



PROPOSALS ON THE UGANDA  
CONSTITUTION

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## ARTICLE ONE

FUNDAMENTAL CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES  
FOR THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

- Constitution is 1.** This constitution shall be the supreme law for the  
Supreme Law Republic of Uganda.
- People are 2. Sovereignty in the Republic of Uganda shall be vested  
Sovereign in the people and the authority and power of government  
shall derive from the people both  
at the national and local levels of government.
- Separation of All powers of government in the Republic of Uganda  
Powers shall be separated and independent of each other.
- Separation of 4. Church and state shall be separate and independent of  
church and State. each other and Parliament shall make no law -adopting  
any religion.

## ARTICLE TWO

II. GENERAL CONSTITUTIONAL DIRECTIVES FOR  
POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION

- Primary Function 1.** of The primary function of - government, its  
government institutions, authorities, agencies and public  
officials shall be to enforce the Rule of  
Law, protect the people, advance their  
economic welfare, health and security, facilitate  
their individual and collective self-  
determination and preserve the-environment for  
posterity.
- Affirmative** 2. The government and administration at all levels  
Obligations shall be required to:  
& Government (1) promote economic, scientific, technological  
, and management development;  
(2) encourage and facilitate free, fair and  
regular participation of the people in choosing  
leadership and formulating policy;  
(3) promote national unity and ethnic harmony;  
(4) advance equity, justice, freedom, and guarantee  
free association of all the people, and;  
(5) prevent and prosecute corruption, bribery and  
conflict of interest.
- Recruitment, 3. Recruitment or promotion in the administration  
Appointment and and armed forces shall be based on merit, competence  
Promotions and the advancement of national interests and  
in Government procedures shall be established to ensure that  
recruitment and all political appointments reflect  
the general character of society.
- Voluntary, 5. All voluntary and private associations, societies,  
Private and clubs, political parties, trade unions, institutions,  
Cultural corporations or companies, cooperative unions, cultural  
Associations entities, clans, professional or

occupational and trade associations shall be required to conform to the basic principles of democratic organization and shall hold open general meetings and elect officers regularly.

ARTICLE THREE

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

**Inalienable**

Rights **1.** The right to life, liberty, property, security and privacy shall be inalienable.

Freedom of Religion and Conscience **2.** Freedom of religion, conscience thought, expression, opinion and the press or other media shall not be abridged by government and the right to establish, own or operate any medium of communication shall be guaranteed for all citizens.

Right to form Government **3.** The right to form and participate in government shall be protected by the constitution and reserved for all citizens.

Right to Assemble **4.** Individuals, groups and organizations shall have the right to assemble, associate, or petition government to redress grievances.

Equal Protection of Law **5.** Every person shall enjoy equal protection of the law and shall be free from discrimination, arbitrary arrest or detention, torture, unreasonable search and seizure and trial

Trial by the Community **6.** All trials shall be open and fair and the right to a trial by the community shall be preserved in all criminal and civil cases provided that in criminal cases or felony prosecutions an indictment of the community shall be required.

Excessive, Unfair or Cruel Punishment **7.** It shall be unlawful to inflict excessive, unfair or cruel punishment or to force a citizen to live in exile or renounce citizenship without due process of law.

Freedom of Movement **8.** Freedom of movement and choosing a place of residence shall be guaranteed to all citizens

Right to a Cultural heritage **9.** The right of a people to preserve or enjoy a cultural heritage shall not be denied.

Social Security, Health and Economic Welfare **10.** The state shall promote and protect social security, health and economic welfare of all the citizens and the citizens shall have an obligation to make a positive contribution to their family, the community and the well being of society as a whole.

Civil Action and  
Criminal  
Prosecutions of  
Violations

11. Any person whose right has been violated shall have a right to initiate civil action and seek legal remedies or compensation available under common law, legislation or the constitution provided that no such civil action shall affect the duty of the government to initiate criminal proceedings in order to prosecute violations of protected rights.

