

THE CONSTITUTION OF LESOTHO[1]

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THE CONSTITUTION OF LESOTHO

CHAPTER 1

THE KINGDOM AND ITS CONSTITUTION

1. The Kingdom and its territory

(1) Lesotho shall be a sovereign democratic kingdom.

(2) The territory of Lesotho shall comprise all the areas that immediately before 4th October 1966 were comprised in the former Colony of Basutoland together with such other areas as may from time to time be declared by an Act of Parliament to form part of Lesotho.

2. The Constitution

This Constitution is the supreme law of Lesotho and if any other law is inconsistent with this Constitution, that other law shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be void.

3. Official languages, National Seal, etc.

(1) The official languages of Lesotho shall be Sesotho and English and, accordingly, no instrument or transaction shall be invalid by reason only that it is expressed or conducted in one of those languages.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this section, the National Seal of Lesotho shall be such device, and the national anthem and national flag shall be such anthem and flag, as the case may be, as may be prescribed by or under an Act of Parliament.

(3) A bill for an Act of Parliament for the purposes of this section shall not be presented to the King for assent unless it is supported at the final voting in the National Assembly by the votes of no less than two-thirds of all the members of the National Assembly.

CHAPTER II

PROTECTION OF FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

4. Fundamental human rights and freedoms

(1) Whereas every person in Lesotho is entitled, whatever his race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status to fundamental human rights and freedoms, that is to say, to each and all of the following—

- (a) the right to life;
- (b) the right to personal liberty;
- (c) freedom of movement and residence;
- (d) freedom from inhuman treatment;
- (e) freedom from slavery and forced labour;
- (f) freedom from arbitrary search or entry;
- (g) the right to respect for private and family life;
- (h) the right to a fair trial of criminal charges against him and to a fair determination of his civil rights and obligations;
- (i) freedom of conscience;
- (j) freedom of expression;
- (k) freedom of peaceful assembly;
- (l) freedom of association;
- (m) freedom from arbitrary seizure of property;
- (n) freedom from discrimination;
- (o) the right to equality before the law and the equal protection of the law; and
- (p) the right to participate in government,

the provisions of this Chapter shall have effect for the purpose of affording protection to those rights and freedoms, subject to such limitations of that

protection as are contained in those provisions, being limitations designed to ensure that the enjoyment of the said rights and freedoms by any person does not prejudice the rights and freedoms of others or the public interest.

(2) For the avoidance of doubt and without prejudice to any other provision of this Constitution it is hereby declared that the provisions of this Chapter shall, except where the context otherwise requires, apply as well in relation to things done or omitted to be done by persons acting in a private capacity (whether by virtue of any written law or otherwise) as in relation to things done or omitted to be done by or on behalf of the Government of Lesotho or by any person acting in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority.

5. Right to life

(1) Every human being has an inherent right to life. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.

(2) Without prejudice to any liability for a contravention of any other law with respect to the use of force in such cases as are hereinafter mentioned, a person shall not be regarded as having been deprived of his life in contravention of this section if he dies as the result of the use of force to such extent as is necessary in the circumstances of the case—

(a) for the defence of any person from violence or for the defence of property;

(b) in order to effect a lawful arrest or to prevent the escape of a person lawfully detained;

(c) for the purpose of suppressing a riot, insurrection or mutiny; or

(d) in order to prevent the commission by that person of a criminal offence,

or if he dies as the result of a lawful act of war or in execution of the sentence of death imposed by a court in respect of a criminal offence under the law of Lesotho of which he has been convicted.

6. Right to personal liberty

(1) Every person shall be entitled to personal liberty, that is to say, he shall not be arrested or detained save as may be authorised by law in any of the following cases, that is to say-

(a) in execution of the sentence or order of a court, whether established for Lesotho or for some other country, in respect of a criminal offence of which he has been convicted;

(b) in execution of the order of the court punishing him for contempt of that court or of a tribunal;

(c) in execution of the order of a court made to secure the fulfilment of any obligation imposed on him by law;

(d) for the purpose of bringing him before a court in execution of the order of a court;

(e) upon reasonable suspicion of his having committed, or being about to commit, a criminal offence under the law of Lesotho;

(f) in the case of a person who has not attained the age of eighteen years, for the purpose of his education or welfare;

(g) for the purpose of preventing the spread of an infectious or contagious disease;

(h) in the case of a person who is, or is reasonably suspected to be, of unsound mind, addicted to drugs or alcohol, or a vagrant, for the purpose of his care and treatment or the protection of the community;

(i) for the purpose of preventing the unlawful entry of that person into Lesotho, or for the purpose of effecting the expulsion, extradition or other lawful removal of that person from Lesotho or for the purpose of restricting that person while he is being conveyed through Lesotho in the course of his extradition or removal as a convicted prisoner from one country to another; or

(j) to such extent as may be necessary in the execution of a lawful order requiring that person to remain within a specified area within Lesotho or prohibiting him from being within such an area, or to such extent as may be reasonably justifiable for the taking of proceedings against that person with a view to the making of any such order or relating to such an order after it has been made, or to such extent as may be reasonably justifiable for restraining that person during any visit that he is permitted to make to any part of Lesotho in which, in consequence of any such order, his presence would otherwise be unlawful.

(2) Any person who is arrested or detained shall be informed as soon as is reasonably practicable, in a language that he understands, of the reasons for his arrest or detention.

(3) Any person who is arrested or detained—

(a) for the purpose of bringing him before a court in execution of the order of a court; or

(b) upon reasonable suspicion of his having committed, or being about to commit, a criminal offence,

and who is not released, shall be brought before a court as soon as is reasonably practicable, and where he is not brought before a court within forty-eight hours of his arrest or from the commencement of his detention, the burden of proving that he has been brought before a court as soon as is reasonably practicable shall rest upon any person alleging that the provisions of this subsection have been complied with.

(4) Where any person is brought before a court in execution of the order of a court in any proceedings or upon suspicion of his having committed or being about to commit an offence, he shall not be thereafter further held in custody in connection with those proceedings or that offence save upon the order of a court.

(5) If any person arrested or detained upon suspicion of his having committed, or being about to commit, a criminal offence is not tried within a reasonable time, then, without prejudice to any further proceedings that may be brought against him, he shall be released either unconditionally or upon reasonable conditions, including in particular such conditions as are reasonably necessary to ensure that he appears at a later date for trial or for proceedings preliminary to trial.

(6) Without prejudice to the generality of any other provision of this Constitution or any other law by virtue of which a person is entitled to redress for a contravention of this section, any person who is unlawfully arrested or detained by any other person shall be entitled to compensation from that other

person or from any other person or authority on whose behalf that other person was acting.

7. Freedom of movement

(1) Every person shall be entitled to freedom of movement, that is to say, the right to move freely throughout Lesotho, the right to reside in any part of Lesotho, the right to enter Lesotho, the right to leave Lesotho and immunity from expulsion from Lesotho.

(2) Any restriction on a person's freedom of movement that is involved in his lawful detention shall not be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of this section.

(3) Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of this section to the extent that the law in question makes provision—

(a) for the imposition of restrictions in the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality or public health on the movement or residence within Lesotho of any person or any person's right to leave Lesotho:

Provided that a person shall not be permitted to rely in any judicial proceedings upon such a provision of law as is referred to in this paragraph except to the extent to which he satisfies the court that the provision or, as the case may be, the thing done under the authority thereof does not restrict the movement or residence within Lesotho or the right to leave Lesotho of the person concerned to a greater extent than is necessary in a practical sense in a democratic society in the interests of any of the matters specified in this paragraph;

(b) for the imposition of restrictions, by order of a court, on the movement or residence within Lesotho of any person or on any person's right to leave Lesotho either in consequence of his having been convicted of a criminal offence under the law of Lesotho or for the purpose of ensuring that he appears before a court at a later date for trial in respect of such a criminal offence or for proceedings preliminary to trial or for proceedings relating to his extradition or lawful removal from Lesotho;

(c) for the prohibition from entry into Lesotho of a person who is not a citizen of Lesotho;

(d) for the imposition of restrictions on the freedom of movement of any person who is not a citizen of Lesotho;

(e) for the imposition of restrictions on the acquisition or use by any person of land or other property in Lesotho;

(f) for the imposition of restrictions upon the movement or residence within Lesotho or on the right to leave Lesotho of any public officer;

(g) for the removal of a person from Lesotho to be tried or punished in some other country for a criminal offence under the law of that other country or to undergo imprisonment in some other country in execution of the sentence of a court in respect of a criminal offence of which he has been convicted under the law of Lesotho; or

(h) for the imposition of restrictions on the right of any person to leave Lesotho that are necessary in a practical sense in a democratic society in order to secure the fulfilment of any obligations imposed on that person by law.

(4) If any person whose freedom of movement has been restricted by virtue of such a provision as is referred to in subsection (3)(a) so requests at any time during the period of that restriction not earlier than one month after the order was made or three months after he last made such a request, as the case may be, his case shall be investigated by an independent and impartial tribunal presided over by a person appointed by the Chief Justice:

Provided that a person whose freedom of movement has been restricted by virtue of a restriction that is applicable to persons generally or to general classes of persons shall not make a request under this subsection unless he has first obtained the consent of the High Court.

(5) On any investigation by a tribunal in pursuance of subsection (4) of this section of the case of any person whose freedom of movement has been restricted, the tribunal may make recommendations concerning the necessity or expediency of continuing that restriction to the authority by whom it was ordered and, unless it is otherwise provided by law, that authority shall be obliged to act in accordance with any such recommendations.

(6) Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any provision of the customary law of Lesotho shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of this section to the extent that that provision authorises the imposition of restrictions upon any person's freedom to reside in any part of Lesotho.

8. Freedom from inhuman treatment

(1) No person shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading punishment or other treatment.

(2) Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of this section to the extent that the law in question authorises the infliction of any description of punishment that was lawful in Lesotho immediately before the coming into operation of this Constitution.

9. Freedom from slavery and forced labour

(1) No person shall be held in slavery or servitude.

(2) No person shall be required to perform forced labour.

(3) For the purposes of this section, the expression "forced labour" does not include—

(a) any labour required in consequence of the sentence or order of a court;

(b) any labour required of any person while he is lawfully detained that, though not required in consequence of the sentence or order of a court, is reasonably required in the interests of hygiene or for the maintenance of the place at which he is detained;

(c) any labour required of a member of a disciplined force in pursuance of his duties as such or, in the case of a person who has conscientious objections to service as a member of a military or air force, any labour that that person is required by law to perform in place of such service;

(d) any labour required during any period when Lesotho is at war or a declaration of emergency under section 23 of this Constitution is in force or in the event of any other emergency or calamity that threatens the life

or well-being of the community, to the extent that the requiring of such labour is reasonably justifiable, in the circumstances of any situation arising or existing during that period or as a result of that other emergency or calamity, for the purpose of dealing with that situation; or

(e) any labour reasonably required by law as part of reasonable and normal community or other civic obligations.

10. Freedom from arbitrary search or entry

(1) Every person shall be entitled to freedom from arbitrary search or entry, that is to say, he shall not (except with his own consent) be subjected to the search of his person or his property or the entry by others on his premises.

(2) Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of this section to the extent that the law in question makes provision—

(a) in the interests of defence, public safety, public order, public morality, public health, town and country planning, the development or utilisation of mineral resources or the development or utilisation of any other property in such a manner as to promote the public benefit;

(b) for the purpose of protecting the rights or freedoms of other persons;

(c) that authorises an officer or agent of the Government of Lesotho or of a local government authority or of a body corporate established by law for public purposes to enter on the premises of any person for the purpose of inspecting those premises or

anything thereon in connection with any tax, rate or due or for the purpose of carrying out work connected with any property that is lawfully on those premises and that belongs to that Government, authority or body corporate, as the case may be; or

(d) that authorises, for the purpose of enforcing the judgement or order of a court in any civil proceedings, the entry upon any premises by order of a court.

(3) A person shall not be permitted to rely in any judicial proceedings upon such a provision of law as is referred to in subsection (2) except to the extent to which he satisfies the court that that provision or, as the case may be, the thing done under the authority thereof does not abridge the freedom guaranteed by subsection (1) to a greater extent than is necessary in a practical sense in a democratic society in the interests of any of the matters specified in subsection (2)(a) or for any of the purposes specified in subsection (2)(b), (c) or (d).

11. Right to respect for private and family life

(1) Every person shall be entitled to respect for his private and family life and his home.

(2) Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of this section to the extent that the law in question makes provision—

(a) in the interests of defence, public safety, public order, public morality or public health; or

(b) for the purpose of protecting the rights and freedoms of other persons.

(3) A person shall not be permitted to rely in any judicial proceedings upon such a provision of law as is referred to in subsection (2) except to the extent to which he satisfies the court that that provision or, as the case may be, the thing done under the authority thereof does not abridge the right guaranteed by subsection (1) to a greater extent than is necessary in a practical sense in a democratic society in the interests of any of the matters specified in subsection (2)(a) or for the purpose specified in subsection (2)(b).

12. Right to fair trial, etc.

(1) If any person is charged with a criminal offence, then, unless the charge is withdrawn, the case shall be afforded a fair hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial court established by law.

(2) Every person who is charged with a criminal offence—

(a) shall be presumed to be innocent until he is proved or has pleaded guilty;

(b) shall be informed as soon as reasonably practicable, in a language that he understands and in adequate detail, of the nature of the offence charged;

(c) shall be given adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence;

(d) shall be permitted to defend himself before the court in person or by a legal representative of his own choice;

(e) shall be afforded facilities to examine in person or by his legal representative the witnesses called by the prosecution before the court and to obtain the

attendance and carry out the examination of witnesses to testify on his behalf before the court on the same conditions as those applying to witnesses called by the prosecution; and

(f) shall be permitted to have without payment the assistance of an interpreter if he cannot understand the language used at the trial of the charge,

and except with his own consent the trial shall not take place in his absence unless he so conducts himself as to render the continuance of the proceedings in his presence impracticable and the court has ordered him to be removed and the trial to proceed in his absence.

(3) When a person is tried for any criminal offence, the accused person or any person authorised by him in that behalf shall, if he so requires and subject to payment of such reasonable fee as may be prescribed by law, be given within a reasonable time after judgement a copy for the use of the accused person of any record of the proceedings made by or on behalf of the court.

(4) No person shall be held to be guilty of a criminal offence on account of any act or omission that did not, at the time it took place, constitute such an offence, and no penalty shall be imposed for a criminal offence that is severer in degree or description than the maximum penalty that might have been imposed for that offence at the time when it was committed.

(5) No person who shows that he has been tried by a competent court for a criminal offence and either convicted or acquitted shall be tried again for that offence or for any other criminal offence of which he could have been convicted at the trial for that offence, save upon the order of a superior court in the course of appeal or review proceedings relating to the conviction or acquittal.

(6) No person shall be tried for a criminal offence if he shows that he has been pardoned for that offence.

(7) No person who is tried for a criminal offence shall be compelled to give evidence at the trial.

(8) Any court or other adjudicating authority prescribed by law for the determination of the existence or extent of any civil right or obligation shall be established by law and shall be independent and impartial; and where proceedings for such a determination are instituted by any person before such a court or other adjudicating authority, the case shall be given a fair hearing within reasonable time.

(9) Except with the agreement of all parties thereto, all proceedings of every court and proceedings for the determination of the existence or extent of any civil right or obligation before any other adjudicating authority, including the announcement of the decision of the court or other authority, shall be held in public.

(10) Nothing in subsection (9) shall prevent the court or other adjudicating authority from excluding from the proceedings persons other than the parties thereto and their legal representatives to such extent as the court or other authority—

(a) may by law be empowered to do and may consider necessary or expedient in circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice or in interlocutory proceedings or in the interests of public morality, the welfare of persons under the age of eighteen years or the protection of the private lives of persons concerned in the proceedings; or

(b) may by law be empowered or required to do in the interests of defence, public safety or public order.

(11) Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of—

(a) subsection (2)(a) to the extent that the law in question imposes upon any person charged with a criminal offence the burden of proving particular facts;

(b) subsection (2)(e) to the extent that the law in question imposes conditions that must be satisfied if witnesses called to testify on behalf of accused persons are to be paid their expenses out of public funds; or

(c) subsection (5) to the extent that the law in question authorises a court to try a member of a disciplined force for a criminal offence notwithstanding any trial and conviction or acquittal of that member under the disciplinary law of that force, so, however, that any court so trying such a member and convicting him shall in sentencing him to any punishment take into account any punishment awarded him under that disciplinary law.

(12) In the case of any person who is held in lawful detention the provisions of subsection (1), subsections (2)(d) and (e) and subsection (3) shall not apply in relation to his trial for a criminal offence under the law regulating the discipline of persons held in such detention.

(13) Nothing contained in subsection (2)(d) shall be construed as entitling a person to legal representation at public expense.

(14) In this section "criminal offence" means a criminal offence under the law of Lesotho.

13. Freedom of conscience

(1) Every person shall be entitled to, and (except with his own consent) shall not be hindered in his enjoyment of, freedom of conscience, including freedom of thought and of religion, freedom to change his religion or belief and freedom, either alone or in community with others, and both in public and in private, to manifest and propagate his religion or belief in worship, teaching, practice and observance.

(2) Every religious community shall be entitled, at its own expense, to establish and maintain places of education and to manage any place of education which it wholly maintains; and no such community shall be prevented from providing religious instruction for persons of that community in the course of any education provided at any places of education which it wholly maintains or in the course of any education which it otherwise provides.

(3) Except with his own consent (or, if he is a minor, the consent of his guardian), no person attending any place of education shall be required to receive religious instruction or to take part in or attend any religious ceremony or observance if that instruction, ceremony or observance relates to a religion other than his own.

(4) No person shall be compelled to take any oath which is contrary to his religion or belief or to take any oath in a manner which is contrary to his religion or belief.

(5) Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in

contravention of this section to the extent that the law in question makes provision—

(a) in the interests of defence, public safety, public order, public morality or public health; or

(b) for the purpose of protecting the rights and freedoms of other persons, including the right to observe and practice any religion without the unsolicited intervention of members of any other religion.

(6) A person shall not be permitted to rely in any judicial proceedings upon such a provision of law as is referred to in subsection (5) except to the extent to which he satisfies the court that that provision or, as the case may be, the thing done under the authority thereof does not abridge the rights and freedoms guaranteed by this section to a greater extent than is necessary in a practical sense in a democratic society in the interests of any of the matters specified in subsection (5)(a) or for the purpose specified in subsection (5)(b).

(7) Reference in this section to a religion shall be construed as including references to a religious denomination, and cognate expressions shall be construed accordingly.

14. Freedom of expression

(1) Every person shall be entitled to, and (except with his own consent) shall not be hindered in his enjoyment of, freedom of expression, including freedom to hold opinions without interference, freedom to receive ideas and information without interference, freedom to communicate ideas and information without interference (whether the communication be to the public generally

or to any person or class of persons) and freedom from interference with his correspondence.

(2) Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of this section to the extent that the law in question makes provision—

(a) in the interests of defence, public safety, public order, public morality or public health; or

(b) for the purpose of protecting the reputations, rights and freedoms of other persons or the private lives of persons concerned in legal proceedings, preventing the disclosure of information received in confidence, maintaining the authority and independence of the courts, or regulating the technical administration or the technical operation of telephony, telegraphy, posts, wireless broadcasting or television; or

(c) for the purpose of imposing restrictions upon public officers.

(3) A person shall not be permitted to rely in any judicial proceedings upon such a provision of law as is referred to in subsection (2) except to the extent to which he satisfies the court that that provision or, as the case may be, the thing done under the authority thereof does not abridge the freedom guaranteed by subsection (1) to a greater extent than is necessary in a practical sense in a democratic society in the interests of any of the matters specified in subsection (2)(a) or for any of the purposes specified in subsection (2)(b) or (c).

(4) Any person who feels aggrieved by statements or ideas disseminated to the public in general by a medium of communication has the right to reply or to require a

correction to be made using the same medium, under such conditions as the law may establish.

15. Freedom of peaceful assembly

(1) Every person shall be entitled to, and (except with his own consent) shall not be hindered in his enjoyment of freedom of peaceful assembly, without arms, that is to say, freedom to assemble with other persons.

(2) Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of this section to the extent that the law in question makes provision—

(a) in the interests of defence, public safety, public order, public morality or public health;

(b) for the purpose of protecting the rights and freedoms of other persons; or

(c) for the purpose of imposing restrictions upon public officers.

(3) A person shall not be permitted to rely in any judicial proceedings upon such a provision of law as is referred to in subsection (2) except to the extent to which he satisfies the court that that provision or, as the case may be, the thing done under the authority thereof does not abridge the rights and freedoms guaranteed by subsection (1) to a greater extent than is necessary in a practical sense in a democratic society in the interests of any of the matters specified in subsection (2)(a) or for any of the purposes specified in subsection (2)(b) or (c).

16. Freedom of association

(1) Every person shall be entitled to, and (except with his own consent) shall not be hindered in his enjoyment of freedom to associate freely with other persons for ideological, religious, political, economic, labour, social, cultural, recreational and similar purposes.

(2) Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of any law to the extent that the law in question makes provision—

(a) in the interests of defence, public safety, public order, public morality or public health;

(b) for the purpose of protecting the rights and freedoms of other persons; or

(c) for the purpose of imposing restrictions upon public officers.

(3) A person shall not be permitted to rely in any judicial proceedings upon such a provision of law as is referred to in subsection (2) except to the extent to which he satisfies the court that that provision or, as the case may be, the thing done under the authority thereof does not abridge the rights and freedoms guaranteed by subsection (1) to a greater extent than is necessary in a practical sense in a democratic society in the interests of any of the matters specified in subsection (2)(a) or for any of the purposes specified in subsection (2)(b) or (c).

17. Freedom from arbitrary seizure of property

(1) No property, movable or immovable, shall be taken possession of compulsorily, and no interest in or right over any such property shall be compulsorily acquired, except where the following conditions are satisfied, that is to say—

(a) the taking of possession or acquisition is necessary in the interests of defence, public safety, public order, public morality, public health, town and country planning or the development or utilisation of any property in such manner as to promote the public benefit; and

(b) the necessity therefor is such as to afford reasonable justification for the causing of any hardship that may result to any person having an interest in or right over the property; and

(c) provision is made by a law applicable to that taking of possession or acquisition for the prompt payment of full compensation.

(2) Every person having an interest in or right over property which is compulsorily taken possession of or whose interest in or right over any property is compulsorily acquired shall have a right of direct access to the High Court for—

(a) the determination of his interest or right, the legality of the taking of possession or acquisition of the property, interest or right and the amount of any compensation to which he is entitled; and

(b) the purpose of obtaining prompt payment of that compensation:

Provided that if Parliament so provides in relation to any matter referred to in paragraph (a) the right of access shall be by way of appeal (exercisable as of right at the instance of the person having the interest in or right over the property) from a tribunal or authority, other than the High Court, having jurisdiction under any law to determine that matter.

(3) The Chief Justice may make rules with respect to the practice and procedure of the High Court or any other tribunal or authority in relation to the jurisdiction conferred on the High Court by subsection (2) or exercisable by the other tribunal or authority for the purposes of that subsection (including rules with respect to the time within which applications or appeals to the High Court or applications to the other tribunal or authority may be brought).

