removal of the President, the Chairman or, if he is unable to perform the functions of the office of President, the Speaker of the National Assembly shall act as President until a President is elected in accordance with clause (3) of Article 41.

(2) When the President, by reason of absence from Pakistan or any other cause, is unable to perform his functions, the Chairman or, if he too is absent or unable to perform the functions of the office of President, the Speaker of the National Assembly shall perform the

functions of President until the President returns to Pakistan or, as the case may be, resumes his functions.

CHAPTER 2.—THE PARLIAMENT

Composition, duration and meetings of Parliament

50. There shall be a Parliament consisting of two Houses to be known as the National Assembly and the Senate. Parliament.

51.—(1) The National Assembly shall consist of two hundred members to be elected by direct and free vote in accordance with law. National Assembly.

- (2) A person shall be entitled to vote if —
- (a) he is a citizen of Pakistan ;
 - (b) he is not less than eighteen years of age ;
 - (c) his name appears on the electoral roll ; and
 - (d) he is not declared by a competent court to be of unsound mind :

Provided that, for the purpose of the first general election to the National Assembly or an election to a seat falling vacant before the holding of the second general election to the Assembly, paragraph (b) shall have effect as if for the word "eighteen" therein the word "twenty-one" were substituted.

(3) The seats in the National Assembly shall be allocated to each Province, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and the Federal Capital on the basis of population in accordance with the last preceding census officially published.

(4) Until the expiration of a period of ten years from the commencing day or the holding of the second general election to the National Assembly, whichever occurs later, ten seats in addition to the number of seats referred to in clause (1) shall be reserved for women and allocated to the Provinces in accordance with the Constitution and law.

(5) For the purpose of election to the seats allocated to a Province under clause (4), the members of the National Assembly from that Province shall constitute the electoral college.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Article, the President may, by Order, make such provision as to the manner of filling the seats in the National Assembly allocated to the Federally Administered Tribal Areas as he may think fit.

Duration of
National
Assembly.

52. The National Assembly shall, unless sooner dissolved, continue for a term of five years from the day of its first meeting and shall stand dissolved at the expiration of its term.

Speaker and
Deputy Speaker
of National
Assembly.

53.—(1) After a general election, the National Assembly shall, at its first meeting and to the exclusion of any other business, elect from amongst its members a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker and, so often as the office of Speaker or Deputy Speaker becomes vacant, the Assembly shall elect another member as Speaker or, as the case may be, Deputy Speaker.

(2) Before entering upon office, a member elected as Speaker or Deputy Speaker shall make before the National Assembly oath in the form set out in the Third Schedule.

(3) When the office of Speaker is vacant, or the Speaker is absent or is unable to perform his functions due to any cause, the Deputy Speaker shall act as Speaker, and if, at that time, the Deputy Speaker is also absent or is unable to act as Speaker due to any cause, such member as may be determined by the rules of procedure of the Assembly shall preside at the meeting of the Assembly.

(4) The Speaker or the Deputy Speaker shall not preside at a meeting of the Assembly when a resolution for his removal from office is being considered.

(5) The Speaker may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office.

(6) The Deputy Speaker may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Speaker, resign his office.

(7) The office of Speaker or Deputy Speaker shall become vacant if —

(a) he resigns his office ;

(b) he ceases to be a member of the Assembly ; or

(c) he is removed from office by a resolution of the Assembly, of which not less than seven days' notice has been given and which is passed by the votes of the majority of the total membership of the Assembly.

(8) When the National Assembly is dissolved, the Speaker shall continue in his office till the person elected to fill the office by the next Assembly enters upon his office.

54.—(1) The President may, from time to time, summon either House or both Houses or Parliament in joint sitting to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit and may also prorogue the same.

Summoning
and prorogation
of Parliament.

(2) There shall be at least two sessions of the National Assembly every year, and not more than one hundred and twenty days shall intervene between the last sitting of the Assembly in one session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next session :

Provided that the National Assembly shall meet for not less than one hundred and thirty working days in each year.

(3) On a requisition signed by not less than one-fourth of the total membership of the National Assembly, the Speaker shall summon the National Assembly to meet, at such time and place as he thinks fit, within fourteen days of the receipt of the requisition; and when the Speaker has summoned the Assembly only he may prorogue it.

Voting in
Assembly and
quorum.

55.—(1) Subject to the Constitution, all decisions of the National Assembly shall be taken by majority of the members present and voting, but the person presiding shall not vote except in the case of equality of votes.

(2) If at any time during a sitting of the National Assembly the attention of the person presiding is drawn to the fact that less than one-fourth of the total membership of the Assembly is present, he shall either adjourn the Assembly or suspend the meeting until at least one-fourth of such membership is present.

Address by
President.

56. The President may address either House or both Houses assembled together and may for that purpose require the attendance of the members.

Right to speak
in Parliament.

57. The Prime Minister, a Federal Minister, a Minister of State and the Attorney General shall have the right to speak and otherwise take part in the proceedings of either House, or a joint sitting or any committee thereof, of which he may be named a member, but shall not by virtue of this Article be entitled to vote.

Dissolution of
National
Assembly.

58. The President shall dissolve the National Assembly if so advised by the Prime Minister; and the National Assembly shall, unless sooner dissolved, stand dissolved at the expiration of forty-eight hours after the Prime Minister has so advised.

Explanation.—Reference in this Article to “Prime Minister” shall not be construed to include reference to a Prime Minister against whom a resolution for a vote of no-confidence has been moved in the National Assembly but has not been voted upon or against whom such a resolution has been passed or who is continuing in office after his resignation or after the dissolution of the National Assembly or a Federal Minister performing the functions of Prime Minister under clause (1) or clause (3) of Article 95.

59.—(1) The Senate shall consist of sixty-three members, of whom— The Senate.

- (a) fourteen shall be elected by the members of each Provincial Assembly ;
- (b) five shall be elected by the members from the Federally Administered Tribal Areas in the National Assembly ; and
- (c) two shall be chosen from the Federal Capital in such manner as the President may, by Order, prescribe.

(2) Election to fill seats in the Senate allocated to each Province shall be held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

(3) The Senate shall not be subject to dissolution but the term of office of its members shall be four years, half of them retiring every two years, except in the case of the members elected by the members from the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, of whom three shall retire after the expiration of the first two years and two shall retire after the expiration of the next two years :

Provided that the term of office of a person elected or chosen to fill a casual vacancy shall be the unexpired term of the member whose vacancy he has filled.

60.—(1) After the Senate has been duly constituted, it shall, at its first meeting and to the exclusion of any other business, elect from amongst its members a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman and, so often as the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman becomes vacant, the Senate shall elect another member as Chairman or, as the case may be, Deputy Chairman.

Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

(2) The term of office of the Chairman or Deputy Chairman shall be two years from the day on which he enters upon his office.

61. The provisions of clauses (2) to (7) of Article 53, clauses (2) and (3) of Article 54 and Article 55 shall apply to the Senate as they apply to the National Assembly

Other provisions relating to Senate.

and, in their application to the Senate, shall have effect as if references therein to the National Assembly, Speaker and Deputy Speaker were references, respectively, to the Senate, Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

Provisions as to members of Parliament

Qualifications
for membership
of Parliament.

62. A person shall not be qualified to be elected or chosen as a member of Parliament unless—

- (a) he is a citizen of Pakistan ;
- (b) he is, in the case of the National Assembly, not less than twenty-five years of age and is enrolled as a voter in any electoral roll for election to that Assembly ;
- (c) he is, in the case of the Senate, not less than thirty years of age and is enrolled as a voter in any area in a Province or, as the case may be, the Federal Capital or the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, from where he seeks membership; and
- (d) he possesses such other qualifications as may be prescribed by Act of Parliament.

Disqualifications
for membership
of Parliament.

63.—(1) A person shall be disqualified from being elected or chosen as, and from being, a member of Parliament, if—

- (a) he is of unsound mind and has been so declared by a competent court; or
- (b) he is an undischarged insolvent; or
- (c) he ceases to be a citizen of Pakistan, or acquires the citizenship of a foreign State ; or
- (d) he holds any office of profit in the service of Pakistan other than an office declared by law not to disqualify its holder; or
- (e) he is so disqualified by Act of Parliament.

(2) If any question arises whether a member of Parliament has become disqualified from being a member, the Speaker or, as the case may be, the Chairman shall refer the question to the Chief Election Commissioner and, if the Chief Election Commissioner is of the opinion that the member has become disqualified, he shall cease to be a member and his seat shall become vacant.

64.—(1) A member of Parliament may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Speaker or, as the case may be, the Chairman resign his seat, and thereupon his seat shall become vacant.

Vacation of seats.

(2) A House may declare the seat of a member vacant if, without leave of the House, he remains absent for forty consecutive days of its sittings.

65. A person elected to a House shall not sit or vote until he has made before the House oath in the form set out in the Third Schedule.

Oath of members.

66.—(1) Subject to the Constitution and to the rules of procedure of Parliament, there shall be freedom of speech in Parliament and no member shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in Parliament, and no person shall be so liable in respect of the publication by or under the authority of Parliament of any report, paper, votes or proceedings.

Privileges of members, etc.

(2) In other respects, the powers, immunities and privileges of Parliament, and the immunities and privileges of the members of Parliament, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by law and, until so defined, shall be such as were, immediately before the commencing day, enjoyed by the National Assembly of Pakistan and the committees thereof and its members.

(3) Provision may be made by law for the punishment, by a House, of persons who refuse to give evidence or

produce documents before a committee of the House when duly required by the chairmen of the committee so to do :

Provided that any such law—

- (a) may empower a court to punish a person who refuses to give evidence or produce documents; and
- (b) shall have effect subject to such Order for safeguarding confidential matters from disclosure as may be made by the President.

(4) The provisions of this Article shall apply to persons who have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, Parliament as they apply to members.

(5) In this Article, "Parliament" means either House or a joint sitting, or a committee thereof.

Procedure Generally

Rules of procedure, etc.

67.—(1) Subject to the Constitution, a House may make rules for regulating its procedure and the conduct of its business, and shall have power to act notwithstanding any vacancy in the membership thereof, and any proceedings in the House shall not be invalid on the ground that some persons who were not entitled to do so sat, voted or otherwise took part in the proceedings.

(2) Until rules are made under clause (1), the procedure and conduct of business in a House shall be regulated by the rules of procedure made by the President.

Restriction on discussion in Parliament.

68. No discussion shall take place in Parliament with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties.

69.—(1) The validity of any proceedings in Parliament shall not be called in question on the ground of any irregularity of procedure.

Courts not to inquire into proceedings of Parliament.

(2) No officer or member of Parliament in whom powers are vested by or under the Constitution for regulating procedure or the conduct of business, or for maintaining order in Parliament, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of any court in respect of the exercise by him of those powers.

(3) In this Article, "Parliament" has the same meaning as in Article 66.

Legislative Procedure

70.—(1) A Bill with respect to any matter in Part I of the Federal Legislative List shall originate in the National Assembly and shall, if it is passed by the Assembly, be transmitted to the Senate for its consideration.

Bills relating to matters in Part I of the Federal Legislative List.

(2) The Senate may, within ninety days of the receipt of the Bill under clause (1), either pass it, with or without amendment, or reject it; and upon the failure of the Senate so to do, the Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by it without amendment at the expiration of that period.

(3) If the Bill is passed without amendment by the Senate, or is deemed to have been so passed, it shall be presented to the President for assent.

(4) If the Bill is passed with amendment or is rejected by the Senate, it shall be reconsidered by the National Assembly; and, if the Bill is again passed by the National Assembly, with or without amendment, it shall be presented to the President for assent.

(5) For the purposes of the procedure prescribed in this Article, the question whether or not a Bill is with respect to any matter in Part I of the Federal Legislative List shall be decided by the President whose decision shall be final.

(6) In this Article and the succeeding provisions of the Constitution, "Federal Legislative List" and "Concurrent Legislative List" mean respectively the Federal Legislative List and the Concurrent Legislative List in the Fourth Schedule.

Bills relating to matters in Part II of the Federal Legislative List or the Concurrent Legislative List.

71.—(1) A Bill with respect to any matter in Part II of the Federal Legislative List or in the Concurrent Legislative List may originate in either House and shall, if it is passed by one House, be transmitted to the other House; and, if the Bill is passed without amendment, by the other House also it shall be presented to the President for assent.

(2) If a Bill transmitted to a House under clause (1) is rejected or is not passed within ninety days of its receipt or is passed with amendment, the Bill, at the request of the House in which it originated, shall be considered in a joint sitting.

(3) If a request is made under clause (2), the President shall summon a joint sitting; and if the Bill is passed in the joint sitting, with or without amendment, by the votes of the majority of the total membership of the two Houses, the Bill shall be presented to the President for assent.

Procedure at joint sittings.

72.—(1) The President, after consultation with the Speaker of the National Assembly and the Chairman, may make rules as to the procedure with respect to the joint sittings of, and communications between, the two Houses.

(2) At a joint sitting, the Speaker of the National Assembly or, in his absence, such person as may be determined by the rules made under clause (1), shall preside.

(3) The rules made under clause (1) shall be laid before a joint sitting and may be added to, varied, amended or replaced at a joint sitting.

(4) Subject to the Constitution, all decisions at a joint sitting shall be taken by the votes of the majority of the members present and voting.

73.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in Article 70 or Article 71, a Money Bill shall originate in the National Assembly and after it has been passed by the Assembly it shall, without being transmitted to the Senate, be presented to the President for assent.

Procedure with respect to Money Bills.

(2) For the purposes of this Chapter, a Bill or amendment shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters, namely :—

- (a) the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax ;
- (b) the borrowing of money, or the giving of any guarantee, by the Federal Government, or the amendment of the law relating to the financial obligations of that Government ;
- (c) the custody of the Federal Consolidated Fund, the payment of moneys into, or the issue of moneys from, that Fund ;
- (d) the imposition of a charge upon the Federal Consolidated Fund, or the abolition or alteration of any such charge ;
- (e) the receipt of moneys on account of the Public Account of the Federation, the custody or issue of such moneys ;
- (f) the audit of the accounts of the Federal Government or a Provincial Government ; and

(g) any matter incidental to any of the matters specified in the preceding paragraphs.

(3) A Bill shall not be deemed to be a Money Bill by reason only that it provides—

(a) for the imposition or alteration of any fine or other pecuniary penalty, or for the demand or payment of a licence fee or a fee or charge for any service rendered; or

(b) for the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax by any local authority or body for local purposes.

(4) If any question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the Speaker of the National Assembly thereon shall be final.

(5) Every Money Bill presented to the President for assent shall bear a certificate under the hand of the Speaker of the National Assembly that it is a Money Bill, and such certificate shall be conclusive for all purposes and shall not be called in question.

Federal Government's consent required for financial measures.

74. A Money Bill, or a Bill or amendment which if enacted and brought into operation would involve expenditure from the Federal Consolidated Fund or withdrawal from the Public Account of the Federation or affect the coinage or currency of Pakistan or the constitution or functions of the State Bank of Pakistan shall not be introduced or moved in Parliament except by or with the consent of the Federal Government.

Assent by the President.

75.—(1) The President shall assent to a Bill within seven days after it has been presented to him for assent under Article 70, Article 71 or Article 73 and if the President fails to do so he shall be deemed to have assented to the Bill at the expiration of the said period.

(2) When the President has assented or is deemed to have assented to a Bill, it shall become law and be called an Act of Parliament.

(3) No Act of Parliament, and no provision in any such Act, shall be invalid by reason only that some recommendation, previous sanction or consent required by the Constitution was not given if that Act was assented to or deemed to have been assented to in accordance with the Constitution.

76.—(1) A Bill pending in either House shall not lapse by reason of the prorogation of the House.

Bill not to lapse on prorogation, etc.

(2) A Bill pending in the Senate which has not been passed by the National Assembly shall not lapse on the dissolution of the National Assembly.

(3) A Bill pending in the National Assembly, or a Bill which having been passed by the National Assembly is pending in the Senate, shall lapse on the dissolution of the National Assembly.

77. No tax shall be levied for the purposes of the Federation except by or under the authority of Act of Parliament.

Tax to be levied by law only.

Financial Procedure

78.—(1) All revenues received by the Federal Government, all loans raised by that Government, and all moneys received by it in repayment of any loan, shall form part of a consolidated fund, to be known as the Federal Consolidated Fund.

Federal Consolidated Fund and Public Account.

(2) All other moneys—

(a) received by or on behalf of the Federal Government; or

- (b) received by or deposited with the Supreme Court or any other court established under the authority of the Federation;

shall be credited to the Public Account of the Federation.

Custody, etc.,
of Federal Con-
solidated Fund
and Public
Account.

79. The custody of the Federal Consolidated Fund, the payment of moneys into that Fund, the withdrawal of moneys therefrom, the custody of other moneys received by or on behalf of the Federal Government, their payment into, and withdrawal from, the Public Account of the Federation, and all matters connected with or ancillary to the matters aforesaid, shall be regulated by Act of Parliament or, until provision in that behalf is so made, by rules made by the President.

Annual Budget
Statement.

80.—(1) The Federal Government shall, in respect of every financial year, cause to be laid before the National Assembly a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Federal Government for that year, in this Part referred to as the Annual Budget Statement.

(2) The Annual Budget Statement shall show separately—

- (a) the sums required to meet expenditure described by the Constitution as expenditure charged upon the Federal Consolidated Fund; and
- (b) the sums required to meet other expenditure proposed to be made from the Federal Consolidated Fund;

and shall distinguish expenditure on revenue account from other expenditure.

Expenditure
charged upon
Federal Con-
solidated Fund.

81. The following expenditure shall be expenditure charged upon the Federal Consolidated Fund:—

- (a) the remuneration payable to the President and other expenditure relating to his office, and the remuneration payable to—
- (i) the Judges of the Supreme Court

- (ii) the Chief Election Commissioner
 - (iii) the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman ;
 - (iv) the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly ;
 - (v) the Auditor-General ;
- (b) the administrative expenses, including the remuneration payable to officers and servants, of the Supreme Court, the department of the Auditor-General and the office of the Chief Election Commissioner and of the Election Commission and the Secretariats of the Senate and the National Assembly ;
- (c) all debt charges for which the Federal Government is liable, including interest, sinking fund charges, the repayment or amortisation of capital, and other expenditure in connection with the raising of loans, and the service and redemption of debt on the security of the Federal Consolidated Fund ;
- (d) any sums required to satisfy any judgment, decree or award against Pakistan by any court or tribunal ; and
- (e) any other sums declared by the Constitution or by Act of Parliament to be so charged.

82.—(1) So much of the Annual Budget Statement as relates to expenditure charged upon the Federal Consolidated Fund may be discussed in, but shall not be submitted to the vote of, the National Assembly.

Procedure relating to Annual Budget Statement.

(2) So much of the Annual Budget Statement as relates to other expenditure shall be submitted to the National Assembly in the form of demands for grants, and the Assembly shall have power to assent to, or to refuse to assent to, any demand, or to assent to any demand subject to a reduction of the amount specified therein :

Provided that, for a period of ten years from the commencing day or the holding of the second general

election to the National Assembly, whichever occurs later, a demand shall be deemed to have been assented to without any reduction of the amount specified therein, unless, by the votes of a majority of the total membership of the Assembly, it is refused or assented to subject to a reduction of the amount specified therein.

(3) No demand for a grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the Federal Government.

Authentication
of schedule of
authorised
expenditure.

83.—(1) The Prime Minister shall authenticate by his signature a schedule specifying—

- (a) the grants made or deemed to have been made by the National Assembly under Article 82, and
- (b) the several sums required to meet the expenditure charged upon the Federal Consolidated Fund but not exceeding, in the case of any sum, the sum shown in the statement previously laid before the National Assembly.

(2) The schedule so authenticated shall be laid before the National Assembly, but shall not be open to discussion or vote thereon.

(3) Subject to the Constitution, no expenditure from the Federal Consolidated Fund shall be deemed to be duly authorised unless it is specified in the schedule so authenticated and such schedule is laid before the National Assembly as required by clause (2).

Supplementary
and excess
grants.

84. If in respect of any financial year it is found—

- (a) that the amount authorized to be expended for a particular service for the current financial year is insufficient, or that a need has arisen for expenditure upon some new service not included in the Annual Budget Statement for that year; or

- (b) that any money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service for that year;

the Federal Government shall have power to authorize expenditure from the Federal Consolidated Fund, whether the expenditure is charged by the Constitution upon that Fund or not, and shall cause to be laid before the National Assembly a Supplementary Budget Statement or, as the case may be, an Excess Budget Statement, setting out the amount of that expenditure, and the provisions of Articles 80 to 83 shall apply to those statements as they apply to the Annual Budget Statement.

85. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions relating to financial matters, the National Assembly shall have power to make any grant in advance in respect of the estimated expenditure for a part of any financial year, not exceeding four months, pending completion of the procedure prescribed in Article 82 for the voting of such grant and the authentication of the schedule of authorized expenditure in accordance with the provisions of Article 83 in relation to the expenditure.

Votes on account.

86. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions relating to financial matters, at any time when the National Assembly stands dissolved, the Federal Government may authorize expenditure from the Federal Consolidated Fund in respect of the estimated expenditure for a period not exceeding four months in any financial year, pending completion of the procedure prescribed in Article 82 for the voting of grants and the authentication of the schedule of authorized expenditure in accordance with the provisions of Article 83 in relation to the expenditure.

Power to authorize expenditure when Assembly stands dissolved.

87.—(1) Each House shall have a separate Secretariat:

Secretariats of Parliament.

Provided that nothing in this clause shall be construed as preventing the creation of posts common to both Houses.

(2) Parliament may by law regulate the recruitment

and the conditions of service of persons appointed to the secretarial staff of either House.

(3) Until provision is made by Parliament under clause (2), the Speaker or, as the case may be, the Chairman may, with the approval of the President, make rules regulating the recruitment, and the conditions of service, of persons appointed to the secretarial staff of the National Assembly or the Senate.

Finance Com-
mittees.

88.—(1) The expenditure of the National Assembly and the Senate within authorised appropriations shall be controlled by the National Assembly or, as the case may be, the Senate acting on the advice of its Finance Committee.

(2) The Finance Committee shall consist of the Speaker or, as the case may be, the Chairman, the Minister of Finance and such other members as may be elected thereto by the National Assembly or, as the case may be, the Senate.

