

PROVISIONS IN THE 1992 CONSTITUTION RELATING DIRECTLY
OR INDIRECTLY TO THE CIVIL SERVICE

	ARTICLE	PROVISION
1.	16(2)	No person shall be required to perform force labour.
2.	21 (1)(e)	Freedom of association, which shall include freedom to form or join trade unions or other associations, national and international, for the protection of their interest.
3.	21 (3)	All citizens shall have the right and freedom to form or join political parties and to participate in political activities subject to such qualifications and laws as are necessary in a free and democratic society and are consistent with this Constitution.
4.	23	Administrative bodies and administrative officials shall act fairly and reasonably and comply with the requirements imposed on them by law and persons aggrieved by the exercise of such acts and decisions shall have the right to seek redress before a court or other tribunal.
5.	24(1)	Every person has the right to work under satisfactory, safe and healthy conditions, and shall receive equal pay for equal work without distinction of any kind.
6.	24(2)	Every worker shall be assured of rest, leisure and reasonable limitation of working hours and periods of holidays with pay, as well as remuneration for public holidays.
7.	24(3)	Every worker has a right to form or join a trade union of his choice for the promotion and protection of his economic and social interests.
8.	35(6)(b)	Achieve reasonable regional and gender balance in recruitment and appointment to public offices.

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35(6)(d)	Make democracy a reality by decentralizing the administrative and financial machinery of government to the regions and districts and by affording all possible opportunities to the people to participate in decision-making at every level in national life and in government.
10.	35(7) As far as practicable, a government shall continue and execute projects and programmes commenced by the previous Governments.
11.	36(2)(a) The guarantee of a fair and realistic remuneration for production and productivity in order to encourage continued production and higher productivity.
12.	36(2)(d) Undertaking even and balanced development of all regions and every part of each region of Ghana, and, in particular, improving the conditions of life in the rural areas and generally redressing any imbalance in development between the rural and the urban areas.
13.	36(11) The State shall encourage the participation of workers in the decision-making process at the work place.
14.	40 (d) (i)(ii) (iii)(iv)(v) In its dealings with other nations, the Government shall:- Adhere to the principles enshrined in or as the case may be, the aims and ideals of:- i. the Charter of the United Nations; ii. the Charter of the Organisation of African Unity; iii. the commonwealth; iv. the Treaty of the Economic Community of West African States; and v. any other international organisation of which Ghana is a member.
15.	41 (b) (d) (e) (f) (j) It shall be the duty of every citizen :- (b) to uphold and defend this Constitution and the law; (d) to respect the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of others, and generally to refrain from doing acts detrimental to the welfare of other persons; (e) to work conscientiously in his lawfully chosen occupation;

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	<p>(f) to protect and preserve public property and expose and combat misuse and waste of public funds and property;</p> <p>(j) to declare his income honestly to the appropriate and lawful agencies and to satisfy all tax obligations.</p>
16	57(1) <p>There shall be a President of the Republic of Ghana who shall be the Head of State and Head of Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ghana.</p>
17.	58(4) <p>Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution or by a law not inconsistent with this Constitution, all executive acts of Government shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the president.</p>
18.	58(5) <p>A Constitutional or statutory instrument or any other instrument made, issued or executed in the name of the President shall be authenticated by the signature of a Minister and the validity of any such instrument so authenticated shall not be called in question on the ground that it is not made, issued or executed by the President.</p>
19.	76(1) <p>There shall be a Cabinet which shall consist of the President, the Vice President and not less than ten and not more than nineteen Ministers of State.</p>
20.	76(2) <p>The Cabinet shall assist the President in the determination of general policy of the Government.</p>
21	76(3) <p>There shall be a Secretary to the Cabinet who shall be appointed by the President.</p>
22.	77(1) <p>The Cabinet shall be summoned by the President who shall preside at all its meetings; and in the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall preside.</p>