(4) Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of subsection (1) or (2)–

(a) to the extent that the law in question makes provision that is necessary in a practical sense in a democratic society for the taking of possession or acquisition of any property, interest or right–

(i) in satisfaction of any tax, duty, rate, or other impost;

(ii) by way of penalty for breach of the law, whether under civil process or after conviction of a criminal offence under the law of Lesotho;

(iii) as an incident of a valid contract or of the terms and conditions of service of a public officer;

(iv) in the execution of judgments or orders of a court in proceedings for the determination of civil rights or obligations;

(v) in circumstances where it is reasonably necessary to do so because the property is in a dangerous state or injurious to the health of human beings, animals or plants;

(vi) in consequence of any law with respect to prescription or limitation of actions;

(vii) for so long only as may be necessary for the purposes of any examination, investigation, trial or inquiry or, in the case of land, for the purpose of carrying out thereon of work of soil conservation or the conservation of other natural resources or work relating to agricultural development or improvement (being work relating to such development or improvement that the occupier of the land has been required, and has without reasonable excuse refused or failed, to carry out); or

(viii) in satisfaction of the right conferred under section 14(4); or

(b) to the extent that the law in question makes provision for the taking of possession or acquisition of the following property (including an interest in or right over property), that is to say—

(i) enemy property;

(ii) property of a deceased person, a person of unsound mind or a person who has not attained the age of twenty-one years, for the purpose of its administration for the benefit of the persons entitled to the beneficial interest therein;

(iii) property of a person adjudged insolvent or a body corporate in liquidation, for the purpose of its administration for the benefit of the creditors of the insolvent or body corporate and, subject thereto, for the benefit of other persons entitled to the beneficial interest in the property; or

(iv) property subject to a trust, for the purpose of vesting the property in persons appointed as trustees

under the instrument creating the trust or by a court or, by order of a court, for the purpose of giving effect to the trust.

(5) Nothing contained in or done under the authority of any Act of Parliament shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of this section to the extent that the Act in question makes provision for the compulsory taking possession of any property or the compulsory acquisition of any interest in or right over property where that property, interest or right is vested in a body corporate established by law for public purposes, in which no moneys have been invested other than moneys provided by Parliament.

18. Freedom from discrimination

(1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (4) and (5) no law shall make any provision that is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (6), no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any written law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority.

(3) In this section, the expression "discriminatory" means affording different treatment to different persons attributable wholly or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status whereby persons of one such description are subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another such description are not made subject or are accorded privileges or advantages which are not accorded to persons of another such description.

(4) Subsection (1) shall not apply to any law to the extent that that law makes provision—

(a) with respect to persons who are not citizens of Lesotho; or

(b) for the application, in the case of persons of any such description as is mentioned in subsection (3) (or of persons connected with such persons), of the law with respect to adoption, marriage, divorce, burial, devolution of property on death or other like matters which is the personal law of persons of that description; or

(c) for the application of the customary law of Lesotho with respect to any matter in the case of persons who, under that law, are subject to that law; or

(d) for the appropriation of public revenues or other public funds; or

(e) whereby persons of any such description as is mentioned in subsection (3) may be made subject to any disability or restriction or may be accorded any privilege or advantage which, having regard to its nature and to special circumstances pertaining to those persons or to persons of any other such description, is reasonably justifiable in a democratic society.

Nothing in this subsection shall prevent the making of laws in pursuance of the principle of State Policy of promoting a society based on equality and justice for all the citizens of Lesotho and thereby removing any discriminatory law.

(5) Nothing contained in any law shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of subsection (1) to the extent that it makes provision with respect to standards of qualifications (not being standards of

qualifications specifically relating to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status) to be required of any person who is appointed to any office in the public service, any office in a disciplined force, any office in the service of a local government authority or any office in a body corporate established by law for public purposes.

(6) Subsection (2) shall not apply to anything which is expressly or by necessary implication authorised to be done by any such provision of law as is referred to in subsection (4) or (5).

(7) No person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner in respect of access to shops, hotels, lodging houses, public restaurants, eating houses, beer halls or places of public entertainment or in respect of access to places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of public funds or dedicated to the use of the general public.

(8) The provisions of this section shall be without prejudice to the generality of section 19 of this Constitution.

19. Right to equality before the law and the equal protection of the law

Every person shall be entitled to equality before the law and to the equal protection of the law.

20. Right to participate in government

(1) Every citizen of Lesotho shall enjoy the right—

(a) to take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives;

(b) to vote or to stand for election at periodic elections under this Constitution under a system of universal and equal suffrage and secret ballot;

(c) to have access, on general terms of equality, to the public service.

(2) The rights referred to in subsection (1) shall be subject to the other provisions of this Constitution.

21. Derogation from fundamental human rights and freedoms

(1) Nothing contained in or done under the authority of an Act of Parliament shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of section 6, section 18 or section 19 of this Constitution to the extent that the Act authorises the taking during any period when Lesotho is at war or when a declaration of emergency under section 23 of this Constitution is in force of measures that are necessary in a practical sense in a democratic society for dealing with the situation that exists in Lesotho during that period.

(2) When a person is detained by virtue of any such law as is referred to in subsection (1) the following provisions shall apply, that is to say-

(a) he shall, as soon as reasonably practicable after the commencement of his detention, be furnished with a statement in writing in a language that he understands specifying in detail the grounds upon which he is detained;

(b) not more than fourteen days after the commencement of his detention, a notification shall be published in the Gazette stating that he has been detained and giving particulars of the provision of law under which his detention is authorised;

(c) not more than one month after the commencement of his detention and thereafter during his detention at intervals of not more than six months, his case shall be investigated by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law and presided over by a person appointed by the Chief Justice;

(d) he shall be afforded reasonable facilities to consult a legal representative of his own choice who shall be permitted to make representations to the tribunal appointed for the investigation of the case of the detained person; and

(e) at the hearing of his case by the tribunal appointed for the investigation of his case he shall be permitted to appear in person or by a legal representative of his own choice.

(3) On any investigation by a tribunal in pursuance of this section of the case of a detained person, the tribunal may make recommendations concerning the necessity or expediency of continuing his detention to the authority by which it was ordered but, unless it is otherwise provided by law, that authority shall not be obliged to act in accordance with any such recommendations.

(4) Nothing contained in subsection (2)(d) or (e) shall be construed as entitling a person to legal representation at public expense.

22. Enforcement of protective provisions

(1) If any person alleges that any of the provisions of sections 4 to 21 (inclusive) of this Constitution has been, is being or is likely to be contravened in relation to him (or, in the case of a person who is detained, if any other person alleges such a

contravention in relation to the detained person), then, without prejudice to any other action with respect to the same matter which is lawfully available, that person (or that other person) may apply to the High Court for redress.

(2) The High Court shall have original jurisdiction—

(a) to hear and determine any application made by any person in pursuance of subsection (1); and

(b) to determine any question arising in the case of any person which is referred to it in pursuance of subsection (3),

and may make such orders, issue such process and give such directions as it may consider appropriate for the purpose of enforcing or securing the enforcement of any of the provisions of sections 4 to 21 (inclusive) of this Constitution:

Provided that the High Court may decline to exercise its powers under this subsection if it is satisfied that adequate means of redress for the contravention alleged are or have been available to the person concerned under any other law.

(3) If in any proceedings in any subordinate court any question arises as to the contravention of any of the provisions of sections 4 to 21 (inclusive) of this Constitution, the person presiding in that court may, and shall if any party to the proceedings so requests, refer the question to the High Court unless, in his opinion, the raising of the question is merely frivolous or vexatious.

(4) Where any question is referred to the High Court in pursuance of subsection (3), the High Court shall give its decision upon the question and the court in which

the question arose shall dispose of the case in accordance with that decision or, if that decision is the subject of an appeal under section 129 of this Constitution to the Court of Appeal, in accordance with the decision of the Court of Appeal.

(5) Parliament may confer upon the High Court such powers in addition to those conferred by this section as may appear to be necessary or desirable for the purposes of enabling that court more effectively to exercise the jurisdiction conferred upon it by this section.

(6) The Chief Justice may make rules with respect to the practice and procedure of the High Court in relation to the jurisdiction and powers conferred on it by or under this section (including rules with respect to the time within which applications may be brought and references shall be made to the High Court).

23. Declaration of emergency

(1) In time of war or other public emergency which threatens the life of the nation, the Prime Minister may, acting in accordance with the advice of the Council of State, by proclamation which shall be published in the Gazette, declare that a state of emergency exists for the purposes of this Chapter.

(2) Every declaration of emergency shall lapse at the expiration of fourteen days, commencing with the day on which it was made, unless it has in the meantime been approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.

(3) A declaration of emergency may at any time be revoked by the Prime Minister acting in accordance with the advice of the Council of State, by proclamation which shall be published in the Gazette.

(4) A declaration of emergency that has been approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament in pursuance of subsection (2) shall, subject to the provisions of subsection (3), remain in force so long as those resolutions remain in force and no longer.

(5) A resolution of either House of Parliament passed for the purposes of this section shall remain in force for six months or such shorter period as may be specified therein:

Provided that any such resolution may be extended from time to time by a further such resolution, each extension not exceeding six months from the date of the resolution effecting the extension.

(6) Where the resolutions of the two Houses of Parliament made under subsection (2) or (5) differ, the resolution of the National Assembly shall prevail.

(7) Any provision of this section that a declaration of emergency shall lapse or cease to be in force at any particular time is without prejudice to the making of a further such declaration whether before or after that time.

(8) The King may summon the two Houses of Parliament to meet for the purposes of this section notwithstanding that Parliament then stands dissolved, and the persons who were members of either House immediately before the dissolution shall be deemed, for those purposes, still to be members of that House, but, subject to the provisions of sections 61(4) and 63(4) of this Constitution, neither House shall, when summoned by virtue of this subsection, transact any business other than debating and voting upon resolutions for the purposes of this section.

24. Interpretation and savings

(1) In this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires—

“contravention” in relation to any requirement, includes a failure to comply with that requirement, and cognate expressions shall be construed accordingly;

“court” means a court of law having jurisdiction in Lesotho other than a court established by a disciplinary law, and, in sections 5 and 9 of this Constitution, includes a court established by a disciplinary law;

“disciplinary law” means a law regulating the discipline of any disciplined force;

“disciplined force” means—

- (a) a military or air force; or
- (b) the Police Force; or
- (c) the National Security Service; or
- (d) the prison service;

“legal representative” means a person entitled to practise as a legal practitioner in Lesotho; and

“member” in relation to a disciplined force, includes any person who, under the law regulating the discipline of that force, is subject to that discipline.

(2) Nothing contained in any of the provisions of section 7, section 17 or section 18 of this Constitution shall be construed as affecting any law for the time being in force relating to the allocation of land or the grant of any interest or right in or

over land or as entitling any person to any greater such interest or right than he would otherwise have.

(3) In relation to any person who is a member of a disciplined force raised under a law of Lesotho, nothing contained in or done under the authority of the disciplinary law of that force shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of any of the provisions of this Chapter other than sections 5, 8 and 9.

(4) In relation to any person who is a member of a disciplined force raised otherwise than as aforesaid and lawfully present in Lesotho, nothing contained in or done under the authority of the disciplinary law of that force shall be held to be inconsistent with or in contravention of any of the provisions of this Chapter.

CHAPTER III

PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

25. Application of the principles of State policy

The principles contained in this Chapter shall form part of the public policy of Lesotho. These principles shall not be enforceable by any court but, subject to the limits of the economic capacity and development of Lesotho, shall guide the authorities and agencies of Lesotho, and other public authorities, in the performance of their functions with a view to achieving progressively, by legislation or otherwise, the full realisation of these principles.

26. Equality and justice

(1) Lesotho shall adopt policies aimed at promoting a society based on equality and justice for all its citizens regardless of race, colour, sex, language,

religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

(2) In particular, the State shall take appropriate measures in order to promote equality of opportunity for the disadvantaged groups in the society to enable them to participate fully in all spheres of public life.

27. Protection of health

(1) Lesotho shall adopt policies aimed at ensuring the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health for its citizens, including policies designed to—

(a) provide for the reduction of stillbirth rate and of infant mortality and for the healthy development of the child;

(b) improve environmental and industrial hygiene;

(c) provide for the prevention, treatment and control of epidemic, endemic, occupational and other diseases;

(d) create conditions which would assure to all, medical service and medical attention in the event of sickness; and

(e) improve public health.

28. Provision for education

Lesotho shall endeavour to make education available to all and shall adopt policies aimed at securing that—

(a) education is directed to the full development of the human personality and sense of dignity and

strengthening the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(b) primary education is compulsory and available to all;

(c) secondary education, including technical and vocational education, is made generally available and accessible to all by every appropriate means, and in particular, by the progressive introduction of free education;

(d) higher education is made equally accessible to all, on the basis of capacity, by every appropriate means, and in particular, by the progressive introduction of free education; and

(e) fundamental education is encouraged or intensified as far as possible for those persons who have not received or completed their primary education.

29. Opportunity to work

(1) Lesotho shall endeavour to ensure that every person has the opportunity to gain his living by work which he freely chooses or accepts.

(2) Lesotho shall adopt policies aimed at—

(a) achieving and maintaining as high and stable a level of employment as possible;

(b) providing technical and vocational guidance and training programmes; and

(c) achieving steady economic, social and cultural development and full and productive employment under conditions safeguarding fundamental political and economic freedoms to the individual.

30. Just and favourable conditions of work

Lesotho shall adopt policies aimed at securing just and favourable conditions of work and in particular policies directed to achieving—

(a) remuneration which provides all workers, as a minimum with—

(i) fair wages and equal remuneration for work of equal value without distinction of any kind, and in particular, women being guaranteed conditions of work, including pension or retirement benefits, not inferior to those enjoyed by men, with equal pay for equal work; and

(ii) a decent living for themselves and their families;

(b) safe and healthy working conditions;

(c) equal opportunity for men and women to be promoted in their employment to an appropriate higher level, subject to no considerations other than those of seniority and competence;

(d) the protection of women who are in employment during a reasonable period before and after childbirth; and

(e) rest, leisure and reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay, as well as remuneration for public holidays.

31. Protection of workers' rights and interests

Lesotho shall take appropriate steps in order to encourage the formation of independent trade unions to

protect workers' rights and interests and to promote sound labour relations and fair employment practices.

32. Protection of children and young persons

Lesotho shall adopt policies designed to provide that-

(a) protection and assistance is given to all children and young persons without any discrimination for reasons of parentage or other conditions;

(b) children and young persons are protected from economic and social exploitation;

(c) the employment of children and young persons in work harmful to their morals or health or dangerous to life or likely to hamper their normal development is punishable by law; and

(d) there are age limits below which the paid employment of children and young persons is prohibited and punishable by law.

33. Rehabilitation, training and social resettlement of disabled persons

With a view to ensuring the rehabilitation, training and social resettlement of disabled persons, Lesotho shall adopt policies designed to-

(a) provide for training facilities, including specialised institutions, public or private; and

(b) place disabled persons in employment and encourage employers to admit disabled persons to employment.

34. Economic opportunities

Lesotho shall adopt policies which encourage its citizens to acquire property including land, houses, tools and equipment; and shall take such other economic measures as the State shall consider affordable.

35. Participation in cultural activities

(1) Lesotho shall endeavour to ensure that every citizen has an opportunity to freely participate in the cultural life of the community and to share in the benefits of scientific advancement and its application.

(2) Lesotho shall adopt policies designed to protect the interests of any citizen in any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

36. Protection of the Environment

Lesotho shall adopt policies designed to protect and enhance the natural and cultural environment of Lesotho for the benefit of both present and future generations and shall endeavour to assure to all citizens a sound and safe environment adequate for their health and well-being.

CHAPTER IV CITIZENSHIP

37. Persons who are citizens on the coming into operation of the Constitution

Every person who immediately before the coming into operation of this Constitution is a citizen of Lesotho under the Lesotho Citizenship Order 1971 shall, on the coming into operation of this Constitution and subject to any provision made in or under this Chapter, continue to be a citizen of Lesotho.

38. Persons born in Lesotho after the coming into operation of the Constitution

(1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (2) and (3), every person born in Lesotho after the coming into operation of this Constitution shall become a citizen of Lesotho.

(2) Save as provided in subsection (3), a person shall not become a citizen of Lesotho by virtue of this section if at the time of his birth neither of his parents is a citizen of Lesotho, and-

(a) one or both of his parents possesses such immunity from suit and legal process as is accorded to the envoy of a foreign sovereign power accredited to Lesotho; or

(b) one or both of his parents is an enemy alien and the birth occurs in a place then under occupation by the enemy.

(3) A person born in Lesotho on or after the coming into operation of this Constitution who is disqualified to become a citizen of Lesotho by virtue of subsection (2) of this section shall become a citizen of Lesotho if he would otherwise become stateless.

39. Persons born outside Lesotho after the coming into operation of the Constitution

A person born outside Lesotho after the coming into operation of this Constitution shall become a citizen of Lesotho at the date of his birth, if at that date either of his parents is a citizen of Lesotho otherwise than by descent.

40. Marriage to Lesotho citizen

(1) Any woman who, immediately before the coming into operation of this Constitution, is or has been married to a person—

(a) who continues to be a citizen of Lesotho by virtue of section 37 of this Constitution; or

(b) who, having died before the coming into operation of this Constitution would, but for his death, have continued to be a citizen of Lesotho by virtue of that section,

shall be entitled, upon making application and upon taking the oath of allegiance, to be registered as a citizen of Lesotho.

(2) Any woman who, after the coming into operation of this Constitution, marries a citizen of Lesotho shall be entitled, upon making application and upon taking the oath of allegiance, to be registered as a citizen of Lesotho.

41. Dual citizenship

(1) Any person who, upon the attainment of the age of twenty-one years, is a citizen of Lesotho and also a citizen of some country other than Lesotho shall cease to be a citizen of Lesotho upon the specified date unless he has renounced his citizenship of that other country, taken the oath of allegiance and, in the case of a person who is a citizen of Lesotho by descent, made and registered such declaration of his intentions concerning residence as may be prescribed by Parliament.

(2) A citizen of Lesotho shall cease to be such a citizen if—

(a) having attained the age of twenty-one years, he acquires the citizenship of some country other than Lesotho by voluntary act (other than marriage); or

(b) having attained the age of twenty-one years, he otherwise acquires the citizenship of some country other than Lesotho and has not, by the specified date, renounced his citizenship of that other country, taken the oath of allegiance and made and registered such declaration of his intentions concerning residence as may be prescribed.

(3) A woman who—

(a) becomes a citizen of Lesotho by registration under the provisions of section 40 of this Constitution; and

(b) is immediately after the day upon which she becomes a citizen of Lesotho also a citizen of some other country,

shall cease to be a citizen of Lesotho upon the specified date unless she has renounced the citizenship of that other country, taken the oath of allegiance, and made and registered such declaration of her intentions concerning residence as may be prescribed.

(4) For the purposes of this section, where, under the law of a country other than Lesotho a person cannot renounce his citizenship of that other country, he need not make such renunciation but he may instead be required to make such declaration concerning that citizenship as may be prescribed.

(5) In this section "the specified date" means, in respect of a person to whom subsection (1) or (2)(b) or (3), as the case may be, refers, such date as may be specified in relation to that person by or under an Act of Parliament.

42. Powers of Parliament

(1) Parliament may make provision for the acquisition of citizenship of Lesotho by persons who are not eligible or who are no longer eligible to become citizens of Lesotho under the provisions of this Chapter.

(2) Parliament may make provision for depriving of his citizenship of Lesotho any person other than a person who became or becomes—

(a) a citizen of Lesotho by virtue of having been born in Lesotho; or

(b) a citizen of Lesotho by descent,

unless he would thereby become stateless.

(3) Parliament may make provision for the renunciation by any person of his citizenship of Lesotho.

43. Interpretation

(1) In this Chapter—

“alien” means a person who is not a citizen of Lesotho;

“prescribed” means prescribed by or under any Act of Parliament.

(2) In this Chapter, references to a citizen by descent are references to a person who is a citizen of Lesotho by virtue of section 39 of this Constitution or of section 23(2) or 26 of the Constitution of Lesotho of 1966 or of section 6 of the Lesotho Citizenship Order 1971.

(3) For the purposes of this Chapter, a person born aboard a registered ship or aircraft, or aboard an unregistered ship or aircraft of the Government of any country, shall be deemed to have been born in the place in which the ship or aircraft was registered or, as the case may be, in that country.

(4) Any reference in this Chapter to the national status of the parent of a person at the time of that person's birth shall, in relation to a person born after the death of either parent be construed as a reference to the national status of that parent at that parent's death, and where that death occurred before the coming into operation of this Constitution, and the birth occurred after the coming into operation of this Constitution the national status that the parent would have had if he or she had died on the coming into operation of this Constitution shall be deemed to be his or her national status at the time of his or her death.

CHAPTER V THE KING

44. The Office of King

(1) There shall be a King of Lesotho who shall be a constitutional monarch and Head of State.

(2) The King shall do all things that belong to his office in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution and of all other laws for the time being in force and shall faithfully comply with the terms of the oath of the office of King set out in Schedule I to this Constitution.

45. Succession to the throne of Lesotho

(1) The College of Chiefs may at any time designate, in accordance with the customary law of Lesotho, the person (or the persons, in order of prior right) who are entitled to succeed to the office of King upon the death of the holder of, or the occurrence of any vacancy in, that office and if on such death or vacancy, there is a person who has previously been designated in pursuance of this section and who is capable under the customary law of Lesotho of succeeding to that office, that person (or, if there is more than one such person, that one of them who has been designated as having the first right to succeed to the office) shall become King.

(2) If, on the death of the holder of, or the occurrence of any vacancy in, the office of King, there is no person who becomes King under subsection (1), the College of Chiefs shall, with all practical speed and in accordance with the customary law of Lesotho, proceed to designate a person to succeed to the office of King and the person so designated shall thereupon become King.

(3) Whenever the holder of the office of King or a Regent—

(a) has occasion to be absent from Lesotho for a period which the College of Chiefs has reason to believe will be of short duration; or

(b) is suffering from an illness which the College of Chiefs has reason to believe will be of short duration,

the College of Chiefs may for the time being designate a person, in accordance with the customary law of Lesotho, to exercise the functions of the office of King, and any person for the time being so designated may exercise all the functions of the office of King

during the absence or illness of the holder of that office or the Regent.

(4) Every designation made for the purposes of this section shall be published in the Gazette.

(5) Where any person has been designated to succeed to the office of King in pursuance of subsection (1) or (2), any other person who claims that, under the customary law of Lesotho, he should have been so designated in place of that person may, by application made to the High Court within a period of six months commencing with the day on which the designation was published in the Gazette, apply to have the designation varied by the substitution of his own name for that of the first mentioned person, but, save as provided in this Chapter, the designation of any person for the purposes of this section shall not otherwise be called in question in any court on the ground that, under the customary law of Lesotho, the person designated was not entitled to be so designated.

(6) Pending the decision of the High Court or, as the case may be, of the Court of Appeal, a designation which is the subject of the appeal shall remain of full force and effect.

(7) In this section references to a vacancy in the office of King are references to a vacancy caused by the abdication of the King or by a resolution or resolutions of Parliament under section 53 of this Constitution that the holder of the office of King should cease to hold that office.

46. The Regent

(1) The College of Chiefs may at any time designate, in accordance with the customary law of Lesotho, the person (or the persons, in order of prior right) who

shall be Regent, that is to say, who shall exercise the functions of the office of King in any of the following circumstances—

(a) when the holder of that office has not attained the age of twenty-one years; or

(b) when the holder of that office (and any person who has been designated as having a prior right to be Regent) is unable by reason of absence from Lesotho or by reason of infirmity of body or mind to exercise the functions of that office; or

(c) when, in the circumstances specified in section 45(2) of this Constitution, the College of Chiefs has not yet made a designation in pursuance of that subsection,

and if, in any of those circumstances, there is a person who has previously been designated in pursuance of this subsection and who is capable under the customary law of Lesotho of becoming Regent, that person (or, if there is more than one such person, that one of them who has been designated as having the first right to be Regent) shall become Regent.

(2) If, in any of the circumstances specified in subsection (1)(a), (b) or (c), there is no person who becomes Regent under that subsection, the College of Chiefs shall, with all practical speed and in accordance with the customary law of Lesotho, proceed to designate a person to be Regent and the person so designated shall thereupon become Regent.

