



LAWS OF MALAYSIA

REPRINT

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

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FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

First introduced as the Constitution ... 31 August 1957
of the Federation of Malaya on
Merdeka Day

Subsequently introduced as the 16 September 1963
Constitution of Malaysia on
Malaysia Day

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FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

PART I

THE STATES, RELIGION AND LAW OF THE FEDERATION

Name, States and territories of the Federation

1. (1) The Federation shall be known, in Malay and in English, by the name Malaysia.

(2) The States of the Federation shall be Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Malacca, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Penang, Perak, Perlis, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor and Terengganu.

(3) Subject to Clause (4), the territories of each of the States mentioned in Clause (2) are the territories comprised therein immediately before Malaysia Day.

(4) The territory of the State of Selangor shall exclude the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur established under the Constitution (Amendment) (No. 2) Act 1973 [*Act A206*] and the Federal Territory of Putrajaya established under the Constitution (Amendment) Act 2001 [*Act A1095*] and the territory of the State of Sabah shall exclude the Federal Territory of Labuan established under the Constitution (Amendment) (No. 2) Act 1984 [*Act A585*], and all such Federal Territories shall be territories of the Federation.

Admission of new territories into the Federation

2. Parliament may by law—

- (a) admit other States to the Federation;
- (b) alter the boundaries of any State,

but a law altering the boundaries of a State shall not be passed without the consent of that State (expressed by a law made by the Legislature of that State) and of the Conference of Rulers.

Religion of the Federation

3. (1) Islam is the religion of the Federation; but other religions may be practised in peace and harmony in any part of the Federation.

(2) In every State other than States not having a Ruler the position of the Ruler as the Head of the religion of Islam in his State in the manner and to the extent acknowledged and declared by the Constitution of that State, and, subject to that Constitution, all rights, privileges, prerogatives and powers enjoyed by him as Head of that religion, are unaffected and unimpaired; but in any acts, observances of ceremonies with respect to which the Conference of Rulers has agreed that they should extend to the Federation as a whole each of the other Rulers shall in his capacity of Head of the religion of Islam authorize the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to represent him.

(3) The Constitution of the States of Malacca, Penang, Sabah and Sarawak shall each make provision for conferring on the Yang di-Pertuan Agong the position of Head of the religion of Islam in that State.

(4) Nothing in this Article derogates from any other provision of this Constitution.

(5) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution the Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall be the head of the religion of Islam in the Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya; and for this purpose Parliament may by law make provisions for regulating Islamic religious affairs and for constituting a Council to advise the Yang di-Pertuan Agong in matters relating to the religion of Islam.

Supreme Law of the Federation

4. (1) This Constitution is the supreme law of the Federation and any law passed after Merdeka Day which is inconsistent with this Constitution shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be void.

(2) The validity of any law shall not be questioned on the ground that—

- (a) it imposes restrictions on the right mentioned in Article 9(2) but does not relate to the matters mentioned therein; or

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NOTES

Art. 1:

The original Article as it stood on Merdeka Day read as follows:

“1. (1) The Federation shall be known by the name of Persekutuan Tanah Melayu (in English the Federation of Malaya).

(2) The States of the Federation are Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Perlis, Selangor and Terengganu (formerly known as the Malay States) and Malacca and Penang (formerly known as the Settlements of Malacca and Penang).

(3) The territories of each of the States mentioned in Clause (2) are the territories of that States immediately before Merdeka Day.”.

Art. 1(2):

1. The present Article without Clause (4) was inserted by Act 26/1963, section 4, in force from 16-09-1963 (i.e. when Malaysia was established). Act 59/1966 section 2, in force from 09-08-1966 (i.e. the date Singapore left Malaysia) amended Clause (2) by deleting therefrom paragraph (c) which read as follows:

“(c) the State of Singapore.”.