(3) The Finance Committee may make rules for regulating its procedure.

Ordinances

Power of Presi-
dent to promul-
gate Ordinances.

89.—(1) The President may, except when the National Assembly is in session, if satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary to take immediate action, make and promulgate an Ordinance as the circumstances may require.

(2) An Ordinance promulgated under this Article shall have the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament and shall be subject to like restrictions as the power of Parliament to make law, but every such Ordinance—

(a) shall be laid—

(i) before the National Assembly if it is with respect to a matter in Part I of the Federal Legislative List, and shall stand repealed

at the expiration of four months from its promulgation or, if before the expiration of that period a resolution disapproving it is passed by the Assembly, upon the passing of that resolution;

- (ii) before both Houses if it is with respect to a matter in Part II of the Federal Legislative List or a matter in the Concurrent Legislative List, and shall stand repealed at the expiration of four months from its promulgation or, if before the expiration of that period a resolution disapproving it is passed by either House, upon the passing of that resolution; and

(b) may be withdrawn at any time by the President.

(3) Without prejudice to the provisions of clause (2), an Ordinance laid before the National Assembly shall be deemed to be a Bill introduced in the National Assembly.

CHAPTER 3.—THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

90.—(1) Subject to the Constitution, the executive authority of the Federation shall be exercised in the name of the President by the Federal Government, consisting of the Prime Minister and the Federal Ministers, which shall act through the Prime Minister who shall be the chief executive of the Federation.

The Federal
Government.

(2) In the performance of his functions under the Constitution, the Prime Minister may act either directly or through the Federal Ministers.

(3) The Prime Minister and the Federal Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the National Assembly.

91.—(1) The National Assembly shall meet on the thirtieth day following the day on which a general election

The Prime
Minister.

to the Assembly is held, unless sooner summoned by the President.

(2) After the election of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, the National Assembly shall, to the exclusion of any other business, proceed to elect without debate one of its Muslim members to be the Prime Minister.

(3) The Prime Minister shall be elected by the votes of the majority of the total membership of the National Assembly:

Provided that, if no member secures such majority in the first poll, a second poll shall be held between the members who secure the two highest numbers of votes in the first poll and the member who secures a majority of votes of the members present and voting shall be declared to have been elected as Prime Minister:

Provided further that, if the number of votes secured by two or more members securing the highest number of votes is equal, further poll shall be held between them until one of them secures a majority of votes of the members present and voting.

(4) The member elected under clause (3) shall be called upon by the President to assume the office of Prime Minister and he shall, before entering upon the office, make before the President oath in the form set out in the Third Schedule.

Federal Ministers and Ministers of State.

92.—(1) The Prime Minister shall appoint Federal Ministers and Ministers of State from amongst the members of Parliament:

Provided that the number of Federal Ministers and Ministers of State who are members of the Senate shall not at any time exceed one-fourth of the number of Federal Ministers.

(2) Before entering upon office, a Federal Minister or a Minister of State shall make before the President oath in the form set out in the Third Schedule.

(3) A Federal Minister or a Minister of State may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Prime Minister, resign his office or may be removed from office by the Prime Minister.

93.—(1) The Prime Minister shall continue to hold office until his successor enters upon the office of Prime Minister. Prime Minister continuing in office.

(2) Nothing in Article 91 or Article 92 shall be construed to disqualify the Prime Minister or a Federal Minister or a Minister of State from continuing in office during the period the National Assembly stands dissolved.

94.—(1) Subject to clause (2), the Prime Minister may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office and, when the Prime Minister resigns, the Federal Ministers and Ministers of State shall cease to hold office. Resignation of Prime Minister.

(2) The Prime Minister and, at the request of the Prime Minister, a Federal Minister shall continue to perform the functions of the office of Prime Minister or, as the case may be, Federal Minister until a new Prime Minister has been elected and has entered upon his office.

(3) If the National Assembly is in session at the time when the Prime Minister resigns his office, the Assembly shall forthwith proceed to elect a Prime Minister, and if the Assembly is not in session the President shall for that purpose summon it to meet within fourteen days of the resignation.

95.—(1) In the event of the death of the Prime Minister or the office of Prime Minister becoming vacant by reason of his ceasing to be a member of the National Assembly, the most senior Federal Minister for the time being shall Federal Minister performing functions of Prime Minister.

be called upon by the President to perform the functions of that office and the Federal Ministers and Ministers of State shall continue in office until a new Prime Minister has been elected and has entered upon his office.

(2) If the National Assembly is in session at the time when the Prime Minister dies or the office of Prime Minister becomes vacant, the Assembly shall forthwith proceed to elect a Prime Minister, and if the Assembly is not in session the President shall for that purpose summon it to meet within fourteen days of the death of the Prime Minister or, as the case may be, of the office becoming vacant.

(3) When the Prime Minister, by reason of absence from Pakistan or any other cause, is unable to perform his functions, the most senior Federal Minister for the time being shall perform the functions of Prime Minister until the Prime Minister returns to Pakistan or, as the case may be, resumes his functions.

(4) In this Article, "most senior Federal Minister" means the Federal Minister for the time being designated as such by the Prime Minister.

Vote of no-confidence against Prime Minister.

96.—(1) A resolution for a vote of no-confidence may be passed against the Prime Minister by the National Assembly.

(2) A resolution referred to in clause (1) shall not be moved in the National Assembly unless, by the same resolution, the name of another member of the Assembly is put forward as the successor.

(3) A resolution referred to in clause (1) shall not be moved in the National Assembly while the National Assembly is considering demands for grants submitted to it in the Annual Budget Statement.

(4) A resolution referred to in clause (1) shall not be voted upon before the expiration of three days, or later than seven days, from the day on which such resolution is moved in the National Assembly.

(5) If the resolution referred to in clause (1) is passed by a majority of the total membership of the National Assembly, the President shall call upon the person named in the resolution as the successor to assume office and on his entering upon office his predecessor and the Federal Ministers and Ministers of State appointed by him shall cease to hold office :

Provided that, for a period of ten years from the commencing day or the holding of the second general election to the National Assembly whichever occurs later, the vote of a member, elected to the National Assembly as a candidate or nominee of a political party, cast in support of a resolution for a vote of no-confidence shall be disregarded if the majority of the members of that political party in the National Assembly has cast its votes against the passing of such resolution.

(6) If a resolution referred to in clause (1) is not passed, another such resolution shall not be moved until a period of six months has elapsed.

97. Subject to the Constitution, the executive authority of the Federation shall extend to the matters with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws, including exercise of rights, authority and jurisdiction in and in relation to areas outside Pakistan :

Extent of executive authority of Federation.

Provided that the said authority shall not, save as expressly provided in the Constitution or in any law made by Parliament, extend in any Province to a matter with respect to which the Provincial Assembly has also power to make laws.

Conferring of functions on subordinate authorities.

98.— On the recommendation of the Federal Government, Parliament may by law confer functions upon officers or authorities subordinate to the Federal Government.

Conduct of business of Federal Government.

99.—(1) Orders and other instruments made and executed in the name of the President shall be authenticated in such manner as may be specified in rules to be made by the Federal Government, and the validity of an order or instrument which is so authenticated shall not be called in question on the ground that it is not an order or instrument made or executed by the President.

(2) The Federal Government may regulate the allocation and transaction of its business and may for the convenient transaction of that business delegate any of its functions to officers or authorities subordinate to it.

Attorney-General for Pakistan.

100.—(1) The President shall appoint a person, being a person qualified to be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, to be the Attorney-General for Pakistan.

(2) The Attorney-General shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to give advice to the Federal Government upon such legal matters, and to perform such other duties of a legal character, as may be referred or assigned to him by the Federal Government, and in the performance of his duties he shall have the right of audience in all courts and tribunals in Pakistan.

(4) The Attorney-General may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office.

PART IV

PROVINCES

CHAPTER 1.—THE GOVERNORS

101.—(1) There shall be a Governor for each Province, who shall be appointed by the President. Appointment of Governor.

(2) A person shall not be appointed a Governor unless he is qualified to be elected as a member of the National Assembly and is not less than thirty-five years of age.

(3) The Governor shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.

(4) The Governor may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office.

102. Before entering upon office, the Governor shall make before the Chief Justice of the High Court in the form set out in the Third Schedule. Oath of office.

103.—(1) The Governor shall not hold any office of profit in the service of Pakistan or occupy any other position carrying the right to remuneration for the rendering of services. Conditions of Governor's office.

(2) The Governor shall not be a candidate for election as a member of Parliament or a Provincial Assembly and, if a member of Parliament or a Provincial Assembly is appointed as Governor, his seat in Parliament or, as the case may be, the Provincial Assembly shall become vacant on the day he enters upon his office.

Acting
Governor.

104.—When the Governor is absent from Pakistan or is unable to perform the functions of his office due to any cause, such other person as the President may direct shall act as Governor.

Governor to act
on advice, etc.

105.—(1) Subject to the Constitution, in the performance of his functions, the Governor shall act on and in accordance with the advice of the Chief Minister and such advice shall be binding on him.

(2) The question whether any, and if so what, advice was tendered to the Governor by the Chief Minister shall not be inquired into in any court.

CHAPTER 2.—PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES

Constitution of
Provincial
Assemblies.

106.—(1) There shall be a Provincial Assembly for each Province consisting of the number of members hereinafter specified to be elected by direct and free vote in accordance with law—

Baluchistan	...	...	...	40
The North-West Frontier Province	...			80
The Punjab	...	...	...	240
Sind	...	...	...	100

(2) A person shall be entitled to vote if—

- (a) he is a citizen of Pakistan;
- (b) he is not less than eighteen years of age;
- (c) his name appears on the electoral roll for any area in the Province; and
- (d) he is not declared by a competent court to be of unsound mind.

Provided that, for the purpose of the first general election to the Provincial Assembly or an election to a seat falling vacant before the holding of the second general election to the Assembly, paragraph (b) shall have effect as if for the word "eighteen" therein the word "twenty-one" were substituted.

(3) In addition to the seats in the Provincial Assemblies for the Provinces of Baluchistan, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier and Sind specified in clause (1), there shall be in those Assemblies the number of additional seats hereinafter specified reserved for persons belonging to the Christian, Hindu, Sikh, Budhist and Parsi communities or the scheduled castes—

Baluchistan	...	...	...	1
The North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	1
The Punjab	...	...	...	3
Sind	...	...	...	2

(4) Until the expiration of a period of ten years from the commencing day or the holding of the second general election to the Assembly of a Province, whichever occurs later, there shall be in the Assembly a number of additional seats reserved for women equal to five per centum of the number of members of that Assembly specified in clause (1).

(5) As soon as practicable after the general election to a Provincial Assembly, the members to fill seats reserved in the Assembly for the persons referred to in clause (3) or for women shall be elected in accordance with law by the members of that Assembly referred to in clause (1).

107. A Provincial Assembly shall, unless sooner dissolved, continue for a term of five years from the day of its first meeting and shall stand dissolved at the expiration of its term. Duration of Provincial Assembly.

108. After a general election, a Provincial Assembly shall, at its first meeting and to the exclusion of any other business, elect from amongst its members a Speaker and Speaker and Deputy Speaker.

a Deputy Speaker and, so often as the office of Speaker or Deputy Speaker becomes vacant, the Assembly shall elect another member as Speaker or, as the case may be, Deputy Speaker.

Summoning and prorogation of Provincial Assembly.

109. The Governor may from time to time—

- (a) summon the Provincial Assembly to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit; and
- (b) prorogue the Provincial Assembly.

Right of Governor to address Provincial Assembly.

110. The Governor may address the Provincial Assembly and may for that purpose require the attendance of the members.

Right to speak in Provincial Assembly.

111. The Advocate-General shall have the right to speak and otherwise take part in the proceedings of the Provincial Assembly or any committee thereof of which he may be named a member, but shall not by virtue of this Article be entitled to vote.

Dissolution or Provincial Assembly.

112. The Governor shall dissolve the Provincial Assembly if so advised by the Chief Minister; and the Provincial Assembly shall, unless sooner dissolved, stand dissolved at the expiration of forty-eight hours after the Chief Minister has so advised.

Explanation.—Reference in this Article to “Chief Minister” shall not be construed to include reference to a Chief Minister against whom a resolution for a vote of no-confidence has been moved in the Provincial Assembly but has not been voted upon or against whom a resolution for a vote of no-confidence has been passed or who is continuing in office by virtue of clause (2) of Article 134 or a Provincial Minister performing the functions of Chief Minister under clause (1) or clause (3) of Article 135.

Qualifications for membership of Provincial Assembly.

113. A person shall not be qualified to be elected a member of a Provincial Assembly unless—

- (a) he is a citizen of Pakistan;

- (b) he is not less than twenty-five years of age;
- (c) he is enrolled as a voter in any electoral roll for election to the Assembly; and
- (d) he possesses such other qualifications as may be prescribed by Act of Parliament.

114. No discussion shall take place in a Provincial Assembly with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties. Restriction on discussion in Provincial Assembly.

115.—(1) A Money Bill, or a Bill or amendment which if enacted and brought into operation would involve expenditure from the Provincial Consolidated Fund or withdrawal from the Public Account of the Province shall not be introduced or moved in the Provincial Assembly except by or with the consent of the Provincial Government. Provincial Government's consent required for financial measures.

(2) For the purposes of this Article, a Bill or amendment shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters, namely :—

- (a) the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax;
- (b) the borrowing of money, or the giving of any guarantee, by the Provincial Government or the amendment of the law relating to the financial obligations of that Government;
- (c) the custody of the Provincial Consolidated Fund, the payment of moneys into, or issue of moneys from, that Fund;
- (d) the imposition of a charge upon the Provincial Consolidated Fund, or the abolition or alteration of any such charge;
- (e) the receipt of moneys on account of the Public Account of the Province, the custody or issue of such moneys; and

(f) any matter incidental to any of the matters specified in the preceding paragraphs.

(3) A Bill shall not be deemed to be a Money Bill by reason only that it provides—

(a) for the imposition or alteration of any fine or other pecuniary penalty or for the demand or payment or a licence fee or a fee or charge for any service rendered; or

(b) for the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax by any local authority or body for local purposes.

(4) If any question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the Speaker of the Provincial Assembly thereon shall be final.

(5) Every Money Bill presented to the Governor for assent shall bear a certificate under the hand of the Speaker of the Provincial Assembly that it is a Money Bill and such certificate shall be conclusive for all purposes and shall not be called in question.

Assent by the Governor.

116.—(1) When a Bill has been passed by the Provincial Assembly, it shall be presented to the Governor for assent.

(2) The Governor shall assent to a Bill within seven days after it has been presented to him for assent, and if the Governor fails to do so he shall be deemed to have assented to the Bill at the expiration of the said period.

(3) When the Governor has assented or is deemed to have assented to a Bill, it shall become law and be called an Act of Provincial Assembly.

(4) No Act of a Provincial Assembly, and no provision in any such Act, shall be invalid by reason only that some recommendation, previous sanction or consent required by the Constitution was not given if that Act was

assented to or deemed to have been assented to in accordance with the Constitution.

117.—(1) A Bill pending in a Provincial Assembly shall not lapse by reason of the prorogation of the Assembly. Bill not to lapse on prorogation, etc.

(2) A Bill pending in a Provincial Assembly shall lapse on the dissolution of the Assembly.

Financial Procedure

118.—(1) All revenues received by the Provincial Government, all loans raised by that Government, and all moneys received by it in repayment of any loan, shall form part of a consolidated fund, to be known as the Provincial Consolidated Fund. Provincial Consolidated Fund and Public Account.

(2) All other moneys—

(a) received by or on behalf of the Provincial Government; or

(b) received by or deposited with the High Court or any other court established under the authority of the Province;

shall be credited to the Public Account of the Province.

119. The custody of the Provincial Consolidated Fund, the payment of moneys into that Fund, the withdrawal of moneys therefrom, the custody of other moneys received by or on behalf of the Provincial Government, their payment into, and withdrawal from, the Public Account of the Province, and all matters connected with or ancillary to the matters aforesaid, shall be regulated by Act of the Provincial Assembly or, until provision in that behalf is so made, by rules made by the Governor. Custody, etc., of Provincial Consolidated Fund and Public Account.

120.—(1) The Provincial Government shall, in respect of every financial year, cause to be laid before the Provincial Assembly a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Government for that year, in this Chapter referred to as the Annual Budget Statement. Annual Budget Statement.

(2) The Annual Budget Statement shall show separately—

- (a) the sums required to meet expenditure described by the Constitution as expenditure charged upon the Provincial Consolidated Fund; and
- (b) the sums required to meet other expenditure proposed to be made from the Provincial Consolidated Fund;

and shall distinguish expenditure on revenue account from other expenditure.

Expenditure
charged upon
Provincial Con-
solidated Fund.

121. The following expenditure shall be expenditure charged upon the Provincial Consolidated Fund:—

- (a) the remuneration payable to the Governor and other expenditure relating to his office, and the remuneration payable to—
 - (i) the Judges of the High Court; and
 - (ii) the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Provincial Assembly;
- (b) the administrative expenses, including the remuneration payable to officers and servants, of the High Court and the Secretariat of the Provincial Assembly;
- (c) all debt charges for which the Provincial Government is liable, including interest, sinking fund charges, the repayment or amortisation of capital, and other expenditure in connection with the raising of loans, and the service and redemption of debt on the security of the Provincial Consolidated Fund;
- (d) any sums required to satisfy any judgment, decree or award against the Province by any court or tribunal; and
- (e) any other sums declared by the Constitution or by Act of the Provincial Assembly to be so charged.

122.—(1) So much of the Annual Budget Statement as relates to expenditure charged upon the Provincial Consolidated Fund may be discussed in, but shall not be submitted to the vote of, the Provincial Assembly.

Procedure relating to Annual Budget Statement.

(2) So much of the Annual Budget Statement as relates to other expenditure shall be submitted to the Provincial Assembly in the form of demands for grants, and that Assembly shall have power to assent to, or to refuse to assent to, any demand, or to assent to any demand subject to a reduction of the amount specified therein:

Provided that, for a period of ten years from the commencing day or the holding of the second general election to the Provincial Assembly, whichever occurs later, a demand shall be deemed to have been assented to unless, by the votes of a majority of the total membership of the Assembly, it is refused or assented to subject to a reduction of the amount specified therein.

(3) No demand for a grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the Provincial Government.

123.—(1) The Chief Minister shall authenticate by his signature a schedule specifying—

Authentication of schedule of authorized expenditure.

- (a) the grants made or deemed to have been made by the Provincial Assembly under Article 122, and
- (b) the several sums required to meet the expenditure charged upon the Provincial Consolidated Fund but not exceeding, in the case of any sum, the sum shown in the statement previously laid before the Assembly.

(2) The schedule so authenticated shall be laid before the Provincial Assembly, but shall not be open to discussion or vote thereon.

(3) Subject to the Constitution, no expenditure from the Provincial Consolidated Fund shall be deemed to be duly authorized unless it is specified in the schedule so authenticated and such schedule is laid before the Provincial Assembly as required by clause (2).

Supplementary
and excess grant.

124. If in respect of any financial year it is found—

(a) that the amount authorized to be expended for a particular service for the current financial year is insufficient, or that a need has arisen for expenditure upon some new service not included in the Annual Budget Statement for that year; or

(b) that any money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service for that year;

the Provincial Government shall have power to authorize expenditure from the Provincial Consolidated Fund, whether the expenditure is charged by the Constitution upon that Fund or not, and shall cause to be laid before the Provincial Assembly a Supplementary Budget Statement or, as the case may be, an Excess Budget Statement, setting out the amount of that expenditure, and the provisions of Articles 120 to 123 shall apply to those statements as they apply to the Annual Budget Statement.

Votes on
account.

125. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions relating to financial matters, the Provincial Assembly shall have power to make any grant in advance in respect of the estimated expenditure for a part of any financial year, not exceeding three months, pending completion of the procedure prescribed in Article 122 for the voting of such grant and the authentication of the schedule of expenditure in accordance with the provisions of Article 123 in relation to the expenditure.

126. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions relating to financial matters, at any time when the Provincial Assembly stands dissolved, the Provincial Government may authorize expenditure from the Provincial Consolidated Fund in respect of the estimated expenditure for a period not exceeding four months in any financial year, pending completion of the procedure prescribed in Article 122 for the voting of grants and the authentication of the schedule of authorized expenditure in accordance with the provisions of Article 123 in relation to the expenditure.

Power to authorize expenditure when Assembly stands, dissolved.

127. Subject to the Constitution, the provisions of clauses (2) to (8) of Article 53, clauses (2) and (3) of Article 54, Article 55, Articles 63 to 67, Article 69, Article 77, Article 87 and Article 88 shall apply to and in relation to a Provincial Assembly or a committee or members thereof or the Provincial Government, but so that—

Provisions relating to National Assembly, etc., to apply to Provincial Assembly, etc.

- (a) any reference in those provisions to Parliament, a House or the National Assembly shall be read as a reference to the Provincial Assembly ;
- (b) any reference in those provisions to the President shall be read as a reference to the Governor of the Province ;
- (c) any reference in those provisions to the Federal Government shall be read as a reference to the Provincial Government ;
- (d) any reference in those provisions to the Prime Minister shall be read as a reference to the Chief Minister ;
- (e) any reference in those provisions to a Federal Minister shall be read as a reference to a Provincial Minister ; and
- (f) any reference in those provisions to the National Assembly of Pakistan shall be read as a

reference to the Provincial Assembly in existence immediately before the commencing day.

Ordinances

Power of Governor to promulgate Ordinances.

128.—(1) The Governor may, except when the Provincial Assembly is in session, if satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary to take immediate action, make and promulgate an Ordinance as the circumstances may require.

(2) An Ordinance promulgated under this Article shall have the same force and effect as an Act of the Provincial Assembly and shall be subject to like restrictions as the power of the Provincial Assembly to make laws, but every such Ordinance—

- (a) shall be laid before the Provincial Assembly and shall stand repealed at the expiration of three months from its promulgation or, if before the expiration of that period a resolution disapproving it is passed by the Assembly, upon the passing of that resolution; and
- (b) may be withdrawn at any time by the Governor.