(3) If the College of Chiefs fails within a reasonable time to discharge the duty imposed on it by subsection (2), the High Court may, upon the application of any person, itself designate a person to be Regent in

accordance with the customary law of Lesotho and the person so designated shall thereupon become Regent.

(4) A Regent shall not exercise the functions of the office of King at any time when a person is for the time being designated to exercise such functions in pursuance of section 45(3) of this Constitution.

(5) Every designation made for the purpose of this section shall be published in the Gazette.

47. Proceedings in High Court and Court of Appeal

(1) An appeal shall lie to the Court of Appeal from any decision of the High Court made under section 45(5) or section 46(3) of this Constitution.

(2) The High Court and the Court of Appeal shall consider with all practical speed every application or appeal, as the case may be, made to it under section 45(5), or section 46(3) of this Constitution or subsection (1).

(3) The Chief Justice may make rules with respect to the practice and procedure of the High Court in relation to the jurisdiction and powers conferred on it by or under section 45(5) and section 46(3) of this Constitution (including rules with respect to the time within which application may be made to the Court under those sections).

48. Civil List of the King and remuneration of Regent

(1) The King shall have such Civil List as may be provided by Parliament and that Civil List shall be a charge upon the Consolidated Fund and shall not be reduced during the King's continuance in office.

(2) A person exercising the functions of the office of King as Regent shall, in respect of any period during which he exercises those functions, be entitled to remuneration as may be prescribed by Parliament, and the remuneration prescribed under this subsection in relation to any person in respect of any such period shall be a charge on the Consolidated Fund and shall not be reduced after the commencement of that period.

49. Immunity of the King and Regent from taxation

(1) The King shall be entitled to immunity from taxation in respect of his Civil List, all income accruing to him in his private capacity and all property owned by him in his private capacity.

(2) A person who is exercising or who has exercised the functions of the office of King as Regent shall be entitled to immunity from taxation in respect of any remuneration to which he is entitled under section 48(2) of this Constitution, all income accruing to him in his private capacity during any period during which he is exercising those functions and, in so far as the taxation relates to that period, all property owned by him in his private capacity.

(3) The King shall be entitled to immunity from the compulsory taking possession of any property held by him in his private capacity and the compulsory acquisition of any interest in or right over any property, being an interest or right owned by him in his private capacity.

50. Protection of the King and of certain persons in respect of legal proceedings

(1) Whilst any person holds the office of King, he shall be entitled to immunity from suit and legal process in any civil cause in respect of all things

done or omitted to be done by him in his private capacity and to immunity from criminal proceedings in respect of all things done or omitted to be done by him either in his official capacity or in his private capacity.

(2) Whilst any person exercises the functions of the office of King as Regent or by virtue of a designation under section 45(3) of this Constitution, no criminal proceedings shall be instituted or continued against him in respect of anything done or omitted to be done by him either in his official capacity or in his private capacity, and no civil proceedings shall be instituted or continued in respect of which relief is claimed against him in respect of anything done or omitted to be done by him in his private capacity.

(3) Where provision is made by law limiting the time within which proceedings of any description may be brought against any person, the period during which that person has held the office of King or exercised the functions of the office of King shall not be taken into account in calculating the period of time prescribed by that law which determines whether any such proceedings as are mentioned in subsection (1) or (2), as the case may be, of this section may be brought against that person.

(4) Where a debt or obligation is owing to any person as a result of anything done or omitted to be done by the King, Regent or by a person designated to exercise the functions of the office of King during the absence or illness of the holder of that office or of the Regent, in his private capacity, the person to whom the debt or obligation is owing may lodge an application in writing to the Minister responsible for finance who, in his absolute discretion, may, after consultation with the Attorney-General, defray the debt or make provision to satisfy the obligation out of the Civil List.

(5) Any civil right of action that the King, or any person exercising the functions of the office of the King as Regent or by virtue of a designation under section 45(3) of this Constitution, would have in his private capacity, shall vest in the Attorney-General who may institute appropriate proceedings, and any proceedings therefrom shall be paid to the King or, as the case may be, to the person exercising the functions of the office of the King.

51. Oaths

(1) The King shall, as soon as is practicable after succeeding to the office of King and before entering upon the duties of his office (or, in the case of a person who when he so succeeded was below the age of twenty-one years, as soon as is practicable after attaining that age before entering upon the duties of his office), take and subscribe the oath for the due execution of his office which is set out in Schedule 1 to this Constitution.

(2) A Regent shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe the oath of allegiance and the oath for the due execution of his office which is set out in Schedule I to this Constitution.

(3) The oaths referred to in the foregoing provisions of this section shall be administered to the King or, as the case may be, to the Regent, by the Chief Justice (or, in the absence of the Chief Justice, by a judge of the Court of Appeal or some other judge of the High Court) in the presence of such of the judges of the Court of Appeal, such of the other judges of the High Court and such Ministers of the Government of Lesotho and such other authorities of the Government of Lesotho as are able to attend.

52. Abdication

The King may, at any time, abdicate, but such abdication shall not affect the right of any person who is entitled to succeed to the office of King.

53. Vacation of the office of King

(1) If, in the opinion of the Prime Minister—

(a) the King declines to take and subscribe the oath set out in Schedule I to this Constitution;

(b) the King having taken and subscribed the said oath, thereafter fails or declines to abide by any of its terms; or

(c) the King is unable to perform the functions of his office due to infirmity of body or mind,

the Prime Minister may report the facts thereof to the National Assembly and the Senate.

(2) On receiving a report under subsection (1), the National Assembly and the Senate shall each determine and declare by resolution whether the circumstances are such that the person holding the office of King should cease to hold such office and, subject to the provisions of subsection (3), where it is so declared that the person holding the office of King should cease to hold that office, that person shall vacate the office of King with effect from such date as may be specified in the resolution or if no date is so specified, on the date on which the resolution is passed.

(3) Where the resolutions of the two Houses of Parliament made under subsection (2) differ, the resolution of the National Assembly shall prevail.

(4) The Prime Minister shall cause to be published in the Gazette every resolution made by the Houses of Parliament under this section and, if as a consequence of such a resolution the person holding the office of King has vacated his office, shall give notice of that fact and of the date (in this section referred to as the "effective date") of his so vacating his office.

(5) Whenever the person holding the office of King has vacated office in accordance with this section, any act performed or any thing done on or after the effective date by the person so vacating the office or by the Regent or by a person designated under this Constitution to perform the functions of the office of King which purports to have been performed or done by such person in the exercise of the office of King shall be null and void.

CHAPTER VI PARLIAMENT

Part 1 Composition of Parliament

54. Establishment of Parliament

There shall be a Parliament which shall consist of the King, a Senate and a National Assembly.

55. Composition of Senate

The Senate shall consist of the twenty-two Principal Chiefs and eleven other Senators nominated in that behalf by the King acting in accordance with the advice of the Council of State:

Provided that—

(a) a Principal Chief may, by notice in writing to the President of the Senate, designate any other person to be a Senator in his place either generally or for any sitting or sittings of the Senate specified in the notice and may, by notice in like manner, vary or revoke any such designation; and

(b) the Council of State shall not meet for the purpose of tendering advice to the King for the nomination of Senators following a general election of members of the National Assembly until after the first sitting of the National Assembly following that general election.

56. Composition of National Assembly

The National Assembly shall consist of eighty members elected in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

57. Elections to National Assembly

(1) Lesotho shall, in accordance with the provisions of section 67 of this Constitution, be divided into constituencies and each constituency shall elect one member to the National Assembly in such manner as, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, may be prescribed by or under any law.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subsections (3) and (4), every person who—

(a) is a citizen of Lesotho; and

(b) has attained the age of twenty-one years; and

(c) possesses such qualifications as to residence as may be prescribed by Parliament,

shall be qualified to be registered as an elector in elections to the National Assembly under a law in that behalf; and no other person may be so registered.

(3) No person shall be qualified to be registered as an elector in elections to the National Assembly who, at the date of his application to be registered—

(a) is, by virtue of his own act, under any acknowledgement of allegiance, obedience or adherence to any foreign power or state; or

(b) is under sentence of death imposed on him by any court in Lesotho; or

(c) is, under any law in force in Lesotho, adjudged or otherwise declared to be of unsound mind.

(4) Parliament may provide that a person who is convicted by any court of any offence that is prescribed by Parliament and that is connected with the election of members of the National Assembly or who is reported guilty of such an offence by the court trying an election petition shall not be qualified to be registered as an elector in elections to the National Assembly for such period (not exceeding five years) following his conviction or, as the case may be, following the report of the court as may be so prescribed.

(5) Subject to the provisions of subsections (6) and (7), every person who is registered in any constituency as an elector in elections to the National Assembly shall be qualified to vote in such elections in that constituency in accordance with the provisions of any law in that behalf; and no other person may so vote.

(6) Parliament may provide that a person who holds or is acting in any office that is specified by Parliament

and the functions of which involve responsibility for, or in connection with, the conduct of an election in any constituency shall not be qualified to vote in that election in that constituency.

(7) Parliament may provide that a person who is convicted by any court of any offence that is prescribed by Parliament and that is connected with the election of members of the National Assembly or who is reported guilty of such an offence by the court trying an election petition shall not be qualified to vote in any election to the National Assembly for such period (not exceeding five years) following his conviction or, as the case may be, following the report of the court as may be so prescribed.

58. Qualifications for membership of Parliament

(1) Subject to the provisions of section 59 of this Constitution, a person shall be qualified to be nominated as a Senator by the King acting in accordance with the advice of the Council of State or designated by a Principal Chief as a Senator in his place if, and shall not be so qualified unless, at the date of his nomination or designation, he—

(a) is a citizen of Lesotho; and

(b) is able to speak and, unless incapacitated by blindness or other physical cause, to read and write either the Sesotho or English languages well enough to take an active part in the proceedings of the Senate.

(2) Subject to the provisions of section 59 of this Constitution, a person shall be qualified to be elected as a member of the National Assembly if, and shall not be so qualified unless, at the date of his nomination for election, he—

(a) is a citizen of Lesotho; and

(b) is registered in some constituency as an elector in elections to the National Assembly and is not disqualified from voting in such elections; and

(c) is able to speak and, unless incapacitated by blindness or other physical cause, to read and write either the Sesotho or English language well enough to take an active part in the proceedings of the National Assembly.

59. Disqualifications for membership of Parliament

(1) No person shall be qualified to be nominated as a Senator by the King acting in accordance with the advice of the Council of State or designated by a Principal Chief as a Senator in his place and no person shall be qualified to be elected as a member of the National Assembly if, at the date of his nomination or designation or, as the case may be, at the date of his nomination for election, he—

(a) is, by virtue of his own act, under any acknowledgement of allegiance, obedience or adherence to any foreign power or state; or

(b) is under sentence of death imposed on him by any court in Lesotho; or

(c) is under any law in force in Lesotho, adjudged or otherwise declared to be of unsound mind; or

(d) is an unrehabilitated insolvent, having been adjudged or otherwise declared insolvent under any law in force in Lesotho; or

(e) subject to such exceptions and limitations as may be prescribed by Parliament, has any such interest in any such government contract as may be so prescribed.

(2) Parliament may provide that a person who, at the date of his nomination for election, holds or is acting in any office that is specified by Parliament and the functions of which involve responsibility for, or in connection with, the conduct of any election to the National Assembly or the compilation of any register of electors for the purposes of such an election shall not be qualified to be elected as a member of the National Assembly.

(3) Parliament may provide that a person who is convicted by any court of any offence that is prescribed by Parliament and that is connected with the election of members of the National Assembly or who is reported guilty of such an offence by the court trying an election petition shall not be qualified to be nominated for election as a member of the National Assembly for such period (not exceeding five years) following his conviction or, as the case may be, following the report of the court as may be so prescribed.

(4) Parliament may provide that, subject to such exceptions and limitations as may be prescribed by Parliament, a person shall not be qualified to be nominated as a Senator or elected as a member of the National Assembly if—

(a) he holds or acts in any office or appointment that is so prescribed; or

(b) he is a member of the Defence Force; or

(c) he is a member of the Police Force; or

(d) he is a member of the National Security Service: or

(e) he is a member of the Prison Service.

(5) No person shall be qualified to be elected as a member of the National Assembly who, at the date of his nomination for election as such a member, is a Principal Chief or is otherwise a Senator.

(6) In subsection (1)(e) "government contract" means any contract made with the Government of Lesotho or with a department of that Government or with an officer of that Government contracting as such.

60. Tenure of seats of members of Parliament

(1) A Senator (other than a Principal Chief) or a member of the National Assembly shall vacate his seat as such—

(a) if he ceases to be a citizen of Lesotho; or

(b) if any circumstances arise that, if he were not such a Senator or a member of the National Assembly, would cause him to be disqualified under section 59(1) of this Constitution to be nominated or designated as such or, as the case may be, to be elected as such; or

(c) at the next dissolution of Parliament after his nomination, designation or election; or

(d) in the case of a member of the National Assembly, if he ceases to be registered in some constituency as an elector in elections to the National Assembly or if he ceases to be qualified to vote in some constituency in such elections; or

(e) in the case of a member of the National Assembly, if any circumstances arise that, if he were not a

member of the National Assembly, would cause him to be disqualified to be elected as such under section 59(5) of this Constitution or under any law made in pursuance of section 59(2), 59(3) or 59(4) of this Constitution; or

(f) in the case of a Senator nominated under section 55 of this Constitution, if any circumstances arise that, if he were not such a Senator, would cause him to be disqualified to be so nominated under any law made in pursuance of section 59(4) of this Constitution.

(2) Parliament may, in order to permit any member of either House of Parliament who has been sentenced to death, adjudged or declared to be of unsound mind, adjudged or declared insolvent or convicted or reported guilty of any offence prescribed under section 57(4), 57(7) or 59(3) of this Constitution to appeal against the decision in accordance with any law, provide that, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by Parliament, the decision shall not have effect for the purpose of this section until such time as may be so prescribed.

61. President of Senate

(1) There shall be a President of the Senate who shall be elected by the Senate either from among the persons who are Senators or from among other persons.

(2) A person shall not be qualified to be elected as President—

(a) if he is a Minister or an Assistant Minister; or

(b) in the case of a person who is not a Senator, if he would not be qualified to be nominated or designated as a Senator under section 59(1) of this Constitution or

under a law made in pursuance of section (4) of this Constitution.

(3) The President shall vacate his office—

(a) if, having been elected from among the Senators, he ceases to be a Senator otherwise than by reason of dissolution of Parliament; or

(b) in the case of a President who was elected from among persons who were not Senators, if any circumstances arise that would cause him to be disqualified to be nominated or designated as a Senator under section 59(1) of this Constitution or under a law made in pursuance of section 59(4) of this Constitution; or

(c) if he becomes a Minister or an Assistant Minister; or

(d) when the Senate first meets after a dissolution of Parliament; or

(e) if he is removed from office by resolution of the Senate supported by the votes of two-thirds of all the Senators.

(4) No business shall be transacted in the Senate (other than the election of a President) at any time when the office of President is vacant.

62. Vice-President of Senate

(1) There shall be a Vice-President of the Senate who shall be elected by the Senate either from among the persons who are Senators or from among other persons.

(2) A person shall not be qualified to be elected as Vice-President—

(a) if he is a Minister or an Assistant Minister; or

(b) in the case of a person who is not a Senator, if he would not be qualified to be nominated or designated as a Senator under section 59(1) of this Constitution or under a law made in pursuance of section 59(4) of this Constitution.

(3) The Senate shall elect a Vice-President—

(a) subject to the provisions of section 61(4) of this Constitution, when it first meets after a dissolution of Parliament; and

(b) when it first meets after the office of Vice-President has otherwise become vacant,

or as soon thereafter as may be convenient.

(4) The Vice-President shall vacate his office—

(a) if, having been elected from among the Senators, he ceases to be a Senator otherwise than by reason of a dissolution of Parliament; or

(b) in the case of a Vice-President who was elected from among persons who were not Senators, if any circumstances arise that would cause him to be disqualified to be nominated or designated as a Senator under section 59(1) of this Constitution or under a law made in pursuance of section 59(4) of this Constitution; or

(c) if he becomes a Minister or an Assistant Minister; or

(d) when the Senate first meets after a dissolution of Parliament; or

(e) if he is removed from office by resolution of the Senate.

63. Speaker of National Assembly

(1) There shall be a Speaker of the National Assembly who shall be elected by the Assembly either from among the persons who are members thereof or from among other persons.

(2) A person shall not be qualified to be elected as a Speaker—

(a) if he is a Minister or an Assistant Minister; or

(b) in the case of a person who is not a member of the National Assembly, if he would not be qualified to be elected as such a member under section 59(1) of this Constitution or under a law made in pursuance of section 59(3) or 59(4) of this Constitution.

(3) The Speaker shall vacate his office—

(a) if, having been elected from among the members of the National Assembly, he ceases to be a member of the Assembly otherwise than by reason of a dissolution of Parliament; or

(b) in the case of a Speaker who was elected from among persons who were not members of the National Assembly, if any circumstances arise that would cause him to be disqualified to be elected as such a member under section 59(1) of this Constitution or under a law made in pursuance of section 59(3) or 59(4) of this Constitution; or

(c) if he becomes a Minister or an Assistant Minister;
or

(d) when the National Assembly first meets after a
dissolution of Parliament; or

(e) if he is removed from office by resolution of the
National Assembly supported by the votes of two-thirds
of all the members thereof.

(4) No business shall be transacted in the National
Assembly (other than the election of a Speaker) at any
time when the office of Speaker is vacant.

64. Deputy Speaker of National Assembly

(1) There shall be a Deputy Speaker of the National
Assembly who shall be elected by the Assembly either
from among the persons who are members thereof or from
among other persons.

(2) A person shall not be qualified to be elected as
Deputy Speaker—

(a) if he is a Minister or an Assistant Minister; or

(b) in the case of a person who is not a member of the
National Assembly, if he would not be qualified to be
elected as such a member under section 59(1) of this
Constitution or under a law made in pursuance of
section 59(3) or 59(4) of this Constitution.

(3) The National Assembly shall elect a Deputy Speaker—

(a) subject to the provisions of section 63(4) of this
Constitution, when it first meets after a dissolution
of Parliament; and

(b) when it first meets after the office of Deputy Speaker has otherwise become vacant,

or as soon thereafter as may be convenient.

(4) The Deputy Speaker shall vacate his office—

(a) if, having been elected from among the members of the National Assembly, he ceases to be a member of the National Assembly otherwise than by reason of a dissolution of Parliament; or

(b) in the case of a Deputy Speaker who was elected from among persons who were not members of the National Assembly, if any circumstances arise that would cause him to be disqualified to be elected as such a member under section 59(1) of this Constitution or under a law made in pursuance of section 59(3) or 59(4) of this Constitution; or

(c) if he becomes a Minister or an Assistant Minister; or

(d) when the National Assembly first meets after a dissolution of Parliament; or

(e) if he is removed from office by resolution of the National Assembly.

65. Clerks to Houses of Parliament and their staffs

(1) There shall be a Clerk to the Senate and a Clerk to the National Assembly.

(2) The offices of the Clerks to the two Houses and of the members of their staffs shall be offices in the public service.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing the appointment of one person to the offices of Clerk to the Senate and Clerk to the National Assembly or the appointment of one person to any office on the staff of the Clerk to the Senate and any office on the staff of the Clerk to the National Assembly.

66. Constituency Delimitation Commission

(1) There shall be a Constituency Delimitation Commission which shall consist of—

(a) a Chairman, who shall be a person appointed by the King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Judicial Service Commission, from among the judges of the High Court or of the Court of Appeal; and

(b) two other members, each of whom shall be appointed by the King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Judicial Service Commission, from among persons who hold or have held, or who are qualified to hold, high judicial office.

(2) A person shall not be qualified to be appointed as a member of the Commission—

(a) if he is or has at any time been nominated as a candidate for election as a member of the National Assembly constituted under this Constitution; or

(b) if he is a public officer (other than a judge of the High Court or of the Court of Appeal).

(3) Subject to the provisions of this section, the office of a member of the Commission shall become vacant—

(a) at the expiration of five years from the date of his appointment; or

(b) if any circumstances arise that, if he were not a member of the Commission, would cause him to be disqualified to be appointed as such under subsection (2).

(4) A member of the Commission may be removed from office only for inability to exercise the functions of his office (whether arising from infirmity of body or mind or any other cause) or for misbehaviour and shall not be so removed except in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(5) A member of the Commission shall be removed from office by the King if the question of his removal from office has been referred to a tribunal appointed under subsection (6) and the tribunal has recommended to the King that he ought to be removed from office for inability as aforesaid or for misbehaviour.

(6) If the Chairman of the Commission represents to the King that the question of removing a member of the Commission under this section ought to be investigated, then—

(a) the King shall appoint a tribunal which shall consist of a Chairman and not less than two other members, selected by the Chief Justice from among persons who hold or have held high judicial office; and

(b) the tribunal shall enquire into the matter and report on the facts thereof to the King and recommend to him whether the member ought to be removed under this section.

(7) If the question of removing a member of the Commission has been referred to a tribunal under this section, the King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Chairman of the Commission, may suspend that

member from the exercise of the functions of his office and any such suspension may at any time be revoked by the King, acting in accordance with such advice as aforesaid, and shall in any case cease to have effect if the tribunal recommends to the King that that member should not be removed.

(8) The Chairman of the Commission and any other member of the Commission who is a judge of the High Court or of the Court of Appeal shall be removed by the King from his office as a member of the Commission if, and shall not be so removed unless, he is removed under section 121 or, as the case may be, section 125 of this Constitution from his office as a judge; and, accordingly, the provisions of subsections (5) and (6) shall not apply in relation to the Chairman or such a member.

(9) In the exercise of its functions under this Constitution the Commission shall not be subject to the direction or control of any other person or authority.

(10) The Commission may by regulation or otherwise regulate its own procedure and, with the consent of the Prime Minister, may confer powers or impose duties on any public officer or on any authority of the Government of Lesotho for the purpose of the discharge of its functions.

(11) The Commission may, subject to its rules of procedure, act notwithstanding any vacancy in its membership or the absence of any member and its proceedings shall not be invalidated by the presence or participation of any person not entitled to be present at or to participate in those proceedings:

Provided that any decision of the Commission shall require the concurrence of a majority of all the members thereof.

67. Constituencies

(1) For the purpose of elections to the National Assembly, Lesotho shall, in accordance with the provisions of this section, be divided into eighty constituencies having such boundaries as may be prescribed by order made by the Constituency Delimitation Commission.

(2) All constituencies shall contain as nearly equal numbers of inhabitants of or above the age of twenty-one years as appears to the Commission to be reasonably practicable, but the Commission may depart from this principle to such extent as it considers expedient in order to take account of—

(a) the density of population, and in particular the need to ensure adequate representation of sparsely populated rural areas;

(b) the means of communication;

(c) geographical features;

(d) community of interest; and

(e) the boundaries of existing administrative areas:

Provided that the number of inhabitants, of or above the age of twenty-one years, of any constituency shall not exceed or fall short of the population quota by more than ten per cent.

(3) The Commission shall review the boundaries of the constituencies into which Lesotho is divided in the case of any review after the review of boundaries referred to in Section 159(3), not less than eight nor more than ten years from the date of completing its

last review, and may, by order, alter the boundaries in accordance with the provisions of this section to such extent as it considers desirable in the light of the review:

Provided that whenever a census of the population has been held in pursuance of any law the Commission may carry out such a review and make such an alteration to the extent which it considers desirable in consequence of that census.

(4) Every order made by the Commission under this section shall be published in the Gazette and shall come into effect upon the next dissolution of Parliament after it was made.

(5) For the purposes of this section the number of inhabitants of any part of Lesotho of or above the age of twenty-one years shall be ascertained by reference to the latest census of the population held in pursuance of any law:

Provided that if the Commission considers, by reason of the passage of time since the holding of the latest census or otherwise, that it is desirable so to do it may instead or in addition have regard to any other available information which, in the opinion of the Commission, best indicates the number of those inhabitants.