2. The present Clause (2) was substituted by Act A354, section 2, in force from 27-08-1976. This clause before its substitution by Act A354 was amended by Act 26/1963, section 4, in force from 16-09-1963 (i.e. when Malaysia was established) read as follows:

“(2) The States of the Federation shall be—

(a) the States of Malaya, namely, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Malacca, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Penang, Perak, Perlis, Selangor and Terengganu;

(b) the Borneo States, namely, Sabah and Sarawak; and

(c) the State of Singapore.”.

Art. 1(3):

The words “Subject to Clause (4),” were inserted before the words “The territories of each of the State” by Act A206, Schedule, in force from 01-02-1974.

Art. 1(4):

1. The original Clause which was added by Act A206, Schedule, in force from 01-02-1974 (i.e. the date of the establishment of the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur) read as follows:

“(4) The territory of the State of Selangor shall exclude the Federal Territory established under the Constitution (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 1973.”.

2. Subsequently this Clause was amended by Act A566. Subsection 2(1), in force from 01-02-1974, by inserting after the figures “1973” the words, “and the Federal Territory shall be a territory of the Federation.”.

Subsection 2(2) of Act A566 also provided w.e.f. 01-02-1974 that—

“Any reference in the Constitution and other written law to the Federation, Malaya, Malaysia, the States of the Federation, the States of Malaya, or West Malaysia, however used, whether or not used in conjunction with or as part of another expression, shall be construed to include a reference to the Federal Territory, unless there is express provision to the contrary or there is something in the subject or context inconsistent with or repugnant to such construction.”.

3. The above Clause was substituted by Act A585, section 11, in force from 16-04-1984.

4. This Clause was again substituted by Act A1095, section 11, in force from 01-02-2001.

Art. 2:

See Art. 22, 133(3), 159(4)(bb).

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Art. 3(2):

1. The words “States not having a Ruler” in line one were substituted for “Malacca and Penang” by Act 26/1963, subsection 7(1), in force from 16-09-1963.
2. The words “religion of Islam” were substituted for “Muslim religion” by Act A354, section 45, in force from 27-08-1976.

Art. 3(3):

1. The words “religion of Islam” were substituted for “Muslim religion” by Act A354, section 45, in force from 27-08-1976.
2. The words “States of Malacca, Penang, Sabah and Sarawak” were substituted for “States of Malacca and Penang” by Act A354, section 3, in force from 27-08-1976.
3. Act 26/1963, subsection 7(2), in force from 16-09-1963, substituted “Penang and Singapore” for “and Penang”. Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965, restored the original version “and Penang”.
4. *See* Art. 5 of the Constitutions of the States of Malacca and Penang.

Art. 3(5):

1. Added by Act A206, Schedule, in force from 01-02-1974 and amended by Act A354, section 45, in force from 27-08-1976, substituted “religion of Islam” for “Muslim religion” and “Islamic” for “Muslim”.
2. The words “Territories of Kuala Lumpur and Labuan” were substituted for the word “Territory” by Act A585, Schedule, in force from 16-04-1984.
3. The words “Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya” were substituted for “Kuala Lumpur and Labuan” by Act A1095, section 12, in force from 01-02-2001.

Art. 4(1):

See Art. 159A.

(b) it imposes such restrictions as are mentioned in Article 10(2) but those restrictions were not deemed necessary or expedient by Parliament for the purposes mentioned in that Article.

(3) The validity of any law made by Parliament or the Legislature of any State shall not be questioned on the ground that it makes provision with respect to any matter with respect to which Parliament or, as the case may be, the Legislature of the State has no power to make laws, except in proceedings for a declaration that the law is invalid on that ground or—

(a) if the law was made by Parliament, in proceedings between the Federation and one or more States;

(b) if the law was made by the Legislature of a State, in proceedings between the Federation and that State.

(4) Proceedings for a declaration that a law is invalid on the ground mentioned in Clause (3) (not being proceedings falling within paragraph (a) or (b) of the Clause) shall not be commenced without the leave of a judge of the Federal Court; and the Federation shall be entitled to be a party to any such proceedings, and so shall any State that would or might be a party to proceedings brought for the same purpose under paragraph (a) or (b) of the Clause.