OBLIGATIONS

People must learn that rights go with obligations. Peoples' obligations include fostering national unity, paying taxes, and looking after their families adequately.

ARTICLE FOUR

CITIZENSHIP

Citizenship of  
Indigenous People

1. All persons born in Uganda who are descendants of the authentic ethnic groups in Uganda shall be deemed to be citizens of Uganda.

Citizenship by  
Naturalization

2. The following categories of people shall be citizens of Uganda:
  - (1) people married to Ugandans for more than five years;
  - (2) people born outside Uganda one of whose parents is a Ugandan;
3. People who are naturalised or one of whose parent is naturalized in accordance with the laws of Uganda.
4. The existing provisions which disallow dual citizenship shall be retained.
5. Any Ugandan who obtained Ugandan citizenship through registration and naturalisation shall not be allowed to perform the following duties or join the following Departments:
  - (1) The army and other security forces
  - (ii) Become President of Uganda
  - (iii) Become Chief Justice of Uganda
6. Parliament shall have power to make laws to provide for the acquisition of citizenship.

ARTICLE FIVE

Traditional Rulers

1. All those areas wishing to retain, restore or re-traditional rulers such as Kings, shall be entitled to do so provided that

(1) The traditional ruler does not participate in politics. He will concentrate on cultural and developmental affairs of his area.

(ii) The affected area will pay for his maintenance.

(iii) People in his area shall not be forced to participate in the cultural norms concerning the traditional ruler.

(2) The functions of the traditional rulers include the following~

(i) They facilitate the realisation of peace and stability.

(ii) They satisfy cultural needs of the people and they spearhead the process-of refining culture to fit modern requirements.

(iii) They facilitate the realisation of national unity of plural societies.

(iv) They spearhead economic development.

(3) The traditional rulers will be officially recognised by the State and shall be entitled to the privileges stipulated in Article 123 and 124 of the 1962 constitution. These privileges relate to precedence and exemption from taxation, civil proceedings etc.

(4) The election, required qualifications and resolution of disputes between traditional leaders and their people shall be mediated by the cultural machinery of their area.

(5~ In the event of disagreement between traditional leaders and the Federal (or central) Government, ~here shall be instituted a Mediation Committee to arbitrate in the issues so disagreed upon.

The Committee shall consist of the following five people

(a) Two persons directly representing <sup>the</sup> traditional Leader.

(b) Two persona representing the Federal (or Central) Government.

(c) One central member elected jointly by the four aforesated forming the fifth member of the committee. This member shall serve as the Chairman of the Committee.

The decision of the Committee shall be binding and shall have the same force as a High Court judgment.

(6) Since traditional rulers shall not participate in politics, the decision concerning whether or not they shall be retained, restored ~r modified, shall remain purely a local affair of the affected area.

#### ARTICLE SIX

##### Form of Government

Uganda shall have a federal form of Government. We prefer a federal to a unitary form of government. The major reasons for this choice include the following: First, federalism creates institutionalized centres of power which act as checks and balances against the development. totalitarian central rule. We have noted that since federalism was abrogated in 1967, Uganda developed into a highly centralized, personalised and authoritarian state which lacked local centres of power to check this terrible development.

Second, federalism provides a secure institutional base for the plural societies of Uganda (i.e. diverse ethnic, religious, racial and cultural groups) to co-exist harmoniously in a stable Uganda.

Third, from 1967 when power was centralised under a unitary constitution, the national leaders acquired a unique opportunity **to** re-allocate the centralised resources arbitrarily. Sometimes, the areas which gave partisan political support to the national leaders, received a disproportionate share of the national resources. centralisation of the resources and re-allocating them arbitrarily to local areas, bred a dependency syndrome under which local areas ceased to harness the abundant local resources. Henceforth, the local areas looked to the centre for economic handouts. Ethnicity was intensified as each ethnic group vied for resources allocated from a unifocal centre where the central rulers were also embezzling national resources with impunity. Under a federal government, each state will be given enough power to harness and distribute its resources to its area and to develop it. Each state must be assisted to acquire entrepreneurial skills.