(6) In this section "the population quota" means the number obtained by dividing by eighty the number of the inhabitants of Lesotho of or above the age of twenty-one years.

68. Chief Electoral Officer

(1) There shall be a Chief Electoral Officer whose office shall be an office in the public service.

(2) The functions of the Chief Electoral Officer shall be—

(a) to register as electors the citizens of Lesotho who qualify to be registered as such;

(b) to compile a general register of electors and constituency registers of electors for the several constituencies and to maintain such register or registers up to date;

(c) to conduct elections of members of the National Assembly; and

(d) to perform such other functions as may be conferred on him by or under any other law.

(3) Parliament shall make provision for the manner in which the Chief Electoral Officer shall exercise his functions and for the exercise of his authority over officers subordinate to him and may provide that the Chief Electoral Officer may exercise his functions personally or through officers subordinate to him.

(4) In the exercise of his functions under this section, the Chief Electoral Officer shall not be subject to the direction or control of any other person or authority.

69. Decision of questions as to membership of Parliament

(1) The High Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any question whether—

(a) any person is validly nominated or designated as a Senator under section 55 of this Constitution;

(b) any person has been validly elected as a member of the National Assembly; or

(c) the seat in Senate or the National Assembly of any member thereof has become vacant.

(2) An application to the High Court for the determination of any question under subsection (1)(a) may be made by any Senator or by any person who is registered as an elector in elections to the National Assembly or by the Attorney-General and, if it is made by a person other than the Attorney-General, the Attorney-General may intervene and may then appear or be represented in the proceedings.

(3) An application to the High Court for the determination of any question under subsection (1)(b) may be made by any person qualified to vote in the election to which the application relates or by the Attorney-General and, if it is made by a person other than the Attorney-General, the Attorney-General may intervene and may then appear or be represented in the proceedings.

(4) An application to the High Court for the determination of any question under subsection (1)(c) may be made by any member of the National Assembly or by any person registered as an elector in elections to the National Assembly or by the Attorney-General and, if it is made by a person other than the Attorney-General, the Attorney-General may intervene and may then appear or be represented in the proceedings.

(5) Parliament may make provision with respect to—

(a) the circumstances and manner in which and the conditions upon which any application may be made to the High Court for the determination of any question under this section; and

(b) the powers, practice and procedure of the High Court in relation to any such application,

but, subject to any provision in that behalf made by Parliament under this subsection, the practice and procedure of the High Court in relation to any such application shall be regulated by rules made by the Chief Justice.

(6) The determination by the High Court of any question under this section shall not be subject to appeal.

Part 2

Legislation and Procedure in Parliament

70. Power to make laws

(1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the legislative power of Lesotho is vested in Parliament.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) shall be construed as preventing Parliament from conferring on any other person or authority the power to make any rules, regulations, by-laws, orders or other instruments having legislative effect as Parliament may determine.

71. Oath to be taken by members of Parliament

(1) Every member of either House of Parliament shall, before taking his seat in that House, take and subscribe the oath of allegiance before the House, but a member may before taking and subscribing that oath take part in the election of the President or of the Speaker.

(2) Any person elected as President or Vice-President or elected as Speaker or Deputy Speaker shall, if he has not already taken and subscribed the oath of

allegiance under subsection (1), take and subscribe that oath before the appropriate House before entering upon the duties of his office.

72. Presiding in Senate

There shall preside at any sitting of the Senate—

(a) the President of the Senate; or

(b) in the absence of the President, the Vice-President; or

(c) in the absence of the President and the Vice-President, such Senator as the Senate may elect for that purpose.

73. Presiding in National Assembly

There shall preside at any sitting of the National Assembly—

(a) the Speaker of the National Assembly; or

(b) in the absence of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker; or

(c) in the absence of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, such member of the Assembly as the Assembly may elect for that purpose.

74. Quorum in the Houses of Parliament

(1) If objection is taken by any Senator who is present that there are present in the Senate (besides the person presiding) fewer than eight Senators and, after such interval as may be prescribed in the rules of procedure of the Senate, the person presiding ascertains that there are still fewer than eight

Senators present, he shall thereupon adjourn the Senate.

(2) If objection is taken by any member of the National Assembly who is present that there are present in the Assembly (besides the person presiding) fewer than twenty members of the Assembly and, after such interval as may be prescribed in the rules of procedure of the Assembly, the person presiding ascertains that there are still fewer than twenty members of the Assembly present, he shall thereupon adjourn the Assembly.

75. Voting in Parliament

(1) Save as otherwise provided in this Constitution, any question proposed for decision in either House of Parliament shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting.

(2) The person presiding in either House of Parliament shall, if he is a member thereof, have an original vote but he shall have no casting vote, and whenever there is an equality of votes on any question, the motion before the House shall be deemed to have been negatived.

(3) The rules of procedure of either House of Parliament may make provision under which a member who votes upon a question in which he has a direct pecuniary interest shall be deemed not to have voted.

76. Right of Ministers, Assistant Ministers and the Attorney-General to address, etc., either House

(1) A Minister or an Assistant Minister who is a member of the National Assembly shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the Senate and to take part in all proceedings thereof but he shall not be regarded as a member of, or be entitled to vote on any question

before, the Senate; and a Minister or an Assistant Minister who is a Senator shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the National Assembly and to take part in all proceedings thereof but he shall not be regarded as a member of, or be entitled to vote on any question before, the National Assembly.

(2) The Attorney-General shall be entitled to attend the National Assembly or the Senate and to take part in the proceedings of either House of Parliament but he shall not be entitled to vote on any question before the National Assembly or the Senate.

77. Unqualified persons sitting or voting

(1) Any person who sits or votes in either House of Parliament knowing or having reasonable grounds for knowing that he is not entitled to do so shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred maloti, or such other sum as may be prescribed by Parliament, for each day on which he so sits and votes in that House.

(2) Any prosecution for an offence under this section shall be instituted in the High Court and shall not be so instituted except by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

78. Mode of exercise of legislative power

(1) The power of Parliament to make laws shall be exercisable by bills passed by both Houses of Parliament (or, in the cases mentioned in section 80 of this Constitution, by the National Assembly) and assented to by the King.

(2) A bill may originate only in the National Assembly.

(3) When a bill has been passed by the National Assembly it shall be sent to the Senate and—

(a) when it has been passed by the Senate and agreement has been reached between the two Houses on any amendments made to it by the Senate; or

(b) when it is required to be presented under section 80 of this Constitution,

it shall be presented to the King for assent.

(4) When a bill has been presented to the King for assent in pursuance of subsection (3), he shall signify that he assents or that he withholds assent.

(5) When a bill that has been duly passed is assented to in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution it shall become law and the King shall thereupon cause it to be published in the Gazette as a law.

(6) No law made by Parliament shall come into operation until it has been published in the Gazette but Parliament may postpone the coming into operation of any such law and may make laws with retrospective effect.

(7) All laws made by Parliament shall be styled "Acts of Parliament" and the words of enactment shall be "Enacted by the Parliament of Lesotho".

79. Restrictions with regard to certain financial measures

Except with the consent of the Cabinet signified by a Minister, neither House of Parliament shall—

(a) proceed upon any bill (including any amendment to a bill) that, in the opinion of the person presiding, makes provision for any of the following purposes—

(i) for the imposition of taxation or the alteration of taxation otherwise than by reduction;

(ii) for the imposition of any charge upon the Consolidated Fund or any other public fund of Lesotho or the alteration of any such charge otherwise than by reduction;

(iii) for the payment, issue or withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund or any other public fund of Lesotho of any moneys not charged thereon or any increase in the amount of such a payment, issue or withdrawal; or

(iv) for the composition or remission of any debt due to the Government of Lesotho; or

(b) proceed upon any motion (including any amendment to a motion) the effect of which, in the opinion of the person presiding, would be to make provision for any of those purposes.

80. Limitation of powers of Senate

(1) When a bill that is passed by the National Assembly and that is certified by the Speaker of the National Assembly under subsection (2) as an Appropriation bill is sent to the Senate it shall forthwith be introduced in the Senate and shall be passed by the Senate without delay; and if it is not passed by the Senate by the end of the day after the day on which it was sent to the Senate or if it is passed by the Senate with amendments to which the National Assembly does not by then agree, the bill, with such amendments, if any, as may have been agreed to by both Houses, shall, unless the

National Assembly otherwise resolves, be presented to the King for assent.

(2) When a bill that in the opinion of the Speaker of the National Assembly is an Appropriation bill is sent to the Senate from the National Assembly it shall bear a certificate of the Speaker of the National Assembly that it is an Appropriation bill.

(3) When a bill, other than a bill that is certified by the Speaker as an Appropriation bill, is passed by the National Assembly and, having been sent to the Senate at least thirty days before the end of the session, is not passed by the Senate within thirty days after it is so sent or is passed by the Senate with amendments to which the National Assembly does not agree within thirty days after the bill was sent to the Senate, the bill, with such amendments, if any, as may have been agreed to by both Houses, shall, unless the National Assembly otherwise resolves, be presented to the King for assent.

(4) When a bill is presented to the King in pursuance of this section for assent it shall bear a certificate by the Speaker of the National Assembly that this section has been complied with.

(5) A certificate given by the Speaker of the National Assembly under this section shall be conclusive for all purposes and shall not be questioned in any court.

(6) Any function that, under this section, falls to be exercised by the Speaker of the National Assembly may, if he is absent or is for any other reason unable to exercise the functions of his office, be exercised by the Deputy Speaker.

81. Regulation of procedure in Parliament etc.

(1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, each House of Parliament may regulate its own procedure and may in particular make rules for the orderly conduct of its own proceedings.

(2) Each House of Parliament may act notwithstanding any vacancy in its membership (including any vacancy not filled when the House first meets after any general election) and the presence or participation of any person not entitled to be present at or to participate in the proceedings of the House shall not invalidate those proceedings.

(3) Parliament may, for the purpose of the orderly and effective discharge of the business of the two Houses, make provision for the powers, privileges and immunities of those Houses and the Committees and the members thereof (including any person who is President or Vice-President or Speaker or Deputy Speaker of either House, having been elected from among persons who were not members thereof).

Part 3

Summoning, Prorogation and Dissolution

82. Sessions of Parliament, etc.

(1) Each session of Parliament shall be held at such place within Lesotho and shall begin at such time as the King shall appoint:

Provided that—

(a) the time appointed for the meeting of Parliament after Parliament has been prorogued shall be not later than twelve months from the end of the preceding session; and

(b) after Parliament has been dissolved, the time appointed for the meeting of the National Assembly shall not be later than fourteen days after the holding of a general election of members of the National Assembly and the time appointed for the meeting of the Senate shall be such time as may be convenient after the nomination of one or more Senators in accordance with section 55 of this Constitution.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (1), the sittings of each House of Parliament shall be held at such time and place as that House may, by its rules of procedure or otherwise, determine.

83. Prorogation and dissolution of Parliament

(1) The King may at any time prorogue or dissolve Parliament.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (3), Parliament, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for five years from the date when the two Houses of Parliament first meet after any dissolution and shall then stand dissolved.

(3) At any time when Lesotho is at war Parliament may from time to time extend the period of five years specified in subsection (2) for not more than twelve months at a time:

Provided that the life of Parliament shall not be extended under this subsection for more than five years.

(4) In the exercise of his powers to dissolve or prorogue Parliament, the King shall act in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister:

Provided that—

(a) if the Prime Minister recommends a dissolution and the King considers that the Government of Lesotho can be carried on without a dissolution and that a dissolution would not be in the interests of Lesotho, he may, acting in accordance with the advice of the Council of State, refuse to dissolve Parliament;

(b) if the National Assembly passes a resolution of no confidence in the Government of Lesotho and the Prime Minister does not within three days thereafter either resign or advise a dissolution the King may, acting in accordance with the advice of the Council of State, dissolve Parliament; and

(c) if the office of Prime Minister is vacant and the King considers that there is no prospect of his being able within a reasonable time to find a person who is the leader of a political party or a coalition of political parties that will command the support of a majority of the members of the National Assembly, he may, acting in accordance with the advice of the Council of State, dissolve Parliament.

(5) A resolution of no confidence in the Government of Lesotho shall not be effective for the purposes of subsection (4)(b) unless it proposes the name of a member of the National Assembly for the King to appoint in the place of the Prime Minister.

84. General elections

(1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2), a general election of members of the National Assembly shall be held at such time within three months after any dissolution of Parliament as the King may appoint.

(2) If, after a dissolution of Parliament and before the holding of a general election of members of the

National Assembly, the King is advised by the Council of State that, owing to a state of war or of a state of emergency in Lesotho, it is necessary to recall Parliament, the King shall recall the Parliament that has been dissolved and that Parliament shall be deemed to be the Parliament for the time being (and the members of the dissolved Parliament shall be deemed to be the members of the recalled Parliament), but the general election of members of the National Assembly shall proceed and the recalled Parliament shall, if not sooner dissolved, stand dissolved on the day immediately preceding the day fixed for such general election or, if more than one such day, the first of such days.

CHAPTER VII

ALTERATION OF CONSTITUTION

85. Alteration of Constitution

(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, Parliament may alter this Constitution.

(2) A bill for an Act of Parliament under this section shall not be passed by Parliament unless it is supported at the final voting in the National Assembly by the votes of the majority of all the members of the Assembly and, having been sent to the Senate, has become a bill that, apart from this section, may be presented to the King for his assent under subsection 80(1) or (3) as the case may be, of this Constitution.

(3) A bill to alter any of the following provisions of this Constitution, that is to say—

(a) this section, sections 1(1) and 2, Chapter II except sections 18(4) and 24(3), sections 44 to 48 inclusive, 50(1) to (3), 52, 86, 91 (1) to (4), 92, 95, 103, 104, 107, 108, 118(1) and (2), 119(1) to (3),

120(1), (2), (4), and (5), 121, 123(1), (3), (4), 125, 128, 129, 132, 133 and sections 154 and 155 in their application to any of the provisions mentioned in this paragraph; and

(b) sections 37, 38, 54 to 60 inclusive; sections 66, 67, 68, 69(1) and (6), 70, 74, 75(1), 78(1), (2), (3) and (4), 80(1), (2), and (3), 82(1), 83 and 84; sections 134 to 142 inclusive, 150 and 151 and sections 154 and 155 in their application to any of the provisions mentioned in this paragraph,

shall not be submitted to the King for his assent unless the bill, not less than two nor more than six months after its passage by Parliament, has, in such manner as may be prescribed by or under an Act of Parliament, been submitted to the vote of the electors qualified to vote in the election of the members of the National Assembly, and the majority of the electors voting have approved the bill:

Provided that if the bill does not alter any of the provisions mentioned in paragraph (a) and is supported at the final voting in each House of Parliament by the votes of no less than two-thirds of all the members of that House it shall not be necessary to submit the bill to the vote of the electors.

(4) Nothing in section 80 of this Constitution affects the operation of subsection (3).

(5) In this section—

(a) references to this Constitution or to any particular provision thereof include references to any other law in so far as that law alters the Constitution or, as the case may be, that provision; and

(b) references to altering this Constitution or any particular provision thereof include references to repealing it, with or without re-enactment thereof or the making of different provision in lieu thereof, to modifying it and to suspending its operation for any period.

CHAPTER VIII THE EXECUTIVE

86. Executive authority of Lesotho

The executive authority of Lesotho is vested in the King and, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, shall be exercised by him through officers or authorities of the Government of Lesotho.

87. Ministers of Government of Lesotho

(1) There shall be a Prime Minister who shall be appointed by the King acting in accordance with the advice of the Council of State.

(2) The King shall appoint as Prime Minister the member of the National Assembly who appears to the Council of State to be the leader of the political party or coalition of political parties that will command the support of a majority of the members of the National Assembly:

Provided that if occasion arises for making an appointment to the office of Prime Minister while Parliament stands dissolved, a person who was a member of the National Assembly immediately before the dissolution may be appointed to the office of Prime Minister.

(3) There shall be, in addition to the office of Prime Minister, such other offices of Minister of the

Government of Lesotho (not being less than seven in number and one of which shall be the office of Deputy Prime Minister) as may be established by Parliament or, subject to any provision made by Parliament, by the King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister.

(4) The King shall, acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister, appoint the other Ministers from among the members of the National Assembly or from among the Senators who are nominated as Senators by the King under section 55 of this Constitution:

Provided that if occasion arises for making an appointment to the office of Minister other than Prime Minister while Parliament stands dissolved a person who immediately before the dissolution was a member of the National Assembly or such a Senator may be appointed to the office of Minister.

(5) The King may, acting in accordance with the advice of the Council of State, remove the Prime Minister from office—

(a) if a resolution of no confidence in the Government of Lesotho is passed by the National Assembly and the Prime Minister does not within three days thereafter, either resign from his office or advise a dissolution of Parliament; or

(b) if at any time between the holding of a general election to the National Assembly and the date on which the Assembly first meets thereafter, the King considers that, in consequence of changes in the membership of the Assembly resulting from that election, the Prime Minister will no longer be the leader of the political party or coalition of political parties that will

command the support of a majority of the members of the Assembly.

(6) The office of the Prime Minister shall become vacant—

(a) if he ceases to be a member of the National Assembly otherwise than by reason of a dissolution of Parliament; or

(b) if, when the National Assembly first meets after a dissolution of Parliament, he is not then a member thereof.

(7) The office of a Minister other than the Prime Minister shall become vacant—

(a) if he ceases to be a member of either House of Parliament otherwise than by reason of a dissolution of Parliament; or

(b) if he becomes a Senator other than a Senator nominated under section 55 of this Constitution; or

(c) if, when the two Houses of Parliament first meet after a dissolution he is not then either a member of the National Assembly or a Senator nominated under section 55 of this Constitution; or

(d) if the King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister, so directs; or

(e) if the Prime Minister resigns from office within three days after the passage by the National Assembly of a resolution of no confidence in the Government of Lesotho or is removed from office under subsection (5); or

(f) on the appointment of any person to the office of Prime Minister.

(8) A resolution of no confidence in the Government of Lesotho shall not be effective for the purposes of subsections (5)(a) and (7)(e) unless it proposes the name of a member of the National Assembly for the King to appoint in the place of the Prime Minister.

88. Cabinet

(1) There shall be a Cabinet of Ministers, consisting of the Prime Minister and the other Ministers.

(2) The functions of the Cabinet shall be to advise the King in the government of Lesotho, and the Cabinet shall be collectively responsible to the two Houses of Parliament for any advice given to the King by or under the general authority of the Cabinet and for all things done by or under the authority of any Minister in the execution of his office.

(3) The provisions of subsection (2) shall not apply in relation to—

(a) the appointment and removal from office of Ministers and Assistant Ministers, the assignment of responsibility to any Minister under section 89 of this Constitution or, save in circumstances set out in the proviso to section 90(3), the authorisation of another Minister under section 90 of this Constitution to exercise the functions of the Prime Minister during the latter's absence or illness; or

(b) the dissolution or prorogation of Parliament.

89. Allocation of portfolios to Ministers

The King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister, may, by directions in writing, assign to the Prime Minister or any other Minister responsibility for any business of the Government of Lesotho, including the administration of any department of Government:

Provided that authority to exercise any power or discharge any duty that is conferred or imposed by this Constitution or any other law on the King or on any other person or authority, not being the Minister concerned, shall not be conferred or imposed upon any Minister under this section.

90. Exercise of Prime Minister's functions during absence or illness

(1) Whenever the Prime Minister is absent from Lesotho or is by reason of illness unable to exercise the functions conferred on him by this Constitution, those functions (other than the functions conferred by this section) shall be exercised by—

(a) the Deputy Prime Minister; or

(b) if the office of Deputy Prime Minister is vacant or the Deputy Prime Minister is absent from Lesotho or is by reason of illness unable to exercise the functions of the office of Prime Minister, by such other Minister as the King may authorise in that behalf.

(2) A Minister who is authorised by the King in pursuance of subsection (1)(b) to exercise the functions conferred on the Prime Minister by this Constitution may exercise those functions until his authority is revoked by the King.

(3) The powers of the King under this section shall be exercised by him in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister:

Provided that if the King considers that it is impracticable to obtain the advice of the Prime Minister owing to his absence or illness, he shall act in accordance with the advice of the Cabinet.

91. Exercise of the King's functions

(1) Subject to the provisions of section 137(4) of this Constitution, the King shall, in the exercise of his functions under this Constitution or any other law, act in accordance with the advice of the Cabinet or a Minister acting under the general authority of the Cabinet except in cases where he is required by this Constitution or any other law to act in accordance with the advice of any person or authority other than the Cabinet.

(2) Where the King is required by this Constitution to do any act in accordance with the advice of the Council of State and the Council of State is satisfied that the King has not done that act, the Council of State may inform the King that it is the intention of the Council of State to do that act after the expiration of a period to be specified by the Council of State, and if at the expiration of that period the King has not done that act, the Council of State may do that act themselves and shall, at the earliest opportunity thereafter, report the matter to Parliament; and any act so done by the Council of State shall be deemed to have been done by the King and to be his act.

(3) Where the King is required by this Constitution to do any act in accordance with the advice of any person or authority other than the Council of State, and the Prime Minister is satisfied that the King has not done

that act, the Prime Minister may inform the King that it is the intention of the Prime Minister to do that act himself after the expiration of a period to be specified by the Prime Minister, and if at the expiration of that period the King has not done that act the Prime Minister may do that act himself and shall, at the earliest opportunity thereafter, report the matter to Parliament; and any act so done by the Prime Minister shall be deemed to have been done by the King and to be his act.

(4) No act of the King shall be valid to the extent that it is inconsistent with an act deemed to be his act by virtue of subsection (2) or (3).

(5) Without prejudice to the generality of section 155(8) of this Constitution, where the King is required by this Constitution to act in accordance with the advice of any person or authority, the question whether he has received or acted in accordance with such advice shall not be enquired into in any court.

(6) In this section, references to a requirement in this Constitution to act in accordance with the advice of some person or authority include references to the advice of, and a recommendation by, a tribunal and to the appointment to a tribunal of persons selected by any person or authority and any such reference shall be construed as a requirement to act in accordance with such advice, recommendation or selection.

92. The King's right to be consulted and informed concerning matters of government

The King shall have the right to be consulted by the Prime Minister and the other Ministers on all matters relating to the government of Lesotho and the Prime Minister shall keep him fully informed concerning the general conduct of the government of Lesotho and shall

furnish him with such information as he may request in respect of any particular matter relating to the government of Lesotho.

93. Assistant Ministers

(1) The King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister, may appoint Assistant Ministers, to assist Ministers in the performance of their duties, from among the members of the National Assembly or from among the Senators who are nominated as Senators by the King under section 55 of this Constitution:

Provided that, if occasion arises for making an appointment while Parliament stands dissolved, a person who immediately before the dissolution was a member of the National Assembly or was such a Senator as aforesaid may be appointed as an Assistant Minister.

(2) The provisions of section 87(7) of this Constitution shall apply in relation to an Assistant Minister as they apply in relation to a Minister.

94. Oath to be taken by Ministers and Assistant Ministers

A Minister or an Assistant Minister shall not enter upon the duties of his office unless he has taken and subscribed an oath of allegiance and such oath for the due execution of his office as may be prescribed by Parliament.

95. The Council of State

(1) There shall be in and for Lesotho a Council (to be styled the Council of State) to assist the King in the discharge of his functions and to exercise such other functions as are conferred by this Constitution.