PART II

FUNDAMENTAL LIBERTIES

Liberty of the person

5. (1) No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty save in accordance with law.

(2) Where complaint is made to a High Court or any judge thereof that a person is being unlawfully detained the court shall inquire into the complaint and, unless satisfied that the detention is lawful, shall order him to be produced before the court and release him.

(3) Where a person is arrested he shall be informed as soon as may be of the grounds of his arrest and shall be allowed to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner of his choice.

(4) Where a person is arrested and not released he shall without unreasonable delay, and in any case within twenty-four hours (excluding the time of any necessary journey) be produced before a magistrate and shall not be further detained in custody without the magistrate's authority:

Provided that this Clause shall not apply to the arrest or detention of any person under the existing law relating to restricted residence, and all the provisions of this Clause shall be have been an integral part of this Article as from Merdeka Day:

Provided further that in its application to a person, other than a citizen, who is arrested or detained under the law relating to immigration, this Clause shall be read as if there were substituted for the words "without unreasonable delay, and in any case within twenty-four hours (excluding the time of any necessary journey)" the words "within fourteen days":

And provided further that in the case of an arrest for an offence which is triable by a Syariah court, references in this Clause to a magistrate shall be construed as including references to a judge of a Syariah court.

(5) Clauses (3) and (4) do not apply to an enemy alien.

Slavery and forced labour prohibited

6. (1) No person shall be held in slavery.

(2) All forms of forced labour are prohibited, but Parliament may by law provide for compulsory service for national purposes.

(3) Work or service required from any person as a consequence of a conviction or a finding of guilt in a court of law shall not be taken to be forced labour within the meaning of this Article, provided that such work or service is carried out under the supervision and control of a public authority.

(4) Where by any written law the whole or any part of the functions of any public authority is to be carried on by another public authority, for the purpose of enabling those functions to be performed the employees of the first-mentioned public authority shall be bound to serve the second-mentioned public authority, and their service with the second-mentioned public authority shall not

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Art. 4(3):

The words “in proceedings for a declaration that the law is invalid on that ground or” which appear before paragraph (a) were inserted by Act 26/1963, section 40, in force from 16-09-1963.

Art. 4(4):

1. Added by Act 26/1963, section 40, in force from 16-09-1963.
2. The word “Federal” substituted for the word “Supreme” by Act A885, section 2, in force from 24-06-1994.

Art. 5(1):

See Art. 149(1).

Art. 5(2):

The words “a High Court” which appear in line one were substituted for the words “the Supreme Court” by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963.

Art. 5(4):

Proviso added by Act A354, section 4, in force from 31-08-1957.

Additional provisos added by Act A704, section 2, in force from 10-06-1988.

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Art. 6(3):

The present Clause was inserted by Act A1130, section 2, in force from 28-09-2001, and replaced the earlier Clause which read as follows:

“(3) Work incidental to the serving of a sentence of imprisonment imposed by a court of law shall not be taken to be forced labour within the meaning of this Article.”.

Art. 6(4):

Added by Act A354, section 5, in force from 27-08-1976.

be taken to be forced labour within the meaning of this Article, and no such employee shall be entitled to demand any right from either the first-mentioned or the second-mentioned public authority by reason of the transfer of his employment.

Protection against retrospective criminal laws and repeated trials

7. (1) No person shall be punished for an act or omission which was not punishable by law when it was done or made, and no person shall suffer greater punishment for an offence than was prescribed by law at the time it was committed.

(2) A person who has been acquitted or convicted of an offence shall not be tried again for the same offence except where the conviction or acquittal has been quashed and a retrial ordered by a court superior to that by which he was acquitted or convicted.

Equality

8. (1) All persons are equal before the law and entitled to the equal protection of the law.

(2) Except as expressly authorized by this Constitution, there shall be no discrimination against citizens on the ground only of religion, race, descent, place of birth or gender in any law or in the appointment to any office or employment under a public authority or in the administration of any law relating to the acquisition, holding or disposition of property or the establishing or carrying on of any trade, business, profession, vocation or employment.