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23. 78(1)	Ministers of State shall be appointed by the President with the prior approval of Parliament from among members of Parliament or persons qualified to be elected as members of Parliament, except that the majority of Ministers of State shall be appointed from among members of Parliament.
24. 79(1)	The President may, in consultation with a Minister of State, and with the prior approval of Parliament, appoint one or more Deputy Ministers to assist the Minister in the performance of his functions.
25. 83(6)	The Secretary to the Cabinet shall be the Secretary to the National Security Council.
26. 86(1) (2) (3)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. There shall be a National Development Planning Commission.2. The Commission shall consist of:-<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A Chairman who shall be appointed by the President in consultation with the Council of State;ii. the Minister responsible for finance and such other Ministers of State as the President may appoint;iii. the Government Statistician;iv. the Governor of the Bank of Ghana;v. one representative from each region of Ghana appointed by the Regional Co-ordinating Council of the region;vi. such other persons as may be appointed by the President having regard to their knowledge and experience of the relevant areas and roles pertaining to development, economic, social, environmental and spatial planning.3. The National Development Planning Commission shall be responsible to the President.

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87(1)	The Commission shall advise the President on development planning policy and strategy.
28. 87(2)	<p>The Commission shall, at the request of the President or Parliament, or on its own initiative:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. study and make strategic analyses of macro-economic and structural reform options;b. make proposals for the development of multi-year rolling plans taking into consideration the resource potential and comparative advantage of the different districts of Ghana;c. make proposals for the protection of the natural and physical environment;d. make proposals for ensuring the even development of the districts of Ghana by the effective utilisation of available resources; ande. monitor, evaluate and co-ordinate development policies, programmes and projects.
29. 88(1)	There shall be an Attorney-General of Ghana who shall be a Minister of State and the principal legal adviser to the Government.
30. 89(1)	There shall be a Council of State to counsel the President in the performance of his functions.
31. 103(3)	Committees of Parliament shall be charged with such functions, including the investigation and inquiry into the activities and administration of ministries and departments as Parliament may determine; and such investigation and inquiries may extend to proposals for legislation
32. 109(1)	Parliament may by law regulate professional, trade and business organisations.
33. 121(1)	A person summoned to attend to give evidence or to produce a paper, book, record or other document before Parliament, shall be entitled, in respect of his evidence

ARTICLE	PROVISION
	or the production of the document, as the case may be, to the same privileges as if he were appearing before a court.
122	An act or omission which obstructs or impedes Parliament in the performance of its functions or which obstructs or impedes a member or officer of Parliament in the discharge of his duties, or affronts the dignity of Parliament or which tends either directly or indirectly to produce that result, is contempt of Parliament.
5. 123	Where an act or omission which constitutes contempts of Parliament is an offence under the criminal law, the exercise by Parliament of the power to punish for contempt shall not be a bar to the institution of proceedings under the criminal law.
6. 124(1)	There shall be a Parliamentary Service which shall form part of the public services of Ghana.
7. 124(3)	There shall be a Clerk to Parliament who shall be the head of the Parliamentary Service.
124(4)	The appointment of the Clerk and the other members of his staff in the Parliamentary Service shall be made by the Parliamentary Service Board in consultation with the Public Services Commission.
174	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. No taxation shall be imposed otherwise than by or under the authority of an Act of Parliament.2. Where an Act, enacted in accordance with clause(1) of this article, confers power on any person or authority to waive or vary a tax imposed by that Act, the exercise of the power of waiver or variation, in favour of any person or authority, shall be subject to the prior approval of Parliament by resolution.3. Parliament may by resolution, supported by the votes of not less than two-thirds of all members of Parliament, exempt the exercise of any power from the provisions of clause(2) of this article.

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179(1)	The President shall cause to be prepared and laid before Parliament at least one month before the end of the financial year, estimates of the revenues and expenditure of the Government of Ghana for the following financial year.
181(3)	No loan shall be raised by the Government on behalf of itself or any other public institution or authority otherwise than by or under the authority of an Act of Parliament
189(1) (a)(b) & (c)	There shall be an Audit Service Board which shall consist of;- a. a Chairman and four other members appointed by the President, acting in consultation with the Council of State; b. the Auditor-General; and c. the Head of the Civil Service or his representative.
189(4)	A member of the Audit Service Board, other than the Auditor-General or the Head of the Civil Service or his representative, may be removed from office by the President, acting in accordance with the advice of the Council of State, for inability to perform the functions of his office arising from infirmity of mind or body or for any other sufficient cause.
190(1) a. b. c. d.	The Public Services of Ghana shall include:- a. the Civil Service the Judicial Service the Audit Service the Education Service the Prisons Service the Parliamentary Service the Health Service the Statistical Service the National Fire Service the Customs, Excise and Preventive Service the Internal Revenue Service the Police Service the Immigration Service; and the Legal Service