(2) The Council of State shall consist of-

(a) the Prime Minister;

(b) the Speaker of the National Assembly;

(c) two judges or former judges of the High Court or Court of Appeal who shall be appointed by the King on the advice of the Chief Justice;

(d) the Attorney-General;

(e) the Commander of the Defence Force;

(f) the Commissioner of Police;

(g) a Principal Chief who shall be nominated by the College of Chiefs;

(h) two members of the National Assembly appointed by the Speaker from among the members of the opposition party or parties. In making this appointment the Speaker shall appoint the leader of the opposition and the leader of the opposition party or coalition of parties having the next greatest numerical strength. If there is only one opposition party the Speaker shall appoint another member of that party;

(i) not more than three persons who shall be appointed by the King on the advice of the Prime Minister, by virtue of their special expertise, skill or experience:

Provided that no person shall be appointed under this paragraph if he is disqualified to be elected as a member of the National Assembly under section 59 of this Constitution;

(j) a member of the legal profession in private practice who shall be nominated by the Law Society

established by the Law Society Act 1983, or by some other professional body established under any law replacing the Law Society Act 1983.

(3) A person who is not a citizen of Lesotho shall not be eligible to sit as a member of the Council of State.

(4) Subject to subsection (5), a member of the Council of State referred to in subsection (2)(c), (g), (i) or (j) shall hold office for a period of six years but shall be eligible for re-appointment as a member of the Council of State.

(5) A member of the Council of State shall vacate his office—

(a) in the case of a member referred to in subsection (2)(a), (b), (d), (e) or (f), if he ceases to hold the office by virtue of which he became such a member;

(b) in the case of a member referred to in subsection (2)(c) if the King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Chief Justice, so directs;

(c) in the case of a member referred to in subsection (2)(g), if he is removed by the College of Chiefs;

(d) in the case of a member referred to in subsection (2)(h), if he ceases to be such leader as is mentioned in subsection (2)(h) or when the National Assembly first meets after a dissolution of Parliament, whichever first occurs;

(e) in the case of a member referred to in subsection (2)(i), if he is removed by the King on the advice of the Prime Minister:

Provided that the provisions of section 142 (4) to (7) shall apply to any such member as they apply to a person holding the office of Auditor-General;

(f) in the case of a member referred to in subsection (2)(j) if he is removed by the Law Society or such other professional body as is mentioned in subsection (2)(j).

(6) The quorum of the Council of State is eight and subject thereto the Council may act notwithstanding any vacancy in its membership.

(7) Meetings of the Council of State shall be summoned by the King and its advice shall be tendered in writing.

(8) If the King does not call a meeting of the Council of State for consideration of any matter on which the advice of the Council is required, the Prime Minister shall summon a meeting of the Council of State, failing which any member of the Council, supported by not less than seven other members, may call a meeting of the Council of State.

(9) The King may attend any meeting of the Council and, if he does attend, shall preside; in the absence of the King the Prime Minister or such other member as may be prescribed by its rules of procedure shall preside at meetings of the Council.

(10) The Council of State may request any public officer or any other person holding or acting in any office established by or under this Constitution or any authority so established to assist it in the exercise of its functions (whether by way of attendance before the Council or otherwise) and any such officer or authority shall comply with any such request.

(11) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Council of State may regulate its own procedure.

96. Principal Secretaries

Where any Minister has been charged with responsibility for any department of government, he shall exercise general direction and control over that department and, subject to such direction and control, every department of government shall be under the supervision of the Principal Secretary whose office shall be an office in the public service:

Provided that two or more government departments may be placed under the supervision of one Principal Secretary.

97. Government Secretary

(1) There shall be a Government Secretary whose office shall be an office in the public service.

(2) The Government Secretary, who shall have charge of the Cabinet Office, shall be responsible, in accordance with such instructions as may be given to him by the Prime Minister, for arranging the business for, and keeping the minutes of, the Cabinet, for conveying the decisions of the Cabinet to the appropriate person or authority and shall have such other functions as the Prime Minister may from time to time direct or as may be conferred on him by any other law.

98. Attorney-General

(1) There shall be an Attorney-General whose office shall be an office in the public service.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General—

(a) to provide legal advice to Government;

(b) to exercise ultimate authority over the Director of Public Prosecutions;

(c) to take necessary legal measures for the protection and upholding of this Constitution and the other laws of Lesotho;

(d) to exercise or perform any of the rights, prerogatives, privileges or functions of the State before courts or tribunals; and

(e) to perform such other duties and exercise such other powers as may be conferred on him by this Constitution or any other law.

(3) The Attorney-General may exercise his functions personally or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with his general or special instructions.

(4) In the exercise of the functions vested in him by subsection (2)(a) and (b) and section 69 of this Constitution, the Attorney-General shall not be subject to the direction or control of any other person or authority.

99. Director of Public Prosecutions

(1) There shall be a Director of Public Prosecutions whose office shall be an office in the public service.

(2) The Director of Public Prosecutions shall have power in any case in which he considers it desirable so to do—

(a) to institute and undertake criminal proceedings against any person before any court (other than a

court-martial) in respect of any offence alleged to have been committed by that person;

(b) to take over and continue any such criminal proceedings that have been instituted or undertaken by any other person or authority; and

(c) to discontinue at any stage before judgement is delivered any such criminal proceedings instituted or undertaken by himself or any other person or authority.

(3) The powers of the Director of Public Prosecutions under subsection (2) may be exercised by him in person or by officers subordinate to him acting in accordance with his general or special instructions.

(4) The powers conferred on the Director of Public Prosecutions by subsections (2)(b) and (c) shall be vested in him to the exclusion of any other person or authority except the Attorney-General:

Provided that where any other person or authority has instituted criminal proceedings, nothing in this subsection shall prevent the withdrawal of those proceedings by or at the instance of that person or authority and with the leave of the court.

(5) For the purposes of this section, any appeal from a judgement in criminal proceedings before any court, or any case stated or question of law reserved for the purpose of any such proceedings, to any other court shall be deemed to be part of those proceedings:

Provided that the power conferred on the Director of Public Prosecutions by subsection (2)(c) shall not be exercised in relation to any appeal by a person convicted in any criminal proceedings or to any case stated or question of law reserved at the instance of such a person.

(6) Save as provided in section 98(2)(b) of this Constitution, in the exercise of the functions conferred on him by subsection (2) of this section or section 77 of this Constitution the Director of Public Prosecutions shall not be subject to the direction or control of any other person or authority.

100. Constitution of offices

Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and of any other law, the King may constitute offices for Lesotho, make appointments to any such office and terminate any such appointment.

101. Prerogative of Mercy

(1) The King may—

(a) grant to any person convicted of any offence under the law of Lesotho a pardon, either free or subject to lawful conditions;

(b) grant to any person a respite, either indefinite or for a specified period, of the execution of any punishment imposed on that person for such an offence;

(c) substitute a less severe form of punishment for any punishment imposed on any person for such an offence; and

(d) remit the whole or part of any punishment imposed on any person for such an offence or any penalty or forfeiture otherwise due to the King on account of such an offence.

(2) The powers of the King under subsection (1) shall be exercised by him acting in accordance with the advice of the Pardons Committee.

102. Pardons Committee on Prerogative of Mercy

(1) There shall be a Pardons Committee on the Prerogative of Mercy which shall consist of a Chairman and two other members appointed by the King acting in accordance with the advice of the Judicial Service Commission from among persons who are not public officers or members of either House of Parliament.

(2) The office of the Chairman or of any other member of the Committee appointed under subsection (1) shall become vacant—

(a) at the expiration of three years from the date of his appointment; or

(b) if the King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Judicial Service Commission, so directs; or

(c) if any circumstances arise that, if he were not a member of the Committee, would cause him to be disqualified to be appointed as such under subsection (1).

(3) The Committee may act notwithstanding any vacancy in its membership and its proceedings shall not be invalidated by the presence or participation of any person not entitled to be present at or to participate in those proceedings.

(4) The Committee may regulate its own procedure.

103. Chiefs

(1) The twenty-two offices of Principal Chief set out in Schedule 2 to this Constitution and the other offices of Chief recognised under the law in force

immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall continue to exist.

(2) Parliament may make provision for the regulation of offices of chief.

(3) Each Chief shall have such functions as are conferred on him by this Constitution or by or under any other law.

104. College of Chiefs

(1) There shall be a College of Chiefs which, subject to the provisions of subsection (3), shall consist of the twenty-two Principal Chiefs.

(2) The College of Chiefs shall have the functions conferred on it by section 45 and section 46 of this Constitution and the duty to maintain and safeguard the national archives in relation to those functions, and it shall also have such other functions as may be conferred on it by any other law.

(3) The College of Chiefs may, by resolution, co-opt members to assist it in the performance of its functions:

Provided that such co-opted members shall not exceed three in number at any one time.

(4) A co-opted member of the College of Chiefs may attend and take part in all meetings of the College but he shall not be entitled to vote on any question before the College.

(5) The College of Chiefs may, subject to its rules of procedure, act notwithstanding any vacancy in its membership or the absence of any member and its proceedings shall not be invalidated by the presence or

participation of any person not entitled to be present at or to participate in those proceedings:

Provided that any decision of the College shall require the concurrence of a majority of all the members thereof (other than the co-opted members).

(6) Subject to the provisions of this section, the College of Chiefs may regulate its own procedure.

105. National Planning Board

(1) There shall be a National Planning Board which shall consist of the following members,

(a) not more than three persons for the time being designated in that behalf by the King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Council of State;

(b) not more than six persons who are for the time being designated in that behalf by a Minister or Ministers specified by the Prime Minister and who possess such professional qualifications as, in the opinion of the relevant Minister, will enable them to make a special contribution to the work of the Board;

(c) not more than three persons for the time being designated in that behalf by such organisations representative of local government authorities as may be so designated by the Minister for the time being responsible for local government;

(d) not more than three persons for the time being designated in that behalf by such organisations representative of the private sector as may be so appointed by the Minister for the time being responsible for trade and industry; and

(e) not more than three persons for the time being designated in that behalf by livestock farmers and other agro-allied associations.

(2) The functions of the National Planning Board shall be,

(a) to prepare plans for the economic development of Lesotho, including in particular the development, conservation and use of land and other natural resources;

(b) to co-ordinate and supervise the preparation of such plans by the Government of Lesotho and other public authorities;

(c) to advise the Government of Lesotho and other public authorities in relation to the economic development of Lesotho, including the matters particularly specified in paragraph (a);

(d) to advise the Government of Lesotho in relation to its policy in respect of land holding; and

(e) such other functions as may for the time being be conferred upon it by or under any law.

(3) Parliament may make provision for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this section and in particular may make provision in respect of the following:—

(a) the election of Chairman;

(b) the term of office of members of the National Planning Board; and

(c) the procedure of the National Planning Board.

106. Local authorities

(1) Parliament shall establish such local authorities as it deems necessary to enable urban and rural communities to determine their affairs and to develop themselves. Such authorities shall perform such functions as may be conferred by an Act of Parliament.

(2) Any enactment which provides for the establishment of a local authority and in force immediately before the coming into operation of this Constitution shall continue in force subject to repeal or modification by Parliament.

CHAPTER IX

LAND

107. Land vested in Basotho Nation

Without prejudice to any allocation of land that was made before the commencement of this Constitution and was subsisting immediately before such commencement or to any interests or rights in or over land that were otherwise vested in any person immediately before such commencement and without prejudice to any allocation of land or any grant of any interest or right in or over land that may, in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution and, subject thereto, of any other law, be made after the commencement of this Constitution, all land in Lesotho is vested in the Basotho Nation.

108. Power to allocate land, etc. vested in the King in trust for Basotho Nation

(1) The power to allocate land that is vested in the Basotho Nation, to make grants of interests or rights in or over such land, to revoke or derogate from any allocation or grant that has been made or otherwise to

terminate or restrict any interest or right that has been granted is vested in the King in trust for the Basotho Nation.

(2) The power that is vested in the King by subsection (1) of this section shall be exercised in accordance with this Constitution and any other law.

109. Laws regulating principles on which land may be allocated, etc.

Parliament may make provision prescribing the allocations that may be made and the interests or rights that may be granted in exercise of the power conferred by section 108 of this Constitution, the grounds upon which and the circumstances in which such allocations or grants may or shall be so made or may or shall be revoked or derogated from or the interests or rights which may or shall otherwise be so terminated or restricted, appeals in respect of the allocation or refusal to allocate land or the revocation of interests to or in land and, generally, regulating the principles according to which and the manner in which the said power shall be exercised.

CHAPTER X FINANCE

110. Consolidated Fund

All revenues or other moneys raised or received for the purposes of the government of Lesotho (not being revenues or other moneys that are payable, by or under an Act of Parliament, into some other fund established for any specific purpose or that may, by or under such an Act, be retained by the authority that received them for the purpose of defraying the expenses of that authority) shall be paid into and form a Consolidated Fund.

111. Withdrawals from Consolidated Fund or other public funds

(1) No moneys shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund except—

(a) to meet expenditure that is charged upon the Fund by this Constitution or by any Act of Parliament; or

(b) where the issue of those moneys has been authorised by an Appropriation Act or by an Act made in pursuance of section 113 of this Constitution.

(2) Where any moneys are charged by this Constitution or any Act of Parliament upon the Consolidated Fund or any other public fund, they shall be paid out of that fund by the Government of Lesotho to the person or authority to whom payment is due.

(3) No moneys shall be withdrawn from any public fund other than the Consolidated Fund unless the issue of those moneys has been authorised by or under any law.

(4) Parliament may prescribe the manner in which withdrawals may be made from the Consolidated Fund or any other public fund.

(5) The investment of moneys forming part of the Consolidated Fund shall be made in such manner as may be prescribed by or under an Act of Parliament.

(6) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), provision may be made by or under an Act of Parliament authorising withdrawals to be made from the Consolidated Fund, in such circumstances and to such extent as may be prescribed by or under an Act of Parliament, for the purpose of making repayable advances.

112. Authorisation of expenditure from Consolidated Fund by appropriation

(1) The Minister for the time being responsible for finance shall cause to be prepared and laid before both Houses of Parliament in each financial year estimates of the revenues and expenditure of Lesotho for the next following financial year.

(2) When the estimates of expenditure (other than expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund by this Constitution or by any Act of Parliament) have been approved by the National Assembly, a bill, to be known as an Appropriation bill, shall be introduced in the Assembly, providing for the issue from the Consolidated Fund of the sums necessary to meet that expenditure and the appropriation of those sums, under separate votes for the several heads of expenditure approved, to the purposes specified therein.

(3) If in respect of any financial year it is found—

(a) that the amount appropriated by the Appropriation Act to any purpose is insufficient or that a need has arisen for expenditure for a purpose to which no amount has been appropriated by that Act; or

(b) that any moneys have been expended for any purpose in excess of the amount appropriated to that purpose by the Appropriation Act or for a purpose to which no amount has been appropriated by that Act,

a supplementary estimate or, as the case may be, a statement of excess showing the sums required or spent shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament and, when the supplementary estimate or statement of excess has been approved by the National Assembly, a supplementary Appropriation bill shall be introduced in

the Assembly, providing for the issue of such sums from the Consolidated Fund and appropriating them to the purposes specified therein.

113. Authorisation of expenditure in advance of appropriation

Parliament may make provision under which, if it appears to the Minister for the time being responsible for finance that the Appropriation Act for any financial year will not come into operation by the beginning of that financial year, he may authorise the withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund of moneys for the purpose of meeting expenditure necessary to carry on the government of Lesotho in respect of the period commencing with the beginning of that financial year and expiring four months thereafter or on the coming into operation of the Act, whichever is the earlier:

Provided that—

(a) the moneys so authorised to be withdrawn in advance of the Appropriation Act for any financial year shall not exceed in total one-third of the sums included in the estimates of expenditure for the preceding financial year that have been laid before the Assembly;

(b) no sums shall be so authorised to be withdrawn to meet expenditure on any head of expenditure in that financial year if no sums had been voted to meet expenditure on that head of expenditure in respect of the preceding financial year; and

(c) any moneys so withdrawn shall be included, under separate votes for the several heads of expenditure in respect of which they were withdrawn, in the Appropriation Act.

114. Contingencies Fund

(1) Parliament may make provision for the establishment of a Contingencies Fund and for authorising the Minister for the time being responsible for finance, if satisfied that there has arisen an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure for which no other provision exists, to make advances from that Fund to meet that need.

(2) Where any advance is made from the Contingencies Fund, a supplementary estimate shall be presented and a supplementary Appropriation bill shall be introduced as soon as possible for the purpose of replacing the amount so advanced.

115. Remuneration of certain officers

(1) There shall be paid to the holders of the offices to which this section applies such salary and such allowances as may be prescribed by or under an Act of Parliament.

(2) The salaries and allowances prescribed in pursuance of this section in respect of the holders of the offices to which this section applies shall be a charge on the Consolidated Fund.

(3) The salary prescribed in pursuance of this section in respect of the holder of any office to which this section applies and his other terms of service (other than allowances that are not taken into account in computing, under any law in that behalf, any pension payable in respect of his service in that office) shall not be altered to his disadvantage after his appointment.

(4) When a person's salary or other terms of service depend upon his option, the salary or terms for which he opts shall, for the purposes of subsection (3), be

deemed to be more advantageous to him than any others for which he might have opted.

(5) This section applies to the offices of the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the National Assembly, a judge of the Court of Appeal, a judge of the High Court, a member of the Constituency Delimitation Commission, a member of the Public Service Commission, an appointed member of the Judicial Service Commission, the Chief Electoral Officer, the Attorney-General, the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Auditor-General and the Ombudsman.

(6) Nothing in this section shall be construed as prejudicing the provisions of section 150 of this Constitution (which protects pensions rights in respect of service as a public officer).

116. Public debt

(1) All debt charges for which Lesotho is liable shall be a charge on the Consolidated Fund.

(2) For the purposes of this section debt charges include interest, sinking fund charges, the repayment or amortisation of debt and all expenditure in connection with the raising of loans on the security of the Consolidated Fund and the service and redemption of debt created thereby.

117. Auditor-General

(1) There shall be an Auditor-General whose office shall be an office in the public service.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Auditor-General—

(a) to satisfy himself that all moneys that have been appropriated by Parliament and disbursed have been

applied to the purposes to which they were so appropriated and that the expenditure conforms to the authority that governs it; and

(b) at least once in every year to audit and report on the public accounts of the Government of Lesotho, the accounts of all officers and authorities of that Government, the accounts of all courts in Lesotho, the accounts of every Commission established by this Constitution and the accounts of the Clerk to each House of Parliament.

(3) The Auditor-General and any officer authorised by him shall have access to all books, records, returns, reports and other documents that in his opinion relate to any of the accounts referred to in subsection (2) and to all cash, stamps, securities, stores and other property of whatever kind that he considers it necessary to inspect in connection with any of those accounts and that is in the possession of any officer or authority of the Government of Lesotho.

(4) The Auditor-General shall submit every report made by him in pursuance of subsection (2) to the Minister for the time being responsible for finance who shall, not later than seven days after each House of Parliament first meets after he has received the report, lay it before that House.

(5) The Auditor-General shall exercise such other functions in relation to the accounts of the Government of Lesotho or the accounts of other authorities or bodies established by law for public purposes as may be prescribed by or under an Act of Parliament.

(6) In exercise of his functions under subsections (2), (3) and (4) the Auditor-General shall not be subject to the direction or control of any other person or authority.

CHAPTER XI
THE JUDICATURE

Part 1
The Judiciary

118. The Judiciary

(1) The judicial power shall be vested in the courts of Lesotho which shall consist of—

(a) a Court of Appeal;

(b) a High Court;

(c) Subordinate Courts and Courts-martial;

(d) such tribunals exercising a judicial function as may be established by Parliament.

(2) The courts shall, in the performance of their functions under this Constitution or any other law, be independent and free from interference and subject only to this Constitution and any other law.

(3) The Government shall accord such assistance as the courts may require to enable them to protect their independence, dignity and effectiveness, subject to this Constitution and any other law.

Part 2
The High Court

119. Establishment of High Court

(1) There shall be a High Court which shall have unlimited original jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil or criminal proceedings and the power to

review the decisions or proceedings of any subordinate or inferior court, court-martial, tribunal, board or officer exercising judicial, quasi-judicial or public administrative functions under any law and such jurisdiction and powers as may be conferred on it by this Constitution or by or under any other law.

(2) The judges of the High Court shall be the Chief Justice and such number, of other judges (hereinafter referred to as "the puisne judges") as may be prescribed by Parliament:

Provided that the office of a puisne judge shall not be abolished while there is a substantive holder thereof.

(3) The High Court shall be a superior court of record and, save as otherwise provided by Parliament, shall have all the powers of such a court.

(4) The High Court shall sit in such places as the Chief Justice may appoint.

120. Appointment of judges of High Court

(1) The Chief Justice shall be appointed by the King acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister.

(2) The puisne judges shall be appointed by the King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Judicial Service Commission.

(3)(a) A person shall not be qualified to be appointed as a judge of the High Court unless—

(i) he holds or has held office as a judge of a court having unlimited jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters in some part of the Commonwealth or in any country outside the Commonwealth that may be prescribed

by Parliament or a court having jurisdiction in appeals from such a court; or

(ii) he holds one of the specified qualifications and has held one or other of those qualifications for a total period of not less than five years.

(b) In this subsection "the specified qualifications" means the professional qualifications specified by the Legal Practitioners Act 1983, or by or under any law amending or replacing that Act, one of which must be held by any person before he may apply under that Act, or under any such law, to be admitted as a legal practitioner in Lesotho.

(4) If the office of Chief Justice is vacant or the Chief Justice is for any reason unable to exercise the functions of his office, then, until a person has been appointed to and has assumed the functions of that office or until the person holding that office has resumed those functions, as the case may be, they shall be exercised by such one of the judges of the Court of Appeal or the puisne judges or such other person qualified to be appointed as a judge of the High Court as the King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister, may appoint. Before rendering advice to the King for the purposes of this subsection the Prime Minister shall consult the Chief Justice if he is available:

Provided that—

(a) a person may be appointed under this subsection notwithstanding that he has attained the age prescribed for the purposes of section 121(1) of this Constitution; and

(b) a person appointed under this subsection may, notwithstanding the assumption or resumption of the

functions of the office of Chief Justice by the holder of that office, continue to act as Chief Justice for so long thereafter and to such extent as may be necessary to enable him to deliver judgement or to do any other thing in relation to proceedings that were commenced before him previously thereto.

(5) If the office of any puisne judge is vacant or if any such judge is appointed to act as Chief Justice or is for any reason unable to perform the functions of his office or if the Chief Justice advises the King that the state of business in the High Court so requires, the King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Judicial Service Commission, may appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed as a judge of the High Court to act as a puisne judge of that Court:

Provided that a person may act as a judge notwithstanding that he has attained the age prescribed for the purposes of section 121(1) of this Constitution.

(6) Any person appointed under subsection (5) to act as a puisne judge shall, subject to the provisions of section 121(7) of this Constitution, continue to act as judge for the period of his appointment or, if no such period is specified, until his appointment is revoked by the King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Judicial Service Commission:

Provided that, notwithstanding the expiration of the period of his appointment or the revocation of his appointment, he may thereafter continue to act as a puisne judge for so long as necessary to enable him to deliver judgement or to do any other thing in relation to proceedings that were commenced before him previously thereto.

121. Tenure of office of Chief Justice and other judges of High Court

(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, a person holding the office of Chief Justice or other judge of the High Court shall vacate that office when he attains the prescribed age.

(2) Notwithstanding that he has attained the age prescribed for the purposes of subsection (1), a person holding the office of Chief Justice or other judge of the High Court may continue in office for so long after attaining that age as may be necessary to enable him to deliver judgement or to do any other thing in relation to proceedings that were commenced before him before he attained that age.

(3) The Chief Justice and any other judge of the High Court may be removed from office only for inability to perform the functions of his office (whether arising from infirmity of body or mind or any other cause) or for misbehaviour and shall not be so removed except in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(4) The Chief Justice and any other judge of the High Court shall be removed from office by the King if the question of his removal has been referred by the King to a tribunal appointed under subsection (5) and the tribunal has advised the King that the Chief Justice or the judge ought to be removed from office for inability as aforesaid or for misbehaviour.