(3) There shall be no discrimination in favour of any person on the ground that he is a subject of the Ruler of any State.

(4) No public authority shall discriminate against any person on the ground that he is resident or carrying on business in any part of the Federation outside the jurisdiction of the authority.

(5) This Article does not invalidate or prohibit—

(a) any provision regulating personal law;

(b) any provisions or practice restricting office or employment connected with the affairs of any religion or of an institution managed by a group professing any religion, to persons professing that religion;

- (c) any provision for the protection, well-being or advancement of the aboriginal peoples of the Malay Peninsula (including the reservation of land) or the reservation to aborigines of a reasonable proportion of suitable positions in the public service;
- (d) any provision prescribing residence in a State or part of a State as a qualification for election or appointment to any authority having jurisdiction only in that State or part, or for voting in such an election;
- (e) any provision of a Constitution of a State, being or corresponding to a provision in force immediately before Merdeka Day;
- (f) any provision restricting enlistment in the Malay Regiment to Malays.

Prohibition of banishment and freedom of movement

9. (1) No citizen shall be banished or excluded from the Federation.

(2) Subject to Clause (3) and to any law relating to the security of the Federation or any part thereof, public order, public health, or the punishment of offenders, every citizen has the right to move freely throughout the Federation and to reside in any part thereof.

(3) So long as under this Constitution any other State is in a special position as compared with the States of Malaya, Parliament may by law impose restrictions, as between that State and other States, on the rights conferred by Clause (2) in respect of movement and residence.

Freedom of speech, assembly and association

10. (1) Subject to Clauses (2), (3) and (4)—

- (a) every citizen has the right to freedom of speech and expression;
- (b) all citizens have the right to assemble peaceably and without arms;
- (c) all citizens have the right to form associations.

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Art. 8:

See Art. 12, 161A(5).

Clause (2): The words “descent, place of birth or gender” were substituted for “descent or place of birth” by Act A1130, section 3, in force from 28-09-2001.

Clause (5)(c): The words “Malay Peninsula” were substituted for “Federation” by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963.

Clause (5)(f): See section 6, Armed Forces Act 1972 [*Act 77*].

(2) Parliament may by law impose—

- (a) on the rights conferred by paragraph (a) of Clause (1), such restrictions as it deems necessary or expedient in the interest of the security of the Federation or any part thereof, friendly relations with other countries, public order or morality and restrictions designed to protect the privileges of Parliament or of any Legislative Assembly or to provide against contempt of court, defamation, or incitement to any offence;
- (b) on the right conferred by paragraph (b) of Clause (1), such restrictions as it deems necessary or expedient in the interest of the security of the Federation or any part thereof or public order;
- (c) on the right conferred by paragraph (c) of Clause (1), such restrictions as it deems necessary or expedient in the interest of the security of the Federation or any part thereof, public order or morality.

(3) Restrictions on the right to form associations conferred by paragraph (c) of Clause (1) may also be imposed by any law relating to labour or education.

(4) In imposing restrictions in the interest of the security of the Federation or any part thereof or public order under Clause (2)(a), Parliament may pass law prohibiting the questioning of any matter, right, status, position, privilege, sovereignty or prerogative established or protected by the provisions of Part III, Article 152, 153 or 181 otherwise than in relation to the implementation thereof as may be specified in such law.

Freedom of religion

11. (1) Every person has the right to profess and practise his religion and, subject to Clause (4), to propagate it.

(2) No person shall be compelled to pay any tax the proceeds of which are specially allocated in whole or in part for the purposes of a religion other than his own.

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Art. 9:

See Art. 149 (1).

Clause (2):

1. The words “Subject to Clause (3) and to any law relating to the security of the Federation or any part thereof” which appear at the commencement were substituted for the words “Subject to any restriction imposed by any law relating to the security of the Federation” by Act 26/1963, subsection 60 (1), in force from 16-09-1963.

2. *See* Art. 4 (2)(a).