Federal grants will be given especially to disadvantaged areas like Karamoja. Additionally these areas will also be assisted to acquire entrepreneurial skills and a local initiative. In the long run, these skills shall assist the disadvantaged areas to acquire a sustainable economic Capacity.

We must finally state that devolution of power under a unitary system will largely depend on the benevolence of leaders at the centre. Unfortunately, following the terrible long tradition of personalisation of power, the national leaders will be inclined to centralise and personalise power. It requires a federal constitution **with** some legal fetters to arrest the unfortunate tradition of centralisation and personalisation of power in Uganda.

#### The federal units<sup>1</sup>

Uganda shall consist of the following fourteen federal states and one administrative territory of Kampala which shall be the capital of the whole of Uganda:

State	<u>District</u>	<u>State capital</u>
(1) Buganda	Masaka Luwero Kalangala Mukono Mubende Rakayi Mpigi Kiboga Mengo Entebbe	Meng0

We are grateful to Dr. Mubiru Musoke for his creative ideal some of which were adopted in this proposal.

	<u>State</u>	<u>Districts</u>	<u>State capital'</u>
(2)	Busoga	Jinja	Jinja
(3)	ElliOn	Iganga Kamuli Bugisu Sebei	Mbale
(4)	Tororo	Tororo palisa	Tororo
(5)	Teso	Kumi Soroti	Soroti
(6)	Karamoja	Moroto Kotido	Moroto
(7)	Acholi	Kitgum Gulu	Gulu
(8)	Lango	Lira Apac	Lira
(9)	West Nile	Arua Moyo Nebbi	Arua
(10)	Ankole	Mbarara Bushenyi	Mbarara
(11)	Kigezi	Rukungiri Kabale Kisoro	Kabale
(12)	Bunyoro	Hoima Masindi	Masindi
(13)	Toro	Kabarole	Fort portal
(14)	Rwenzori	Kasese Bundibugyo	Kasese

the  
Kampala/administrative Territory shall be the Federal capital  
of Uganda.

#### The federal and State Executives

- |                             |     |  |
|-----------------------------|-----|--|
| Executive Powers.           | 11. | Executive powers shall be vested in the President who shall be the Head of state and commander-in-chief of the national forces. He will be assisted by a Vice President.   |
| Appointment of Ministers    | 2.  | The President may delegate executive powers to Minister appointed with the consent of the Federal Legislature provided that no post of Minister, Deputy Minister or Assistant Minister shall be established without the consent of the majority members of the Federal Legislature |
| Accountability of Ministers | 3.  | Ministers shall be responsible to the President and the President shall be accountable for their official actions and activities performed in the course of their duty.  |

Qualification for 4.  
the office of  
President and Vice-  
President.

These have been spelt out under election  
procedures.

Tenure for the  
President and  
Vice-President.

5. The President and Vice-President shall be elected  
by all the people on the same ticket for a term  
of five year~ provided that the  
President or Vice-President shall not be  
eligible for re-election after two consecutive  
terms.

The Economic need 6.  
to have relatively  
small Cabinets,  
bureaucracies  
etc.

In order to ensure that a lot of money is saved  
to provide essential services such as free  
primary education and health care, the size  
of the cabinets, bureaucracies and legislatures  
must be relatively small. The federal cabinet  
shall not exceed 19 Ministerial Posts and, the  
state cabinet shall not exceed 18~  
Ministerial posts Instead of having a senate and a  
House of representatives, we shall only  
have one legislature at the federal and  
state levels.

ARTICLE SEVEN

Approval of Presidential (i) presidential appointments of the following  
appointment of very senior people shall require approval of the federal  
legislature:-

Ministers, Ambassadors, High Commissioners,  
The Chief Commander of the Army, Inspector  
General of the Police, Head of the Civil  
Service, Commissioner of the Prisons, Cha~ of  
the Public Service Commission, Inspector  
General of Government (IGG)l Director of  
Public Prosecution (DPP) and Auditor General  
and Governor, Bank of Uganda.