(3) Without prejudice to the provisions of clause (2), an Ordinance laid before the Provincial Assembly shall be deemed to be a Bill introduced in the Provincial Assembly.

CHAPTER 3.—THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

The Provincial Government.

129.—(1) Subject to the Constitution, the executive authority of the Province shall be exercised in the name of the Governor by the Provincial Government, consisting of the Chief Minister and Provincial Ministers, which shall act through the Chief Minister.

(2) In the performance of his functions under the Constitution, the Chief Minister may act either directly or through the Provincial Ministers.

(3) The Chief Minister and the Provincial Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Provincial Assembly.

130. The Chief Minister shall keep the Governor informed on matters relating to provincial administration and on all legislative proposals the Provincial Government intends to bring before the Provincial Assembly. Governor to be kept informed.

131.—(1) The Provincial Assembly shall meet on the thirtieth day following the day on which a general election to the Assembly is held, unless sooner summoned by the Governor. The Chief Minister.

(2) After the election of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, the Provincial Assembly shall, to the exclusion of any other business, proceed to elect without debate one of its members to be the Chief Minister.

(3) The Chief Minister shall be elected by the votes of the majority of the total membership of the Provincial Assembly :

Provided that, if no member secures such majority in the first poll, a second poll shall be held between the members who secure the two highest numbers of votes in the first poll and the member who secures a majority of votes of the members present and voting shall be declared to have been elected as Chief Minister :

Provided further that, if the number of votes secured by two or more members securing the highest number of votes is equal, further polls shall be held between them until one of them secures a majority of votes of the members present and voting.

(4) The member elected under clause (3) shall be called upon by the Governor to assume the office of Chief Minister and he shall before entering upon the office make before the Governor oath in the form set out in the Third Schedule.

Provincial
Ministers.

132.—(1) The Chief Minister shall appoint Provincial Ministers from amongst members of the Provincial Assembly.

(2) Before entering upon office, a Provincial Minister shall make before the Governor oath in the form set out in the Third Schedule.

(3) A Provincial Minister may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Chief Minister, resign his office or may be removed from office by the Chief Minister.

Chief Minister
continuing in
office.

133.—(1) The Chief Minister shall continue to hold office until his successor enters upon the office of Chief Minister.

(2) Nothing in Article 131 or Article 132 shall be construed to disqualify the Chief Minister or a Provincial Minister from continuing in office during the period the Provincial Assembly stands dissolved.

Resignation by
Chief Minister.

134.—(1) Subject to clause (2), the Chief Minister may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Governor, resign his office and, when the Chief Minister resigns, the Provincial Ministers shall cease to hold office.

(2) The Chief Minister and, at the request of the Chief Minister, a Provincial Minister shall continue to perform the functions of the office of Chief Minister or, as the case

may be, Provincial Minister until a new Chief Minister has been elected and has entered upon his office.

(3) If the Provincial Assembly is in session at the time when the Chief Minister resigns his office, the Assembly shall forthwith proceed to elect a Chief Minister, and if the Assembly is not in session the Governor shall for that purpose summon it to meet within fourteen days of the resignation.

135.—(1) In the event of the death of the Chief Minister or of the office of Chief Minister becoming vacant by reason of his ceasing to be a member of the Provincial Assembly, the most senior Provincial Minister for the time being shall be called upon by the Governor to perform the functions of that office and the Provincial Ministers shall continue in office until a new Chief Minister has been elected and has entered upon his office.

Provincial Minister performing functions of Chief Minister.

(2) If the Provincial Assembly is in session at the time when the Chief Minister dies or the office of Chief Minister becomes vacant, the Assembly shall forthwith proceed to elect a Chief Minister, and if the Assembly is not in session the Governor shall for that purpose summon it to meet within fourteen days of the death of the Chief Minister or, as the case may be, of the office becoming vacant.

(3) When the Chief Minister, by reason of absence from Pakistan or any other cause, is unable to perform his functions, the most senior Provincial Minister for the time being shall perform the functions of Chief Minister until the Chief Minister returns to Pakistan or, as the case may be, resumes his functions.

(4) In this Article, "most senior Provincial Minister" means the Provincial Minister for the time being designated as such by the Chief Minister.

Vote of no-confidence against Chief Minister.

136.—(1) A resolution for a vote of no-confidence may be passed against the Chief Minister by the Provincial Assembly.

(2) A resolution referred to in clause (1) shall not be moved in the Provincial Assembly unless, by the same resolution, the name of another member of the Assembly is put forward as the successor.

(3) A resolution referred to in clause (1) shall not be moved in the Provincial Assembly while the Provincial Assembly is considering demands for grants submitted to it in the Annual Budget Statement.

(4) A resolution referred to in clause (1) shall not be voted upon before the expiration of three days, or later than seven days, from the day on which such resolution is moved in the Provincial Assembly.

(5) If the resolution referred to in clause (1) is passed by a majority of the total membership of the Provincial Assembly, the Governor shall call upon the person named in the resolution as the successor to assume office and on his entering upon office his predecessor and the Provincial Ministers appointed by him shall cease to hold office :

Provided that, for a period of ten years from the commencing day or the holding of the second general election to the Provincial Assembly, whichever occurs later, the vote of a member, elected to the Provincial Assembly as a candidate or nominee of a political party, cast in support of a resolution for a vote of no-confidence shall be disregarded if the majority of the members of that political party in the Provincial Assembly has cast its votes against the passing of such resolution.

(6) If a resolution referred to in clause (1) is not passed, another such resolution shall not be moved until a period of six months has elapsed.

137. Subject to the Constitution, the executive authority of the Province shall extend to the matters with respect to which the Provincial Assembly has power to make laws :

Extent of executive authority of Province.

Provided that, in any matter with respect to which both Parliament and the Provincial Assembly of a Province have power to make laws, the executive authority of the Province shall be subject to, and limited by, the executive authority expressly conferred by the Constitution or by law made by Parliament upon the Federal Government or authorities thereof.

138. On the recommendation of the Provincial Government, the Provincial Assembly may by law confer functions upon officers or authorities subordinate to the Provincial Government.

Conferring of functions on subordinate authorities.

139.—(1) Orders and other instruments made and executed in the name of the Governor shall be authenticated in such manner as may be specified in rules to be made by the Provincial Government, and the validity of an order or instrument which is so authenticated shall not be called in question on the ground that it is not an order or instrument made or executed by the Governor.

Conduct of business of Provincial Government.

(2) The Provincial Government may regulate the allocation and transaction of its business and may for the convenient transaction of that business delegate any of its functions to officers or authorities subordinate to it.

140.—(1) The Governor of each Province shall appoint a person, being a person qualified to be appointed a Judge of the High Court, to be the Advocate-General for the Province.

Advocate-General for a Province.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Advocate-General to give advice to the Provincial Government upon such legal matters, and to perform such other duties of a legal character, as may be referred or assigned to him by the Provincial Government.

(3) The Advocate-General shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor.

(4) The Advocate-General may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Governor, resign his office.

PART V

RELATIONS BETWEEN FEDERATION AND PROCS

CHAPTER 1.—DISTRIBUTION OF LEGISLATIVE POWERS

Extent of Federal and Provincial laws.

141. Subject to the Constitution, Parliament may make laws (including laws having extra-territorial operation) for the whole or any part of Pakistan, and a Provincial Assembly may make laws for the Province or any part thereof.

Subject-matter of Federal and Provincial laws.

142. Subject to the Constitution —

- (a) Parliament shall have exclusive power to make laws with respect to any matter in the Federal Legislative List ;
- (b) Parliament, and a Provincial Assembly also, shall have power to make laws with respect to any matter in the Concurrent Legislative List ;
- (c) a Provincial Assembly shall, and Parliament shall not, have power to make laws with respect to any matter not enumerated in either the Federal Legislative List or the Concurrent Legislative List ; and
- (d) Parliament shall have exclusive power to make laws with respect to matters not enumerated in

either of the Lists for such areas in the Federation as are not included in any Province.

143. If any provision of an Act of a Provincial Assembly is repugnant to any provision of an Act of Parliament which Parliament is competent to enact, or to any provision of any existing law with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent Legislative List, then the Act of Parliament, whether passed before or after the Act of the Provincial Assembly, or, as the case may be, the existing law, shall prevail and the Act of the Provincial Assembly shall, to the extent of the repugnancy, be void.

Inconsistency between Federal and Provincial laws.

144.—(1) If two or more Provincial Assemblies pass resolutions to the effect that Parliament may by law regulate any matter not enumerated in either List in the Fourth Schedule, it shall be lawful for Parliament to pass an Act for regulating that matter accordingly, but any Act so passed may, as respects any Province to which it applies, be amended or repealed by Act of the Assembly of that Province.

Power of Parliament to legislate for two or more Provinces by consent.

(2) The provisions of Article 71 shall apply to a Bill with respect to a matter which may be regulated by Act of Parliament under clause (1).

CHAPTER 2.—ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONS BETWEEN FEDERATION AND PROVINCES

145.—(1) The President may direct the Governor of any Province to discharge as his Agent, either generally or in any particular matter, such functions relating to such areas in the Federation which are not included in any Province as may be specified in the direction.

Power of President to direct Governor to discharge certain functions as his Agent.

(2) The provisions of Article 105 shall not apply to the discharge by the Governor of his functions under clause (1).

Power of Federation to confer powers, etc., on Provinces, in certain cases.

146.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Constitution, the Federal Government may, with the consent of the Government of a Province, entrust either conditionally or unconditionally to that Government, or to its officers, functions in relation to any matter to which the executive authority of the Federation extends.

(2) An Act of Parliament may, notwithstanding that it relates to a matter with respect to which a Provincial Assembly has no power to make laws, confer powers and impose duties upon a Province or officers and authorities thereof.

(3) Where by virtue of this Article powers and duties have been conferred or imposed upon a Province or officers or authorities thereof, there shall be paid by the Federation to the Province such sum as may be agreed or, in default of agreement, as may be determined by an arbitrator appointed by the Chief Justice of Pakistan, in respect of any extra costs of administration incurred by the Province in connection with the exercise of those powers or the discharge of those duties.

Power of the Provinces to entrust functions to the Federation.

147. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Constitution, the Government of a Province may, with the consent of the Federal Government, entrust, either conditionally or unconditionally, to the Federal Government, or to its officers, functions in relation to any matter to which the executive authority of the Province extends.

Obligation of Provinces and Federation.

148.—(1) The executive authority of every Province shall be so exercised as to secure compliance with Federal laws which apply in that Province.

(2) Without prejudice to any other provision of this Chapter, in the exercise of the executive authority of the Federation in any Province regard shall be had to the interests of that Province.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Federation to protect every Province against external aggression and internal disturbances and to ensure that the Government of every Province is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

149.—(1) The executive authority of every Province shall be so exercised as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive authority of the Federation, and the executive authority of the Federation shall extend to the giving of such directions to a Province as may appear to the Federal Government to be necessary for that purpose.

Directions to Provinces in certain cases.

(2) The executive authority of the Federation shall also extend to the giving of directions to a Province as to the carrying into execution therein of any Federal law which relates to a matter specified in the Concurrent Legislative List and authorises the giving of such directions.

(3) The executive authority of the Federation shall also extend to the giving of directions to a Province as to the construction and maintenance of means of communication declared in the direction to be of national or strategic importance.

(4) The executive authority of the Federation shall also extend to the giving of directions to a Province as to the manner in which the executive authority thereof is to be exercised for the purpose of preventing any grave menace to the peace or tranquility or economic life of Pakistan or any part thereof.

150 Full faith and credit shall be given throughout Pakistan to public acts and records, and judicial proceedings of every Province.

Full faith and credit for public acts, etc.

151 —(1) Subject to clause (2), trade, commerce and intercourse throughout Pakistan shall be free.

Inter-Provincial trade.

(2) Parliament may by law impose such restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce or intercourse between one Province and another or within any part of Pakistan as may be required in the public interest.

(3) A Provincial Assembly or a Provincial Government shall not have power to—

- (a) make any law, or take any executive action, prohibiting or restricting the entry into, or the export from, the Province of goods of any class or description, or
- (b) impose a tax which, as between goods manufactured or produced in the Province and similar goods not so manufactured or produced, discriminates in favour of the former goods or which, in the case of goods manufactured or produced outside the Province discriminates between goods manufactured or produced in any area in Pakistan and similar goods manufactured or produced in any other area in Pakistan.

(4) An Act of a Provincial Assembly which imposes any reasonable restriction in the interest of public health, public order or morality, or for the purpose of protecting animals or plants from disease or preventing or alleviating any serious shortage in the Province of an essential commodity shall not, if it was made with the consent of the President, be invalid.

Acquisition of land for Federal purposes.

152. The Federation may, if it deems necessary to acquire any land situate in a Province for any purpose connected with a matter with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws, require the Province to acquire the land on behalf, and at the expense, of the Federation or, if the land belongs to the Province, to transfer it to the Federation on such terms as may be agreed or, in default of agreement, as may be determined by an arbitrator appointed by the Chief Justice of Pakistan.

CHAPTER 3.—SPECIAL PROVISIONS

153.—(1) There shall be a Council of Common Council of
Interests, in this Chapter referred to as the Council, to be Common
appointed by the President. Interests.

(2) The members of the Council shall be—

(a) the Chief Ministers of the Provinces, and

(b) an equal number of members from the Federal Government to be nominated by the Prime Minister from time to time.

(3) The Prime Minister, if he is a member of the Council, shall be the Chairman of the Council but, if at any time he is not a member, the President may nominate a Federal Minister who is a member of the Council to be its Chairman.

(4) The Council shall be responsible to Parliament.

154.—(1) The Council shall formulate and regulate Functions and
policies in relation to matters in Part II of the Federal rules of pro-
Legislative List and, in so far as it is in relation to the cedure.
affairs of the Federation, the matter in entry 34 (electricity)
in the Concurrent Legislative List, and shall exercise super-
vision and control over related institutions.

(2) The decisions of the Council shall be expressed in terms of the opinion of the majority.

(3) Until Parliament makes provision by law in this behalf, the Council may make its rules of procedure.

(4) Parliament in joint sitting may from time to time by resolution issue directions through the Federal Government to the Council generally or in a particular matter to take action as Parliament may deem just and proper and such directions shall be binding on the Council.

(5) If the Federal Government or a Provincial Government is dissatisfied with a decision of the Council, it may refer the matter to Parliament in a joint sitting whose decision in this behalf shall be final.

Complaints as to interference with water supplies.

155.—(1) If the interests of a Province, the Federal Capital or the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, or any of the inhabitants thereof, in water from any natural source of supply have been or are likely to be affected prejudicially by—

- (a) any executive act or legislation taken or passed or proposed to be taken or passed, or
- (b) the failure of any authority to exercise any of its powers with respect to the use and distribution or control of water from that source,

the Federal Government or the Provincial Government concerned may make a complaint in writing to the Council.

(2) Upon receiving such complaint, the Council shall, after having considered the matter, either give its decision or request the President to appoint a commission consisting of such persons having special knowledge and experience in irrigation, engineering, administration, finance or law as he may think fit, hereinafter referred to as the Commission.

(3) Until Parliament makes provision by law in this behalf, the provisions of the Pakistan Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1956 (VI of 1956), as in force immediately before the commencing day shall apply to the Council or the Commission as if the Council or the Commission were a commission appointed under that Act to which all the provisions of section 5 thereof applied and upon which the power contemplated by section 10A thereof had been conferred.

(4) After considering the report and supplementary report, if any, of the Commission, the Council shall record its decision on all matters referred to the Commission.

(5) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, but subject to the provisions of clause (5) of Article 154, it shall be the duty of the Federal Government and the Provincial Government concerned in the matter in issue to give effect to the decision of the Council faithfully according to its terms and tenor.

(6) No proceeding shall lie before any court at the instance of any party to a matter which is or has been in issue before the Council, or of any person whatsoever, in respect of a matter which is actually or has been or might or ought to have been a proper subject of complaint to the Council under this Article.

156.—(1) The President shall constitute a National Economic Council consisting of the Prime Minister, who shall be its Chairman, and such other members as the President may determine : National Economic Council.

Provided that the President shall nominate one member from each Province on the recommendation of the Government of that Province.

(2) The National Economic Council shall review the overall economic condition of the country and shall, for advising the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments, formulate plans in respect of financial, commercial, social and economic policies; and in formulating such plans, it shall be guided by the Principles of Policy set out in Chapter 2 of Part II.

157.—(1) The Federal Government may in any province construct or cause to be constructed hydro-electric or Electricity.

thermal power installations or grid stations for the generation of electricity and lay or cause to be laid inter-Provincial transmission lines.

(2) The Government of a Province may—

- (a) to the extent electricity is supplied to that Province from the national grid, require supply to be made in bulk for transmission and distribution within the Province;
- (b) levy tax on consumption of electricity within the Province;
- (c) construct power houses and grid stations and lay transmission lines for use within the Province; and
- (d) determine the tariff for distribution of electricity within the Province.

Priority of requirements of natural gas.

158. The Province in which a well-head of natural gas is situated shall have precedence over other parts of Pakistan in meeting the requirements from that well-head, subject to the commitments and obligations as on the commencing day.

Broadcasting and telecasting.

159.—(1) The Federal Government shall not unreasonably refuse to entrust to a Provincial Government such functions with respect to broadcasting and telecasting as may be necessary to enable that Government—

- (a) to construct and use transmitters in the Province; and
- (b) to regulate, and impose fees in respect of, the construction and use of transmitters and the

use of receiving apparatus in the Province :

Provided that nothing in this clause shall be construed as requiring the Federal Government to entrust to any Provincial Government any control over the use of transmitters constructed or maintained by the Federal Government or by persons authorised by the Federal Government, or over the use of receiving apparatus by persons so authorised.

(2) Any functions so entrusted to a Provincial Government shall be exercised subject to such conditions as may be imposed by the Federal Government, including, notwithstanding anything contained in the Constitution, any conditions with respect to finance, but it shall not be lawful for the Federal Government so to impose any conditions regulating the matter broadcast or telecast by, or by authority of, the Provincial Government.

(3) Any Federal law with respect to broadcasting and telecasting shall be such as to secure that effect can be given to the foregoing provisions of this Article.

(4) If any question arises whether any conditions imposed on any Provincial Government are lawfully imposed, or whether any refusal by the Federal Government to entrust functions is unreasonable, the question shall be determined by an arbitrator appointed by the Chief Justice of Pakistan.

(5) Nothing in this Article shall be construed as restricting the powers of the Federal Government under the Constitution for the prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquillity of Pakistan or any part thereof.

PART VI

FINANCE, PROPERTY, CONTRACTS AND SUITS

CHAPTER 1.—FINANCE

Distribution of Revenues between the Federation and the Provinces

National
Finance Com-
mission.

160.—(1) Within six months of the commencing day and thereafter at intervals not exceeding five years, the President shall constitute a National Finance Commission consisting of the Minister of Finance of the Federal Government, the Ministers of Finance of the Provincial Governments, and such other persons as may be appointed by the President after consultation with the Governors of the Provinces.

(2) It shall be the duty of the National Finance Commission to make recommendations to the President as to—

- (a) the distribution between the Federation and the Provinces of the net proceeds of the taxes mentioned in clause (3);
- (b) the making of grants-in-aid by the Federal Government to the Provincial Governments;
- (c) the exercise by the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments of the borrowing powers conferred by the Constitution; and
- (d) any other matter relating to finance referred to the Commission by the President.

(3) The taxes referred to in paragraph (a) of clause (2) are the following taxes raised under the authority of Parliament, namely :—

- (i) taxes on income, including corporation tax, but not including taxes on income consisting of remuneration paid out of the Federal Consolidated Fund;

- (ii) taxes on sales and purchases ;
- (iii) export duties on cotton, and such other export duties as may be specified by the President ;
- (iv) such duties of excise as may be specified by the President ; and
- (v) such other taxes as may be specified by the President.

(4) As soon as may be after receiving the recommendations of the National Finance Commission, the President shall, by Order, specify, in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission under paragraph (a) of clause (2), the share of the net proceeds of the taxes mentioned in clause (3) which is to be allocated to each Province, and that share shall be paid to the Government of the Province concerned, and, notwithstanding the provision of Article 78 shall not form part of the Federal Consolidated Fund.

(5) The recommendations of the National Finance Commission, together with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken thereon, shall be laid before both Houses and the Provincial Assemblies.

(6) At any time before an Order under clause (4) is made, the President may, by Order, make such amendments or modifications in the law relating to the distribution of revenues between the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments as he may deem necessary or expedient.

(7) The President may, by Order, make grants in aid of the revenues of the Provinces in need of assistance and such grants shall be charged upon the Federal Consolidated Fund.

Natural gas and hydro-electric power.

161.—(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 78 the net proceeds of the Federal duty of excise on natural gas levied at well-head and collected by the Federal Government, and of the royalty collected by the Federal Government, shall not form part of the Federal Consolidated Fund and shall be paid to the Province in which the well-head of natural gas is situated.

(2) The net profits earned by the Federal Government, or any undertaking established or administered by the Federal Government from the bulk generation of power at a hydro-electric station shall be paid to the Province in which the hydro-electric station is situated.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause “net profits” shall be computed by deducting from the revenues accruing from the bulk supply of power from the bus-bars of a hydro-electric station at a rate to be determined by the Council of Common Interests, the operating expenses of the station, which shall include any sums payable as taxes, duties, interest or return on investment, and depreciations and element of obsolescence, and over-heads, and provision for reserves.

Prior sanction of President required to Bills affecting taxation in which Provinces are interested.

162. No Bill or amendment which imposes or varies a tax or duty the whole or part of the net proceeds whereof is assigned to any Province, or which varies the meaning of the expression “agricultural income” as defined for the purposes of the enactments relating to income-tax, or which affects the principles on which under any of the foregoing provisions of this Chapter moneys are or may be distributable to Provinces, shall be introduced or moved in the National Assembly except with the previous sanction of the President.

Provincial taxes in respect of professions, etc.

163.—A Provincial Assembly may by Act impose taxes, not exceeding such limits as may from time to time be fixed by Act of Parliament, on persons engaged in professions, trades, callings or employments, and no such

Act of the Assembly shall be regarded as imposing a tax on income.