Clause (3):

1. This Clause was added by Act 26/1963, subsection 60(1), in force from 16-09-1963. A proviso which was added at the same time was repealed by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 19-09-1966. As it stood on the date of repeal, the proviso read as follows:

“Provided that no restriction on the right of movement between the State of Singapore and the States of Malaya shall be imposed by virtue of this Clause except by a law relating to labour or education or to any matter in respect of which, because of the special position of the State of Singapore, it appears to Parliament to be desirable to prevent the enjoyment of rights both in the State of Singapore and in the States of Malaya.”

2. This Clause (3) applies to laws passed before Malaysia Day so as to impose restrictions with effect from Malaysia Day—Act 26/1963, subsection 60(2).

3. The proviso of Clause (3) was amended by the addition of “and any such restriction shall apply reciprocally to the State of Malaya and the State of Singapore” at the end of the proviso by Act 19/1964, section 2, in force from 30-07-1964.

Art. 10:

See Art. 149 (1).

Clause (1): The word “Subject to Clauses (2), (3) and (4)” substituted for “Subject to Clauses (2) and (3)” by Act A30, section 2, in force 10-03-1971.

Clause (2):

1. The word “or any part thereof” which appear in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) after the word “Federation” were inserted by Act 26/1963, subsection 60(3), in force from 16-09-1963.

2. *See* Art. 4 (2)(b).

- (3) Every religious group has the right—
- (a) to manage its own religious affairs;
 - (b) to establish and maintain institutions for religious or charitable purposes; and
 - (c) to acquire and own property and hold and administer it in accordance with law.

(4) State law and in respect of the Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya, federal law may control or restrict the propagation of any religious doctrine or belief among persons professing the religion of Islam.

(5) This Article does not authorize any act contrary to any general law relating to public order, public health or morality.

Rights in respect of education

12. (1) Without prejudice to the generality of Article 8, there shall be no discrimination against any citizen on the grounds only of religion, race, descent or place of birth—

- (a) in the administration of any educational institution maintained by a public authority, and, in particular, the admission of pupils or students or the payment of fees; or
- (b) in providing out of the funds of a public authority financial aid for the maintenance or education of pupils or students in any educational institution (whether or not maintained by a public authority and whether within or outside the Federation).

(2) Every religious group has the right to establish and maintain institutions for the education of children in its own religion, and there shall be no discrimination on the ground only of religion in any law relating to such institutions or in the administration of any such law; but it shall be lawful for the Federation or a State to establish or maintain or assist in establishing or maintaining Islamic institutions or provide or assist in providing instruction in the religion of Islam and incur such expenditure as may be necessary for the purpose.

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Art. 10—(cont.)

Clause (3) was added by Act 26/1963, subsection 60 (4), in force from 16-09-1963, which also amended Clause (1) by substituting the words “Clauses (2) and (3)” for “Clause (2)” appearing at the commencement of the Clause.

Clause (4) added by Act A30, section 2, in force from 10-03-1971.

Art. 11(4):

1. The words “and in respect of the Federal Territory, federal law” were inserted after “State law” in line one by Act A206, Schedule, in force from 01-02-1974. The words “religion of Islam” substituted for “Muslim religion” by Act A354, section 45, in force from 27-08-1976.
2. Subsequently the words “Territories of Kuala Lumpur and Labuan” were substituted for the word “Territory” by Act A585, Schedule, in force from 16-04-1984.
3. The words “Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya” were substituted for “Kuala Lumpur and Labuan” by Act A1095, section 13, in force from 01-02-2001.

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Art. 12(2):

1. The present Clause (2) was inserted by Act A354, section 6, in force from 27-08-1976, and replaced the earlier Clause which read as follows:

“(2) Every religious group has the right to establish and maintain institutions for the education of children and provide therein instruction in its own religion, and there shall be no discrimination on the ground only of religion in any law relating to such institutions or in the administration of any such law, but federal law or State law may provide for special financial aid for the establishment or maintenance of Muslim institution or the instruction in the Muslim religion of persons professing that religion.”.