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">b. public corporations other than those set up as commercial ventures:c. public services established by this Constitution; andd. such other public services as Parliament may by law prescribe.
190(2)	The Civil Service shall, until provision is otherwise made by Parliament, comprise service in both central and local government.
190 (3) a. b. c.	Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, an Act of Parliament enacted by virtue of clause (1) of this article shall provide for:- <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. the governing council for the public service to which it relates;b. the functions of that service; andc. the membership of that service.
191	A member of the public services shall not be:- <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. victimized or discriminated against for having discharged his duties faithfully in accordance with this Constitution; orb. dismissed or removed from office or reduced in rank or otherwise punished without just cause.
193 (1) (2)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The President shall, acting in accordance with the advice of the Public Service Commission, appoint a public officer as a head of the Civil Service.2. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Head of the Civil Service shall not hold any other public office.
194 (1) (2) a. b.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. There shall be a Public Services Commission which shall perform such functions as assigned to it by this Constitution or by any other law.

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	194	<p>2. The Public Services Commission shall consist of:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. A chairman, a vice-chairman and three other members who shall be full-time members of of the Commission; andb. such other members as Parliament may, subject to article 70 of this Constitution, by law prescribe.
50.	194(4)	<p>A person holding a public office shall, upon being appointed a full-time member of the Public Services Commission, resign from that public office.</p>
51.	196	<p>The Public Services Commission shall have such powers and exercise such supervisory, regulatory and consultative functions as Parliament shall, by law, prescribe, including as may be applicable, the supervision and regulation of, entrance and promotion examinations, recruitment and appointment into or promotions within, the public service, and the establishment of standards and guidelines on the terms and conditions of employment in the public services.</p>
52.	197	<p>The Public Services Commission may, subject to the approval of the President, make regulations, by constitutional instrument, for the effective and efficient performance of its functions under this Constitution or any other law.</p>
53.	198	<p>Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, or any other law not inconsistent with this Constitution, the Public Services Commission shall not be subject to the control or direction of any person or authority in the performance of its functions.</p>
54.	199 (1) (2) (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. A public officer shall, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, retire from the public service on attaining the age of sixty years.2. A public officer may, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, retire from the public service at any time after attaining the age of forty-five years.

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199	3. The pension payable to any person shall be exempt from tax.
55.	216 <p>There shall be established by Act of Parliament within six months after Parliament first meets after the coming into force of this Constitution, a Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice which shall consist of:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. a Commissioner for Human Rights and Administrative Justice; andb. two Deputy Commissioners for Human Rights and Administrative Justice
56.	218 (a)-(g) <p>The functions of the Commission shall be defined and prescribed by Act of Parliament and shall include the duty:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. to investigate complaints of violations of fundamental rights and freedoms, injustice, corruption, abuse of power and unfair treatment of any person by a public officer in the exercise of his official duties;b. to investigate complaints concerning the functioning of the Public Services Commission, the administrative organs of the State, the Armed Forces, the Police Service and the prisons Service in so far as complaints relate to the failure to achieve a balanced structuring of those services or equal access by all to the recruitment of those services or fair administration in relation to those services;c. to investigate complaints concerning practices and actions by persons, private enterprises and other institutions where those complaints allege violations of fundamental rights and freedoms under this Constitution;d. to take appropriate action to call for the remedying, correction and reversal of instances specified in paragraphs (a)(b) and (c) of this clause through such means as are fair, proper and effective, including:-<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. negotiation and compromise between the parties concerned;ii. causing the complaint and its finding on it to be reported to the superior of an offending person;