Miscellaneous Financial Provisions

164. The Federation or a Province may make grants for any purpose, notwithstanding that the purpose is not one with respect to which Parliament or, as the case may be, a Provincial Assembly may make laws.

Grants out of Consolidated Fund.

165.—(1) The Federal Government shall not, in respect of its property or income, be liable to taxation under any Act of Provincial Assembly and, subject to clause (2), a Provincial Government shall not, in respect of its property or income, be liable to taxation under Act of Parliament or under Act of the Provincial Assembly of any other Province.

Exemption of certain public property from taxation.

(2) If a trade or business of any kind is carried on by or on behalf of the Government of a Province outside that Province, that Government may, in respect of any property used in connection with that trade or business or any income arising from that trade or business, be taxed under Act of Parliament or under Act of the Provincial Assembly of the Province in which that trade or business is carried on.

(3) Nothing in this Article shall prevent the imposition of fees for services rendered.

CHAPTER 2.—BORROWING AND AUDIT

166. The executive authority of the Federation extends to borrowing upon the security of the Federal Consolidated Fund within such limits, if any, as may from time to time be fixed by Act of Parliament, and to the giving of guarantees within such limits, if any, as may be so fixed.

Borrowing by Federal Government.

167.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Article, the executive authority of a Province extends to borrowing upon the security of the Provincial Consolidated Fund within such limits, if any, as may from time to time be

Borrowing by Provincial Government.

fixed by Act of the Provincial Assembly, and to the giving of guarantees within such limits, if any, as may be so fixed.

(2) The Federal Government may, subject to such conditions, if any, as it may think fit to impose, make loans to, or, so long as any limits fixed under Article 166 are not exceeded, give guarantees in respect of loans raised by, any Province, and any sums required for the purpose of making loans to a Province shall be charged upon the Federal Consolidated Fund.

(3) A Province may not, without the consent of the Federal Government, raise any loan if there is still outstanding any part of a loan made to the Province by the Federal Government, or in respect of which guarantee has been given by the Federal Government; and consent under this clause may be granted subject to such conditions, if any, as the Federal Government may think fit to impose.

Audit and Accounts

**Auditor-
General of
Pakistan.**

168.—(1) There shall be an Auditor-General of Pakistan, who shall be appointed by the President.

(2) Before entering upon office the Auditor-General shall make before the Chief Justice of Pakistan oath in the form set out in the Third Schedule.

(3) The terms and conditions of service, including the term of office, of the Auditor-General shall be determined by Act of Parliament and, until so determined, by Order of the President.

(4) A person who has held office as Auditor-General shall not be eligible for further appointment in the service of Pakistan before the expiration of two years after he has ceased to hold that office.

(5) The Auditor-General shall not be removed from office except in the like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court.

(6) At any time when the office of the Auditor-General is vacant or the Auditor-General is absent or is unable to perform the functions of his office due to any cause, such other person as the President may direct shall act as Auditor-General and perform the functions of that office.

169. The Auditor-General shall, in relation to—

- (a) the accounts of the Federation and of the Provinces; and
- (b) the accounts of any authority or body established by the Federation or a Province,

Functions and power of Auditor-General.

perform such functions and exercise such powers as may be determined by or under Act of Parliament and, until so determined, by Order of the President.

170. The accounts of the Federation and of the Provinces shall be kept in such form and in accordance with such principles and methods as the Auditor-General may, with the approval of the President, prescribe.

Power of Auditor-General to give directions as to accounts.

171. The reports of the Auditor-General relating to the accounts of the Federation shall be submitted to the President, who shall cause them to be laid before the National Assembly and the reports of the Auditor-General relating to the accounts of a Province shall be submitted to the Governor of the Province, who shall cause them to be laid before the Provincial Assembly.

Reports of Auditor-General.

CHAPTER 3.—PROPERTY, CONTRACTS, LIABILITIES AND SUITS

172.—(1) Any property which has no rightful owner shall, if located in a Province, vest in the Government of that Province, and in every other case, in the Federal Government.

Ownerless property.

(2) All lands, minerals and other things of value within the continental shelf or underlying the ocean within the territorial waters of Pakistan shall vest in the Federal Government.

Power to acquire property and to make contracts, etc.

173.—(1) The executive authority of the Federation and of a Province shall extend, subject to any Act of the appropriate Legislature, to the grant, sale, disposition or mortgage of any property vested in, and to the purchase or acquisition of property on behalf of, the Federal Government or, as the case may be, the Provincial Government, and to the making of contracts.

(2) All property acquired for the purposes of the Federation or of a Province shall vest in the Federal Government or, as the case may be, in the Provincial Government.

(3) All contracts made in the exercise of the executive authority of the Federation or of a Province shall be expressed to be made in the name of the President or, as the case may be, the Governor of the Province, and all such contracts and all assurances of property made in the exercise of that authority shall be executed on behalf of the President or Governor by such persons and in such manner as he may direct or authorize.

(4) Neither the President, nor the Governor of a Province, shall be personally liable in respect of any contract or assurance made or executed in the exercise of the executive authority of the Federation or, as the case may be, the Province, nor shall any person making or executing any such contract or assurance on behalf of any of them be personally liable in respect thereof.

(5) Transfer of land by the Federal Government or a Provincial Government shall be regulated by law.

174. The Federation may sue or be sued by the name of Pakistan and a Province may sue or be sued by the name of the Province. Suits and proceedings.

PART VII

THE JUDICATURE

CHAPTER 1.—THE COURTS

175.—(1) There shall be a Supreme Court of Pakistan, a High Court for each Province and such other courts as may be established by law. Establishment and jurisdiction of courts.

(2) No court shall have any jurisdiction save as is or may be conferred on it by the Constitution or by or under any law.

(3) The Judiciary shall be separated progressively from the Executive within three years from the commencing day.

CHAPTER 2.—THE SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN

176. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice to be known as the Chief Justice of Pakistan and so many other Judges as may be determined by Act of Parliament or, until so determined, as may be fixed by the President. Constitution of Supreme Court.

Appointment of
Supreme Court
Judges.

177.—(1) The Chief Justice of Pakistan shall be appointed by the President, and each of the other Judges shall be appointed by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice.

(2) A person shall not be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is a citizen of Pakistan and—

- (a) has for a period of, or for periods aggregating, not less than five years been a Judge of a High Court (including a High Court which existed in Pakistan at any time before the commencing day); or
- (b) has for a period of, or for periods aggregating, not less than fifteen years been an advocate of a High Court (including a High Court which existed in Pakistan at any time before the commencing day).

Oath of office.

178. Before entering upon office, the Chief Justice of Pakistan shall make before the President, and any other Judge of the Supreme Court shall make before the Chief Justice, oath in the form set out in the Third Schedule.

Retiring age.

179. A Judge of the Supreme Court shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty-five years, unless he sooner resigns or is removed from office in accordance with the Constitution.

Acting Chief
Justice.

180. At any time when—

- (a) the office of Chief Justice of Pakistan is vacant ;
or
- (b) the Chief Justice of Pakistan is absent or is unable to perform the functions of his office due to any other cause,

the President shall appoint the most senior of the other Judges of the Supreme Court to act as Chief Justice of Pakistan.

181.—(1) At any time when—

Acting Judges.

- (a) the office of a Judge of the Supreme Court is vacant ; or
- (b) a Judge of the Supreme Court is absent or is unable to perform the functions of his office due to any other cause,

the President may, in the manner provided in clause (1) of Article 177, appoint a Judge of a High Court who is qualified for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court to act temporarily as a Judge of the Supreme Court.

(2) An appointment under this Article shall continue in force until it is revoked by the President.

182. If at any time it is not possible for want of quorum of Judges of the Supreme Court to hold or continue any sitting of the Court, or for any other reason it is necessary to increase temporarily the number of Judges of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice of Pakistan may, in writing,—

Appointment of *ad hoc* Judges.

- (a) with the approval of the President, request any person who has held the office of a Judge of that Court and since whose ceasing to hold that office three years have not elapsed ; or
- (b) with the approval of the President and with the consent of the Chief Justice of a High Court, require a Judge of that Court qualified for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court,

to attend sittings of the Supreme Court as an *ad hoc* Judge for such period as may be necessary and while so attending an *ad hoc* Judge shall have the same power and jurisdiction as a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Seat of the
Supreme Court.

183.—(1) The permanent seat of the Supreme Court shall, subject to clause (3), be at Islamabad.

(2) The Supreme Court may from time to time sit in such other places as the Chief Justice of Pakistan, with the approval of the President, may appoint.

(3) Until provision is made for establishing the Supreme Court at Islamabad, the seat of the Court shall be at such place as the President may appoint.

Original juris-
diction of
Supreme Court.

184.—(1) The Supreme Court shall, to the exclusion of every other court, have original jurisdiction in any dispute between any two or more Governments.

Explanation.—In this clause, “Governments” means the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments.

(2) In the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred on it by clause (1), the Supreme Court shall pronounce declaratory judgments only.

(3) Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 199, the Supreme Court shall, if it considers that a question of public importance with reference to the enforcement of any of the Fundamental Rights conferred by Chapter 1 of Part II is involved, have the power to make an order of the nature mentioned in the said Article.

Appellate
jurisdiction of
Supreme Court.

185.—(1) Subject to this Article, the Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from judgments, decrees, final orders or sentences of a High Court.

(2) An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any judgment, decree, final order or sentence of a High Court—

(a) if the High Court has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and

sentenced him to death or to transportation for life or imprisonment for life; or, on revision, has enhanced a sentence to a sentence as aforesaid; or

- (b) if the High Court has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from any court subordinate to it and has in such trial convicted the accused person and sentenced him as aforesaid; or
- (c) if the High Court has imposed any punishment on any person for contempt of the High Court; or
- (d) if the amount or value of the subject-matter of the dispute in the court of first instance was, and also in dispute in appeal is, not less than fifty thousand rupees or such other sum as may be specified in that behalf by Act of Parliament and the judgment, decree or final order appealed from has varied or set aside the judgment, decree or final order of the court immediately below; or
- (e) if the judgment, decree or final order involves directly or indirectly some claim or question respecting property of the like amount or value and the judgment, decree or final order appealed from has varied or set aside the judgment, decree or final order of the court immediately below; or
- (f) if the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution.

(3) An appeal to the Supreme Court from a judgment, decree, order or sentence of a High Court in a case to which clause (2) does not apply shall lie only if the Supreme Court grants leave to appeal.

Advisory jurisdiction.

186.—(1) If, at any time, the President considers that it is desirable to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court on any question of law which he considers of public importance, he may refer the question to the Supreme Court for consideration.

(2) The Supreme Court shall consider a question so referred and report its opinion on the question to the President.

Issue and execution of processes of Supreme Court.

187.—(1) The Supreme Court shall have power to issue such directions, orders or decrees as may be necessary for doing complete justice in any case or matter pending before it, including an order for the purpose of securing the attendance of any person or the discovery or production of any document.

(2) Any such direction, order or decree shall be enforceable throughout Pakistan and shall, where it is to be executed in a Province, or a territory or an area not forming part of a Province but within the jurisdiction of the High Court of the Province, be executed as if it had been issued by the High Court of that Province.

(3) If a question arises as to which High Court shall give effect to a direction, order or decree of the Supreme Court, the decision of the Supreme Court on the question shall be final.

Review of judgments or orders by the Supreme Court.

188. The Supreme Court shall have power, subject to the provisions of any Act of Parliament and of any rules made by the Supreme Court, to review any judgment pronounced or any order made by it.

Decisions of Supreme Court binding on other courts.

189. Any decision of the Supreme Court shall, to the extent that it decides a question of law or is based upon or enunciates a principle of law, be binding on all other courts in Pakistan.

190. All executive and judicial authorities throughout Pakistan shall act in aid of the Supreme Court. Action in aid of Supreme Court.

191. Subject to the Constitution and law, the Supreme Court may make rules regulating the practice and procedure of the Court. Rules of procedure.

CHAPTER 3.—THE HIGH COURTS

192.—(1) A High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and so many other Judges as may be determined by law or, until so determined, as may be fixed by the President. Constitution of High Court.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in Article 175, any two Provinces may, with the consent of the President, agree that there shall be a common High Court for the two Provinces, and the President shall establish a common High Court accordingly.

Explanation.—The Sind and Baluchistan High Court as functioning immediately before the commencing day shall be deemed to have been established under this clause.

(3) A High Court established under clause (2) shall have jurisdiction in both the Provinces for which it has been established.

(4) The agreement referred to in clause (2) shall contain such incidental and consequential provisions, including provisions relating to sharing of expenditure connected with the High Court, as may appear necessary or desirable for giving effect to the purposes of the agreement and shall specify by which Governor any function which is to be discharged by the Governor of a Province under this Chapter shall be discharged in respect of the High Court, and the Governor so specified shall have the power to discharge that function.

(5) The jurisdiction of a High Court may, by Act of Parliament, be extended to any area in Pakistan not forming part of a Province.

Appointment of
High Court
Judges.

193.—(1) A Judge of a High Court shall be appointed by the President after consultation—

- (a) with the Chief Justice of Pakistan ;
- (b) with the Governor concerned ; and
- (c) except where the appointment is that of Chief Justice, with the Chief Justice of the High Court.

(2) A person shall not be appointed a Judge of a High Court unless he is a citizen of Pakistan, is not less than forty years of age, and—

- (a) he has for a period of, or for periods aggregating, not less than ten years been an advocate of a High Court (including a High Court which existed in Pakistan at any time before the commencing day) ; or
- (b) he is, and has for a period of not less than ten years been, a member of a civil service prescribed by law for the purposes of this paragraph, and has, for a period of not less than three years, served as or exercised the functions of a District Judge in Pakistan ; or
- (c) he has, for a period of not less than ten years, held a judicial office in Pakistan.

(3) In this Article, “ District Judge ” means Judge of a principal civil court of original jurisdiction.

Oath of office.

194. Before entering upon office, the Chief Justice of a High Court shall make before the Governor, and any other Judge of the Court shall make before the Chief Justice, oath in the form set out in the Third Schedule.

195. A Judge of a High Court shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty-two years, unless he sooner resigns or is removed from office in accordance with the Constitution. Retiring age.

196. At any time when—

- (a) the office of Chief Justice of a High Court is vacant, or
- (b) the Chief Justice of a High Court is absent or is unable to perform the functions of his office due to any other cause,

Acting Chief Justice.

the President shall appoint the most senior of the other Judges of the High Court to act as Chief Justice.

197. At any time when—

- (a) the office of a Judge of a High Court is vacant ; or
- (b) a Judge of a High Court is absent or is unable to perform the functions of his office due to any other cause ; or
- (c) for any reason it is necessary to increase the number of Judges of a High Court,

Additional Judges.

the President may, in the manner provided in clause (1) of Article 193, appoint a person qualified for appointment as a Judge of the High Court to be Additional Judge of the Court for such period as the President may determine, being a period not exceeding such period, if any, as may be prescribed by law.

198. Each High Court in existence immediately before the commencing day shall continue to have its principal seat at the place where it had such seat before that day. Seat of the High Court.

Jurisdiction of
High Court.

199.—(1) Subject to the Constitution, a High Court may, if it is satisfied that no other adequate remedy is provided by law,—

- (a) on the application of any aggrieved party, make an order—
 - (i) directing a person performing, within the territorial jurisdiction of the Court, functions in connection with the affairs of the Federation, a Province or a local authority, to refrain from doing anything he is not permitted by law to do, or to do anything he is required by law to do; or
 - (ii) declaring that any act done or proceeding taken within the territorial jurisdiction of the Court by a person performing functions in connection with the affairs of the Federation, a Province or a local authority has been done or taken without lawful authority and is of no legal effect; or
- (b) on the application of any person, make an order—
 - (i) directing that a person in custody within the territorial jurisdiction of the Court be brought before it so that the Court may satisfy itself that he is not being held in custody without lawful authority or in an unlawful manner; or
 - (ii) requiring a person within the territorial jurisdiction of the Court holding or purporting to hold a public office to show under what authority of law he claims to hold that office; or
- (c) on the application of any aggrieved person, make an order giving such directions to any person

or authority, including any Government exercising any power or performing any function in, or in relation to, any territory within the jurisdiction of that Court as may be appropriate for the enforcement of any of the Fundamental Rights conferred by Chapter 1 of Part II.

(2) Subject to the Constitution, the right to move a High Court for the enforcement of any of the Fundamental Rights conferred by Chapter 1 of Part II shall not be abridged.

(3) An order shall not be made under clause (1) on application made by or in relation to a member of the Armed Forces of Pakistan in respect of his terms and conditions of service, in respect of any matter arising out of his service, or in respect of any action taken in relation to him as a member of the Armed Forces of Pakistan.

(4) **Where—**

- (a) an application is made to a High Court for an order under paragraph (a) or paragraph (c) of clause (1), and
- (b) the making of an interim order would have the effect of prejudicing or interfering with the carrying out of a public work or of otherwise being harmful to the public interest or of impeding the assessment or collection of public revenues,

the Court shall not make an interim order unless the prescribed law officer has been given notice of the application and he or any person authorised by him in that behalf has had an opportunity of being heard and the Court, for reasons to be recorded in writing, is satisfied that the interim order—

- (i) would not have such effect as aforesaid ; or

- (ii) would have the effect of suspending an order or proceeding which on the face of the record is without jurisdiction.

(5) In this Article, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“ person ” includes any body politic or corporate, any authority of or under the control of the Federal Government or of a Provincial Government, and any Court or tribunal, other than the Supreme Court, a High Court or a Court or tribunal established under a law relating to the Armed Forces of Pakistan; and

“ prescribed law officer ” means—

- (a) in relation to an application affecting the Federal Government or an authority of or under the control of the Federal Government, the Attorney-General, and
- (b) in any other case, the Advocate-General for the Province in which the application is made.

Transfer of
High Court
Judges.

200.—(1) The President may transfer a Judge of a High Court from one High Court to another High Court, but no Judge shall be so transferred except with his consent and after consultation by the President with the Chief Justice of Pakistan and the Chief Justices of both High Courts.

(2) When a Judge is so transferred, he shall, during the period for which he serves as a Judge of the High Court to which he is transferred, be entitled to such compensatory allowance, in addition to his salary, as the President may, by Order, determine.

201. Subject to Article 189, any decision of a High Court shall, to the extent that it decides a question of law or is based upon or enunciates a principle of law, be binding on all courts subordinate to it.

Decision of High Court binding on subordinate courts.

202. Subject to the Constitution and law, a High Court may make rules regulating the practice and procedure of the Court or of any court subordinate to it.

Rules of procedure.

203. Each High Court shall supervise and control all courts subordinate to it.

High Court to superintend subordinate courts.

CHAPTER 4.—GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE JUDICATURE

204.— (1) In this Article, " Court " means the Supreme Court or a High Court.

Contempt of Court.

(2) A Court shall have power to punish any person who—

- (a) abuses, interferes with or obstructs the process of the Court in any way or disobeys any order of the Court ; or
- (b) scandalizes the Court or otherwise does anything which tends to bring the Court or a Judge in relation to his office into hatred, ridicule or contempt ; or
- (c) does anything which tends to prejudice the determination of a matter pending before the Court ; or
- (d) does any other thing which, by law, constitutes contempt of the Court.

Explanation.—Fair comment made in good faith and in the public interest on the working of the Court or any of

its final decisions after the expiry of the period of limitation for appeal, if any, shall not constitute contempt of the Court.

(3) The exercise of the power conferred on a Court by this Article may be regulated by law and, subject to law, by rules made by the Court.

Remuneration,
etc., of Judges.

205. The remuneration and other terms and conditions of service of a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court shall be as provided in the Fifth Schedule.

Resignation.

206. A Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court may resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the President.

Judge not to
hold office of
profit, etc.

207.—(1) A Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court shall not—

- (a) hold any other office of profit in the service of Pakistan if his remuneration is thereby increased; or
- (b) occupy any other position carrying the right to remuneration for the rendering of services.

(2) A person who has held office as a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court shall not hold any office of profit in the service of Pakistan, not being a judicial or quasi-judicial office or the office of Chief Election Commissioner or of Chairman or member of a law commission or of Chairman or member of the Council of Islamic Ideology, before the expiration of two years after he has ceased to hold that office.

(3) A person who has held office as a permanent Judge—

- (a) of the Supreme Court, shall not plead or act in any court or before any authority in Pakistan;

- (b) of a High Court, shall not plead or act in any court or before any authority within its jurisdiction ; and
- (c) of the High Court of West Pakistan as it existed immediately before the coming into force of the Province of West Pakistan (Dissolution) Order, 1970, shall not plead or act in any court or before any authority within the jurisdiction of the principal seat of that High Court or, as the case may be, the permanent bench of that High Court to which he was assigned.

208. The Supreme Court, with the approval of the President and a High Court, with the approval of the Governor concerned, may make rules providing for the appointment by the Court of officers and servants of the Court and for their terms and conditions of employment.

Officers and
servants of
Courts.

209.—(1) There shall be a Supreme Judicial Council of Pakistan, in this Chapter referred to as the Council.

Supreme
Judicial
Council.

(2) The Council shall consist of—

- (a) the Chief Justice of Pakistan ;
- (b) the two next most senior Judges of the Supreme Court ; and
- (c) the two most senior Chief Justices of High Courts.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this clause, the *inter se* seniority of the Chief Justices of the High Courts shall be determined with reference to their dates of appointment as Chief Justice, and in case the dates of such appointment are the same, with reference to their dates of appointment as Judges of any of the High Courts.

(3) If at any time the Council is inquiring into the capacity or conduct of a Judge who is a member of the Council, or a member of the Council is absent or is unable to act due to illness or any other cause, then—

- (a) if such member is a Judge of the Supreme Court, the Judge of the Supreme Court who is next in seniority below the Judges referred to in paragraph (b) of clause (2), and
- (b) if such member is the Chief Justice of a High Court, the Chief Justice of another High Court who is next in seniority amongst the Chief Justices of the remaining High Courts,

shall act as a member of the Council in his place.

(4) If, upon any matter inquired into by the Council, there is a difference of opinion amongst its members, the opinion of the majority shall prevail, and the report of the Council to the President shall be expressed in terms of the view of the majority.

(5) If, on information received from the Council or from any other source, the President is of the opinion that a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court—

- (a) may be incapable of properly performing the duties of his office by reason of physical or mental incapacity; or
- (b) may have been guilty of misconduct,

the President shall direct the Council to inquire into the matter.