(5) If the Prime Minister or, in the case of a puisne judge, the Chief Justice represents to the King that the question of removing a judge under this section ought to be investigated, then—

(a) the King shall appoint a tribunal which shall consist of a Chairman and not less than two other

members, selected in accordance with the provisions of subsection (6) from among persons who hold or have held high judicial office; and

(b) the tribunal shall enquire into the matter and report on the facts thereof to the King and advise the King on what action is to be taken in relation to the Chief Justice or other judge.

(6) When the question of removing the Chief Justice is to be investigated the members of the tribunal shall be selected by the Prime Minister, and when the question of removing a puisne judge is to be investigated they shall be selected by the Chief Justice.

(7) If the question of removing the Chief Justice or a judge from office has been referred to a tribunal under subsection (5), the King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister in the case of the Chief Justice and acting in accordance with the advice of the Chief Justice in the case of a puisne judge, may suspend the Chief Justice, or as the case may be, the judge, from the exercise of the functions of his office and any such suspension may at any time be revoked by the King, acting in accordance with such advice as aforesaid, and shall in any case cease to have effect if the tribunal advises the King that the Chief Justice or the judge should not be removed from office.

(8) The prescribed age for the purposes of subsection (1) is the age of seventy-five years or such other age as may be prescribed by Parliament:

Provided that an Act of Parliament, to the extent to which it alters the prescribed age after the appointment of a person to be Chief Justice or judge of the High Court, shall not have effect in relation to that person unless he consents that it should have effect.

122. Oath by judges of High Court

Before entering upon the duties of his office, the Chief Justice and a puisne judge shall take and subscribe such oath for the due execution of his office as may be prescribed by Parliament.

Part 3

The Court of Appeal

123. Establishment of Court of Appeal

(1) There shall be for Lesotho a Court of Appeal which shall have such jurisdiction and powers as may be conferred on it by this Constitution or any other law.

(2) The judges of the Court of Appeal shall be—

(a) the President;

(b) such number of Justices of Appeal as may be prescribed by Parliament; and

(c) the Chief Justice and the puisne judges of the High Court ex officio.

(3) The office of a Justice of Appeal shall not be abolished while there is a substantive holder thereof.

(4) The Court of Appeal shall be a superior court of record and, save as otherwise provided by Parliament, shall have all the powers of such a court.

(5) The Court may, in accordance with any directions issued from time to time by the President, sit in Lesotho or elsewhere to dispose of any matter in relation to an appeal, not involving the decision of

the appeal, and such matter may be disposed of by a single judge.

124. Appointment of judges of Court of Appeal

(1) The President shall be appointed by the King on the advice of the Prime Minister.

(2) The Justices of Appeal shall be appointed by the King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Judicial Service Commission after consultation with the President.

(3)(a) A person shall not be qualified to be appointed as a Justice of Appeal unless—

(i) he holds or has held office as a judge of a court having unlimited jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters in some part of the Commonwealth or in any country outside the Commonwealth that may be prescribed by Parliament or a court having jurisdiction in appeals from such a court; or

(ii) he holds one of the specified qualifications and has held one or other of those qualifications for a total period of not less than seven years.

(b) In this subsection "the specified qualifications" means the professional qualifications specified by the Legal Practitioners Act 1983, or by or under any law amending or replacing that Act, one of which must be held by any person before he may apply under that Act, or under any such law to be admitted as a legal practitioner in Lesotho.

(4) If the office of President is vacant or the President is for any reason unable to exercise the functions of his office, then, until a person has been appointed to and has assumed the functions of that

office or until the person holding that office has resumed those functions, as the case may be, they shall be exercised by such one of the judges of the Court of Appeal or such other person qualified to be appointed as a judge of the Court of Appeal as the King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister, may appoint. Before tendering advice to the King for the purposes of this subsection, the Prime Minister shall consult the President if he is available:

Provided that:

(a) a person may be appointed under this subsection notwithstanding that he has attained the age prescribed for the purposes of section 125(1) of this Constitution; and

(b) a person appointed under this subsection may, notwithstanding the assumption or resumption of the functions of the office of President by the holder of that office, continue to act as President for so long thereafter and to such extent as may be necessary to enable him to deliver judgement or to do any other thing in relation to proceedings that were commenced before him previously thereto.

(5) If the office of a Justice of Appeal is vacant or if any such Justice of Appeal is appointed to act as President or is for any reason unable to perform the functions of his office, or if the President advises the King that the state of business in the Court of Appeal so requires, the King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Judicial Service Commission after consultation with the President, may appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed as a Justice of Appeal to act as a Justice of Appeal:

Provided that a person may act as a Justice of Appeal notwithstanding that he has attained the age prescribed

for the purposes of section 125(1) of this Constitution.

(6) Any person appointed under subsection (5) to act as a Justice of Appeal shall, subject to the provisions of section 125(7) of this Constitution, continue to act for the period of his appointment or, if no such period is specified, until his appointment is revoked by the King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Judicial Service Commission after consultation with the President:

Provided that, notwithstanding the expiration of the period of his appointment or the revocation of his appointment, he may thereafter continue to act as a Justice of Appeal for so long as may be necessary to enable him to deliver judgement or to do any other thing in relation to proceedings that were commenced before him previously thereto.

125. Tenure of office of appointed judges of Court of Appeal

(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, a person holding the office of an appointed judge of the Court of Appeal shall vacate that office when he attains the prescribed age.

(2) Notwithstanding that he has attained the age prescribed for the purposes of subsection (1), an appointed judge may continue in office for so long after attaining that age as may be necessary to enable him to deliver judgement or to do any other thing in relation to proceedings that were commenced before him before he attained that age.

(3) An appointed judge may be removed from office only for inability to perform the functions of his office (whether arising from infirmity of body or mind or any

other cause) or for misbehaviour and shall not be so removed except in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(4) An appointed judge shall be removed from office by the King if the question of his removal has been referred by the King to a tribunal appointed under subsection (5) and the tribunal has advised the King that the appointed judge ought to be removed from office for inability as aforesaid or for misbehaviour.

(5) If the Prime Minister or, in the case of a Justice of Appeal, the President represents to the King that the question of removing an appointed judge under this section ought to be investigated, then—

(a) the King shall appoint a tribunal which shall consist of a Chairman and not less than two other members, selected in accordance with the provisions of subsection (6) from among persons who hold or have held high judicial office;

(b) the tribunal shall enquire into the matter and report on the facts thereof to the King and advise the King whether the appointed judge ought to be removed from office under this section for inability as aforesaid or for misbehaviour.

(6) When the question of removing the President is to be investigated, the members of the tribunal shall be selected by the Prime Minister and, when the question of removing a Justice of Appeal is to be investigated, the members of the tribunal shall be selected by the President.

(7) If the question of removing an appointed judge from office has been referred to a tribunal under subsection (5), the King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister in the case of the President and in

accordance with the advice of the President in the case of Justice of Appeal, may suspend the appointed judge from the exercise of the functions of his office and any such suspension may at any time be revoked by the King, acting in accordance with such advice as aforesaid, and shall in any case cease to have effect if the tribunal advises the King that the appointed judge should not be removed from office.

(8) The prescribed age for the purposes of subsection (1) is the age of seventy-five years or such other age as may be prescribed by Parliament:

Provided that—

(a) a person may be appointed as Justice of Appeal for a fixed period of three years notwithstanding that he has attained the age referred to in this subsection or that he will before the expiry of his appointment have attained that age; and

(b) an Act of Parliament, to the extent to which it alters the prescribed age after the appointment of a person to be a Justice of Appeal, shall not have effect in relation to that person unless he consents that it should have effect.

(9) In this section and section 126 the expression "appointed judge of the Court of Appeal" and the expression "appointed judge" mean a person appointed under section 124(1) or, as the case may be, section 124(2) of this Constitution.

126. Oath by judges of Court of Appeal

Before entering upon the duties of his office, an appointed judge of the Court of Appeal shall take and subscribe such oath for the due execution of his office as may be prescribed by Parliament.

Part 4

Subordinate Courts, Courts-Martial and Tribunals

127. Establishment of other courts and Tribunals

Parliament may establish courts subordinate to the High Court, courts-martial and tribunals, and any such court or tribunal shall, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, have such jurisdiction and powers as may be conferred on it by or under any law.

128. Reference to High Court in cases in subordinate courts etc. involving interpretation of Constitution

(1) Where any question as to the interpretation of this Constitution arises in any proceedings in any subordinate court or tribunal and the court or tribunal is of the opinion that the question involves a substantial question of law, the court or tribunal may, and shall, if any party to the proceedings so requests, refer the question to the High Court.

(2) Where any question is referred to the High Court in pursuance of this section, the High Court shall give its decision upon the question and the court or tribunal in which the question arose shall dispose of the case in accordance with that decision or, if that decision is the subject of an appeal under section 129 of this Constitution, in accordance with the decision of the Court of Appeal.

Part 5

Appeals and Rules

129. Appeals to the Court of Appeal

(1) In addition to the right of appeal accorded by section 47 of this Constitution, an appeal shall lie as

of right to the Court of Appeal from decisions of the High Court in the following cases, that is to say:

(a) subject to section 69 of this Constitution, final decisions in any civil or criminal proceedings on questions as to the interpretation of this Constitution, including any such decision made on a reference to the High Court under section 128;

(b) final decisions of the High Court in the determination of any question in respect of which a right of access to the High Court is guaranteed by section 17 of this Constitution and final decisions of the High Court under section 22 of this Constitution.

(2) Subject to section 69 of this Constitution, the Court of Appeal shall have such other jurisdiction with regard to appeals as shall be determined by Parliament.

(3) The Court of Appeal shall, when determining any matter other than an interlocutory matter, be composed of an uneven number of judges, not being less than three.

130. Appeals to the High Court

In addition to the supervisory jurisdiction and jurisdiction on a reference conferred on the High Court by this Constitution, the High Court shall have such jurisdiction with regard to appeals from decisions of any subordinate court, court-martial or tribunal as may be conferred by Parliament.

131. Rules of Court

Without prejudice to any other provision of this Constitution for the making of rules regulating the practice and procedure of any court—

(a) the Chief Justice may make rules for regulating the practice and procedure of the High Court; and

(b) the President may make rules for regulating the practice and procedure of the Court of Appeal in relation to appeals to the Court (including the practice and procedure of any court from which such appeals are brought) whether before or after final judgement in the Court of Appeal:

Provided that no rule which may involve an increase in the expenses of a court shall be made except with the concurrence of the Minister for the time being responsible for finance, but the validity of a rule shall not in any proceedings in any court be called in question either by the court or by any party to the proceedings on the ground only that it was a rule in which the concurrence of the Minister was necessary and that he did not concur or is not expressed to have concurred in the making thereof.

Part 6

Judicial Service Commission

132. Judicial Service Commission

(1) There shall be a Judicial Service Commission which shall consist of—

(a) the Chief Justice, as Chairman;

(b) the Attorney-General;

(c) the Chairman of the Public Service Commission or some other member of that Commission designated by the Chairman thereof; and

(d) a member appointed from amongst persons who hold or have held high judicial office who shall be appointed

by the King acting in accordance with the advice of the Chief Justice and is hereinafter referred to as the appointed member.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this section, the office of the appointed member of the Commission shall become vacant at the expiration of five years from the date of his appointment.

(3) The appointed member of the Commission may be removed from office only for inability to exercise the functions of his office (whether arising from infirmity of body or mind or any other cause) or for misbehaviour and shall not be so removed except in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(4) The appointed member of the Commission shall be removed from office by the King if the question of his removal from office has been referred to a tribunal appointed under subsection (5) and the tribunal has recommended to the King that he ought to be removed from office for inability as aforesaid or for misbehaviour.

(5) If the Chairman of the Commission represents to the King that the question of removing the appointed member of the Commission under this section ought to be investigated, then—

(a) the King shall appoint a tribunal which shall consist of a Chairman and not less than two other members, selected by the Chairman of the Commission from among persons who hold or have held high judicial office; and

(b) the tribunal shall enquire into the matter and report on the facts thereof to the King and recommend to him whether the appointed member ought to be removed under this section.

(6) If the question of removing the appointed member of the Commission has been referred to a tribunal under this section, the King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Chairman of the Commission, may suspend that member from the exercise of the functions of his office and any such suspension may at any time be revoked by the King, acting in accordance with such advice as aforesaid and shall in any case cease to have effect if the tribunal recommends to the King that member should not be removed.

(7) If the office of the appointed member of the Commission is vacant or if the person holding that office is for any reason unable to exercise the functions of his office, the King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Chief Justice, may appoint a person who is qualified to be the appointed member to act as that member, and any person so appointed shall, subject to the provisions of subsection (2), continue to act until the office in which he is acting is filled or, as the case may be, until the holder thereof resumes his functions or until his appointment to act is revoked by the King acting in accordance with the advice of the Chief Justice.

(8) In the exercise of its functions under this Constitution, the Commission shall not be subject to the direction or control of any other person or authority.

(9) The Commission may by regulation or otherwise regulate its own procedure and, with the consent of the Prime Minister, may confer powers or impose duties on any public officer or on any authority of the Government of Lesotho for the purpose of the discharge of its functions.

(10) The Commission may, subject to its rules of procedure, act notwithstanding any vacancy in its membership or the absence of any member, and its proceedings shall not be invalidated by the presence or participation of any person not entitled to be present at or to participate in those proceedings:

Provided that any decision of the Commission shall require the concurrence of a majority of all the members thereof.

(11) The Secretary to the Commission shall be the Registrar of the High Court.

133. Appointment, etc. of judicial officers

(1) The power to appoint persons to hold or act in any offices to which this section applies (including the power to confirm appointments), the power to exercise disciplinary control over persons holding or acting in such offices and the power to remove such persons from office shall vest in the Judicial Service Commission.

(2) The Judicial Service Commission may, by directions in writing and subject to such conditions as it thinks fit, delegate any of its powers under subsection (1) to any one or more of its members or to any judge of the High Court or to any person holding or acting in an office to which this section applies.

(3) The offices to which this section applies are—

(a) the office of Registrar or Assistant Registrar of the High Court or Registrar or Assistant Registrar of the Court of Appeal;

(b) the office of magistrate;

(c) the office of member of any subordinate court; or

(d) such other offices connected with any court as may be prescribed by or under an Act of Parliament.

(4) Save in so far as Parliament otherwise provides, references in this section to a member of any court shall not be construed as including references to an assessor whose functions are advisory or consultative only.

(5) In this section references to a court do not include references to a court-martial or tribunal.

CHAPTER XII THE OMBUDSMAN

134. The Ombudsman

(1) There shall be an Ombudsman who shall be appointed, subject to the provisions of subsection (2), by the King acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister for a term not exceeding four years.

(2) A person holding the office of Ombudsman may be removed from office only for inability to exercise the functions of his office (whether arising from infirmity of body or mind or any other cause) or for misbehaviour and shall not be removed except in accordance with the provisions of subsection (3).

(3) Section 142(5) to (7) shall apply to the office of Ombudsman as it applies to the office of Auditor-General.

135. Functions of Ombudsman

(1) The Ombudsman may—

(a) investigate action taken by any officer or authority referred to in subsection (2) in the exercise of the administrative functions of that officer or authority in cases where it is alleged that a person has suffered injustice in consequence of that action; and

(b) perform such other duties and exercise such other powers as may be conferred on him by an Act of Parliament.

(2) Subject to such exceptions and conditions as may be prescribed by Parliament, the provisions of subsection (1)(a) shall apply in respect of any action taken by the following officers and authorities:

(a) any department of government or any member of such a department;

(b) any local government authority and the members and officers of a local government authority;

(c) any statutory corporation and the members and persons in the service of a statutory corporation.

(3) The Ombudsman shall make a written report of every investigation undertaken by him which—

(a) shall include a statement of the action if any, taken by the officer or authority concerned as a consequence of such investigation; and

(b) may include a recommendation as to what remedial action, including the payment of compensation, should be taken,

and the Ombudsman shall submit annually to Parliament a summary of such reports.

(4) In the exercise of his functions under this section, the Ombudsman shall not be subject to the directions or control of any other person or authority.

(5) Parliament may make provision for the exercise of the functions of the Ombudsman (including the circumstances in which, and the times within which, a complaint may be made to the Ombudsman) and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the officers and authorities whose actions are not subject to investigation by him.

CHAPTER XIII THE PUBLIC SERVICE

136. Public Service Commission

(1) There shall be a Public Service Commission which shall consist of a Chairman and not less than two nor more than four other members, who shall be appointed by the King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Judicial Service Commission.

(2) A person shall not be qualified to be appointed a member of the Commission if he is a public officer and the Judicial Service Commission shall not advise the King to appoint any person as a member unless it is satisfied that such person—

(a) is a person of integrity;

(b) possesses experience in administrative and public affairs and such other qualities of mind as to enable him to discharge his duties in a fair manner free from bias or prejudice;

(c) does not take an active part in politics or in political activity.

(3) A member of the Commission shall not, within the period of three years commencing with the day on which he last held or acted in the office of member of the Commission, be eligible for appointment to or to act in any public office.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this section, the office of a member of the Commission shall become vacant—

(a) at the expiration of five years from the date of his appointment; or

(b) if he becomes a public officer; or

(a) if he becomes a member of either House of Parliament or a local authority or a candidate for election to Parliament or a local authority, or an officer of a political party.

(5) A member of the Commission may be removed from office only for inability to exercise the functions of his office (whether arising from infirmity of body or mind or any other cause) or for misbehaviour (including failure to discharge his duties in a fair manner free from prejudice) and shall not be removed except in accordance with this section.

(6) A member of the Commission shall be removed from office by the King if the question of his removal from office has been referred to a tribunal appointed under subsection (7) and the tribunal has recommended to the King that he ought to be removed from office for inability or for misbehaviour.

(7) If the Prime Minister in the case of the Chairman of the Commission or the Chairman in the case of any other member represents to the King that the question

of removing a member of the Commission under this section ought to be investigated, then—

(a) the King shall appoint a tribunal which shall consist of a Chairman and not less than two other members, selected by the Chief Justice from among persons who hold or have held high judicial office; and

(b) the tribunal shall enquire into the matter and report on the facts thereof to the King and recommend to him whether the member ought to be removed under this section.

(8) If the question of removing a member of the Commission has been referred to a tribunal under this section, the King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Chief Justice, may suspend that member from the exercise of the functions of his office and any such suspension may at any time be revoked by the King, acting in accordance with such advice as aforesaid, and shall in any case cease to have effect if the tribunal recommends to the King that that member should not be removed.

(9) If the office of Chairman of the Commission is vacant or if the person holding that office is for any reason unable to exercise the functions of his office, then, until a person has been appointed to and has assumed the functions of that office or until the person holding that office has resumed those functions, as the case may be, they shall be exercised by such one of the other members of the Commission as may for the time being be designated in that behalf by the King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Judicial Service Commission.

(10) If at any time there are less than two members of the Commission besides the Chairman or if any such member is appointed to act as Chairman or is for any

reason unable to exercise the functions of his office, the King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Judicial Service Commission, may appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed as a member of the Commission to act as a member, and any person so appointed shall, subject to the provisions of subsection (4), continue to act until the office in which he is acting has been filled or, as the case may be, until the holder thereof has resumed his functions or until his appointment to act has been revoked by the King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Judicial Service Commission.

(11) The Commission shall, in the exercise of its functions under this Constitution, not be subject to the direction or control of any other person or authority.

(12) The Commission may by regulation or otherwise regulate its own procedure and, with the consent of the Prime Minister, may confer powers or impose duties on any public officer or on any authority of the Government of Lesotho for the purpose of the discharge of its functions.

(13) The Commission may, subject to its rules of procedure, act notwithstanding any vacancy in its membership or the absence of any member and its proceedings shall not be invalidated by the presence or participation of any person not entitled to be present at or to participate in those proceedings:

Provided that any decision of the Commission shall require the concurrence of a majority of its members.

137. Appointment, etc. of public officers

(1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the power to appoint persons to hold or act in offices in

the public service (including the power to confirm appointments), the power to exercise disciplinary control over persons holding or acting in such offices and the power to remove such persons from office shall vest in the Public Service Commission.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Chapter, the Public Service Commission may, by directions in writing and subject to such conditions as it thinks fit, delegate any of its powers under subsection (1) to any one or more members of the Commission or, with the consent of the Prime Minister, to any public officer.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not apply in relation to the following offices, that is to say-

(a) the office of a judge of the Court of Appeal or of the High Court, the office of the Attorney-General, the office of Auditor-General and the office of Ombudsman;

(b) the office of the Chief Electoral Officer;

(c) except in relation to appointments thereto or to act therein, the office of Director of Public Prosecutions;

(d) so far only as concerns appointments thereto or to act therein, the office of Principal Secretary, and the office of Government Secretary;

(e) any office to which section 133 of this Constitution (which relates to offices within the jurisdiction of the Judicial Service Commission) applies;

(f) any office the power to make appointments to which is vested in a Teaching Service Commission established in accordance with section 144 of this Constitution;

(g) the office of Ambassador, High Commissioner or other principal representative of Lesotho in any other country; and

(h) the office of Commander of the Defence Force and offices of members of the Defence Force, the office of Commissioner of Police and offices of members of the Police Force, the office of the Director of the National Security Service and offices of members of the National Security Service, and the office of Director of Prisons and offices of members of the Prison Service.

(4) No person shall be appointed under this section to or to act in any office on the King's personal staff except with the concurrence of the King.

(5) Before any of the powers conferred by this section in relation to the Clerk of a House of Parliament or a member of his staff are exercised by the Public Service Commission or any other person or authority, the Commission or that person or authority shall consult with the President or Speaker of that House.

(6) Before the Public Service Commission or any other person or authority exercises its powers under this section to appoint to or to act in any public office any person who holds or is acting in any office the power to make appointments to which is vested by or under this Constitution in the Judicial Service Commission or the Teaching Service Commission, the Public Service Commission or that person or authority shall consult with the Judicial Service Commission or the Teaching Service Commission, as the case may be.

(7) A public officer shall not be removed from office or subjected to any other punishment under this section on the grounds of any act done or omitted by him in the

exercise of a judicial function conferred on him unless the Judicial Service Commission concurs therein.

138. Chief Electoral Officer

(1) The power to appoint a person to hold or act in the office of Chief Electoral Officer shall vest in the King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Council of State.

(2) If the office of Chief Electoral Officer is vacant or if the Chief Electoral Officer is for any reason unable to exercise the functions of his office, a person may be appointed to act as Chief Electoral Officer, and any person so appointed shall, subject to the provisions of subsections (3), (5) and (7), continue to act until a person has been appointed to the office of Chief Electoral Officer and has assumed the functions of that office or, as the case may be, until the person in whose place he is acting has resumed those functions.

(3) Subject to the provisions of subsection (5), the Chief Electoral Officer shall vacate his office when he attains the prescribed age.

(4) A person holding the office of Chief Electoral Officer may be removed from office only for inability to exercise the functions of his office (whether arising from infirmity of body or mind or any other cause) or for misbehaviour and shall not be so removed except in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(5) The Chief Electoral Officer shall be removed from office by the King if the question of his removal from office has been referred to a tribunal appointed under subsection (6) and the tribunal has recommended to the

King that he ought to be removed for inability as aforesaid or for misbehaviour.

(6) If the Council of State represents to the King that the question of removing the Chief Electoral Officer under this section ought to be investigated, then—

(a) the King shall appoint a tribunal which shall consist of a Chairman and not less than two other members, selected by the Chief Justice from among persons who hold or have held high judicial office; and

(b) the tribunal shall enquire into the matter and report on the facts thereof to the King and recommend to him whether the Chief Electoral Officer ought to be removed under this section.