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218	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. bringing proceedings in a competent Court for a remedy to secure the termination of the offending action or conduct, or the abandonment or alteration of the offending procedures; and iv. bringing proceedings to restrain the enforcement of such legislation or regulation by challenging its validity if the offending action or conduct is sought to be justified by subordinate legislation or regulation which is unreasonable or otherwise ultra vires: e. to investigate all instances of alleged or suspected corruption and the misappropriation of public moneys by officials and to take appropriate steps, including reports to the Attorney-General and the Auditor-General, resulting from such investigations; f. to educate the public as to human rights and freedoms by such means as the Commissioner may decide, including publications, lectures and symposia; and g. to report annually to Parliament on the performance of its functions.
57	<p>2. The Commissioner shall not investigate:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. a matter which is pending before a court of judicial tribunal; or b. a matter involving the relations or dealings between the Government and any other Government or an international organisation; or c. a matter relating to the exercise of the prerogative of mercy.
1.	<p>An Act of Parliament enacted under article 216 of this Constitution shall provide for the creation of regional and district branches of the Commission.</p>
	<p>1. Ghana shall have a system of local government and administration which shall, as far as practicable, be decentralized</p>

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50 240(2)(a)-(e)	<p>2. The system of decentralized local government shall have the following features:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Parliament shall enact appropriate laws to ensure that functions, powers, responsibilities and resources are at all times transferred from the Central Government to local Government units in a co-ordinated manner;b. Parliament shall by law provide for the taking of such measures as are necessary to enhance the capacity of local government authorities to plan, initiate, co-ordinate, manage and execute policies in respect of all matters affecting the people within their areas, with a view to ultimately achieving localization of those activities;c. there shall be established for each local government unit a sound financial base with adequate and reliable sources of revenue;d. as far as practicable, persons in the service of local government shall be subject to the effective control of local authorities;e. to ensure the accountability of local government authorities, people in particular local government areas shall, as far as practicable, be afforded the opportunity to participate effectively in their governance.
61. 241(1)	<p>1. For the purposes of local government, Ghana shall be deemed to have been divided into the districts in existence immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution.</p>
62. 241(3)	<p>3. Subject to this constitution, a District Assembly shall be the highest political authority in the district, and shall have deliberative, legislative and executive powers.</p>
63. 243(1) (2) a. b. c.	<p>1. There shall be a District Chief Executive for every district who shall be appointed by the President with the prior approval of not less than two-thirds majority of members of the Assembly present and voting at the meeting.</p>

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243	<p>2. The district Chief Executive shall:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. preside at meetings of the Executive Committee of the Assembly; b. be responsible for the day-to-day performance of the executive and administrative functions of the District Assembly; and c. be the chief representative of the Central Government in the district.
64. 251(1)	<p>1. There shall be established an Executive Committee of a District Assembly which shall be responsible for the performance of the executive and administrative functions of the District Assembly.</p>
65. 252(1)	<p>1. There shall be a fund to be known as the District Assemblies Common fund.</p>
66. 254	<p>Parliament shall enact laws and take steps necessary for further decentralization of the administrative functions and projects of the Central Government but shall not exercise any control over the District Assemblies that is incompatible with their decentralized status, or otherwise contrary to law.</p>
67. 255(1) (a)-(d) (2) (3)	<p>1. There shall be established a Regional Co-ordinating Council in each region which shall consist of:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the Regional Minister and his deputy or deputies; b. the Presiding Member and the District Chief Executive from each district in the Region; c. two chiefs from the Regional House of chiefs; and d. the Regional Heads of the decentralized ministries in the region as members without right to vote. <p>2. The Regional Minister shall be the Chairman of the Regional Co-ordinating Council.</p> <p>3. Subject to this Chapter, the functions of a Regional Co-ordinating Council shall be as prescribed by Act of Parliament.</p>

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68.	256(1)a. b. (2)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The President shall, with the prior approval of Parliament, appoint for each region, a Minister of State who shall:-<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. represent the President in the region, andb. be responsible for the co-ordination and direction of the administrative machinery in the region.2. The President may, in consultation with the Minister of State for a region and with the prior approval of Parliament, appoint for the region a Deputy Minister or Deputy Ministers to perform such functions as the President may determine.
69.	284	A public officer shall not put himself in a position where his personal interest conflicts or is likely to conflict with the performance of the functions of his office.
70.	285	No person shall be appointed or act as the Chairman of the governing body of a public corporation or authority while he holds a position in the service of that corporation or authority.
71.	286(1) (a)-(c) (2) (3) (a)-(c) (4) (5) (a)-(j)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A person who holds a public office mentioned in clause (5) of this article shall submit to the Auditor-General a written declaration of all property or assets owned by, or liabilities owed by, him whether directly or indirectly:-<ol style="list-style-type: none">(a) within three months after the coming into force of this Constitution or before taking office, as the case may be,(b) at the end of every four years; and(c) at the end of his term of office.2. Failure to declare or knowingly making false declaration shall be a contravention of this Constitution and shall be dealt with in accordance with article 287 of this Constitution.3. The declaration made under clause (1) of this article shall, on demand, be produced in evidence:-