(6) If, after inquiring into the matter, the Council reports to the President that it is of the opinion—

(a) that the Judge is incapable of performing the duties of his office or has been guilty of misconduct; and

(b) that he should be removed from office, the President may remove the Judge from office.

(7) A Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court shall not be removed from office except as provided by this Article.

(8) The Council shall issue a code of conduct to be observed by Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts.

210.—(1) For the purpose of inquiring into any matter, the Council shall have the same power as the Supreme Court has to issue directions or orders for securing the attendance of any person or the discovery or production of any document; and any such direction or order shall be enforceable as if it had been issued by the Supreme Court.

Power of Council to enforce attendance of persons, etc.

(2) The provisions of Article 204 shall apply to the Council as they apply to the Supreme Court and a High Court.

211. The proceedings before the Council, its report to the President and the removal of a Judge under clause (6) of Article 209 shall not be called in question in any court.

Bar of jurisdiction.

212. (1) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the appropriate Legislature may by Act establish one or more Administrative Courts or Tribunals to exercise exclusive jurisdiction in respect of—

Administrative Courts and Tribunals.

(a) matters relating to the terms and conditions of persons in the service of Pakistan, including disciplinary matters;

- (b) matters relating to claims arising from tortious acts of Government, or any person in the service of Pakistan, or of any local or other authority empowered by law to levy any tax or cess and any servant of such authority acting in the discharge of his duties as such servant; or
- (c) matters relating to the acquisition, administration and disposal of any property which is deemed to be enemy property under any law.

(2) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, where any Administrative Court or Tribunal is established under clause (1), no other court shall grant an injunction, make any order or entertain any proceedings in respect of any matter to which the jurisdiction of such Administrative Court or Tribunal extends :

Provided that the provisions of this clause shall not apply to an Administrative Court or Tribunal established under an Act of a Provincial Assembly unless, at the request of that Assembly made in the form of a resolution, Parliament by law extends the provisions to such a Court or Tribunal.

(3) An appeal to the Supreme Court from a judgment, decree, order or sentence of an Administrative Court or Tribunal shall lie only if the Supreme Court, being satisfied that the case involves a substantial question of law of public importance, grants leave to appeal.

PART VIII

ELECTIONS

CHAPTER 1.—CHIEF ELECTION COMMISSIONER AND ELECTION COMMISSIONS

Chief Election
Commissioner.

213.—(1) There shall be a Chief Election Commissioner (in this Part referred to as the Commissioner), who shall be appointed by the President.

(2) No person shall be appointed to be Commissioner unless he is, or has been, a Judge of the Supreme Court or is, or has been, a Judge of a High Court and is qualified under paragraph (a) of clause (2) of Article 177 to be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court.

(3) The Commissioner shall have such powers and functions as are conferred on him by the Constitution and law.

214. Before entering upon office, the Commissioner shall make before the Chief Justice of Pakistan oath in the form set out in the Third Schedule. Commissioner's oath of office.

215.—(1) The Commissioner shall, subject to this Article, hold office for a term of three years from the day he enters upon his office : Term of office of Commissioner.

Provided that the National Assembly may by resolution extend the term of the Commissioner by a period not exceeding one year.

(2) The Commissioner shall not be removed from office except in the manner prescribed in Article 209 for the removal from office of a Judge and, in the application of the Article for the purposes of this clause, any reference in that Article to a Judge shall be construed as a reference to the Commissioner.

(3) The Commissioner may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office.

216.—(1) The Commissioner shall not—

(a) hold any other office of profit in the service of Pakistan ; or

(b) occupy any other position carrying the right to remuneration for the rendering of services.

Commissioner not to hold office of profit.

(2) A person who has held office as Commissioner shall not hold any office of profit in the service of Pakistan before the expiration of two years after he has ceased to hold that office :

Provided that—

- (a) this clause shall not be construed as preventing a person who was a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court immediately before his appointment as Commissioner from resuming his duties as such Judge on the expiration of his term as Commissioner ; and
- (b) a person who has held office as Commissioner may, with the concurrence of both Houses, be reappointed to that office before the expiration of two years after he has ceased to hold that office.

Acting Commissioner.

217. At any time when—

- (a) the office of Commissioner is vacant, or
- (b) the Commissioner is absent or is unable to perform the functions of his office due to any other cause,

a Judge of the Supreme Court nominated by the Chief Justice of Pakistan shall act as Commissioner.

Election Commission.

218.—(1) For the purpose of each general election to the National Assembly and to a Provincial Assembly, an Election Commission shall be constituted in accordance with this Article.

(2) The Election Commission shall consist of—

- (a) the Commissioner, who shall be Chairman of the Commission ; and

(b) two members, each of whom shall be a Judge of a High Court, appointed by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned and with the Commissioner.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Election Commission constituted in relation to an election to organize and conduct the election and to make such arrangements as are necessary to ensure that the election is conducted honestly, justly, fairly and in accordance with law, and that corrupt practices are guarded against.

219. The Commissioner shall be charged with the duty of— Duties of Commissioner.

- (a) preparing electoral rolls for election to the National Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies, and revising such rolls annually;
- (b) organizing and conducting election to the Senate or to fill casual vacancies in a House or a Provincial Assembly; and
- (c) appointing Election Tribunals.

220. It shall be the duty of all executive authorities in the Federation and in the Provinces to assist the Commissioner and the Election Commission in the discharge of his or their functions. Executive authorities to assist Commission, etc.

221. Until Parliament by law otherwise provides, the Commissioner may, with the approval of the President, make rules providing for the appointment by the Commissioner of officers and servants to be employed in connection with the functions of the Commissioner or an Election Commission and for their terms and conditions of employment. Officers and servants.

CHAPTER 2.—ELECTORAL LAWS AND CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS

Electoral laws.

222. Subject to the Constitution, Parliament may by law provide for—

- (a) the allocation of seats in the National Assembly as required by clauses (3) and (4) of Article 51 ;
- (b) the delimitation of constituencies by the Election Commission ;
- (c) the preparation of electoral rolls, the requirements as to residence in a constituency, the determination of objections pertaining to and the commencement of electoral rolls ;
- (d) the conduct of elections and election petitions ; the decision of doubts and disputes arising in connection with elections ;
- (e) matters relating to corrupt practices and other offences in connection with elections ; and
- (f) all other matters necessary for the due constitution of the two Houses and the Provincial Assemblies ;

but no such law shall have the effect of taking away or abridging any of the powers of the Commissioner or an Election Commission under this Part.

Bar against double membership.

223.—(1) No person shall, at the same time, be a member of—

- (a) both Houses ; or
- (b) a House and a Provincial Assembly ; or
- (c) the Assemblies of two or more Provinces ; or
- (d) a House or a Provincial Assembly in respect of more than one seat.

(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall prevent a person from being a candidate for two or more seats at the same time, whether in the same body or in different bodies, but if he

is elected to more than one seat he shall, within a period of thirty days after the declaration of the result for the last such seat, resign all but one of his seats, and if he does not so resign, all the seats to which he has been elected shall become vacant at the expiration of the said period of thirty days except the seat to which he has been elected last or, if he has been elected to more than one seat on the same day, the seat for election to which his nomination was filed last.

Explanation.—In this clause, “body” means either House or a Provincial Assembly.

(3) A person to whom clause (2) applies shall not take a seat in either House or the Provincial Assembly to which he has been elected until he has resigned all but one of his seats.

(4) Subject to clause (2), if a member of either House or of a Provincial Assembly becomes a candidate for a second seat which, in accordance with clause (1), he may not hold concurrently with his first seat, then his first seat shall become vacant as soon as he is elected to the second seat.

224.—(1) A general election to the National Assembly or a Provincial Assembly shall be held within a period of sixty days immediately preceding the day on which the term of the Assembly is due to expire, unless the Assembly has been sooner dissolved, and the results of the election shall be declared not later than fourteen days before that day. Time of election and bye election.

(2) When the National Assembly or a Provincial Assembly is dissolved, a general election to the Assembly shall be held within a period of ninety days after the dissolution, and the results of the election shall be declared not later than fourteen days after the conclusion of the polls.

(3) An election to fill the seats in the Senate which are to become vacant on the expiration of the term of the members of the Senate shall be held not earlier than thirty days immediately preceding the day on which the vacancies are due to occur.

(4) When, except by dissolution of the National Assembly or a Provincial Assembly, a seat in any such Assembly has become vacant not later than one hundred and twenty days before the term of that Assembly is due to expire, an election to fill the seat shall be held within sixty days from the occurrence of the vacancy.

(5) When a seat in the Senate has become vacant, an election to fill the seat shall be held within thirty days from the occurrence of the vacancy.

Election dispute. **225.** No election to a House or a Provincial Assembly shall be called in question except by an election petition presented to such tribunal and in such manner as may be determined by Act of Parliament.

Elections to be by secret ballot. **226.** All elections under the Constitution, other than those of the Prime Minister and a Chief Minister, shall be by secret ballot.

PART IX

ISLAMIC PROVISIONS

Provisions relating to the Holy Quran and Sunnah. **227.—**(1) All existing laws shall be brought in conformity with the Injunctions of Islam as laid down in the Holy Quran and Sunnah, in this Part referred to as the Injunctions of Islam, and no law shall be enacted which is repugnant to such Injunctions.

(2) Effect shall be given to the provisions of clause (1) only in the manner provided in this Part.

(3) Nothing in this Part shall affect the personal laws of non-Muslim citizens or their status as citizens.

228.—(1) There shall be constituted within a period of ninety days from the commencing day a Council of Islamic Ideology, in this Part referred to as the Islamic Council. Composition,
etc., of Islamic
Council.

(2) The Islamic Council shall consist of such members, being not less than eight and not more than fifteen as the President may appoint from amongst persons having knowledge of the principles and philosophy of Islam as enunciated in the Holy Quran and Sunnah, or understanding of the economic, political, legal or administrative problems of Pakistan.

(3) While appointing members of the Islamic Council, the President shall ensure that—

- (a) so far as practicable various schools of thought are represented in the Council;
- (b) not less than two of the members are persons each of whom is, or has been a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court;
- (c) not less than four of the members are persons each of whom has been engaged, for a period of not less than fifteen years, in Islamic research or instruction; and
- (d) at least one member is a woman.

(4) The President shall appoint one of the members referred to in paragraph (b) of clause (3) to be the Chairman of the Islamic Council.

(5) Subject to clause (6), a member of the Islamic Council shall hold office for a period of three years.

(6) A member may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office or may be removed by the President upon the passing of a resolution for his removal by a majority of the total membership of the Islamic Council.

Reference by Parliament, etc., to Islamic Council.

Functions of the Islamic Council.

229. The President or the Governor of a Province may, or if two-fifths of its total membership so requires, a House or a Provincial Assembly shall, refer to the Islamic Council for advice any question as to whether a proposed law is or is not repugnant to the Injunctions of Islam.

230.—(1) The functions of the Islamic Council shall be—

- (a) to make recommendations to Parliament and the Provincial Assemblies as to the ways and means of enabling and encouraging the Muslims of Pakistan to order their lives individually and collectively in all respects in accordance with the principles and concepts of Islam as enunciated in the Holy Quran and Sunnah ;
- (b) to advise a House, a Provincial Assembly, the President or a Governor on any question referred to the Council as to whether a proposed law is or is not repugnant to the Injunctions of Islam ;
- (c) to make recommendations as to the measures for bringing existing laws into conformity with the Injunctions of Islam and the stages by which such measures should be brought into effect ; and
- (d) to compile in a suitable form, for the guidance of Parliament and the Provincial Assemblies, such Injunctions of Islam as can be given legislative effect.

(2) When, under Article 229, a question is referred by a House, a Provincial Assembly, the President or a Governor to the Islamic Council, the Council shall, within fifteen days thereof, inform the House, the Assembly, the President or the Governor, as the case may be, of the period within which the Council expects to be able to furnish that advice.

(3) Where a House, a Provincial Assembly, the President or the Governor, as the case may be, considers that, in the public interest, the making of the proposed law in relation to which the question arose should not be postponed until the advice of the Islamic Council is furnished, the law may be made before the advice is furnished :

Provided that, where a law is referred for advice to the Islamic Council and the Council advises that the law is repugnant to the Injunctions of Islam, the House or, as the case may be, the Provincial Assembly, the President or the Governor shall reconsider the law so made.

(4) The Islamic Council shall submit its final report within seven years of its appointment, and shall submit an annual interim report. The report, whether interim or final, shall be laid for discussion before both Houses and each Provincial Assembly within six months of its receipt, and Parliament and the Assembly, after considering the report, shall enact laws in respect thereof within a period of two years of the final report.

231. The proceedings of the Islamic Council shall be regulated by rules of procedure to be made by the Council with the approval of the President. Rules of procedure.

PART X

EMERGENCY PROVISIONS

232.—(1) If the President is satisfied that a grave emergency exists in which the security of Pakistan, or any part thereof, is threatened by war or external aggression, or by internal disturbance beyond the power of a Provincial Government to control, he may issue a Proclamation of Emergency. Proclamation of emergency on account of war, internal disturbance, etc.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in the Constitution, while a Proclamation of Emergency is in force,—

- (a) Parliament shall have power to make laws for a Province, or any part thereof, with respect to any matter enumerated in Part II of the Federal Legislative List or the Concurrent Legislative List or with respect to any matter not enumerated in either of those Lists, as if it were a matter specified in Part I of the Federal Legislative List ;
- (b) the executive authority of the Federation shall extend to the giving of directions to a Province as to the manner in which the executive authority of the Province is to be exercised ; and
- (c) the Federal Government may by Order assume to itself, or direct the Governor of a Province to assume on behalf of the Federal Government, all or any of the functions of the Government of the Province, and all or any of the powers vested in, or exercisable by, any body or authority in the Province other than the Provincial Assembly, and make such incidental and consequential provisions as appear to the Federal Government to be necessary or desirable for giving effect to the objects of the Proclamation, including provisions for suspending, in whole or in part, the operation of any provisions of the Constitution relating to any body or authority in the Province :

Provided that nothing in paragraph (c) shall authorise the Federal Government to assume to itself, or direct the Governor of the Province to assume on its behalf, any of the powers vested in or exercisable by a High Court, or to suspend either in whole or in part the operation of any provisions of the Constitution relating to High Courts.

(3) The power of Parliament to make laws for a Province with respect to any matter shall include power to make laws conferring powers and imposing duties, or authorizing the conferring of powers and the imposition of duties upon the Federation, or officers and authorities of the Federation, as respects that matter.

(4) Nothing in this Article shall restrict the power of a Provincial Assembly to make any law which under the Constitution it has power to make, but if any provision of a Provincial law is repugnant to any provision of an Act of Parliament which Parliament has under this Article power to make, the Act of Parliament, whether passed before or after the Provincial law, shall prevail and the Provincial law shall, to the extent of the repugnancy, but so long only as the Act of Parliament continues to have effect, be void.

(5) A law made by Parliament, which Parliament would not but for the issue of a Proclamation of Emergency have been competent to make, shall, to the extent of the incompetency, cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of six months after the Proclamation of Emergency has ceased to be in force, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before the expiration of the said period.

(6) While a Proclamation of Emergency is in force, Parliament may by law extend the term of the National Assembly for a period not exceeding one year and not extending in any case beyond a period of six months after the Proclamation has ceased to be in force.

(7) A Proclamation of Emergency shall be laid before a joint sitting which shall be summoned by the President to meet within thirty days of the Proclamation being issued and—

- (a) shall cease to be in force at the expiration of two months unless before the expiration of that period it has been approved by a resolution of the joint sitting; and

(b) may, by a resolution of a joint sitting, be continued in force for a period not exceeding six months at a time.

(8) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (7), if the National Assembly stands dissolved at the time when a Proclamation of Emergency is issued, the Proclamation shall continue in force for a period of four months but, if a general election to the Assembly is not held before the expiration of that period, it shall cease to be in force at the expiration of that period unless it has earlier been approved by a resolution of the Senate.

Power to suspend Fundamental Rights, etc., during emergency period.

233.—(1) Nothing contained in Articles 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 24 shall, while a Proclamation of Emergency is in force, restrict the power of the State as defined in Article 7 to make any law or to take any executive action which it would, but for the provisions in the said Articles, be competent to make or to take, but any law so made shall, to the extent of the incompetency, cease to have effect, and shall be deemed to have been repealed, at the time when the Proclamation is revoked or has ceased to be in force.

(2) While a Proclamation of Emergency is in force, the President may, by Order, declare that the right to move any court for the enforcement of such of the Fundamental Rights conferred by Chapter 1 of Part II as may be specified in the Order, and any proceeding in any court which is for the enforcement, or involves the determination of any question as to the infringement, of any of the Rights so specified, shall remain suspended for the period during which the Proclamation is in force, and any such Order may be made in respect of the whole or any part of Pakistan.

(3) Every Order made under this Article shall, as soon as may be, be laid before a joint sitting for approval and

the provisions of clauses (7) and (8) of Article 232 shall apply to such an Order as they apply to a Proclamation of Emergency.

234.—(1) If the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor of a Province or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the Province cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the President may, or if a resolution in this behalf is passed at a joint sitting shall, by Proclamation,—

Power to issue Proclamation in case of failure of Constitutional machinery in a Province.

- (a) assume to himself, or direct the Governor of the Province to assume on behalf of the President, all or any of the functions of the Government of the Province, and all or any of the powers vested in, or exercisable by, anybody or authority in the Province, other than the Provincial Assembly;
- (b) declare that the powers of the Provincial Assembly shall be exercisable by, or under the authority of, Parliament; and
- (c) make such incidental and consequential provisions as appear to the President to be necessary or desirable for giving effect to the objects of the Proclamation, including provisions for suspending in whole or in part the operation of any provisions of the Constitution relating to any body or authority in the Province :

Provided that nothing in this Article shall authorise the President to assume to himself, or direct the Governor of the Province to assume on his behalf, any of the powers vested in, or exercisable by, a High Court, or to suspend either in whole or in part the operation of any provisions of the Constitution relating to High Courts.

(2) The provisions of Article 105 shall not apply to the discharge by the Governor of his functions under clause (1).

(3) A Proclamation issued under this Article shall be laid before a joint sitting and shall cease to be in force at the expiration of two months, unless before the expiration of that period it has been approved by resolution of the joint sitting and may by like resolution be extended

for a further period not exceeding two months at a time ; but no such Proclamation shall in any case remain in force for more than six months.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (3), if the National Assembly stands dissolved at the time when a Proclamation is issued under this Article, the Proclamation shall continue in force for a period of three months but, if a general election to the Assembly is not held before the expiration of that period, it shall cease to be in force at the expiration of that period unless it has earlier been approved by a resolution of the Senate.

(5) Where by a Proclamation issued under this Article it has been declared that the powers of the Provincial Assembly shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament, it shall be competent—

- (a) to Parliament in joint sitting to confer on the President the power to make laws with respect to any matter within the legislative competence of the Provincial Assembly ;
- (b) to Parliament in joint sitting, or the President, when he is empowered under paragraph (a), to make laws conferring powers and imposing duties, or authorising the conferring of powers and the imposition of duties, upon the Federation, or officers and authorities thereof ;
- (c) to the President, when Parliament is not in session, to authorise expenditure from the Provincial Consolidated Fund, whether the expenditure is charged by the Constitution upon that Fund or not, pending the sanction of such expenditure by Parliament in joint sitting ; and
- (d) to Parliament in joint sitting by resolution to sanction expenditure authorised by the President under paragraph (c).

(6) Any law made by Parliament or the President which Parliament or the President would not, but for the issue of a

Proclamation under this Article, have been competent to make, shall, to the extent of the incompetency, cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of six months after the Proclamation under this Article has ceased to be in force, except as to things, done or omitted to be done before the expiration of the said period.

235.—(1) If the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen whereby the economic life, financial stability or credit of Pakistan, or any part thereof, is threatened, he may, after consultation with the Governors of the Provinces or, as the case may be, the Governor of the Province concerned, by Proclamation make a declaration to that effect, and, while such a Proclamation is in force, the executive authority of the Federation shall extend to the giving of directions to any Province to observe such principles of financial propriety as may be specified in the directions, and to the giving of such other directions as the President may deem necessary in the interest of the economic life, financial stability or credit of Pakistan or any part thereof.

Proclamation
in case of finan-
cial emergency.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in the Constitution, any such directions may include a provision requiring a reduction of the salary and allowances of all or any class of persons serving in connection with the affairs of a Province.

(3) While a Proclamation issued under this Article is in force, the President may issue directions for the reduction of the salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons serving in connection with the affairs of the Federation.

(4) The provisions of clauses (3) and (4) of Article 234 shall apply to a Proclamation issued under this Article as they apply to a Proclamation issued under that Article.

236.—(1) A Proclamation issued under this Part may be varied or revoked by a subsequent Proclamation.

Revocation of
Proclamation,
etc.

(2) The validity of any Proclamation issued or Order made under this Part shall not be called in question in any court.

Parliament may
make laws of
indemnity, etc.

237. Nothing in the Constitution shall prevent Parliament from making any law indemnifying any person in the service of the Federal Government or a Provincial Government, or any other person, in respect of any act done in connection with the maintenance or restoration of order in any area in Pakistan.

PART XI

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION

Amendment of
Constitution.

238. Subject to this Part, the Constitution may be amended by Act of Parliament.

Constitution
amendment
Bill.

239.—(1) A Bill to amend the Constitution shall originate in the National Assembly and when the Bill has been passed by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the Assembly it shall be transmitted to the Senate.

(2) If the Bill is passed by the Senate by a majority of the total membership of the Senate it shall be presented to the President for assent.

(3) If the Bill is passed by the Senate with amendments, it shall be reconsidered by the National Assembly; and if the Bill as amended by the Senate is passed by the Assembly by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the Assembly, it shall be presented to the President for assent.

(4) If the Bill is not passed by the Senate within ninety days from the day of its receipt the Bill shall be deemed to have been rejected by the Senate.

(5) The President shall assent to the Bill within seven days of the presentation of the Bill to him, and if he fails to do so he shall be deemed to have assented thereto at the expiration of that period.

(6) When the President has assented to or is deemed to have assented to the Bill, the Bill shall become Act of Parliament and the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms thereof.