2. The words “or State law” which appear in line four above after “federal law” were inserted by Act 25/1963, subsection 2(1), in force from 31-08-1957 *vide* subsection 3 (3).

(3) No person shall be required to receive instruction in or to take part in any ceremony or act of worship of a religion other than his own.

(4) For the purposes of Clause (3) the religion of a person under the age of eighteen years shall be decided by his parent or guardian.

Rights to property

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

(2) No law shall provide for the compulsory acquisition or use of property without adequate compensation.

PART III

CITIZENSHIP

Chapter 1—Acquisition of Citizenship

Citizenship by operation of law

14. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Part, the following persons are citizens by operation of law, that is to say:

(a) every person born before Malaysia Day who is a citizen of the Federation by virtue of the provisions contained in Part I of the Second Schedule; and

(b) every person born on or after Malaysia Day, and having any of the qualifications specified in Part II of the Second Schedule.

(c) *(Repealed)*.

(2) *(Repealed)*.

(3) *(Repealed)*.

Citizenship by registration (wives and children of citizens)

15. (1) Subject to Article 18, any married woman whose husband is a citizen is entitled, upon making application to the Federal Government, to be registered as a citizen if the marriage was subsisting and the husband a citizen at the beginning of October 1962, or if she satisfies the Federal Government—

(a) that she has resided in the Federation throughout the two years preceding the date of the application and intends to do so permanently; and

(b) that she is of good character.

(2) Subject to Article 18, the Federal Government may cause any person under the age of twenty-one years of whose parents one at least is (or was at death) a citizen to be registered as a citizen upon application made to the Federal Government by his parent or guardian.

(3) Subject to Article 18, a person under the age of twenty-one years who was born before the beginning of October 1962, and whose father is (or was at his death) a citizen and was also a citizen at the beginning of that month (if then alive), is entitled upon application made to the Federal Government by his parent or guardian, to be registered as a citizen if the Federal Government is satisfied that he is ordinarily resident in the Federation and is of good character.

(4) For the purposes of Clause (1) residence before Malaysia Day in the territories comprised in the States of Sabah and Sarawak shall be treated as residence in the Federation.

(5) The reference in Clause (1) to a married woman is a reference to a woman whose marriage has been registered in accordance with any written law in force in the Federation, including any such law in force before Merdeka Day, or with any written law in force before Malaysia Day in the territories comprised in the States of Sabah and Sarawak:

Provided that this Clause shall not apply where the woman applies to be registered as a citizen before the beginning of September 1965, or such later date as may be fixed by order of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, and is at the date of the application ordinarily resident in the States of Sabah and Sarawak.

(6) (*Repealed*).

Special power to register children

15A. Subject to Article 18, the Federal Government may, in such special circumstances as it thinks fit, cause any person under the age of twenty-one years to be registered as a citizen.

Citizenship by registration (persons born in the Federation before Merdeka Day)

16. Subject to Article 18, any person of or over the age of eighteen years who was born in the Federation before Merdeka Day is entitled, upon making application to the Federal Government, to be registered as a citizen if he satisfies the Federal Government—

- (a) that he has resided in the Federation during the seven years immediately preceding the date of the application, for periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than five years;
- (b) that he intends to do so permanently;
- (c) that he is of good character; and
- (d) that he has an elementary knowledge of the Malay language.

Citizenship by registration (persons resident in States of Sabah and Sarawak on Malaysia Day)

16A. Subject to Article 18, any person of or over the age of eighteen years who is on Malaysia Day ordinarily resident in the State of Sabah or Sarawak is entitled, upon making application to the Federal Government before September 1971, to be registered as a citizen if he satisfies the Federal Government—

- (a) that he has resided before Malaysia Day in the territories comprised in those States and after Malaysia Day in the Federation for periods which amount in the aggregate to not less than seven years in the ten years immediately preceding the date of the application, and which include the twelve months immediately preceding that date;
- (b) that he intends to reside permanently in the Federation;
- (c) that he is of good character; and

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Art. 14:

1. The present Article was inserted by Act 26/1963, section 23, in force from 16-09-1963, but Clauses (1)(c), (2) and (3), which are reproduced below, were repealed by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965:

“(1) (c) every citizen of Singapore.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Part, provision with respect to citizenship of Singapore may be made by the constitution of that State, and may be amended by laws passed by the Legislature of that State and approved by Act of Parliament.