(ii) He President shall appoint Ministers from  
members of the federal legislature.

6.

ARTICL EIGHT

Governor

i)

The State Executive The Chief Executive of the state  
who shall be elected

through the RC system, shall be called a Governor.

(ii) He shall appoint Ministers from the state legislature.

His appointments of Ministers shall require the  
approval of the state legislature.



ARTICLE NINEElection of the Federal President and  
state Governor

1. Every Presidential candidate shall nominate a running mate and each of them shall have the following qualifications:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <u>Qualifications</u>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) At least 45 years old.</li> <li>(b) A University degree</li> <li>(c) Support of at least 4W6 of RC IV of the country.</li> <li>(d) Both their parents must be indigenous citizens of Uganda from the authentic ethnic groups in Uganda. Must declare their assets and liabilities to a selected Committee of the federal legislature.</li> <li>(e) They will be duly elected by all qualified adults on a non-partisan basis at least a month before the election of the federal legislature.</li> </ul> |
| <u>Non-Partisan election of President and Vice President</u> | (2)   |

ARTICLE TENstate elections

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| RC system at the state level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(t) State elections shall use the RC system.<br/>The RC IV shall elect among themselves the Governor of that state and his election shall take place a month after the elections of the federal legislature.</li> </ul> |
|------------------------------|--|

ARTICLE ELEVENElections to the federal (national legislature)

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|--|--|
| Federal legislature to be elected on a party system. | (1: Elections to the federal (national) legislature shall be on a party basis. |
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ARTICLE TWELVETHE FEDERAL LEGISLATURE

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Power to make laws.     | (1) The power to make laws shall be exercised by the federal legislature but they shall be given consent by the President.   |
| <u>President's vote</u> | (2.) If the President refuses to give his consent to a federal Bill, the federal Legislature may reconsider the legislation tendered to the President for consent and the legislation shall become law if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The Legislature within one month votes in favour of the same legislation tendered to the President for consent by a majority of</li> </ul> |

three fourths of the votes in the Legislature. (2)  
If the President fails to take action within one month after the legislation is tendered to him.

Power to make Treaties The Power to make treaties shall be vested in the President provided that the treaty shall not take effect until it is ratified by the federal Legislative.

Interim Agreements The President may, in the national interest, make an agreement with foreign countries or international organizations but the President shall be required to seek the ratification of the Agreement within one month of making the Agreement.

Power of the federal legislature (5) The federal legislature shall have the power to impeach or censure the President, Vice-President or any other person for criminal conduct, gross misconduct, incompetence, corruption and abuse of office.

Frequency of federal elections (6) There shall be elections to the federal legislature every five years.

Size of a constituency The size of a constituency shall be determined by the federal legislature based on two considerations: (a) The total number of federal legislators shall not exceed a hundred and thirty people (130). (b) It shall be based on a current census of the population.

Specially elected people (8) The President shall be entitled to nominate ten (10) people who shall be approved by the federal legislature.

Election of a Speaker (9) The federal legislator shall elect its speaker using a secret ballot.

Crossing the floor or party affiliation (10) If a legislator crosses the floor or change his party affiliations, he shall be required to seek for a fresh mandate through a by-election.

ARTICLE \_\_ THIRTEEN

The state Legislature

Power to make state laws (1) The power to make state laws shall be exercised by the state legislature but they shall be given consent by the Governor of the state.

Governor's veto (2) The provisions stipulated under the Federal President shall apply to the Governor.

Frequency of state legislature; elections. (3) There shall be elections to the state legislature every four years.

Size of a  
Constituency

10

Election of a  
Speaker

Every county shall send one representative to the state legislature provided that the size of the population of every county shall be taken into consideration.

Specially elected (5)  
people

The Governor shall be entitled to nominate five people to the state legislature who shall be approved by the Legislature.

(6) The state legislature shall elect its Speaker using a secret ballot.