(7) A Bill to amend the Constitution which would have the effect of altering the limits of a Province shall not be passed by the National Assembly unless it has been approved by a resolution of the Provincial Assembly of that Province passed by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of that Assembly.

PART XII

MISCELLANEOUS

CHAPTER 1.—SERVICES

240. Subject to the Constitution, the appointments to and the conditions of service of persons in the service of Pakistan shall be determined—

Appointments to service of Pakistan and conditions of service.

- (a) in the case of the services of the Federation, posts in connection with the affairs of the Federation and All-Pakistan Services, by or under Act of Parliament; and
- (b) in the case of the services of a Province and posts in connection with the affairs of a Province, by or under Act of the Provincial Assembly.

Explanation.—In this Article, “All-Pakistan Service” means a service common to the Federation and the Provinces, which was in existence immediately before the commencing day or which may be created by Act of Parliament.

Existing rules,
etc., to continue.

241. Until the appropriate Legislature makes a law under Article 240, all rules and orders in force immediately before the commencing day shall, so far as consistent with the provisions of the Constitution, continue in force and may be amended from time to time by the Federal Government or, as the case may be, the Provincial Government.

Public Service
Commission.

242.—(1) Parliament in relation to the affairs of the Federation, and the Provincial Assembly of a Province in relation to the affairs of the Province, may, by law, provide for the establishment and constitution of a Public Service Commission.

(2) A Public Service Commission shall perform such functions as may be prescribed by law.

CHAPTER 2.—ARMED FORCES

Command of
Armed Forces.

243.—(1) The Federal Government shall have control and command of the Armed Forces.

(2) The President shall subject to law, have power—

- (a) to raise and maintain the Military, Naval and Air Forces of Pakistan; and the Reserves of such Forces;
- (b) to grant Commissions in such Forces; and
- (c) to appoint the Chief of the Army Staff, the Chief of the Naval Staff and the Chief of the Air Staff, and determine their salaries and allowances.

Oath of Armed
Forces.

244. Every member of the Armed Forces shall make oath in the form set out in the Third Schedule.

245. The Armed Forces shall, under the directions of the Federal Government, defend Pakistan against external aggression or threat of war, and, subject to law, act in aid of civil power when called upon to do so.

Functions of
Armed Forces.

CHAPTER 3.—TRIBAL AREAS

246. In the Constitution,—

Tribal Areas.

- (a) “Tribal Areas” means the areas in Pakistan which, immediately before the commencing day, were Tribal Areas, and includes—
- (i) the Tribal Areas of Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province; and
 - (ii) the former States of Amb, Chitral, Dir and Swat;
- (b) “Provincially Administered Tribal Areas” means—
- (i) the districts of Chitral, Dir and Swat (which includes Kalam), Malakand Protected Area, the Tribal Area adjoining Hazara district and the former State of Amb; and
 - (ii) Zhob district, Loralai district (excluding Duki Tehsil), Dalbandin Tehsil of Chagai district and Marri and Bugti tribal territories of Sibi district; and
- (c) “Federally Administered Tribal Areas” includes—
- (i) Tribal Areas adjoining Peshawar district;
 - (ii) Tribal Areas adjoining Kohat district;
 - (iii) Tribal Areas adjoining Bannu district;
 - (iv) Tribal Areas adjoining Dera Ismail Khan district;
 - (v) Bajaur in Malakand Agency;

- (vi) Mohmand Agency ;
- (vii) Khyber Agency ;
- (viii) Kurram Agency ;
- (ix) North Waziristan Agency ; and
- (x) South Waziristan Agency.

Administration
of Tribal Areas.

247.—(1) Subject to the Constitution, the executive authority of the Federation shall extend to the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, and the executive authority of a Province shall extend to the Provincially Administered Tribal Areas therein.

(2) The President may, from time to time, give such directions to the Governor of a Province relating to the whole or any part of a Tribal Area within the Province as he may deem necessary, and the Governor shall, in the exercise of his functions under this Article, comply with such directions.

(3) No Act of Parliament shall apply to any Federally Administered Tribal Area or to any part thereof, unless the President so directs, and no Act of Parliament or a Provincial Assembly shall apply to a Provincially Administered Tribal Area, or to any part thereof, unless the Governor of the Province in which the Tribal Area is situate, with the approval of the President, so directs ; and in giving such a direction with respect to any law, the President or, as the case may be, the Governor, may direct that the law shall, in its application to a Tribal Area, or to a specified part thereof, have effect subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in the direction.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Constitution, the President may, with respect to any matter within the legislative competence of Parliament, and the Governor

of a Province, with the prior approval of the President, may, with respect to any matter within the legislative competence of the Provincial Assembly make regulations for the peace and good government of a Provincially Administered Tribal Area or any part thereof, situated in the Province.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Constitution, the President may, with respect to any matter, make regulations for the peace and good government of a Federally Administered Tribal Area or any part thereof.

(6) The President may, at any time, by Order, direct that the whole or any part of a Tribal Area shall cease to be Tribal Area, and such Order may contain such incidental and consequential provisions as appear to the President to be necessary and proper :

Provided that before making any Order under this clause, the President shall ascertain, in such manner as he considers appropriate, the views of the people of the Tribal Area concerned, as represented in tribal *jirga*.

(7) Neither the Supreme Court nor a High Court shall exercise any jurisdiction under the Constitution in relation to a Tribal Area, unless Parliament by law otherwise provides :

Provided that nothing in this clause shall affect the jurisdiction which the Supreme Court or a High Court exercised in relation to a Tribal Area immediately before the commencing day.

CHAPTER 4.—GENERAL

248.— (1) The President, a Governor, the Prime Minister, a Federal Minister, a Minister of State, the Chief Minister and a Provincial Minister shall not be answerable to any court for the exercise of powers and performance of functions of their respective offices or for any act done or

Protection to
President,
Governor
Minister, etc.

purported to be done in the exercise of those powers and performance of those functions :

Provided that nothing in this clause shall be construed as restricting the right of any person to bring appropriate proceedings against the Federation or a Province.

(2) No criminal proceedings whatsoever shall be instituted or continued against the President or a Governor in any court during his term of office.

(3) No process for the arrest or imprisonment of the President or a Governor shall issue from any court during his term of office.

(4) No civil proceedings in which relief is claimed against the President or a Governor shall be instituted during his term of office in respect of anything done or not done by him in his personal capacity whether before or after he enters upon his office unless, at least sixty days before the proceedings are instituted, notice in writing has been delivered to him, or sent to him in the manner prescribed by law, stating the nature of the proceedings, the cause of action, the name, description and place of residence of the party by whom the proceedings are to be instituted and the relief which the party claims.

Legal proceedings.

249.—(1) Any legal proceedings which, but for the Constitution, could have been brought by or against the Federation in respect of a matter which, immediately before the commencing day, was the responsibility of the Federation and has, under the Constitution, become the responsibility of a Province, shall be brought by or against the province concerned ; and if any such legal proceedings were Pending in any court immediately before the commencing

day then, in those proceedings, for the Federation the Province concerned shall, as from that day, be deemed to have been substituted.

(2) Any legal proceedings which, but for the Constitution, could have been brought by or against a Province in respect of a matter which, immediately before the commencing day, was the responsibility of the Province and has under the Constitution become the responsibility of the Federation, shall be brought by or against the Federation; and if any such legal proceedings were pending in any court immediately before the commencing day then, in those proceedings, for the Province the Federation shall, as from that day, be deemed to have been substituted.

250.—(1) Within two years from the commencing day, provision shall be made by law for determining the salaries, allowances and privileges of the President, the Speaker and Deputy Speaker and a member of the National Assembly or a Provincial Assembly, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman and a member of the Senate, the Prime Minister, a Federal Minister, a Minister of State, a Governor, a Chief Minister, a Provincial Minister and the Chief Election Commissioner.

Salaries, allowances, etc., of the President, etc.

(2) Until other provision is made by law,—

(a) the salaries, allowances and privileges of the President, the Speaker or Deputy Speaker or a member of the National Assembly or a Provincial Assembly, a Federal Minister, a Minister of State, a Governor, a Chief Minister, a Provincial Minister and the Chief Election Commissioner shall be the same as the salaries, allowances and privileges to which the President, the Speaker or Deputy Speaker or member of the National Assembly of Pakistan or a Provincial Assembly, a Federal Minister, a Minister of State, a Governor, a Chief Minister,

a Provincial Minister or, as the case may be, the Chief Election Commissioner was entitled immediately before the commencing day; and

(b) the salaries, allowances and privileges of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, the Prime Minister and a member of the Senate shall be such as the President may by Order determine.

(3) The salary, allowances and privileges of a person holding office as—

- (a) the President;
- (b) the Chairman or Deputy Chairman;
- (c) the Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly or a Provincial Assembly;
- (d) a Governor;
- (e) the Chief Election Commissioner; or
- (f) the Auditor-General;

shall not be varied to his disadvantage during his term of office.

(4) At any time when the Chairman or Speaker is acting as President, he shall be entitled to the same salary, allowances and privileges as a President but shall not exercise any of the functions of the office of Chairman or Speaker or a member of Parliament or be entitled to salary, allowances or privileges as Chairman, Speaker or such a member.

National
language.

251.—(1) The National language of Pakistan is Urdu, and arrangements shall be made for its being used for official and other purposes within fifteen years from the commencing day.

(2) Subject to clause (1), the English language may be used for official purposes until arrangements are made for its replacement by Urdu.

(3) Without prejudice to the status of the national language, a Provincial Assembly may by law prescribe measures for the teaching, promotion and use of a provincial language in addition to the national language.

252.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Constitution or in any law, the President may, by public notification, direct that, for a period not exceeding three months from a specified date, a specified law, whether a Federal law or a Provincial law, shall not apply to a specified major port or major aerodrome, or shall apply to a specified major port or major aerodrome subject to specified exceptions or modifications.

Special provisions in relation to major ports and aerodromes.

(2) The giving of a direction under this Article in relation to any law shall not affect the operation of the law prior to the date specified in the direction.

253.—(1) Parliament may by law—

- (a) prescribe the maximum limits as to property or any class thereof which may be owned, held, possessed or controlled by any person; and
- (b) declare that any trade, business, industry or service specified in such law shall be carried on or owned, to the exclusion, complete or partial, of other persons, by the Federal Government or a Provincial Government, or by a corporation controlled by any such Government.

Maximum limits as to property, etc.

(2) Any law which permits a person to own beneficially or possess beneficially an area of land greater than that which, immediately before the commencing day, he could have lawfully owned beneficially or possessed beneficially shall be invalid.

Failure to comply with requirement as to time does not render an act invalid.

254. When any act or thing is required by the Constitution to be done within a particular period and it is not done within that period, the doing of the act or thing shall not be invalid or otherwise ineffective by reason only that it was not done within that period.

Oath of office.

255.—(1) An oath required to be made by a person under the Constitution shall be made in a language that is understood by that person.

(2) Where, under the Constitution, an oath is required to be made before a specified person and, for any reason, it is impracticable for the oath to be made before that person, it may be made before such other person as may be nominated by that person.

(3) Where, under the Constitution, a person is required to make an oath before he enters upon an office, he shall be deemed to have entered upon the office on the day on which he makes the oath.

Private armies forbidden.

256. No private organisation capable of functioning as a military organisation shall be formed, and any such organisation shall be illegal.

Provision relating to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

257. When the people of the State of Jammu and Kashmir decide to accede to Pakistan, the relationship between Pakistan and that State shall be determined in accordance with the wishes of the people of that State.

Government of territories outside Provinces.

258. Subject to the Constitution, until Parliament by law otherwise provides, the President may, by order, make provision for peace and good government of any part of Pakistan not forming part of a Province.

Awards.

259. (1) No citizen shall accept any title, honour or decoration from any foreign State except with the approval of the Federal Government.

(2) No title, honour or decoration shall be conferred by the Federal Government or any Provincial Government on any citizen, but the President may award decorations in recognition of gallantry or academic distinction, as provided by Federal law.

(3) All titles, honours and decorations awarded to citizens by any authority in Pakistan before the commencing day otherwise than in recognition of gallantry or academic distinction shall stand annulled.

CHAPTER 5.—INTERPRETATION

260.— (1) In the Constitution, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meaning hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say,—

“ Act of Parliament ” means an Act passed by Parliament or the National Assembly and assented to, or deemed to have been assented to, by the President ;

“ Act of Provincial Assembly ” means an Act passed by the Provincial Assembly of a Province and assented to, or deemed to have been assented to, by the Governor ;

“ agricultural income ” means agricultural income as defined for the purposes of the law relating to income-tax ;

“ Article ” means Article of the Constitution ;

“ borrow ” includes the raising of money by the grant of annuities, and “ loans ” shall be construed accordingly ;

“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Senate and, except in Article 49, includes a person acting as Chairman of the Senate;

“citizen” means a citizen of Pakistan as defined by law;

“clause” means clause of the Article in which it occurs;

“corporation tax” means any tax on income that is payable by companies and in respect of which the following conditions apply:—

(a) the tax is not chargeable in respect of agricultural income;

(b) no deduction in respect of the tax paid by companies is, by any law which may apply to the tax, authorised to be made from dividends payable by the companies to individuals;

(c) no provision exists for taking the tax so paid into account in computing for the purposes of income-tax the total income of individual receiving such dividends, or in computing the income-tax payable by, or refundable to, such individuals;

“debt” includes any liability in respect of any obligation to repay capital sums by way of annuities and any liability under any guarantee, and “debt charges” shall be construed accordingly;

“estate duty” means a duty assessed on, or by reference to, the value of property passing upon death;

- “existing law” has the same meaning as in clause (7) of Article 268 ;
- “Federal law” means a law made by or under the authority of Parliament ;
- “financial year” means a year commencing on the first day of July ;
- “goods” includes all materials, commodities and articles ;
- “Governor” means the Governor of a Province and includes any person for the time being acting as the Governor of a Province ;
- “guarantee” includes any obligation undertaken before the commencing day to make payments in the event of the profits of an undertaking falling short of a specified amount ;
- “House” means the Senate or the National Assembly ;
- “joint sitting” means a joint sitting of the two Houses ;
- “Judge” in relation to the Supreme Court or a High Court, includes the Chief Justice of the Court and also includes—
- (a) in relation to the Supreme Court, a person who is acting as a Judge of the Court ; and
 - (b) in relation to the High Court, a person who is an Additional Judge of the Court ;
- “members of the Armed Forces” does not include persons who are not, for the time being, subject to any law relating to the members of the Armed Forces ;

- “ net proceeds ” means, in relation to any tax or duty, the proceeds thereof, reduced by the cost of collection, as ascertained and certified by the Auditor-General ;
- “ oath ” includes affirmation ;
- “ Part ” means Part of the Constitution ;
- “ pension ” means a pension, whether contributory or not, of any kind whatsoever payable to, or in respect of, any person and includes retired pay so payable, a gratuity so payable, and any sum or sums so payable by way of the return, with or without interest thereon or any addition thereto, of subscriptions to a provident fund ;
- “ person ” includes any body politic or corporate ;
- “ President ” means the President of Pakistan and includes a person for the time being acting as, or performing the functions of, the President of Pakistan and, as respects anything required to be done under the Constitution before the commencing day, the President under the Interim Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan ;
- “ property ” includes any right, title or interest in property, movable or immovable, and any means and instruments of production ;
- “ Provincial law ” means a law made by or under the authority of the Provincial Assembly ;
- “ remuneration ” includes salary and pension ;
- “ Schedule ” means Schedule to the Constitution ;
- “ security of Pakistan ” includes the safety, welfare, stability and integrity of Pakistan and of each part of Pakistan, but shall not include public safety as such ;

“service of Pakistan” means any service, post or office in connection with the affairs of the Federation or of a Province, and includes an All-Pakistan Service, service in the Armed Forces and any other service declared to be a service of Pakistan by or under Act of Parliament or of a Provincial Assembly, but does not include service as Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Prime Minister, Federal Minister, Minister of State, Chief Minister, Provincial Minister or member of a House or a Provincial Assembly;

“Speaker” means the Speaker of the National Assembly or a Provincial Assembly, and includes any person acting as the Speaker of the Assembly;

“taxation” includes the imposition of any tax or duty, whether general, local or special, and “tax” shall be construed accordingly;

“tax on income” includes a tax in the nature of an excess profits tax or a business profits tax.

(2) In the Constitution “Act of Parliament” or “Federal law” or “Act of Provincial Assembly” or “Provincial law” shall include an Ordinance promulgated by the President or, as the case may be, a Governor.

261. For the purposes of the Constitution, a person who acts in an office shall not be regarded as the successor to the person who held that office before him or as the predecessor to the person who holds that office after him.

Person acting in office not to be regarded as successor to previous occupant of office, etc.

Gregorian calendar to be used.

262. For the purposes of the Constitution, periods of time shall be reckoned according to the Gregorian calendar.

Gender and number.

263. In the Constitution,—

- (a) words importing the masculine gender shall be taken to include females; and
- (b) words in the singular shall include the plural, and words in the plural shall include the singular.

Effect of repeal of laws.

264. Where a law is repealed, or is deemed to have been repealed, by, under, or by virtue of the Constitution, the repeal shall not, except as otherwise provided in the Constitution,—

- (a) revive anything not in force or existing at the time at which the repeal takes effect;
- (b) affect the previous operation of the law or anything duly done or suffered under the law;
- (c) affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under the law;
- (d) affect any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against the law; or
- (e) affect any investigation, legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment;

and any such investigation, legal proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced, and any such penalty, forfeiture or punishment may be imposed, as if the law had not been repealed.

CHAPTER 6.—TITLE, COMMENCEMENT AND REPEAL

265.—(1) This Constitution shall be known as the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Title of Constitution and commencement.

(2) Subject to clauses (3) and (4), the Constitution shall come into force on the fourteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-three or on such earlier day as the President may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint, in the Constitution referred to as the “commencing day”.

(3) The Constitution shall, to the extent necessary—

- (a) for the constitution of the first Senate;
- (b) for the first meeting of a House or a joint sitting to be held;
- (c) for the election of the President and the Prime Minister to be held; and
- (d) to enable any other thing to be done which, for the purposes of the Constitution, it is necessary to do before the commencing day,

come into force upon the enactment of the Constitution, but the person elected as President or Prime Minister shall not enter upon his office before the commencing day.

(4) Where by the Constitution a power is conferred to make rules or to issue orders with respect to the enforcement of any provision thereof, or with respect to the establishment of any court or office, or the appointment of any Judge or officer thereunder, or with respect to the person by whom, or the time when, or the place where, or the manner in which, anything is to be done under any such provision, then that power may be exercised at any time between the enactment of the Constitution and its commencement.

266.—The Interim Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, together with the Acts and President’s Orders making omissions from, additions to, modifications of, or amendments in, that Constitution is hereby repealed. Repeal.

CHAPTER 7.—TRANSITIONAL

Power of President to remove difficulties.

267.—(1) At any time before the commencing day or before the expiration of three months from the commencing day, the President may, for the purpose of removing any difficulties, or for bringing the provisions of the Constitution into effective operation, by Order, direct that the provisions of the Constitution shall, during such period as may be specified in the Order, have effect, subject to such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission, as he may deem to be necessary or expedient.

(2) An Order made under clause (1) shall be laid before both Houses without undue delay, and shall remain in force until a resolution disapproving it is passed by each House or, in case of disagreement between the two Houses, until such resolution is passed at a joint sitting.

Continuance in force, and adaptation of, certain laws.

268.—(1) Except as provided by this Article, all existing laws shall, subject to the Constitution, continue in force, so far as applicable and with the necessary adaptations, until altered, repealed or amended by the appropriate Legislature.

(2) The laws specified in the Sixth Schedule shall not be altered, repealed or amended without the previous sanction of the President.

(3) For the purpose of bringing the provisions of any existing law into accord with the provisions of the Constitution (other than Part II of the Constitution), the President may by Order, within a period of two years from the commencing day, make such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission, as he may deem to be necessary or expedient, and any such Order may be made so as to have effect from such day, not being a day earlier than the commencing day, as may be specified in the Order.

(4) The President may authorise the Governor of a Province to exercise, in relation to the Province, the powers conferred on the President by clause (3) in respect of laws relating to matters with respect to which the Provincial Assembly has power to make laws.

(5) The powers exercisable under clauses (3) and (4) shall be subject to the provisions of an Act of the appropriate Legislature.

(6) Any court, tribunal or authority required or empowered to enforce an existing law shall, notwithstanding that no adaptations have been made in such law by an Order made under clause (3) or clause (4), construe the law with all such adaptations as are necessary to bring it into accord with the provisions of the Constitution.

(7) In this Article, "existing laws" means all laws (including Ordinances, Orders-in-Council, Orders, rules, bye-laws, regulations and Letters Patent constituting a High Court, and any notifications and other legal instruments having the force of law) in force in Pakistan or any part thereof, or having extra-territorial validity, immediately before the commencing day.

Explanation.—In this Article, "in force", in relation to any law, means having effect as law whether or not the law has been brought into operation.

269.—(1) All Proclamations, President's Orders, Martial Law Regulations, Martial Law Orders and all other laws made between the twentieth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-one and the twentieth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-two (both days inclusive), are hereby declared, notwithstanding any judgment of any court, to have been validly made by competent authority and shall not be called in question in any court on any ground whatsoever.

Validation of laws, acts, etc.

(2) All orders made, proceedings taken and acts done by any authority, or by any person, which were made, taken or done, or purported to have been made, taken or done, between the twentieth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-one, and the twentieth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-two (both days inclusive), in exercise of the powers derived from any President's Orders, Martial Law Regulations, Martial Law Orders, enactments, notifications, rules, orders or bye-laws, or in execution of any orders made or sentences passed by any authority in the exercise or purported exercise of powers as aforesaid, shall, notwithstanding any judgment of any court, be deemed to be and always to have been validly made, taken or done and shall not be called in question in any court on any ground whatsoever.

(3) No suit or other legal proceedings shall lie in any court against any authority or any person for or on account of or in respect of any order made, proceedings taken or act done whether in the exercise or purported exercise of the powers referred to in clause (2) or in execution of or in compliance with orders made or sentences passed in exercise or purported exercise of such powers.

Temporary
validation of
certain laws,
etc.