(3) Citizenship of Singapore shall not be severable from citizenship of the Federation, but a Singapore citizen by the loss of either shall lose the other also (subject to the provision made by this Part for the enrolment of a Singapore citizen as a citizen who is not a Singapore citizen).”.

2. The earlier Article, as it stood at the date of repeal, read as follows:

“14. (1) Subject to the following provisions of this Article, the following persons are citizens by operation of law, that is to say:

- (a) every person who, immediately before Merdeka Day, was citizen of the Federation by virtue of any of the provisions of the Federation of Malaya Agreement 1948, whether by operation of law or otherwise;
- (b) every person born within the Federation on or after Merdeka Day;
- (c) every person born outside the Federation on or after Merdeka Day whose father is a citizen at the time of the birth and either was born within the Federation or is at the time of the birth in service under the Government of the Federation or of a State;
- (d) every person born outside the Federation on or after Merdeka Day whose father is a citizen at the time of the birth, if the birth is registered at a Malayan Consulate or, in the case of any such person born within any prescribed territory, with the Federal Government, within one year of its occurrence, or within such longer period as the Federal Government may in any particular case allow.

For the purposes of paragraph (d) of this Clause “prescribed territory” means Singapore, Sarawak, Brunei or North Borneo, or any such other territory as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may by order prescribe for those purposes.

(2) A person is not a citizen by virtue of paragraph (b) of Clause (1) if, at the time of his birth—

- (a) his father, not being a citizen of the Federation, possessed such immunity from suit and legal process as is accorded to an envoy of a sovereign power credited to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong; or
- (b) in the case of a birth occurring in a place under occupation by the enemy, his father was an enemy alien; or
- (c) neither of his parents was a citizen of the Federation and neither of them was a permanent resident therein:

Provided that paragraph (c) of this Clause does not apply—

- (i) to any person born within the Federation before the date on which section 2 of the Constitution (Amendment) Act 1962 come into force;
- (ii) to any person if, as a result of the application of that paragraph, he would not be a citizen of any country.

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Art. 14—(cont.)

(3) For the purposes of this Article a person born on board a registered ship or aircraft shall be deemed to have been born in the place in which the ship or aircraft was registered, and a person born on board an unregistered ship or aircraft of the Government of any country shall be deemed to have been born in that country.

(4) For the purposes of paragraph (c) of Clause (2) a person shall be treated as having been at any time a permanent resident in the Federation if, but only if, he was then resident in the Federation and either—

(a) he then had permission, granted without limit of time under any Federal law, to reside there; or

(b) it is certified by the Federal Government that he is to be treated for the purposes of the said paragraph (c) as a permanent resident in the Federation.

(5) A certificate of the Federal Government that a person is or was excluded from the application of paragraph (c) of Clause (2) by paragraph (ii) of the proviso to that Clause shall be conclusive evidence of the matter certified.”.

Art. 15:

1. The present Article was inserted by Act 26/1963, section 25, in force from 16-09-1963. Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965, amended it—

(a) by repealing Clause (6) which read as follows:

“(6) In Clause (1) the words “outside Singapore” shall not have effect in the case of a woman whose husband is a citizen by naturalization under Clause (2) of Article 19.”;

(b) by deleting the references to Singapore and Singapore citizens in Clauses (1) to (5).

Clause (1): See Art. 24(4), 26(2), 28(1)(b), 28A(3).

Clause (3): See 2nd Sch. Pt. III, section 18.

2. The original Article as it stood on Merdeka Day read as follows:

“15. (1) Subject to Article 18, any woman who is married to a citizen is entitled, upon making application to the registering authority, to be registered as a citizen.