## ARTICLE FOURTEEN

### FEDERAL GOVERNMENT POWERS

1. Defence.
2. (a) Naval, military and air force works.  
(b) Recruitment to the Federal security forces shall be proportional to the population of each state.
3. (a) Arms, firearms, ammunitions and explosives.  
(b) All Ugandans who are above 18 years old shall be given military training.
4. Atomic energy and mineral resources necessary for its production.
5. Industries declared by Parliament by law to be necessary for its production.
6. Central Bureau of Intelligence and Investigation.
7. Trade and Commerce with foreign countries; import and export across customs frontiers: definition of customs frontiers.
8. Inter-State trade and commerce.
9. Incorporation, regulation and winding up of trading corporations, including banking, insurance and financial corporations but not including co-operative societies.
10. Incorporation, regulation and winding up of corporations, whether trading/ not, with objects not confined to one state, but not *I\_or* including universities.
11. Banking.
12. Bills/exchange, cheques, promissory notes and other like ~of instruments.
13. Insurance.
14. Foreign affairs.
15. Diplomatic, consular and trade representation.
16. United Nations Organisation and its Agencies.
17. Participation in International Conferences and associations.
18. Entering into treaties and agreements with foreign countries and implementing of treaties, agreements and conventions with foreign countries.
19. War and peace.
20. Foreign jurisdiction. 1
21. Preventive detention for security and other related matters.

1

The President shall be authorised to detain people for the initial period of three months. Thereafter, the cases of detained people must be reviewed by a select Committee of the Federal legislature every three months. The Committee shall consist of one Judge and two members of the Federal Legislature. It will be chaired by the Judge. The Federal Legislature shall approve this Committee when it is proposed by the President.

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22. Citizenship, nationalisation and aliens.
23. Extradition.
24. Admission into, and emigration, and expulsion from Uganda: Passports and visas.
25. Piracies and crimes committed on the high seas or in the air.
26. Railways.
27. Highways declared by or under the federal legislature to be national highways.
28. Shipping and navigation on inland waterways.
29. Maritime shipping and navigation.
30. Lighthouses and beacons and other provision for the safety of shipping and aircraft.
31. Ports declared by the Federal Legislation.
32. Port quarantine
33. Airways, air craft and air navigation; provision of aerodromes and provision for aeronautical education and training and regulation of such education and training provided by states and other Agencies.
  
34. Carriage of Passengers and goods by railway, sea or air.
35. Posts and telegraphs, telephones, wireless, broadcasting and other like forms of communications.
  
36. public debt of the Federation.
37. Foreign loans .
38. Bank of Uganda
39. Post Office Savings Bank
40. Lotteries.
41. Stock exchanges and future markets.
42. Patents, inventions and designs copyright, trade marks and merchandise marks.
43. Establishment of standards of weight and measure.
44. Establishment of standards of quality for goods to be exported out of Uganda
45. Industries the control of which by the Federal legislature is declared to be in the public interest.
46. Regulation and development of oil fields and mineral oil resources? petroleum and petroleum products? other liquids and substances declared by the Federal Legislature to be dangerously inflammable.
47. Regulation of mines
48. Regulation of labour and safety in mines and oil fields. 49. Regulation of inter-state rivers and river valleys.
50. Fishing and fisheries beyond territorial waters.
51. The Institution known at the commencement of this constitution as the National Library the National Museum.
52. The Institutions known at the Commencement as Makerere University and Mbarara University.
53. Institutions for scientific or technical education financed by the Federal Government

54. Union agencies and institutions for  
(a) Professional, vocational or technical training, including the training of Police officers.
55. Co-ordination and determination of standards in institutions for higher education or research and scientific and technical institution.
56. The survey of Uganda.
57. Census.
58. Union Public Service •
59. Elections to the Federal Parliament and the Election Commission.
60. Salaries and allowances of members of the Federal Legislature.
61. Emoluments, allowances, privileges and rights in respect of the President, Ministers and Civil Servants.  
Audit of the Accounts of the Federation.
62. Constitution, organisation and powers of the supreme Court.
63. Constitution, organisation and jurisdiction of the High Court.
64. Inter-state police matters.
65. Inter-state migration; inter-state quarantine.
- 66.