270.—(1) Parliament may by law made in the manner prescribed for legislation for a matter in Part I of the Federal Legislative List validate all Proclamations, President's Orders, Martial Law Regulations, Martial Law Orders and other laws made between the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine, and the nineteenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-one (both days inclusive).

(2) Notwithstanding a judgment of any court, a law made by Parliament under clause (1) shall not be questioned in any court on any ground, whatsoever.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of clause (1), and a judgment of any court to the contrary, for a period of two years from the commencing day, the validity of all such

instruments as are referred to in clause (1) shall not be called in question before any court on any ground whatsoever.

(4) All orders made, proceedings taken, and acts done by any authority, or any person, which were made, taken or done, or purported to have been made, taken or done, between the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine, and nineteenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-one (both days inclusive), in exercise of powers derived from any President's Orders, Martial Law Regulations, Martial Law Orders, enactments, notifications, rules, orders or bye-laws, or in execution of any order made or sentence passed by any authority in the exercise or purported exercise of power as aforesaid shall, notwithstanding any judgment of any court, be deemed to be and always to have been validly made, taken or done, so however that any such order, proceeding or act may be declared invalid by Parliament at any time within a period of two years from the commencing day by resolution of both Houses, or in case of disagreement between the two Houses, by such resolution passed at a joint sitting and shall not be called in question before any court on any ground, whatsoever.

27—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Constitution, but subject to Article 64 and Article 223,— First National Assembly.

(a) the first National Assembly shall consist of persons who have taken oath in the National Assembly of Pakistan existing immediately before the commencing day and unless sooner dissolved, shall continue till the fourteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven, and reference to "total membership" of the National Assembly in the Constitution shall be construed accordingly; and

(b) the qualifications and disqualifications for being elected and being a member of the first National Assembly shall, except in case of

members filling casual vacancies after the commencing day, be the same as under the Interim Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan :

Provided that no person holding an office of profit in the service of Pakistan shall continue to be a member of the first National Assembly after the expiration of three months from the commencing day.

(2) If a person referred to in paragraph (a) of clause (1) is, immediately before the commencing day, also a member of a Provincial Assembly, he shall not take a seat in the National Assembly or the Provincial Assembly until he resigns one of his seats.

(3) A casual vacancy in a seat in the first National Assembly, including a vacancy in a seat in the National Assembly of Pakistan existing before the commencing day which was not filled before that day, caused by reason of death or resignation of a member or consequent upon his incurring a disqualification or ceasing to be a member as a result of the final decision of an election petition may be filled in the same manner in which it would have been filled before the commencing day.

(4) A person referred to in paragraph (a) of clause (1) shall not sit or vote in the National Assembly until he has made the oath prescribed by Article 65 and, if, without the leave of the Speaker of the National Assembly granted on reasonable cause shown, he fails to make the oath within twenty-one days from the day of the first meeting of the Assembly, his seat shall become vacant at the expiration of that period.

First Senate. **272.**—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Constitution, but subject to Article 223,—

(a) the Senate shall, until the first National Assembly under the Constitution continues in existence,

consist of forty-five members and the provisions of Article 59 shall have effect as if, in paragraph (a) of clause (1) thereof, for the word "fourteen" the word "ten", and in paragraph (b) of that clause for the word "five" the word "three", were substituted, and reference to "total membership" of the Senate in the Constitution shall be construed accordingly;

- (b) the members elected or chosen as members of the Senate shall be divided into two groups by drawing of lots, the first group consisting of five members from each Province, two members from the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and one member from the Federal Capital and the second group consisting of five members from each Province, one member from the said Areas and one member from the Federal Capital;
- (c) the term of office of members of the first group and of the second group shall respectively be two years and four years;
- (d) the term of office of persons elected or chosen to succeed the members of the Senate at the expiration of their respective terms shall be four years;
- (e) the term of office of a person elected or chosen to fill a casual vacancy shall be the unexpired term of the member whose vacancy he is elected or chosen to fill;
- (f) as soon as the first general election to the National Assembly is held, there shall be elected to the Senate four additional members from each Province and two additional members from the Federally Administered Tribal Areas; and
- (g) the term of office of such half of the members elected under paragraph (f) as may be determined by drawing of lots shall be the unexpired term of office of the members of the first group

and the term of office of the other half shall be the unexpired term of the members of the second group.

First Provincial
Assembly.

273.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Constitution, but subject to Article 64 and Article 223,—

- (a) the first Assembly of a Province under the Constitution shall consist of the members of the Assembly of that Province in existence immediately before the commencing day and unless sooner dissolved, shall, continue until the fourteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven, and reference to “total membership” of the Assembly of a Province in the Constitution shall be construed accordingly; and
- (b) the qualifications and disqualifications for membership of the first Assembly of a Province shall, except in case of members filling casual vacancies after the commencing day, be the same as were provided in the Interim Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan :

Provided that no person holding an office of profit in the service of Pakistan shall continue to be a member of the Assembly after the expiration of three months from the commencing day.

(2) A casual vacancy in a seat in the first Assembly of a Province, including a vacancy in a seat in the Assembly of that Province in existence immediately before the commencing day which was not filled before that day, caused by reason of death or resignation of a member or consequent upon his incurring a disqualification or ceasing to be a member as a result of the final decision of an election petition may be filled in the same manner in which it would have been filled before the commencing day.

(3) A member referred to in paragraph (a) of clause (1) shall not sit or vote in the Provincial Assembly until he has

made the oath prescribed by Article 65 read with Article 127 and, if, without leave of the Speaker of the Provincial Assembly granted on reasonable cause shown, he fails to make the oath within twenty-one days from the day of the first meeting of the Provincial Assembly, his seat shall become vacant at the expiration of that period.

274.—(1) All property and assets which, immediately before the commencing day, were vested in the President or the Federal Government shall, as from that day, vest in the Federal Government unless they were used for purposes which, on that day, became purposes of the Government of a Province, in which case they shall, as from that day, vest in the Government of the Province.

Vesting of property, assets, rights, liabilities and obligations.

(2) All property and assets which, immediately before the commencing day, were vested in the Government of a Province, shall, as from that day, continue to be vested in the Government of that Province, unless they were used for purposes, which on that day, became purposes of the Federal Government in which case they shall, as from that day, vest in the Federal Government.

(3) All rights, liabilities and obligations of the Federal Government or of the Government of a Province, whether arising out of contract or otherwise, shall as from the commencing day, continue to be respectively the rights, liabilities and obligations of the Federal Government or of the Government of the Province, except that—

- (a) all rights, liabilities and obligations relating to any matter which, immediately before that day, was the responsibility of the Federal Government, but which under the Constitution, has become the responsibility of the Government of a Province, shall devolve upon the Government of that Province; and
- (b) all rights, liabilities and obligations relating to any matter which, immediately before that day, was the responsibility of the Government of a Province, but which under the Constitution, has become the responsibility of the Federal Govern-

ment, shall devolve upon the Federal Government.

Continuance in office of persons in service of Pakistan, etc.

275.—(1) Subject to the Constitution and until law is made under Article 240 any person who, immediately before the commencing day, was in the service of Pakistan shall, as from that day, continue in the service of Pakistan on the same terms and conditions as were applicable to him under the Interim Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan immediately before that day.

(2) Clause (1) shall also apply in relation to a person holding office immediately before the commencing day as—

- (a) Chief Justice of Pakistan or other Judge of the Supreme Court, or Chief Justice or other Judge of a High Court;
- (b) Governor of a Province;
- (c) Chief Minister of a Province;
- (d) Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly or a Provincial Assembly;
- (e) Chief Election Commissioner;
- (f) Attorney-General for Pakistan or Advocate-General for a Province;
- (g) Auditor-General of Pakistan.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Constitution, for a period of six months from the commencing day, a Federal Minister or a Minister of State or the Chief Minister of a Province or a Provincial Minister may be a person who is not a member of Parliament or, as the case may be, the Provincial Assembly of that Province; and such Chief Minister and Provincial Minister shall have the right to speak and otherwise take part in the proceedings of the Provincial Assembly or any committee thereof of which he may be named a member, but shall not by virtue of this clause be entitled to vote.

(4) Any person who, under this Article, is continued in an office in respect of which a form of oath is set out in the Third Schedule shall, as soon as is practicable after the commencing day, make before the appropriate person oath in that form.

(5) Subject to the Constitution and law—

- (a) all civil, criminal and revenue courts exercising jurisdiction and functions immediately before the commencing day shall, as from that day, continue to exercise their respective jurisdictions and functions; and
- (b) all authorities and all officers (whether judicial, executive, revenue or ministerial) throughout Pakistan exercising functions immediately before the commencing day shall, as from that day, continue to exercise their respective functions.

276. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Constitution, the first President may, in the absence of the Chief Justice of Pakistan, make the oath referred to in Article 42 before the Speaker of the National Assembly.

Oath of first President.

277.—(1) The schedule of authorized expenditure authenticated by the President for the financial year ending on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-four, shall continue to remain a valid authority for expenditure from the Federal Consolidated Fund for that year.

Transitional financial provisions.

(2) The President may, in respect of expenditure of the Federal Government for any financial year preceding the financial year commencing on the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-three (being expenditure in excess of the authorized expenditure for that year), authorize the withdrawal of moneys from the Federal Consolidated Fund.

(3) The provisions of clauses (1) and (2) shall apply to and in relation to a Province, and for that purpose—

- (a) any reference in those provisions to the President shall be read as a reference to the Governor of the Province;

- (b) any reference in those provisions to the Federal Government shall be read as a reference to the Government of the Province; and
- (c) any reference in those provisions to the Federal Consolidated Fund shall be read as a reference to the Provincial Consolidated Fund of the Province.

Accounts not audited before commencing day.

278. The Auditor-General shall perform the same functions and exercise the same powers in relation to accounts which have not been completed or audited before the commencing day as, by virtue of the Constitution, he is empowered to perform or exercise in relation to other accounts, and Article 171 shall, with the necessary modifications, apply accordingly.

Continuance of taxes.

279. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Constitution, all taxes and fees levied under any law in force immediately before the commencing day shall continue to be levied until they are varied or abolished by Act of the appropriate Legislature.

Continuance of Proclamation of Emergency.

280. The Proclamation of Emergency issued on the twenty-third day of November, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-one, shall be deemed to be a Proclamation of Emergency issued under Article 232, and for the purposes of clause (7) and clause (8) thereof to have been issued on the commencing day, and any law, rule or order made or purporting to have been made in pursuance of that Proclamation shall be deemed to have been validly made.

FIRST SCHEDULE*[Article 8 (3) (b)]***Laws exempted from operation of Article 8 (1) and (2)****I. PRESIDENT'S ORDERS**

1. The Minerals (Acquisition and Transfer) Order, 1961 (P.O. No. 8 of 1961).
2. The Acceding State (Property) Order, 1961 (P.O. No. 12 of 1961).
3. The Economic Reforms Order, 1972 (P.O. No. 1 of 1972).
4. The Companies (Managing Agency and Election of Directors) Order, 1972 (P.O. No. 2 of 1972).
5. The Co-operative Societies (Reforms) Order, 1972 (P.O. No. 9 of 1972).
6. The Life Insurance (Nationalisation) Order, 1972 (P.O. No. 10 of 1972).
7. The Martial Law (Pending Proceedings) Order, 1972 (P.O. No. 14 of 1972).
8. The Rulers of Acceding States (Abolition of Privy Purses and Privileges) Order, 1972 (P.O. No. 15 of 1972).
9. The Industrial Sanctions and Licences (Cancellation) Order, 1972 (P.O. No. 16 of 1972).
10. The Criminal Law Amendment (Special Court) Order, 1972 (P.O. No. 20 of 1972).

II. REGULATIONS

1. Rawalpindi (Requisition of Property) Regulation, 1959.

2. **The Pakistan Capital Regulation, 1960.**
3. **The Scrutiny of Claims (Evacuee Property) Regulation, 1961.**
4. **The Income Tax (Correction of Returns and False Declaration) Regulation, 1969.**
5. **The Improper Acquisition of Property Regulation, 1969.**
6. **The Removal from Service (Special Provisions) Regulation, 1969.**
7. **The Living Beyond Ostensible Means (Punishment) Regulation, 1969.**
8. **The Government Agricultural Land (Recovery of Illegal Possession) Regulation, 1969.**
9. **The Enemy Property (Payment of Money Due to Enemy) Regulation, 1970.**
10. **The Withdrawal of Currency Notes (High Denomination) Regulation, 1971.**
11. **The Price of Evacuee Property and Public Dues (Recovery) Regulation, 1971.**
12. **The Peshawar District and Tribal Areas (Settlement of Disputes) Regulation, 1971.**
13. **The Convention Muslim League and Awami League (Scrutiny of Funds) Regulation, 1971.**

14. The Foreign Exchange Repatriation Regulation, 1972.
15. The Foreign Assets (Declaration) Regulation, 1972.
16. The Removal from Civil Service (Special Provisions) Regulation, 1972.
17. The Land Reforms Regulation, 1972.
18. The Removal from Service (Review Petition) Regulation, 1972.
19. The Land Reforms (Baluchistan Pat Feeder Canal) Regulation, 1972.
20. The Privately Managed Schools and Colleges (Taking Over) Regulation, 1972.
21. The Enemy Property (Revocation of Sales) Regulation, 1972.
22. The Dir and Swat (Devolution and Distribution of Property) Regulation, 1972.
23. The Dir and Swat (Settlement of Disputes of Immovable Property) Regulation, 1972.
24. The West Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (Revocation of Sale or Transfer) Regulation, 1972.
25. The Economic Reforms (Protection of Industries) Regulation, 1972.

26. The National Press Trust (Suspension of Board of Trustees and Directors) Regulation, 1972.

27. The Co-operative Banks (Repayment of Loans) (Punjab) Regulation, 1972.

28. The Co-operative Societies (Repayment of Loans) (Sind) Regulation, 1972.

III. ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE PRESIDENT

1. The Control of Shipping Ordinance, 1959 (XIII of 1959).

2. The Jammu and Kashmir (Administration of Property) Ordinance, 1961 (III of 1961).

3. The Muslim Family Laws Ordinance, 1961 (VIII of 1961).

4. The Security of Pakistan (Amendment) Ordinance, 1961 (XIV of 1961).

5. The Associated Press of Pakistan (Taking Over) Ordinance, 1961 (XX of 1961).

6. The Trade Organisations Ordinance, 1961 (XLV of 1961).

IV. FEDERAL ACT

The Censorship of Films Act, 1963 (XVIII of 1963).

V. ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE GOVERNOR OF FORMER PROVINCE OF WEST PAKISTAN

1. The West Pakistan Government Educational and Training Institutions Ordinance, 1960 (W.P. Ordinance No. XI of 1960).

2. The West Pakistan Wakf Properties Ordinance, 1961 (W.P. Ordinance No. XXVIII of 1961).

3. The Societies Registration (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1962 (W.P. Ordinance No. IX of 1962).

4. The West Pakistan Industries (Control on Establishment and Enlargement) Ordinance, 1963 (W.P. Ordinance No. IV of 1963).

VI. ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE GOVERNOR OF
THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

1. The North-West Frontier Province Government Educational and Training Institutions Ordinance, 1971 (N.W.F.P. Ordinance No. III of 1971).

2. The North-West Frontier Province Chashma Right Bank Canal Project (Control and Prevention of Speculation in Land) Ordinance, 1971 (N.W.F.P. Ordinance No. V of 1971).

3. The North-West Frontier Province Gomal Zam Project (Control and Prevention of Speculation in Land) Ordinance, 1971 (N.W.F.P. Ordinance No. VIII of 1971).

SECOND SCHEDULE

[Article 41 (3)]

Election of President

1. The Chief Election Commissioner (hereinafter referred to as the Commissioner) shall hold and conduct election to the office of President and shall be the Returning Officer for the selection.

2. The Commissioner shall, by notification in the official Gazette, fix—

- (a) the date, time and place for nomination of candidates, and for scrutiny of nomination papers;
- (b) the final date for withdrawal of candidature ;
and
- (c) the date, time and place for taking of poll.

3. At any time before noon on the day fixed for nomination, any member of either House may nominate for election as President a person qualified for election as president by delivering to the Commissioner, or in his absence to the Secretary to the Election Commission, a nomination paper signed by himself as proposer and another member of either House as seconder, together with a statement signed by the person nominated that he consents to the nomination; provided that no person shall subscribe, whether as proposer or seconder, more than one nomination paper at any one election, and if any person subscribes more than one nomination paper, whether as proposer or as seconder, all the nomination papers so subscribed shall be invalid.

4. Scrutiny of nomination papers shall be conducted by the Commissioner at the place and time and on the date fixed for the purpose.

5. Each candidate, or his authorised agent, shall be entitled to attend the proceedings for scrutiny of nomination papers and to raise objections in respect of nomination papers of other candidates.

6. A candidate whose nomination paper has been found to be in order may withdraw his candidature at any time before noon on the last day fixed for the purpose by delivering a notice in writing under his hand to the Commissioner, or in his absence to the Secretary to the Election Commission, at the place where the nomination paper was received.

7. If all but one of the candidates have withdrawn, that one shall be declared by the Commissioner to be elected.

8. If no validly nominated candidate remains in the field after withdrawals have taken place, all the proceedings in relation to the election shall commence afresh.

9. If a validly nominated candidate who has not withdrawn his candidature dies before the commencement of the poll, the Commissioner shall countermand the poll and all proceedings in relation to the election shall commence in all respects as if for a new election :

Provided that no fresh nomination shall be necessary in the case of a person whose nomination was valid at the time of the countermanding of the poll :

Provided further that no person who had withdrawn his candidature before the countermanding of the poll shall be ineligible for being nominated as a candidate for the election after such countermanding.

10. If there is no withdrawal, or if, after withdrawals have taken place, two or more candidates are left in the

field, the Commissioner shall, by public notification, announce forthwith the names of the candidates as validly nominated candidates and shall proceed to hold a poll in accordance with the provisions of the succeeding paragraphs of this Schedule.

11. On the request of the Commissioner, the Speaker shall summon the Parliament to meet in a joint sitting at the place and time and on the date fixed for the purpose of taking of poll.

12. The Commissioner shall appoint a Presiding Officer to conduct the poll.

13. The poll shall be by secret ballot.

14. The Commissioner shall furnish the Presiding Officer with a complete list of members of both Houses (each such member being hereinafter referred to as "voter") entitled to vote at the poll.

15. The ballot papers, with their counterfoils, shall be bound in the form of a book. Serial numbers shall appear only on the counterfoils. Ballot papers so bound shall be sent to the Presiding Officer.

16. Every ballot paper shall bear the names of all the validly nominated candidates in alphabetical order. A ballot paper, authenticated by the initials of the Presiding Officer, shall be issued by the Presiding Officer to a voter, upon due identification and the name of the voter to whom the ballot paper is issued shall be noted on the counterfoil. The voter shall exercise his vote by placing a cross-mark against the name of the candidate for whom he wishes to vote.

17. The ballot paper having been marked by the voter shall be inserted by that voter in a ballot box placed in front of the Presiding Officer.

18. If a ballot paper is spoiled by a voter, he may return it to the Presiding Officer who shall issue to the voter a second ballot paper after cancelling the first paper and marking the cancellation at the appropriate counter-foil.

19. A ballot paper shall be invalid if —

- (i) there appears on it any writing or mark by which the voter may be identified ; or
- (ii) it does not bear the initials of the Presiding Officer ; or
- (iii) it does not contain a cross-mark against the name of any candidate ; or
- (iv) the cross-mark is placed against the names of two or more candidates ; or
- (v) there is any uncertainty as to the candidate against whose name the cross-mark is placed.

20. After the close of the poll, the Presiding Officer shall, in the presence of such of the candidates or their authorised agents as may desire to be present, open and empty the ballot box, count the number of votes recorded for each candidate and transmit the ballot papers, together with the covering note giving the count of ballot papers, to the Commissioner.

21. The Commissioner shall, in the presence of such of the candidates or their authorised agents as may desire to be present, examine the ballot papers, rejecting any which are invalid, and count the number of votes recorded for each candidate.

22. If there are only two candidates, the candidate who has secured the larger number of votes shall be declared by the Commissioner to be elected.

23. If there are three or more candidates, and one of them has secured a larger number of votes than the aggregate number of votes secured by the rest of the candidates, he shall be declared by the Commissioner to be elected.

24. If there are three or more candidates and no candidate has secured the number of votes specified in the last preceding paragraph, a fresh poll shall be held in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Schedule, at which the candidate who secured the smallest number of votes at the last poll shall be eliminated, and the process shall be repeated until one candidate secures more votes than the remaining candidate or the aggregate votes of the remaining candidates.

25. When determined, the result of election shall forthwith be reported by the Commissioner to the Federal Government who shall forthwith cause it to be notified in the official Gazette.

26. The Commissioner with the approval of the President, may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Schedule.

THIRD SCHEDULE

Oaths of Office

PRESIDENT

[Article 42]

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

I, _____, do solemnly swear that I am a Muslim and believe in the Unity and Oneness of Almighty Allah, the Books of Allah, the Holy Quran being the last of them, the Prophethood of Muhammad (peace be upon him) as the last of the Prophets and that there can be no Prophet after him, the Day of Judgment, and all the requirements and teachings of the Holy Quran and Sunnah :

That I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan :

That, as President of Pakistan, I will discharge my duties, and perform my functions, honestly, to the best of my ability, faithfully in accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the law, and always in the interest of the sovereignty, integrity, solidarity, well-being and prosperity of Pakistan :

That I will strive to preserve the Islamic Ideology which is the basis for the creation of Pakistan :

That I will not allow my personal interest to influence my official conduct or my official decisions :

That I will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan :

That, in all circumstances, I will do right to all manner of people, according to law, without fear or favour, affection or ill-will.

And that I will not directly or indirectly communicate or reveal to any person any matter which shall be brought under my consideration or shall become known to me as President of Pakistan, except as may be required for the due discharge of my duties as President.