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	286	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. before a court of competent jurisdiction; orb. before a commission of inquiry appointed under article 278 of this Constitution; orc. before an investigator appointed by the Commissioner for Human Rights and Administrative Justice.4. Any property or assets acquired by a public officer after the initial declaration required by clause (1) of this article and which is not reasonably attributable to income, gift, loan, inheritance or any other reasonable source shall be deemed to have been acquired in contravention of this Constitution.5. The public offices to which the provisions of this article apply are those of:-<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. the President of the Republic;b. the Vice-President of the Republic;c. the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker and a member of Parliament;d. Minister of State or Deputy Minister;e. Chief Justice, Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature, Chairman of a Regional Tribunal, the Commissioner for Human Rights and Administrative Justice and his Deputies and all Judicial officers;f. Ambassador or High Commissioner;g. Secretary to the Cabinet;h. Head of Ministry or government department or equivalent office in the Civil Service;i. chairman, managing director, general manager and departmental head of a public corporation or company in which the State has a controlling interest; andj. such officers in the public service and any other public institution as Parliament may prescribe.
72.	297(a) (b) (c)	In this Constitution and in any other law:-

NO	ARTICLE	PROVISION
	297	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. the power to appoint a person to hold or to act in an office in the public service shall include the power to confirm appointments, to exercise disciplinary control over persons holding or acting in any such office and to remove the persons from office;e. words importing male persons include female persons and corporations.h. words directing or empowering a public officer to do any act or thing, or otherwise applying to him by the designation of his office, include his successors in office and all his deputies and all other assistance.

TRANSITIONAL PROVISION

NO	ARTICLE	PROVISION
73.	8(1)	A person who immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution held or was acting in an office in existence immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution, shall be deemed to have been appointed as far as is consistent with the provisions of this Constitution, to hold or act in the equivalent office under this Constitution.
74.	8(2)	A person who before the coming into force of this Constitution would have been required under the law in force to vacate his office at the expiration of a period of service shall, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, vacate his office at the expiration of that period.
75.	8(3)	This section shall be without prejudice to any powers conferred by or under the Constitution or any other law not being inconsistent with any provision of this Constitution, upon any person or authority to make provision for the abolition of office, for the removal from office of persons holding or acting in any office and for requiring those persons to retire from office.
76.	8(4)	In determining, for the purposes of any law relating to retiring benefits or otherwise to length of service, the length of service of a public officer to whom the provisions of subsections (1) and (2) of this section apply, service as a public officer under the Government which terminates immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution shall be deemed to be continuous with service as a public officer which begins immediately at such coming into force.
77.	8(5)	A person to whom the provision of this section apply shall, immediately on the coming into force of this Constitution or at any convenient time thereafter, take and subscribe the oath, if any, required for that office by law.

D	ARTICLE	PROVISION
78	8(6)	A person who was entitled to retire on his salary immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution shall have the same terms and conditions of service relating to retiring awards as he enjoyed immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution; and accordingly, nothing in this Constitution or in this schedule shall adversely affect the Condition of Service of any such person.
79	8(7)	The terms and conditions of service of a person to whom subsection (1) of this section applies shall not be less favourable than those applicable to him immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution.
80.	10	Until Parliament enacts an Act of Parliament in accordance with article 192 of this Constitution for the establishment or operation of a public corporation, a public corporation in existence immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution shall continue its operations under the enactment under which it was established.
81.	11	The office of the Ombudsman in existence immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution shall, until the President appoints the Commissioner for Human Rights and Administrative Justice and his Deputies, and provision is otherwise made, continue as if it forms part of the Office of the Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice.
82.	12	Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution to the contrary, all cases pending before the Office of Revenue Commissioners established under the Revenue Commissioners Law, 1984 (PNDCL 80), the National Investigations Committee established under the National Investigations Committee Law, 1982(PNDCL 2) and the State Houses (Allocation Policy and Implementation) Commission established under the State Houses (Allocation Policy and Implementation) Commission Law, 1984 (PNDCL 83) in existence immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution may be proceeded with and completed by that Commission or Committee, until the submission of its report or until it is otherwise desolved in accordance with law.