SOURCES OF INCOME FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

67. Taxes on income other than Agricultural income.
68. Duties of customs including export duties.
69. Duties on manufactured goods in Uganda.
70. Taxes on alcoholic liquors for human consumption.
- 71, Company tax (or corporation tax).
72. Terminal taxes on goods or passengers, carried by railway; sea, or air; taxes on railway fares and freights.
73. Taxes on transactions in stock exchanges and future markets.
74. 40% of the stumps Duty payable on land.
75. Stamp duty in respect of bills of exchange; cheques, promissory notes; bills of lading, letters of credit, policies of insurance, transfer of shares and debentures.
77. Taxes on sale or purchase of news papers and on advertisements published therein.
78. Taxes on the sale or purchase of goods other than news papers, where such sale or purchases takes place in the course of inter-state trade or Commerce.
79. Offences against laws with respect to any matters in this list.  
Taxes on the consignment of goods where such consignment takes place in the course of inter-state trade and commerce
- Any other matter not enumerated in the Federal, state or concurrent list.

In other words, residual powers shall belong to the Federal Government.



- 19 Salaries and allowances of members of the state Legislature,  
of the Speaker, and his Deputy.
20. Salaries and allowances of Ministers for the state.
21. state public services.
22. state pensions.
23. Public debt.

SOURCES OF REVENUE TO THE STATE

24. 60% of the stamp duty payable on land transactions.
25. Graduated tax.
26. Rates on property.
27. Trading licenses.
28. Occupational permits.
29. Market dues.
30. Health dues.
31. Liquor and bar licenses.
32. Road tolls.
33. Commercial transactions levy (CTL).
34. Tax on fishing.
35. Taxes on agricultural income.
36. 10% of all revenue generated in a federal state.

CONCURRENT LIST

1. Police.
2. Criminal law.
3. Criminal procedure.
4. Preventive detention.
5. Removal from one state to another state of prisoners and  
accused persons.
6. Marriage and divorce; infants and minor; adoption, wills,  
intestacy and succession.
7. Transfer of property.
8. Contracts, including partnership, agency.
9. Actionable wrongs.
10. Bankruptcy and involvency.

11. Trust and Trustees.
12. Administrator - general and official trustees.
13. Administration of Justice; constitution and organisation of all courts except the supreme Court and High Courts.
14. Evidence and oath.
15. Civil procedure.
16. Contempt of Court, but not including contempt of supreme Court.
17. Vagrancy; nomadic and migratory tribes.
18. Lunacy and mental deficiency.
- .
19. Prevention of Cruelty to animals.
20. Forests.
21. Agriculture.
22. Protection of wild animals and birds.
23. Illdulteration of food stuffs and other goods.
24. Industries.
25. Gas and gas works.
26. Preservation, protection and improvement of stock and prevention of animal di8eases~ veterinary training and practice.
27. Drugs and poison.
28. Economic and social planning.
29. Population control.
30. Commercial and industrial monopolies.
31. Trade unions; industrial and labour disputes.
32. Social security and social insurance.
33. Welfare of labour.
- 34 Education, including technical education, medical education, and universities, subject to the provisions regarding the universities of Makerere and Mbarara.
35. Land

ARTICLE SIXTEEN

Official languages,

The official languages shall be the following: English, Luganda, Runyakitara and Luo.

ARTICLE SEVENTEEN

THE COURTS

**SUPREME COURT, 1.** There shall be a Supreme Court, Court of Appeal and High Court for Uganda and such other Courts of record as the Federal Legislature may establish.

**COURT OF APPEAL**

**AND HIGH COURT**



APPOINTMENT OF JUSTICES

2.