PRIME MINISTER

Article 91 (4)]

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

I, _____, do solemnly swear that I am a Muslim and believe in the Unity and Oneness of Almighty Allah, the Books of Allah, the Holy Quran being the last of them, the Prophethood of Muhammad (peace be upon him) as the last of the Prophets and that there can be no Prophet after him, the Day of Judgment, and all the requirements and teachings of the Holy Quran and Sunnah :

That I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan :

That, as Prime Minister of Pakistan, I will discharge my duties, and perform my functions, honestly, to the best of my ability, faithfully in accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the law, and always in the interest of the sovereignty, integrity, solidarity, well-being and prosperity of Pakistan :

That I will strive to preserve the Islamic Ideology which is the basis for the creation of Pakistan :

That I will not allow my personal interest to influence my official conduct or my official decisions :

That I will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan :

That, in all circumstances, I will do right to all manner of people, according to law, without fear or favour, affection or ill-will :

And that I will not directly or indirectly communicate or reveal to any person any matter which shall be brought under my consideration or shall become known to me as Prime Minister, except as may be required for the due discharge of my duties as Prime Minister.

FEDERAL MINISTER OR MINISTER OF STATE

[Article 92 (2)]

I, _____, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan :

That, as Federal Minister (or Minister of state); I will discharge my duties and perform my functions honestly, to the best of my ability, faithfully in accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the law, and always in the interest of the sovereignty, integrity, solidarity, well-being and prosperity of Pakistan :

That I will strive to preserve the Islamic Ideology which is the basis for the creation of Pakistan :

That I will not allow my personal interest to influence my official conduct or my official decisions :

That I will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan :

That, in all circumstances, I will do right to all manner of people, according to law, without fear or favour, affection or ill-will :

And that I will not directly or indirectly communicate or reveal to any person any matter which shall be brought under my consideration or shall become known to me as Federal Minister (or Minister of State), except as may be required for the due discharge of my duties as Federal Minister (or Minister of State), or as may be specially permitted by the Prime Minister.

SPEAKER OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OR
CHAIRMAN OF SENATE

[Articles 53 (2) and 61]

I, _____, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan :

That, as Speaker of the National Assembly (or Chairman of the Senate) and whenever I am called upon to act as President of Pakistan, I will discharge my duties, and perform my functions, honestly, to the best of my ability, faithfully, in accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the law and as Speaker of the National Assembly in accordance with the rules of the Assembly (or as Chairman of the Senate in accordance with the rules of the Senate), and always in the interest of the sovereignty, integrity, solidarity, well-being and prosperity of Pakistan :

That I will strive to preserve the Islamic Ideology which is the basis for the creation of Pakistan :

That I will not allow my personal interest to influence my official conduct or my official decisions :

That I will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

And that, in all circumstances, I will do right to all manner of people, according to law, without fear or favour, affection or ill-will.

DEPUTY SPEAKER OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OR
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

[Articles 53 (2) and 61]

I, _____, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan :

That, whenever I am called upon to act as Speaker of the National Assembly (or Chairman of the Senate), I will discharge my duties and perform my functions honestly, to the best of my ability, faithfully, in accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the law and the rules of the Assembly (or Senate), and always in the interest of the sovereignty, integrity, solidarity, well-being and prosperity of Pakistan:

That I will strive to preserve the Islamic Ideology which is the basis for the creation of Pakistan :

That I will not allow my personal interest to influence my official conduct or my official decisions :

That I will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan :

And that, in all circumstances, I will do right to all manner of people, according to law, without fear or favour, affection or ill-will.

MEMBER OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OR MEMBER OF SENATE

[Article 65]

I, _____, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan :

That as a member of the National Assembly (or Senate), I will perform my functions honestly, to the best of my ability, faithfully, in accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the law, and the rules of the Assembly (or Senate), and always in the interest of the sovereignty, integrity, solidarity, well-being and prosperity of Pakistan :

That I will strive to preserve the Islamic Ideology which is the basis for the creation of Pakistan :

And that I will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

GOVERNOR OF PROVINCE

[Article 102]

I, _____, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan :

That, as the Governor of the Province of _____ I will discharge my duties, and perform my functions, honestly, to the best of my ability, faithfully in accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the law, and always in the interest of the sovereignty, integrity, solidarity, well-being and prosperity of Pakistan :

That I will strive to preserve the Islamic Ideology which is the basis for the creation of Pakistan :

That I will not allow my personal interest to influence my official conduct or my official decisions :

That I will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan :

That, in all circumstances, I will do right to all manner of people, according to law, without fear or favour affection or ill-will :

And that I will not directly or indirectly communicate or reveal to any person any matter which shall be brought under my consideration or shall become known to me as Governor of the Province of except as may be required for the due discharge of my duties as Governor.

CHIEF MINISTER OR PROVINCIAL MINISTER

[Articles 131 (4) and 132 (2)]

I, _____, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan :

That, as a Chief Minister (or Minister) of the Government of the Province of..... I will discharge my duties and perform my functions honestly, to the best of my ability, faithfully in accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the law, and always in the interest of the sovereignty, integrity, solidarity, well-being and prosperity of Pakistan :

That I will strive to preserve the Islamic ideology which is the basis for the creation of Pakistan :

That I will not allow my personal interest to influence my official conduct or my official decisions :

That I will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan :

That, in all circumstances, I will do right to all manner of people, according to law, without fear or favour, affection or ill-will :

And that I will not directly or indirectly communicate or reveal to any person any matter which shall be brought under my consideration or shall become known to me as Chief Minister (or Minister) except as may be required for the due discharge of my duties as Chief Minister (or Minister or as may be specially permitted by the Chief Minister).

SPEAKER OF A PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY

[Articles 53 (2) and 127]

I, _____, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan :

That, as Speaker of the Provincial Assembly of the Province of I will discharge my duties, and perform my functions, honestly, to the best of my ability, faithfully in accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the law and the rules of the Assembly, and always in the interest of the sovereignty, integrity, solidarity, well-being and prosperity of Pakistan :

That I will strive to preserve the Islamic Ideology which is the basis for the creation of Pakistan :

That I will not allow my personal interest to influence my official conduct or my official decisions :

That I will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan :

And that, in all circumstances, I will do right to all manner of people, according to law, without fear or favour, affection or ill-will.

DEPUTY SPEAKER OF A PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY

[Articles 53 (2) and 127]

I, _____, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan :

That, whenever I am called upon to act as Speaker of the Provincial Assembly of the Province of.....I will discharge my duties and perform my functions, honestly, to the best of my ability, faithfully in accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the law and the Rules of the Assembly, and always in the interest of the sovereignty, integrity, solidarity, well-being and prosperity of Pakistan :

That I will strive to preserve the Islamic Ideology which is the basis for the creation of Pakistan :

That I will not allow my personal interest to influence my official conduct or my official decisions :

That I will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan :

And that, in all circumstances, I will do right to all manner of people, according to law, without fear or favour, affection or ill-will.

MEMBER OF A PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY

[Articles 65 and 127]

I, _____, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan :

That, as a member of the Provincial Assembly of.....
....., I will perform my functions honestly, to the best of my ability, faithfully in accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the law and the rules of the Assembly, and always in the interest of the sovereignty, integrity, solidarity, well-being and prosperity of Pakistan :

That I will strive to preserve the Islamic Ideology which is the basis for the creation of Pakistan :

And that I will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

 AUDITOR-GENERAL OF PAKISTAN

[Article 168 (2)]

I, _____, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan :

That, as Auditor-General of Pakistan, I will discharge my duties and perform my functions honestly, faithfully in accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the law and to the best of my knowledge, ability and judgment, without fear or favour, affection or ill-will, and that I will not allow my personal interest to influence my official conduct or my official decisions.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN OR OF A HIGH COURT
OR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT
OR A HIGH COURT

[Articles 178 and 194]

I, _____, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan :

That, as Chief Justice of Pakistan (or a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pakistan or Chief Justice or a Judge of the High Court for the Province or Provinces of.....) I will discharge my duties, and perform my functions, honestly, to the best of my ability and faithfully in accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the law :

That I will abide by the code of conduct issued by the Supreme Judicial Council :

That I will not allow my personal interest to influence my official conduct or my official decisions :

That I will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan :

And that, in all circumstances, I will do right to all manner of people, according to law, without fear or favour, affection or ill-will.

CHIEF ELECTION COMMISSIONER

[Article 214]

I, _____, do solemnly swear that as Chief Election Commissioner I will discharge my duties and perform my functions, honestly, to the best of my ability, faithfully in accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the law, and without fear or

favour, affection or ill-will, and that I will not allow my personal interest to influence my official conduct or my official decisions.

MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

[Article 244]

I, _____, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan and uphold the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan which embodies the will of the people, that I will not engage myself in any political activities whatsoever and that I will honestly and faithfully serve Pakistan in the Pakistan Army (or Navy or Air Force) as required by and under the law.

FOURTH SCHEDULE*[Article 70 (6)]***LEGISLATIVE LISTS****FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE LIST****Part I**

1. The defence of the Federation or any part thereof in peace or war; the military, naval and air forces of the Federation and any other armed forces raised or maintained by the Federation; any armed forces which are not forces of the Federation but are attached to or operating with any of the Armed Forces of the Federation including civil armed forces; Federal intelligence bureau; preventive detention for reasons of State connected with defence, external affairs, or the security of Pakistan or any part thereof; persons subjected to such detention; industries declared by Federal law to be necessary for the purpose of defence or for the prosecution of war.

2. Military, naval and air force works; local self-government in cantonment areas, the constitution and powers within such areas of cantonment authorities, the regulation of house accommodation in such areas, and the delimitation of such areas.

3. External affairs; the implementing of treaties and agreements, including educational and cultural pacts and agreements, with other countries; extradition, including the surrender of criminals and accused persons to Governments outside Pakistan.

4. Nationality, citizenship and naturalisation.

5. Migration from or into, or settlement in, a Province or the Federal Capital.

6. Admission into, and emigration and expulsion from, Pakistan, including in relation thereto the regulation of the movements in Pakistan of persons not domiciled in Pakistan ; pilgrimages to places beyond Pakistan.

7. Posts and telegraphs, including telephones, wireless, broadcasting and other like forms of communications ; Post Office Saving Bank.

8. Currency, coinage and legal tender.

9. Foreign exchange ; cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other like instruments.

10. Public debt of the Federation, including the borrowing of money on the security of the Federal Consolidated Fund ; foreign loans and foreign aid.

11. Federal Public Services and Federal Public Service Commission.

12. Federal pensions, that is to say, pensions payable by the Federation or out of the Federal Consolidated Fund.

13. Federal Ombudsmen.

14. Administrative courts for Federal subjects.

15. Libraries, museums, and similar institutions controlled or financed by the Federation.

16. Federal agencies and institutes for the following purposes, that is to say, for research, for professional or technical training, or for the promotion of special studies.

17. Education as respects Pakistani students in foreign countries and foreign students in Pakistan.

18. Nuclear energy, including—

- (a) mineral resources necessary for the generation of nuclear energy ;
- (b) the production of nuclear fuels and the generation and use of nuclear energy ; and
- (c) ionizing radiations.

19. Port quarantine, seamen's and marine hospitals and hospitals connected with port quarantine.

20. Maritime shipping and navigation, including shipping and navigation on tidal waters ; Admiralty jurisdiction.

21. Major ports, that is to say, the declaration and delimitation of such ports, and the constitution and powers of port authorities therein.

22. Aircraft and air navigation ; the provision of aerodromes ; regulation and organisation of air traffic and of aerodromes.

23. Lighthouses, including lightships, beacons and other provisions for the safety of shipping and aircraft.

24. Carriage of passengers and goods by sea or by air.

25. Copyright, inventions, designs, trade-marks and merchandise marks.

26. Opium so far as regards sale for export.

27. Import and export across customs frontiers as defined by the Federal Government, inter-provincial trade and commerce, trade and commerce with foreign countries ; standard of quality of goods to be exported out of Pakistan.

28. State Bank of Pakistan ; banking, that is to say, the conduct of banking business by corporations other than

corporations owned or controlled by a Province and carrying on business only within that Province.

29. The law of insurance, except as respects insurance undertaken by a Province, and the regulation of the conduct of insurance business, except as respects business undertaken by a Province; Government insurance, except so far as undertaken by a Province by virtue of any matter within the legislative competence of the Provincial Assembly.

30. Stock exchanges and futures markets with objects and business not confined to one Province.

31. Corporations, that is to say, the incorporation, regulation and winding-up of trading corporations, including banking, insurance and financial corporations, but not including corporations owned or controlled by a Province and carrying on business only within that Province, or co-operative societies, and of corporations, whether trading or not, with objects not confined to a Province, but not including universities.

32. National planning and national economic coordination including planning and coordination of scientific and technological research.

33. State lotteries.

34. National highways and strategic roads.

35. Federal surveys including geological surveys and Federal meteorological organisations.

36. Fishing and fisheries beyond territorial waters.

37. Works, lands and buildings vested in, or in the possession of Government for the purposes of the Federation (not being military, naval or air force works), but, as regards property situate in a Province, subject always to Provincial legislation, save in so far as Federal law otherwise provides.

38. Census.

39. Establishment of standards of weights and measures.

40. Extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of a police force, belonging to any Province to any area in another Province, but not so as to enable the police of one Province to exercise powers and jurisdiction in another Province without the consent of the Government of that Province; extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of a police force belonging to any Province to railway areas outside that Province.

41. Elections to the office of President, to the National Assembly, the Senate and the Provincial Assemblies; Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissions.

2. The salaries, allowances and privileges of the President, Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Senate, Prime Minister, Federal Ministers, Ministers of State, the salaries, allowances and privileges of the members of the Senate and the National Assembly; and the punishment of persons who refuse to give evidence or produce documents before committees thereof.

43. Duties of customs, including export duties.

44. Duties of excise, including duties on salt, but not including duties on alcoholic liquors, opium and other narcotics.

45. Duties in respect of succession to property.

46. Estate duty in respect of property.

47. Taxes on income other than agricultural income.

48. Taxes on corporations.

49. Taxes on sales and purchases.

50. Taxes on the capital value of the assets, not including taxes on capital gains on immovable property.

51. Taxes on mineral oil, natural gas and minerals for use in generation of nuclear energy.

52. Taxes and duties on the production capacity of any plant, machinery, undertaking, establishment or installation in lieu of the taxes and duties specified in entries 44, 47, 48, and 49 or in lieu of any one or more of them.

53. Terminal taxes on goods or passengers carried by railway, sea or air; taxes on their fares and freights.

54. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part, but not including fees taken in any court.

55. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts, except the Supreme Court, with respect to any of the matters in this List and, to such extent as is expressly authorised by or under the Constitution, the enlargement of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and the conferring thereon of supplemental powers.

56. Offences against laws with respect to any of the matters in this Part.

57. Inquiries and statistics for the purposes of any of the matters in this Part.

58. Matters which under the Constitution are within the legislative competence of Parliament or relate to the Federation.

59. Matters incidental or ancillary to any matter enumerated in this Part.

PART II

1. Railways.

2. Mineral oil and natural gas ; liquids and substances declared by Federal law to be dangerously inflammable.

3. Development of industries, where development under Federal control is declared by Federal law to be expedient in the public interest ; institutions, establishments, bodies and corporations administered or managed by the Federal Government immediately before the commencing day, including the West Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority and the West Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation ; all undertakings, projects and schemes of such institutions, establishments, bodies and corporations, industries, projects and undertakings owned wholly or partially by the Federation or by a corporation set up by the Federation.

4. Council of Common Interests.

5. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part but not including fees taken in any court.

6. Offences against laws with respect to any of the matters in this Part.

7. Inquiries and statistics for the purposes of any of the matters in this Part.

8. Matters incidental or ancillary to any matters enumerated in this Part.

 CONCURRENT LEGISLATIVE LIST

1. Criminal law, including all matters included in the Pakistan Penal Code on the commencing day, but excluding offences against laws with respect to any of the matters specified in the Federal Legislative List and excluding the use of naval, military and air forces in aid of civil power.

2. Criminal procedure, including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure, on the commencing day.

3. Civil procedure, including the law of limitation and all matters included in the Code of Civil Procedure on the commencing day; the recovery in a Province or the Federal Capital of claims in respect of taxes and other public demands, including arrears of land revenue and sums recoverable as such, arising outside that Province.

4. Evidence and oath; recognition of laws, public acts and records and judicial proceedings.

5. Marriage and divorce; infants and minors; adoption.

6. Wills, intestacy and succession, save as regards agricultural land.

7. Bankruptcy and insolvency, administrators-general and official trustees.

8. Arbitration.

9. Contracts, including partnership, agency, contracts of carriage, and other special forms of contracts, but not including contracts relating to agricultural land.

10. Trust and trustees.

11. Transfer of property other than agricultural land. registration of deeds and documents.

12. Actionable wrongs, save in so far as included in laws with respect to any of the matters specified in Federal Legislative List.

13. Removal of prisoners and accused persons from one Province to another Province.

14. Preventive detention for reasons connected with the maintenance of public order, or the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community; persons subjected to such detention.

15. Persons subjected to preventive detention under Federal authority.

16. Measures to combat certain offences committed in connection with matters concerning the Federal and Provincial Government and the establishment of a police force for that purpose.

17. Arms, fire-arms and ammunition.

18. Explosives.

19. Opium, so far as regards cultivation and manufacture.

20. Drugs and medicines.

21. Poisons and dangerous drugs.

22. Prevention of the extension from one Province to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting men, animals or plants.

23. Mental illness and mental retardation, including places for the reception or treatment of the mentally ill and mentally retarded.

24. Environmental pollution and ecology.

25. Population planning and social welfare.

26. Welfare of labour ; conditions of labour, provident funds ; employers' liability and workmen's compensation, health insurance including invalidity pensions, old age pensions,

27. Trade unions ; industrial and labour disputes.

28. The setting up and carrying on of labour exchanges, employment information bureaus and training establishments.

29. Boilers.

30. Regulation of labour and safety in mines, factories and oil fields.

31. Unemployment insurance.

32. Shipping and navigation on inland waterways as regards mechanically propelled vessels, and the rule of the road on such waterways ; carriage of passengers and goods on inland waterways.

33. Mechanically propelled vehicles.

34. Electricity.

35. Newspapers, books and printing presses.

36. Evacuee property.

37. Ancient and historical monuments, archaeological sites and remains.

38. Curriculum, syllabus, planning, policy, centres of excellence and standards of education.

39. Islamic education.
 40. *Zakat*.
 41. Sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition.
 42. Tourism.
 43. Legal, medical and other professions.
 44. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this List, but not including fees taken in any court.
 45. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this List.
 46. Offences against laws with respect to any of the matters in this List; jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Supreme Court, with respect to any of the matters in this List.
 47. Matters incidental or ancillary to any matter enumerated in this List.
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FIFTH SCHEDULE

[Article 205]

**REMUNERATION AND TERMS AND CONDITIONS
OF SERVICE OF JUDGES****THE SUPREME COURT**

There shall be paid to the Chief Justice of Pakistan a salary of Rs. 5,500 per mensem, and to every other Judge of the Supreme Court a salary of Rs. 5,100 per mensem.

2. Every Judge of the Supreme Court shall be entitled to such privileges and allowances, and to such rights in respect of leave of absence and pension, as may be determined by the President, and until so determined, to the privileges, allowances and rights to which, immediately before the commencing day, the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pakistan were entitled.

3. The pension payable to a retired Judge of the Supreme Court shall not be less than Rs. 1,500 per mensem or more than Rs. 1,950 per mensem, depending on the length of his service as Judge in that Court or a High Court.

Provided that pension payable to a Judge of Supreme Court shall not be less favourable than that payable to him as such Judge, immediately before the commencing day.

THE HIGH COURT

1. There shall be paid to the Chief Justice of a High Court a salary of Rs. 5,000 per mensem, and to every other Judge of a High Court a salary of Rs. 4,000 per mensem.

2. Every Judge of a High Court shall be entitled to such privileges and allowances, and to such rights in respect of leave of absence and pension, as may be determined by the President, and until so determined, to the privileges, allowances and rights to which, immediately before the commencing day, the Judges of the High Court were entitled.

3. The pension payable to a Judge of a High Court who retires after having put in not less than five years service as Judge shall not be less than Rs. 1,000 per mensem or more than Rs. 1,750 per mensem, depending on the length of his service as Judge and total service, if any, in the service of Pakistan.

SIXTH SCHEDULE

[Article 268 (2)]

LAWS NOT TO BE ALTERED, REPEALED OR AMENDED WITHOUT THE PREVIOUS SANCTION OF THE PRESIDENT

<i>Number</i>	<i>Description of Regulation</i>
1.	The Improper Acquisition of Property Regulation, 1969.
2.	The Removal from Service (Special Provisions) Regulation, 1969.
3.	The Living Beyond Ostensible Means (Punishment) Regulation, 1969.
4.	The Government Agricultural Land (Recovery of Illegal Possession) Regulation, 1969.
5.	The Enemy Property (Payment of Money Due to Enemy) Regulation, 1970.
6.	The Withdrawal of Currency Notes (High Denomination) Regulation, 1971.
7.	The Price of Evacuee Property and Public Dues (Recovery) Regulation, 1971.
8.	The Peshawar District and Tribal Areas (Settlement of Disputes) Regulation, 1971.
9.	The Convention Muslim League and Awami League (Scrutiny of Funds) Regulation, 1971.
10.	The Foreign Exchange Repatriation Regulation, 1972.
11.	The Foreign Assets (Declaration) Regulation, 1972.
12.	The Removal from Service (Special Provisions) Regulation, 1972.
13.	The Land Reforms Regulation, 1972.
14.	The Removal from Service (Review Petition) Regulation, 1972.
15.	The Land Reforms (Baluchistan Pat Feeder Canal) Regulation, 1972.
16.	The Privately Managed Schools and Colleges (Taking Over) Regulation, 1972.
17.	The Enemy Property (Revocation of Sales) Regulation, 1972.
18.	The Dir and Swat (Devolution and Distribution of Property) Regulation, 1972.

19. The Dir and Swat (Settlement of Disputes of Immovable Property) Regulation, 1972.
 20. The West Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (Revocation of Sales or Transfer) Regulation, 1972.
 21. The Economic Reforms (Protection of Industries) Regulation, 1972.
 22. The National Press Trust (Suspension of Board of Trustees and Directors) Regulation, 1972.
 23. The Cooperative Banks (Repayment of Loans) (Punjab) Regulation, 1972.
 24. The Cooperative Societies (Repayment of Loans) (Sind) Regulation, 1972.
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