(7) If the question of removing the Chief Electoral Officer has been referred to a tribunal under this section, the King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Council of State, may suspend the Chief Electoral Officer from the exercise of the functions of his office and any such suspension may at any time be revoked by the King, acting in accordance with such advice as aforesaid, and shall in any case cease to have effect if the tribunal recommends to the King that the Chief Electoral Officer should not be removed.

(8) The prescribed age for the purposes of subsection (3) is the age of fifty-five years or such other age as may be prescribed by Parliament:

Provided that an Act of Parliament to the extent to which it alters the prescribed age after the appointment of a person to be or to act as Chief Electoral Officer, shall not have effect in relation to that person unless he consents that it should have effect.

139. Principal Secretaries and Government Secretary

(1) The power to appoint a person to hold or act in any office to which this section applies shall vest in the Prime Minister, acting after consultation with the Public Service Commission:

Provided that the power to appoint a person to hold or act in any such office upon transfer from another such office carrying the same emoluments shall vest in the Prime Minister.

(2) The offices to which this section applies are the office of any Principal Secretary and the office of the Government Secretary.

140. Attorney-General

(1) The power to appoint a person to hold or act in the office of Attorney-General shall vest in the King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister.

(2) (a) A person shall not be qualified to be appointed to hold or act in the office of Attorney-General unless he holds one of the specified qualifications and has held one or other of those qualifications for a total period of not less than five years.

(b) In this subsection "the specified qualifications" means the professional qualifications specified by the Legal Practitioners Act 1983 or by or under any law amending or replacing that Act, one of which must be held by any person before he may apply under that Act, or under any such law, to be admitted as a legal practitioner in Lesotho.

(3) If the office of Attorney-General is vacant or if the Attorney-General is for any reason unable to

exercise the functions of his office, a person qualified for appointment to that office may be appointed to act therein, and any person so appointed shall, subject to the provisions of subsections (4), (6) and (8), continue to act until a person has been appointed to the office of Attorney-General and has assumed the functions of that office or, as the case may be, until the person in whose place he is acting has resumed those functions.

(4) Subject to the provisions of subsection (6), the Attorney-General shall vacate his office when he attains the prescribed age.

(5) A person holding the office of Attorney-General may be removed from office only for inability to exercise the functions of his office (whether arising from infirmity of body or mind or any other cause) or for misbehaviour and shall not be so removed except in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(6) The Attorney-General shall be removed from office by the King if the question of his removal from office has been referred to a tribunal appointed under subsection (7) and the tribunal has recommended to the King that he ought to be removed for inability as aforesaid or for misbehaviour.

(7) If the Prime Minister represents to the King that the question of removing the Attorney-General under this section ought to be investigated, then—

(a) the King shall appoint a tribunal which shall consist of a Chairman and not less than two other members, selected by the Chief Justice from among persons who hold or have held high judicial office; and

(b) the tribunal shall enquire into the matter and report on the facts thereof to the King and recommend

to him whether the Attorney-General ought to be removed under this section.

(8) If the question of removing the Attorney-General has been referred to a tribunal under this section, the King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister, may suspend the Attorney-General from the exercise of the functions of his office and any such suspension may at any time be revoked by the King, acting in accordance with such advice as aforesaid, and shall in any case cease to have effect if the tribunal recommends to the King that the Attorney-General should not be removed.

(9) The prescribed age for the purposes of subsection (4) is the age of fifty-five years or such other age as may be prescribed by Parliament:

Provided that an Act of Parliament, to the extent to which it alters the prescribed age after the appointment of a person to be or to act as Attorney-General, shall not have effect in relation to that person unless he consents that it should have effect.

141. Director of Public Prosecutions

(1) (a) A person shall not be qualified to be appointed to hold the office of Director of Public Prosecutions unless he holds one of the specified qualifications and has held one or other of those qualifications for a total period of not less than five years.

(b) In this subsection "the specified qualifications" means the professional qualifications specified by the Legal Practitioners Act 1983, or by or under any law amending or replacing that Act, one of which must be held by any person before he may apply under that Act, or under any such law, to be admitted as a legal practitioner in Lesotho.

(2) If the office of Director of Public Prosecutions is vacant or if the Director of Public Prosecutions is for any reason unable to exercise the functions of his office, a person qualified for appointment to that office may be appointed to act therein, and any person so appointed shall, subject to the provisions of subsections (3), (5) and (7), continue to act until a person has been appointed to the office of Director of Public Prosecutions and has assumed the functions of that office or, as the case may be, until the person in whose place he is acting has resumed those functions.

(3) Subject to the provisions of subsection (5), the Director of Public Prosecutions shall vacate his office when he attains the prescribed age.

(4) A person holding the office of Director of Public Prosecutions may be removed from office only for inability to exercise the functions of his office (whether arising from infirmity of body or mind or any other cause) or for misbehaviour and shall not be so removed except in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(5) The Director of Public Prosecutions shall be removed from office by the King if the question of his removal from office has been referred to a tribunal appointed under subsection (6) and the tribunal has recommended to the King that he ought to be removed for inability as aforesaid or for misbehaviour.

(6) If the Prime Minister or the Chairman of the Public Service Commission represents to the King that the question of removing the Director of Public Prosecutions under this section ought to be investigated, then—

(a) the King shall appoint a tribunal which shall consist of a Chairman and not less than two other members, selected by the Chief Justice from among persons who hold or have held high judicial office; and

(b) the tribunal shall enquire into the matter and report on the facts thereof to the King and recommend to him whether the Director of Public Prosecutions ought to be removed under this section.

(7) If the question of removing the Director of Public Prosecutions has been referred to a tribunal under this section, the King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Public Service Commission, may suspend the Director of Public Prosecutions from the exercise of the functions of his office and any such suspension may at any time be revoked by the King, acting in accordance with such advice as aforesaid, and shall in any case cease to have effect if the tribunal recommends to the King that the Director of Public Prosecutions should not be removed.

(8) The prescribed age for the purposes of subsection (3) is the age of fifty-five years or such other age as may be prescribed by Parliament:

Provided that an Act of Parliament, to the extent to which it alters the prescribed age after the appointment of a person to be or to act as Director of Public Prosecutions, shall not have effect in relation to that person unless he consents that it should have effect.

142. Auditor-General

(1) The power to appoint a person to hold or act in the office of Auditor-General shall vest in the King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister.

(2) If the office of Auditor-General is vacant or if the Auditor-General is for any reason unable to exercise the functions of his office, a person may be appointed to act as Auditor-General, and any person so appointed shall, subject to the provisions of subsections (3), (5) and (7), continue to act until a person has been appointed to the office of Auditor-General and has assumed the functions of that office or, as the case may be, until the person in whose place he is acting has resumed those functions.

(3) Subject to the provisions of subsection (5), the Auditor-General shall vacate his office when he attains the prescribed age.

(4) A person holding the office of Auditor-General may be removed from office only for inability to exercise the functions of his office (whether arising from infirmity of body or mind or any other cause) or for misbehaviour and shall not be so removed except in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(5) The Auditor-General shall be removed from office by the King if the question of his removal from office has been referred to a tribunal appointed under subsection (6) and the tribunal has recommended to the King that he ought to be removed for inability as aforesaid or for misbehaviour.

(6) If the Prime Minister represents to the King that the question of removing the Auditor-General under this section ought to be investigated, then—

(a) the King shall appoint a tribunal which shall consist of a Chairman and not less than two other members, selected by the Chief Justice from among persons who hold or have held high judicial office; and

(b) the tribunal shall enquire into the matter and report on the facts thereof to the King and recommend to him whether the Auditor-General ought to be removed under this section.

(7) If the question of removing the Auditor-General has been referred to a tribunal under this section, the King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister, may suspend the Auditor-General from the exercise of the functions of his office and any such suspension may at any time be revoked by the King, acting in accordance with such advice as aforesaid, and shall in any case cease to have effect if the tribunal recommends to the King that the Auditor-General should not be removed.

(8) The prescribed age for the purposes of subsection (3) is the age of fifty-five years or such other age as may be prescribed by Parliament:

Provided that an Act of Parliament to the extent to which it alters the prescribed age after the appointment of a person to be or to act as Auditor-General, shall not have effect in relation to that person unless he consents that it should have effect.

143. Principal representatives of Lesotho abroad

(1) The power to appoint persons to hold or act in offices to which this section applies and to remove from office persons holding or acting in such offices shall vest in the King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister.

(2) Before tendering advice for the purposes of this section in relation to any person who holds any office in the public service, other than an office to which

this section applies, the Prime Minister shall consult the Public Service Commission.

(3) The offices to which this section applies are the offices of Ambassador, High Commissioner or other principal representative of Lesotho in any other country.

144. Teaching Service

(1) There shall be a Teaching Service, the functions of which shall be as prescribed by an Act of Parliament.

(2) There shall be a Teaching Service Commission, the composition, powers, duties and procedure of which shall be as prescribed by an Act of Parliament.

145. Defence Commission

(1) There shall be a Defence Commission which shall consist of:

- (a) the Prime Minister as Chairman;
- (b) the Commander of the Defence Force;
- (c) the Commissioner of Police;
- (d) the Director of the National Security Service;
- (e) the Assistant Commissioner of Police;
- (f) the Deputy Director of the National Security Service; and
- (g) the Deputy Commander of the Defence Force.

(2) The Commission shall be responsible for the appointment, discipline and removal of members of the

Defence Force, members of the Police Force and members of the Prison Service.

(3) For the purposes of appointment or removal from office of a member of the Defence Commission other than the Prime Minister, the member concerned shall not take part in the respective deliberations of the Defence Commission.

(4) The Commission may by regulation or otherwise regulate its own procedure and may delegate any of its functions sunder subsection (2) to any public officer.

(5) The Commission may, subject to its rules or procedure, act notwithstanding any vacancy in its membership (except in relation to the chairman) or the absence of any member (except the Chairman), and its proceedings shall not be invalidated by the presence or participation of any person not entitled to be present at or to participate in those proceedings:

Provided that any decision of the Commission shall require the concurrence of a majority of all the members present and voting.

146. Defence Force

(1) There shall be a Defence Force for the maintenance of internal security and the defence of Lesotho.

(2) The command of the Defence Force shall be vested in the Commander and, subject to any direction of the Defence Commission, the Commander shall be responsible for the administration and discipline of the Defence Force.

(3) The power to appoint a person to hold or act in the office of Commander of the Defence Force and the power

to remove him from that office shall vest in the Defence Commission.

147. Police Force

(1) There shall be a Police Force for Lesotho that shall be responsible for the maintenance of law and order in Lesotho and shall have such other functions as may be prescribed by an Act of Parliament.

(2) The command of the Police Force shall be vested in the Commissioner of Police and, subject to any direction of the Defence Commission, the Commissioner shall be responsible for the administration and discipline of the Police Force.

(3) The power to appoint a person to hold or act in the office of Commissioner of Police and the power to remove him from that office shall vest in the Defence Commission.

148. National Security Service

(1) There shall be a National Security Service that shall be responsible for the protection of national security.

(2) The Command of the National Security Service shall be vested in the Director of the National Security Service who shall be responsible for the administration and discipline of the National Security Service.

(3) The power to appoint a person to hold or act in the office of Director of the National Security Service and the power to remove him from that office shall vest in the Prime Minister.

149. Prison Service

(1) There shall be a Prison Service that shall be responsible for the administration of prisons in Lesotho.

(2) The superintendence of the Prison Service shall be vested in the Director of Prisons and, subject to any direction of the Defence Commission, the Director of Prisons shall be responsible for the administration and discipline of the Prison Service.

(3) The power to appoint a person to hold or act in the office of Director of Prisons and the power to remove that person from that office shall vest in the Defence Commission.

150. Pensions laws and protection of pension rights

(1) The law to be applied with respect to any pensions benefits that were granted to any person before the coming into operation of this Constitution shall be the law that was in force at the date on which those benefits were granted or any law in force at a later date that is not less favourable to that person.

(2) The law to be applied with respect to any pensions benefits (not being benefits to which subsection (1) applies) shall—

(a) in so far as those benefits are wholly in respect of a period of service as a public officer that commenced before the date on which this Constitution came into operation, be the law that was in force immediately before that date; and

(b) in so far as those benefits are wholly or partly in respect of a period of service as a public officer that commenced after the date on which this Constitution came into operation, be the law in force on the date on which that period of service commenced,

or be any law in force at a later date that is not less favourable to that person.

(3) Where a person is entitled to exercise an option as to which of two or more laws shall apply in his case, the law for which he opts shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be more favourable to him than the other law or laws.

(4) All pensions benefits shall be a charge on the Consolidated Fund.

(5) In this section "pensions benefits" means any pensions, compensation, gratuities or other like allowances for persons in respect of their service as public officers or for the widows, children, dependants or personal representatives of such persons in respect of such service.

(6) References in this section to the law with respect to pensions benefits include (without prejudice to their generality) references to the law regulating the circumstances in which any such benefits that have been granted may be withheld, reduced in amount or suspended and the law regulating the amount of any such benefits.

151. Power to withhold pensions, etc.

(1) Where under any law any person or authority has a discretion—

(a) to decide whether or not any pensions benefits shall be granted; or

(b) to withhold, reduce in amount or suspend any such benefits that have been granted,

those benefits shall be granted and may not be withheld, reduced in amount or suspended unless the Public Service Commission concurs in the refusal to grant the benefits or, as the case may be, in the decision to withhold them, reduce them in amount or suspend them.

(2) Where the amount of any pensions benefits that may be granted to any person is not fixed by law, the amount of the benefits to be granted to him shall be the greatest amount for which he is eligible unless the Public Service Commission concurs in his being granted benefits of a smaller amount.

(3) The Public Service Commission shall not concur under subsection (1) or (2) in any action taken on the ground that any person who holds or has held the office of judge of the Court of Appeal, judge of the High Court, Attorney-General, Director of Public Prosecutions, Chief Electoral Officer, Auditor-General or Ombudsman has been guilty of misbehaviour in that office unless he has been removed from that office by reason of such misbehaviour.

(4) Before the Public Service Commission concurs under subsection (1) or (2) in any action taken on the ground that any person who holds or has held any office to which, at the time of such action, section 133 of this Constitution applies has been guilty of misbehaviour in that office, the Public Service Commission shall consult the Judicial Service Commission.

(5) In this section "pensions benefits" means any pensions, compensation, gratuities or other like allowances for persons in respect of their service as public officers or for the widows, children, dependants or personal representatives of such persons in respect of such service.

CHAPTER XIV
MISCELLANEOUS

152. Resignations

(1) Any person who is appointed, elected or otherwise selected to any office established by this Constitution or any office of Minister or Assistant Minister established under this Constitution may resign from that office by writing under his hand addressed to the person or authority by whom he was appointed, elected or otherwise selected:

Provided that—

(a) the resignation of a person from the office of President or Speaker or Vice-President or Deputy Speaker of either House of Parliament shall be addressed to that House; and

(b) the resignation of any person from the office of member of either House of Parliament shall be addressed to the President or Speaker of that House.

(2) The resignation of any person from any such office as aforesaid shall take effect when the writing signifying the resignation is received by the person or authority to whom it is addressed or any person authorised by that person or authority to receive it.

153. Re-appointments and concurrent appointments

(1) Where any person has vacated any office established by this Constitution or any office of Minister or Assistant Minister established under this Constitution, he may, if qualified, again be appointed, elected or otherwise selected to hold that office in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

(2) Where this Constitution vests in any person or authority the power to make any appointment to any office, a person may be appointed to that office, notwithstanding that some other person may be holding that office, when that other person is on leave of absence pending the relinquishment of the office; and where two or more persons are holding the same office by reason of an appointment made in pursuance of this subsection, then, for the purposes of any functions conferred upon the holder of that office, the person last appointed shall be deemed to be the sole holder of the office.

154. Interpretation

(1) In this Constitution, unless the context otherwise requires:

"Chief" does not include the King but includes Principal Chief, and Headman and any other chief whose office is recognised by section 103(1) of this Constitution, and references to a Chief are references to the person who, under the law for the time being in force in that behalf, is recognised as entitled to exercise the functions of the office of that Chief;

"Commonwealth" means Lesotho and any country recognised by the Commonwealth Secretariat situated in London as a member of the Commonwealth and any dependency of any such country;

"court-martial" means any court-martial established by Parliament under section 127 of this Constitution;

"customary law" means the customary law of Lesotho for the time being in force subject to any modification or other provision made in respect thereof by any Act of Parliament;

"financial year" means the period of twelve months ending on 31st March in any year or on such other day as Parliament may prescribe;

"high judicial office" means the office of a judge of a court of unlimited jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters in some part of the Commonwealth or in any country outside the Commonwealth that may be prescribed by Parliament or the office of a judge of a court having jurisdiction in appeals from such a court;

"Gazette" means the Lesotho Government Gazette;

"law includes—

(i) any instrument having the force of law made in exercise of a power conferred by a law; and

(ii) the customary law of Lesotho and any other unwritten rule of law,

and "lawful" and "lawfully" shall be construed accordingly;

"local authority" means a person or body of persons established by law, responsible for the administration of local government or of local affairs, and shall include a chief;

"oath" includes affirmation;

"oath of allegiance" means the oath of allegiance set out in Schedule 3 to this Constitution or such other oath as may be prescribed by Parliament;

"Principal Chief" means a chief whose office is among those set out in Schedule 2 to this Constitution;

"public office" means any office of emolument in the public service;

"public officer" means a person holding or acting in any public office;

"public service" means, subject to the provisions of this section, the service of the King in respect of the government of Lesotho;

"session" means the period beginning when the two Houses of Parliament first meet after the coming into operation of this Constitution or after Parliament has at any time been prorogued or dissolved and ending when Parliament is prorogued or when Parliament is dissolved without having been prorogued;

"sitting" means, in relation to a House of Parliament, the period during which that House is sitting continuously without adjournment and includes any period during which it is in committee;

"subordinate court" means any court of law established for Lesotho other than—

(a) the Court of Appeal;

(b) the High Court;

(c) a court-martial; and

(d) a tribunal exercising a judicial function.

(2) Unless otherwise indicated, any reference in this Constitution to—

(a) a section, Chapter or Schedule shall be read and construed as a reference to a section or Chapter of or Schedule to this Constitution;

(b) a subsection shall be read and construed as a reference to a subsection of the section in which the reference is made;

(c) a paragraph shall be read and construed as a reference to a paragraph of the Schedule, subsection or definition in which the reference is made.

(3) In this Constitution, unless the context otherwise requires, references to an office in the public service shall be construed as including references to the office of a judge of Court of Appeal, of a Judge of the High Court and the office of a member of any subordinate court or tribunal (being an office the emoluments attaching to which, or any part of the emoluments attaching to which, are paid directly out of the monies provided by Parliament) but shall not be construed as including references to the office of assessor in any court.

(4) In this Constitution references to a public office shall not be construed as including—

(a) references to the office of King, the Regent, the President or Speaker or the Vice-President or Deputy Speaker of either House of Parliament, the Prime Minister or any other Minister, an Assistant Minister or a member of either House of Parliament; or

(b) references to the office of a member of the Public Service Commission or the Judicial Service Commission, a member of the Council of State, a Chief or a member of the College of Chiefs; or

(c) save in so far as may be provided by Parliament, references to the office of a member of any other council, board, panel, committee or other similar body

(whether incorporated or not) established by or under any law.

(5) In this Constitution unless the context otherwise requires,

(a) words and expressions importing the masculine gender include the feminine;

(b) words and expressions in the singular include the plural and words and expressions in the plural include the singular;

(c) where a period of time is expressed—

(i) to begin on or to be reckoned from a particular day, that day shall not be included in the period;

(ii) to end or to be reckoned to a particular day, that day shall be included in the period;

(d) where the time limited for the doing of any thing expires or falls upon a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday the time so limited shall extend to and the thing may be done on the first following day that is not a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday.

155. Construction of Constitution

(1) For the purposes of this Constitution, a person shall not be regarded as holding an office by reason only of the fact that he is in receipt of a pension or other like allowance.

(2) In this Constitution, unless the context otherwise requires, a reference to the holder of an office by the term designating his office shall be construed as including, to the extent of his authority, a reference

to any person for the time being authorised to exercise the functions of that office.

(3) Except in the case where this Constitution provides for the holder of any office thereunder to be such person holding or acting in any other office as may for the time being be designated in that behalf by some specified person or authority, no person may, without his consent, be nominated for election to any such office or be appointed to or act therein or otherwise be selected therefor.

(4) References in this Constitution to the power to remove a public officer from his office shall be construed as including references to any power conferred by any law to require or permit that officer to retire from the public service:

Provided that—

(a) nothing in this subsection shall be construed as conferring on any person or authority the power to require a judge of the Court of Appeal or a judge of the High Court or the Attorney-General or Director of Public Prosecutions or the Chief Electoral Officer or the Ombudsman or the Auditor-General to retire from the public service; and

(b) any power conferred by any law to permit a person to retire from the public service shall, in the case of any public officer who may be removed from office by some person or authority other than a Commission established by this Constitution, vest in the Public Service Commission.

(5) Any provision in this Constitution that vests in any person or authority the power to remove any public officer from his office shall be without prejudice to the power of any person or authority to abolish any

office or to any law providing for the compulsory retirement of public officers generally or any class of public officers on attaining an age specified by or under that law.

(6) Where this Constitution vests in any person or authority the power to appoint any person to act in or to exercise the functions of any office if the holder thereof (or any other person having a prior right to exercise those functions) is himself unable to exercise those functions, no such appointment shall be called in question on the ground that the holder of the office (or that other person) was not unable to exercise those functions.

(7) No provision of this Constitution that any person or authority shall not be subject to the direction or control of any other person or authority in the exercise of any functions under this Constitution shall be construed as precluding a court from exercising jurisdiction in relation to any question whether that person or authority has exercised those functions in accordance with this Constitution or any other law.

(8) Where, under any provision of this Constitution, any person or authority is authorised or required to exercise any function after consultation with some other person or authority, the person or authority first referred to shall not be required to act in accordance with the advice of the other person or authority and the question whether such consultation was made shall not be enquired into in any court.

(9) Any reference in this Constitution to a law made before the day on which this Constitution came into operation shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed as a reference to that law as it had effect immediately before that day.

(10) Any reference in this Constitution to a law that amends or replaces any other law or any provision of any other law shall be construed as including a reference to a law that modifies, re-enacts, with or without amendment or modification, suspends, repeals, adds new provisions to or makes different provision in lieu of that other law or that provision.

(11) Save as otherwise provided, where under the provisions of this Constitution a person is required to take and subscribe an oath, that person shall be permitted, if he so desires, to comply with that requirement by taking and subscribing an affirmation.

CHAPTER XV

TRANSITIONAL AND TEMPORARY PROVISIONS

156. Existing law and related matters

(1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the existing laws shall continue in force and effect on and after the coming into operation of this Constitution and shall then have effect as if they had been made in pursuance of this Constitution, but they shall be construed with such modifications, adaptations, qualifications and exceptions as may be necessary to bring them into conformity with this Constitution.

(2) Where any matter that falls to be prescribed or otherwise provided for under this Constitution by Parliament or by any other person or authority is prescribed or provided for by or under any of the existing laws (including any amendment to any such law made under this section), that prescription or provision shall, as from the coming into operation of this Constitution, have effect (with such modifications, adaptations, qualifications and exceptions as may be necessary to bring it into

conformity with this Constitution) as if it had been made under this Constitution by Parliament or, as the case may be, by the other person or authority.

(3) The King, acting in accordance with the advice of the Minister responsible for legal affairs, may by regulations made at any time within one year of the coming into operation of this Constitution make such amendments to any existing law as may appear to him to be necessary or expedient for bringing that law into conformity with the provisions of this Constitution or otherwise for giving effect or enabling effect to be given to those provisions.

(4) The provisions of this section shall be without prejudice to any powers conferred by this Constitution or by any other law upon any person or authority to make provision for any matter, including the amendment or repeal of any existing law, and regulations made under this section may be amended or revoked by Parliament or, in relation to any of the existing laws affected thereby, by any other authority having power to amend, repeal or revoke that existing law.