The President shall have power to appoint:

- (a) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from among the judges of the Supreme Court, The Court of Appeal or the High Court;
- (b) A Judge to fill a vacancy of an existing position on the Judiciary.
- (c) All appointments on the Judiciary shall require the consent of the Federal Legislature.
- (d) The tenure of all Judges shall be for life provided that the Federal Legislature shall have the power to remove a Judge by initiating impeachment proceedings.

The Federal Legislature to consent to Appointments

Tenure of Justices

ARTICLE EIGHTEEN

Magistrates Courts at the state level

Chief Magistrates' Courts and lower Courts

Appointment of Magistrates

The state Legislature to Consent to Appointments

Tenure of Magistrates

- 1. There shall be a Chief Magistrate Court and lower courts at the state.
- 2. The Governor shall have power to appoint the Chief Magistrate of the state Court from among the Magistrates.
- 3. All appointments to the Magistrates Courts shall require consent of the State Legislature.
- 4. The tenure of the Magistrate shall be for life provided that the State Legislature shall have power to remove a Magistrate by initiating impeachment proceedings.

ARTICLE NINETEEN

Appointment and Tenure of the Federal Electoral Commission

- 1. There shall be an Electoral Commission consisting of a Chairman appointed with the consent of the Federal Legislature for a term of six years and four members nominated by the Federal Legislature for a term of six years.

7. Appointment of and Tenure of the State Electoral Commission
2. There shall be a State Electoral Commission consisting of a Chairman appointed with the consent of the State Legislature for/term of five years and members nominated by the state Legislature for a term of five ye9rs.
- Qualifications for the Chairman of the Federal and State Electoral Commissions
- 3 . The Chairman of the Federal and State Commissions shall be constitutional lawyers,
- Functions of the Federal and State Electoral Commissions
- The Federal and State Electoral Commissions shall be responsible for:
- Scheduling, organizing elections, Demarcating boundaries of the Constituencies of the relevant Legislature,
  - (3) Compiling and keeping custody of a current registry of voters.
  - (4) Registering political parties (Where it is applicable) Enforcing laws and regulations relating to-
  - (5) (a) political campaigns. (b) fund raising for political purposes. (c) Investigating voting fraud, electoral irregularities, mismanagement of political ,arty finances.
  - (6) Investigating voting fraud, electoral irregularities, mismanagement of political party finances.
  - (7) Doing other duties which the relevant legislature may prescribe.

ARTICLE TWENTY.

- A Human Rights National Commission
- 1:. There shall be a Permanent National Human Rights Commission which shall consist of a Chairman and three members.
- 'Appointment of the Members of the Human Rights Commission and its tenure of office
- 2.The Chairman of the Human Rights Commission and the three members shall be appointed by the President but shall require the consent of the Federal Legislature.  
The shall hold office for six years,
- Functions of the Human Rights National Commission
1. the National Human Rights Commission, shall Investigate violation of Human Rights and Report them to the relevant Agencies.

2. The Commission shall furnish a Report every six months to the Federal Legislature concerning persistent causes and areas of Human Rights Violations and make possible remedies. The Federal Legislature shall in turn examine the reports and make appropriate recommendations to the relevant organs of the state.

ARTICLE TWENTY ONE

OFFICE OF AN  
INDEPENDENT  
INVESTIGATOR And  
his tenure.

1. There shall be an Independent Investigator of citizen complaints and abuse of public office appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Chief Justice. This appointment shall require the consent of the Federal Legislature. He shall hold office for seven years.

Power of  
Independent  
Investigator

2. The Independent Investigator shall have power to-
  - a) Investigate citizen complaints especially against abuse of office and corruption. Initiate
  - b) Investigation of mismanagement, abuse of office, corruption or criminal conduct within any branch of Government.

ARTICLE TWENTY TWO

ACTS TO  
AMMEND THE  
CONSTITUTION.

An Act to Amend Articles 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 14, and 15 shall require the support of at least three quarters of the Federal Legislature and all the State Legislatures having obtained three quarters majority support in the Legislatures. An Act to Amend the remaining Articles shall require the support of at least three quarters of the Federal Legislature and all the State Legislatures having obtained a simple majority support in their Legislatures.