NO	ARTICLE	PROVISION
83.	13	Notwithstanding article 199 of this Constitution, a person is not entitled to receive pension under the Social Security Scheme under the Social Security Law, 1991 (PNDCL 247) before attaining the age of fifty-five years unless Parliament by law otherwise determines.
84.	14(1)	Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution to the contrary any commission or committee of inquiry in existence immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution, may continue in existence until the submission of its report or until it is otherwise dissolved in accordance with law.
85.	14(2)	For the avoidance of doubt, the report and findings of a commission or committee of inquiry established before the coming into force of this Constitution under any enactment shall have the same effect as the report or findings of a commission of inquiry established under this Constitution.
86.	15	Where any matter or thing has been commenced before the coming into force of this Constitution by a person or authority that has power for the purpose under the existing law, that matter or thing may be carried on and completed by the person or authority having power for the purpose after the coming into force of this Constitution; and it shall not be necessary for the person or authority to commence the matter or thing afresh.
87.	20	All compensations, pensions, gratuities and similar allowances granted in accordance with the provisions of any Constitution or any other law formerly in force in Ghana and which were payable immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution, shall, notwithstanding the abrogation or repeal of any such Constitution or law, as the case may be, continue to be payable and are charged on the Consolidated Fund.
88.	21	Where immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution any existing enactment had not been brought into force or was to come into force on a date subsequent to such coming into force, the enactment may be brought into force in accordance with its terms, or shall come into force upon such subsequent date, as the case may be.

NO	ARTICLE	PROVISION
89.	23(1)	Until Parliament otherwise provides by law, existing laws regulating the operation of District Assemblies and other local authorities shall continue to regulate their operations.
90.	26 (a)-(e)	<p>Except where the context otherwise requires and subject to the other provisions of this Part, in all enactments in existence immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. for any reference to the Provisional National Defence Council there shall be substituted a reference to the Cabinet;b. for any reference to the Secretary to the Provisional National Defence Council where the reference relates to the functions normally performed by the Secretary to the Cabinet the reference shall be a reference to the Secretary to the Cabinet;c. any reference to the Secretary to the Committee of Secretaries shall be a reference to the Head of the Civil Service;d. for any reference to a Secretary, being an individual of ministerial rank, there shall be substituted a reference to a Minister;e. for any reference to a Member of the Provisional National Defence Council responsible for any subject or department of State there shall be substituted a reference to the Minister responsible for that subject or department of State.
91.	28(1)	A reference to the Government in an enactment in existence immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution, where the reference relates to a legislative functions normally performed by Parliament or a National Assembly shall be construed as a reference to Parliament.
92	28(2)	A reference to the Government in an enactment in existence immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution, where the reference relates to an executive function of the Government, shall be construed as a reference to the President.

NO	ARTICLE	PROVISION
93.	29(1)	A reference to the Provisional National Defence Council in any enactment in existence immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution, where the reference was originally a reference to the President shall, be construed as a reference to the President.
94.	29(2)	A reference to the Provisional National Defence Council in any enactment in existence immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution, where the reference relates to a legislative function normally performed by Parliament or a National Assembly shall be construed as a reference to Parliament.
95	29(3)	A reference to the Provisional national Defence Council in any enactment in existence immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution, where the reference relates to an executive function of the Council shall be construed as a reference to the President.
96.	29(4)	A reference to the provisional National Defence Council in any enactment in existence immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution, where the reference relates to the making of a statutory instrument, shall be construed as a reference to the President or to any Minister or authority designated by the President.