(5) In this Chapter, "existing law" means any law or instrument having force and effect as part of the law of Lesotho immediately before the coming into operation of this Constitution (and includes any such law or instrument made before that day and promulgated or otherwise coming into operation on or after that day), but does not include any such law or instrument which is repealed, by this Constitution or otherwise, on the coming into operation of this Constitution.

157. The King and the Regent

(1) The person holding the office of King under the Office of King Order 1990 immediately before the coming into operation of this Constitution shall, subject to

the provisions of this Constitution, continue to hold that office and shall take and subscribe the oath for the due execution of his office which is set out in Schedule 1 to this Constitution.

(2) A person holding the office of Regent under the Office of King Order 1990 immediately before the coming into operation of this Constitution shall, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, continue to hold that office and shall take and subscribe the oath for the due execution of his office which is set out in Schedule 1 to this Constitution.

158. Prime Minister

On the coming into operation of this Constitution, the person who is appointed Prime Minister Designate in accordance with section 4 of the Lesotho Constitution (Commencement) Order 1993 shall, notwithstanding section 87(2), be deemed to have been appointed Prime Minister under section 87 of this Constitution, and shall take and subscribe the oath provided for by section 94.

159. The Assembly

(1) On the coming into operation of this Constitution, the members of the National Assembly elected in the general election held under the National Assembly Election Order 1992 shall become members of the National Assembly established by this Constitution—

(2) Notwithstanding sections 56, 67 and 74(2) of this Constitution, until the first dissolution of the National Assembly following the coming into operation of this Constitution,

(a) Lesotho shall be divided into 65 constituencies as provided by the National Assembly Election Order 1992;

(b) the National Assembly shall consist of 65 members;
and

(c) the quorum of the National Assembly shall be sixteen members.

(3) Notwithstanding section 67(3), the Constituency Delimitation Commission shall review the boundaries of the constituencies into which Lesotho is divided as soon as practicable following the coming into operation of this Constitution, in order to give effect to the provisions of section 67.

160. Rules of Procedure of Parliament

Until rules are made by the Senate and National Assembly under section 81 of this Constitution, the rules made by the Senate and National Assembly under section 66 of the Independence Constitution of 1966 shall have effect to regulate the procedure of Parliament.

161. High Court

(1) The High Court of Lesotho in existence immediately before the day on which this Constitution comes into operation shall, as from that day, be the High Court for the purposes of this Constitution, and any proceedings pending before the High Court of Lesotho immediately before that day may be continued before the High Court of Lesotho as hereby constituted and any judgement or order of the former High Court given, but not satisfied, before that day may be enforced accordingly.

(2) The provisions of section 163 of this Constitution shall apply in relation to the offices of Chief Justice and judge of the High Court, and any person who, by

virtue of the provisions of this subsection, hold or acts in any such office as from the coming into operation of this Constitution shall be deemed to have taken and subscribed any necessary oath under this Constitution.

162. Court of Appeal

(1) The Court of Appeal for Lesotho in existence immediately before the day on which this Constitution comes into operation shall, as from that day, be the Court of Appeal for the purposes of this Constitution and any proceedings pending before the Court of Appeal for Lesotho immediately before that day may be continued before the Court of Appeal as hereby constituted and any judgement or order of the former Court of Appeal given, but not satisfied, before that day may be enforced accordingly.

(2) The provisions of section 163 of this Constitution shall apply in relation to the Offices of President and Justices of Appeal of the Court of Appeal and any person who, by virtue of the provisions of this subsection, holds or acts in any such office as from the coming into operation of this Constitution shall be deemed to have taken and subscribed any necessary oath under the Constitution.

163. Existing public officers

(1) Subject to subsection (2), every person who immediately before the day on which this Constitution comes into operation holds or is acting in an office shall, as from that day, hold or act in that office or the corresponding office established by this Constitution as if he had been appointed to do so in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution:

Provided that any person who under any existing law would have been required to vacate his office at the expiration of any period shall vacate his office at the expiration of that period.

(2) The provisions of this section do not apply to a person who held or acted in any office established by a law repealed, by this Constitution or otherwise, on the coming into operation of this Constitution.

164. Salaries charged on the Consolidated Fund

(1) Where under any existing law or any arrangements in force immediately before the coming into operation of this Constitution, provision is made for the salary and allowances of any person to whom section 163 applies and whose office is specified in section 115(5) such salary and allowances shall, until Parliament makes further provision in that regard, be a charge on the Consolidated Fund.

(2) The Minister responsible for finance may, by regulations, prescribe the salaries and allowances of the offices specified in section 115(5) other than those of a person to whom subsection (1) of this section applies, and such salaries and allowances shall, until Parliament makes further provision in that regard, be a charge on the Consolidated Fund.

165. Declaration of public emergency

If, immediately before the coming into operation of this Constitution, a declaration of emergency made under section 3 of the Emergency Powers Order 1988 is in force, such declaration shall be deemed to be a declaration of a state of emergency made on the date on which this Constitution comes into operation and the provisions of section 23 shall apply accordingly.

166. Repeals

The following enactments are hereby repealed—

- (a) Part II of the Lesotho Citizenship Order 1971;
- (b) the Human Rights Act 1983;
- (c) Sections 8 to 12 (inclusive), 15 and 24 of the Finance Order 1988;
- (d) the Judicial Service Commission Act 1983.

(Section 51)

SCHEDULE 1

OATH OF OFFICE OF KING OR REGENT

In the presence of Almighty God and in the full realisation of the responsibilities and duties of the high office of King (Regent) and of the binding nature and binding force of this Oath, I, do swear that I will obey and observe the provisions of the Constitution and all other laws of Lesotho, that I will discharge my duties in such manner as to preserve the character of the monarchy as a symbol of the unity of the Basotho Nation, and that I will accordingly abstain from involving the monarchy in any way in politics, or with any political party or group.

SO HELP ME GOD.

Sworn before me at _____ on this
the _____ day of _____

(Section 103(1))

SCHEDULE 2

PRINCIPAL CHIEFS

The Principal Chief of Botha-Bothe

The Principal Chief of Makhoakhoeng

The Principal Chief of Leribe

The Principal Chief of Tsikoane and Kolbere

The Principal Chief of Ha 'M'amathe, Thupa-Kubu, Tejatejaneng and Jordan

The Principal Chief of Ha Majara

The Principal Chief of Koeneng and Mapoteng

The Principal Chief of Matsieng

The Principal Chief of Ha Ramabanta and Kubake

The Principal Chief of Rothe, Masite, Serooeng, Lets'eng, Kolo Ha Mohlalefi and Thaba-Tseka Ha Ntaote

The Principal Chief of Thaba-Bosiu

The Principal Chief of Ha Maama

The Principal Chief of Tebang, Ts'akholo and Ha Seleso

The Principal Chief of Tajane, Ha Ramoetsana and Ha Mohale

The Principal Chief of Matelile

The Principal Chief of Likhoele

The Principal Chief of Phamong

The Principal Chief of Taung

The Principal Chief of Quthing

The Principal Chief of Qacha's Nek

The Principal Chief of Mokhotlong

The Principal Chief of Malingoaneng

(Section 154)

SCHEDULE 3

OATH OR AFFIRMATION OF ALLEGIANCE

I, _____ do swear (or solemnly affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to King _____, his heirs and successors, according to this Constitution and the laws of Lesotho.

So help me God. [To be omitted in affirmation]

NOTE

[1] The Revised Draft of a Constitution for Lesotho was published as Government Notice No. 12 of 1993 on 5 February 1993. That revised draft was then amended by Government Notice No. 28 of 1993, published on 27 March 1993. By virtue of section 5 of the Lesotho Constitution (Commencement) Order, 1993 (Order No. 5 of 1993) as amended by the Lesotho Constitution (Commencement) (Amendment) Order, 1993 (Order No. 16 of 1993) the draft constitution came into operation as The Constitution of Lesotho on 2 April 1993, following the appointment on 1 April 1993 of a Prime Minister Designate.

LESOTHO
1993-1999

In our previous publication of January 1993, the late Robert J. Kukubo analyzed the complex political situation in Lesotho. Since that time, several significant developments have taken place which are briefly noted here.

The Lesotho Constitution (Commencement) Order 1993 was published on March 16, 1993 as Order No. 5 of 1993. The new Constitution of Lesotho came into effect on April 2, 1993. It consists of 15 Chapters and 166 Sections. It is followed by three schedules.

The Constitution did not call for drastic changes in the existing power structure. It provided that "the person holding the office of King" shall continue in office under the Office of King Order of 1990.

Likewise, the Prime Minister Designate "appointed in accordance with Section 4 of the Lesotho Constitution (Commencement) Order 1993 shall, notwithstanding Section 87(2), be deemed to have been appointed Prime Minister under Section 87 of this Constitution, and shall take and subscribe the oath provided for by Section 94." With respect to existing laws as stated in Chapter XV, "they shall be construed with such modifications, adaptations, qualifications and exceptions as may be necessary to bring them into conformity with this Constitution." But this seems to apply only to existing legislation rather than customary law. Thus, the status of women which is based largely on customary law is not likely to change rapidly.

Section 87(2) provides that, "the King shall appoint as Prime Minister the member of the National Assembly who appears to the Council of State to be the leader of the

political party or coalition of political parties that will command the support of a majority of the members of the National Assembly; provided that if occasion arises for making an appointment to the office of Prime Minister while Parliament stands dissolved, a person who was a member of the National Assembly immediately before the dissolution may be appointed to the office of Prime Minister." As stated in Section 159, the members of the National Assembly who were elected under the National Assembly Election Order 1992 shall become members of the National Assembly established by this Constitution.

In 1995 King Moshoeshe II was reinstated as King, but he died on January 15, 1996. There was no suspicion of foul play and the late King's wife, Queen Mamohato, assumed the largely ceremonial powers of Regent. The Traditional College of Chiefs were called upon to choose the new King. They decided on his older son, Crown Prince David Mohato, who as King Letsie III was again sworn in to succeed his father. A formal coronation of King Letsie III was performed on October 31, 1997.

On April 22, 1997, the National Assembly passed legislation which lowered the voting age from 21 to 18.

The High Court ruled that the National Executive Committee of the Basotho Congress Party had no right to remove the Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle from his leadership position. The attempt to remove the Prime Minister on the grounds of incapacity due to advanced age (79) produced a political crisis which continued for several months. It ended with his resignation on January 31, 1998. However, he continued in his capacity as Prime Minister. He advised King Letsie III to call a general election. The King dissolved the National Assembly on February 27, 1998.

Elections were scheduled for May 23, 1998. Opinion was divided on the fairness of the elections which gave the Lesotho Congress for Democracy 60.72% of the vote and entitled it to 78 of the 80 seats in the National Assembly. On May 29th, Bethuel Pakalitha Mosisili, the leader of the LCD, was sworn in as Prime Minister.

In August there were renewed protests over the election results and the Prime Minister appointed a group of experts from South Africa, Botswana and Zimbabwe, known as the Langa Commission, to investigate the claims of electoral fraud. On August 26th, the group recommended a recount. But the protest did not end, and on September 22nd Prime Minister Mosisili called for an intervention by South African troops; but they were unable to restore order. On September 29, 1998, King Letsie III and President Mandela met in Cape Town to find a solution.

A peace agreement was hammered out in early October. It called for the creation of a temporary or transitional entity. The required legislation was introduced in the National Assembly on October 28, 1998. As part of the peace process, an interim authority was formed on December 9, 1998 consisting of 24 members who were to represent from all parties. Its immediate task was to create conditions which would make it possible to conduct free and fair elections

LESOTHO

Government Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

Vol. XXXVIII Tuesday-16th March, 1993 No. 35

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ORDER

No.

5 The Lesotho Constitution (Commencement) Order, 1993

Order No. 5 of 1993

ORDER NO. 5 OF 1993

The Lesotho Constitution (Commencement) Order, 1993

(Commencement: Publication date)

WHEREAS the National Constituent Assembly Order 1990 established a National Constituent Assembly to consider and make recommendations regarding a suitable constitution for Lesotho;

AND WHEREAS following extensive deliberations, that Assembly prepared a draft constitution which made major changes to the Lesotho Independence Constitution of 1966 and recommended the establishment of a National Constitutional Commission to seek the views of the people of Lesotho on that draft constitution;

AND WHEREAS that Commission carried out widespread consultation of the people of Lesotho regarding that draft constitution and following that consultation and noting a consensus among the people of Lesotho for the proposals in the draft constitution, produced a report making recommendations for a Constitution for Lesotho;

AND WHEREAS that Assembly adopted the report of the Commission and resolved that the draft constitution be revised to take into account the recommendations of the National Constitutional Commission and such other matters as may appear necessary or desirable; and a

revised draft of a constitution providing for a democratically elected National Assembly and the protection of fundamental rights and freedom has been published in an Extra-ordinary Gazette on the fifth day of February, 1993.

AND WHEREAS pursuant to the National Assembly Election Order, 1992 the people of Lesotho will vote in democratic elections for a National Assembly of 65 members as a preliminary step to bringing into operation such a Constitution;

NOW THEREFORE this law is enacted to make further necessary arrangements to bring into operation the Constitution published as aforesaid establishing a democratically elected Assembly and to devolve power to a democratically elected government:

ENACTED BY THE MILITARY COUNCIL

1. Short title

This Order may be cited as the Lesotho Constitution (Commencement) Order, 1993 and shall come into operation on the date of publication in the Gazette.

2. Definitions

In this Order, "Chief Electoral Officer", "general election", "National Assembly" and "political organisation" have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in the National Assembly Election Order, 1992.

3. Certification to the Military Council of results of election to National Assembly

In addition to the duties imposed upon the Chief Electoral Officer by section 93 of the National Assembly Election Order 1992, the Chief Electoral

Officer shall, as soon as he knows the names of the persons who have been returned as members of the National Assembly at the first general election held under that Order, certify to the Military Council the full names, addresses and occupations of those members together with the name of their constituencies and the political organisation, if any, by which they were endorsed as stated on the relevant nomination paper.

4. Appointment of Prime Minister Designate

(1) The Military Council shall, as soon as may be, determine which of the members of the National Assembly so certified to it is the leader of the political organisation or coalition of political organisations that will command the support of the majority of the members of the National Assembly, and shall appoint that person to be Prime Minister Designate.

(2) The Military Council shall give notice in the Gazette of the appointment of the Prime Minister Designate and the date thereof.

(3) The appointment of a Prime Minister Designate by the Military Council under this section may not be appealed against or questioned in any court.

5. Commencement of Constitution and repeals

On the day following the appointment of a Prime Minister Designate in accordance with this Order—

(a) the Constitution, a draft of which was published in the Gazette on the 5th day of February 1993, shall come into operation as the Constitution of Lesotho;

(b) the laws set out in the Schedule to this Order are repealed.

6. Immunity of members of the Military Council and other persons

(1) Any person who, immediately before the day referred to in section 5, was a member of the Military Council established under the National Constituent Assembly Order, 1990, shall be entitled to—

(a) immunity from suit and legal process in any civil cause; and

(b) immunity from criminal proceedings,

in respect of all things done or omitted to be done by that person in good faith in his official capacity as a member of the Military Council.

(2) Any person who immediately before the day referred to in section 5 was—

(a) a member of the Royal Lesotho Defence Force; or

(b) a member of the Royal Lesotho Mounted Police; or

(c) a member of the National Security Service; or

(d) a member of the Prison Service,

shall be entitled to immunity from suit and legal process in any civil cause and immunity from criminal proceedings, in respect of all things done or omitted to be done by that person in good faith in his official capacity as such a member during the period 30 April 1991 until the commencement of this Order.

(section 5 (b))

THE SCHEDULE

The National Constituent Assembly Order, 1990 (Order 4 of 1990)

The Office of King Order, 1990 (Order 14 of 1990)

The Lesotho Order, 1991 (Order 10 of 1991)

Given under my hand at Maseru this 10th day of March, 1993.

E. P. Ramaema,
Chairman of the Military Council and Council of Ministers.

LESOTHO

Government Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

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ORDER NO. 16 OF 1993

The Lesotho Constitution (Commencement) (Amendment)
Order, 1993

To amend the Lesotho Constitution (Commencement) Order,
1993[1]

Enacted by the Military Council

Short title and commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Lesotho Constitution (Commencement) (Amendment) Order 1993 and shall come into operation on the date of publication in the Gazette.

Preamble

2. The Principal Order is amended in the fourth paragraph of the preamble by omitting the words "published in an Extra-ordinary Gazette on the fifth day of February, 1993" and substituting "published as Government Notice No. 12 of 1993 on the fifth day of February 1993 and amended by Government Notice No. 28 of 1993".

Commencement of Constitution

3. Section 5 of the Principal Order is amended by omitting paragraph (a) and substituting the following paragraph:

"(a) the Constitution, a draft of which was published as Government Notice No. 12 of 1993 on the 5th day of February, 1993 and was amended by Government Notice No.

28 of 1993, shall come into operation as the Constitution of Lesotho;".

Given under my hand at Maseru this 25th day of March, 1993.

Chairman of the Military Council and Council of Ministers.

Elias Phisoana Ramaema,

GOVERNMENT NOTICE NO. 28 OF 1993

Amendment of the Revised Draft Constitution for Lesotho
Notice

WHEREAS a Revised Draft Constitution was published as Government Notice No. 12 of 1993 on 5 February, 1993;

AND WHEREAS by operation of the Lesotho Constitution (Commencement) Order, 1993 (Order No. 5 of 1993) that Draft Constitution will come into operation as the Constitution of Lesotho following the swearing in of a Prime Minister Designate, following the election of members to the National Assembly;

AND WHEREAS following doubts raised by the community about provisions of the Draft Constitution it is necessary to amend provisions of that Draft Constitution;

NOW THEREFORE this notice amends Government Notice No. 12 of 1993:

Amendment of Revised Draft Constitution

The Revised Draft Constitution of Lesotho is amended in section 145 by omitting subsections (4) and (5) and substituting the following subsections:

"(4) The Commission may by regulation or otherwise regulate its own procedure and may delegate any of its functions under subsection (2) to any public officer.

(5) The Commission may, subject to its rules of procedure, act notwithstanding any vacancy in its membership (except in relation to the Chairman) or the absence of any member (except the Chairman) and its proceedings shall not be invalidated by the presence or participation of any person not entitled to be present at or to participate in those proceedings:

Provided that any decision of the Commission shall require the concurrence of a majority of all the members present and voting."

DATED 25TH MARCH, 1993.

Elias Phisoana Ramaema,
Chairman of the Military Council and Council of
Ministers.

NOTE

[1] Order No. 5 of 1993

ACT NO. 1 OF 1996
FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION ACT 1996
(Official Government Translation)

An Act to amend the Constitution of Lesotho.

Enacted by the Parliament of Lesotho.

Short title

This Act may be cited as the First Amendment to the Constitution 1996

Repeal and replacement of section 145 of the Constitution of Lesotho

2. Section 145 of the Constitution of Lesotho, hereinafter referred to as the "Constitution" is repealed and the following section substituted-

"Defence Force

145. (1) There shall be a Defence Force for the defence of Lesotho.

(2) The Prime Minister shall have power to determine the operational use of the Defence Force.

(3) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2) and any Act of Parliament, the command of the Defence Force shall be vested in the Commander of the Defence Force.

(4) The power to appoint a person to hold or act in the office of the Commander of the Defence Force and the power to remove him from that office shall vest in the King, acting on the advice of the Prime Minister, as may be prescribed by an Act of Parliament.

(5) The person holding the office of the Commander of the Defence Force on the day immediately preceding the date of coming into operation of this Act shall, as from that date, continue to hold such office, under the same terms and conditions, as if he had been appointed to do so in accordance with the provisions of this Act:

Provided that any person who under any existing law would have been required to vacate his office at the

expiration of any period shall vacate his office at the expiration of that period.

(6) An Act of Parliament shall make provision for the organisation, administration and discipline of the Defence Force including the appointment of persons to offices or ranks in the Defence Force, the removal from office or reduction in rank, their punishment for breaches of discipline and the fixing of their conditions of service."

Repeal and replacement of section 146 of the Constitution

3. Section 146 of the Constitution is repealed and the following substituted-

"Courts-Martial Appeal Court

146. (1) There shall be a Courts-Martial Appeal Court which shall have such jurisdiction and powers as may be conferred on it by any other law.

(2) The members of the Courts-Martial Appeal Court shall consist of-

(a) the President who shall be a judge;

(b) a judge; and

(c) a retired army officer with legal experience.

(3) The Courts-Martial Appeal Court shall be a superior court of record.

(4) The power of appointing persons to the Court-Martial Appeal Court shall vest in the Prime Minister acting in consultation with the Chief Justice."

Repeal and replacement of section 147 of the Constitution

4. Section 147 of the Constitution is repealed and the following section substituted—

“Police Force

147. (1) There shall be a Police Force for Lesotho that shall be responsible for the maintenance of law and order in Lesotho.

(2) The command of the Police Force shall be vested in the Commissioner of Police and, subject to any direction of the Minister, the Commissioner shall be responsible for the administration and discipline of the Police Force.

(3) The power to appoint a person to hold or act in the office of the Commissioner of Police and the power to remove him from that office shall vest in the King, acting on the advice of the Prime Minister, as may be prescribed by an Act of Parliament.

(4) The person holding the office of the Commissioner of Police on the day immediately preceding the date of coming into operation of this Act shall, as from that date, continue to hold such office, under the same terms and conditions, as if he had been appointed to do so in accordance with the provisions of this Act:

Provided that any person who under any existing law would have been required to vacate his office at the expiration of any period shall vacate his office at the expiration of that period.

(5) An Act of Parliament shall make provision for the organisation, administration and discipline of the Police Force including the appointment of persons to

offices or ranks in the Police Force, the removal from office or reduction in rank, their punishment for breaches of discipline and the fixing of their conditions of service."

Repeal and replacement of section 149 of the Constitution

5. Section 149 of the Constitution is repealed and the following section substituted—

"Prison Service

149. (1) There shall be a Prison Service that shall be responsible for the administration of prisons in Lesotho.

(2) The superintendence of the Prison Service shall be vested in the Director of Prisons and, subject to any direction of the Minister, the Director of Prisons shall be responsible for the administration and discipline of the Prison Service.

(3) The power to appoint a person to hold or act in the office of the Director of Prisons and the power to remove him from that office shall vest in the Prime Minister, as may be prescribed by an Act of Parliament.

(4) The person holding the office of the Director of Prisons on the day immediately preceding the date of coming into operation of this Act shall, as from that date, continue to hold such office, under the same terms and conditions, as if he had been appointed to do so in accordance with the provisions of this Act:

Provided that any person who under any existing law would have been required to vacate his office at the expiration of any period shall vacate his office at the expiration of that period.

(5) An Act of Parliament shall make provision for the organisation, administration and discipline of the Prison Service including the appointment of persons to offices or ranks in the Prison Service, the removal from office or reduction in rank, their punishment for breaches of discipline and the fixing of their conditions of service."

Editor's Note: This official government translation is currently under review by the editor.

ACT NO. 5 OF 1998

THIRD AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

(Official Government Translation)

An Act to amend the Constitution of Lesotho so as to provide for the change in name of the Police and in the title of the head of the National Security Service.

Enacted by the Parliament of Lesotho

Short title and commencement

1. This Act may be cited as the Third Amendment to the Constitution Act 1997 and shall come into operation on the date of its publication in the Gazette.

Amendment of section 147 of the Constitution of Lesotho

2. Section 147 of the Constitution of Lesotho, hereinafter referred to as "the Constitution", is amended by deleting "Police Force" wherever it occurs and substituting "Police Service".

Amendment of section 148 of the Constitution

3. Section 148 of the Constitution is amended by deleting "Director of the National Security Service" wherever it occurs and substituting "Director-General of the National Security Service".