(2) Subject to Article 18, any person under the age of twenty- one years whose father is a citizen or, if deceased, was a citizen at the time of his death, is entitled, upon application made to the registration authority by his parent or guardian, to be registered as a citizen if that authority is satisfied that he is ordinarily resident in the Federation and is of good character.

(3) The reference in this Article to a woman who is married is a reference to a woman whose marriage has been registered in accordance with any written law in force in the Federation including any such law in force before Merdeka Day.”.

Clauses (1) and (2) amended by Act 10/1960, section 2, in force from 01-12-1960, by substituting “Federal Government” for “registration authority” and “the Federal Government” for “that authority”. These two Clauses as substituted by Act 14/1962, section 3, in force from 01-10-1962, read as follows:

“15. (1) Subject to Article 18, any woman who is married to a citizen is entitled, upon making application to the Federal Government, to be registered as a citizen if she satisfied the Federal Government—

(a) that she has resided continuously in the Federation for a period of not less than two years immediately preceding the date of the application;

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Art. 15—(cont.)

(b) that she intends to reside permanently therein; and

(c) that she is of good character.

(2) Subject to Article 18, the Federal Government may cause any person under the age of twenty-one years, being the child of any citizen, to be registered as a citizen upon application made to the Federal Government by his parent or guardian.”.

Art. 15(4) & (5):

The words “State of Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for “Borneo States” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

Clauses (3) to (6): See note on previous page.

Art. 15A:

Added by Act 14/1962, section 4, in force from 01-10-1962.

Art. 16:

1. Act 10/1960, paragraphs 2(a) and (b), in force from 01-12-1960, substituted the words “Federal Government” fo “registration authority” and “that authority”.

- (d) except where the application is made before September 1965, and the applicant has attained the age of forty-five years at the date of the application, that he has a sufficient knowledge of the Malay language or the English language or, in the case of an applicant ordinarily resident in Sarawak, the Malay language, the English language or any native language in current use in Sarawak.

17. (*Repealed*).

General provisions as to registration

18. (1) No person of or over the age of eighteen years shall be registered as a citizen under this Constitution until he has taken the oath set out in the First Schedule.

(2) Except with the approval of the Federal Government, no person who has renounced or has been deprived of citizenship under this Constitution or who has renounced or has been deprived of federal citizenship or citizenship of the Federation before Merdeka Day under the Federation of Malaya Agreement 1948 shall be registered as a citizen under this Constitution.

(3) A person registered as a citizen under this Constitution shall be a citizen by registration from the day on which he is so registered.

(4) (*Repealed*).

Citizenship by naturalization

19. (1) Subject to Clause (9), the Federal Government may, upon application made by any person of or over the age of twenty-one years who is not a citizen, grant a certificate of naturalization to that person if satisfied—

(a) that—

- (i) he has resided in the Federation for the required periods and intends, if the certificate is granted, to do so permanently;

(ii) (*Repealed*);

(b) that he is of good character; and

(c) that he has an adequate knowledge of the Malay language.

(2) Subject to Clause (9), the Federal Government may, in such special circumstances as it thinks fit, upon application made by any person of or over the age of twenty-one years who is not a citizen, grant a certificate of naturalization to that person if satisfied—

- (a) that he has resided in the Federation for the required periods and intends, if the certificate is granted, to do so permanently;
- (b) that he is of good character; and
- (c) that he has an adequate knowledge of the Malay language.

(3) The periods of residence in the Federation or the relevant part of it which are required for the grant of a certificate of naturalization are periods which amount in the aggregate to not less than ten years in the twelve years immediately preceding the date of the application for the certificate, and which include the twelve months immediately preceding that date.

(4) For the purposes of Clauses (1) and (2) residence before Malaysia Day in the territories comprised in the States of Sabah and Sarawak shall be treated as residence in the Federation; and for the purposes of Clause (2) residence in Singapore before Malaysia Day or with the approval of the Federal Government residence in Singapore after Malaysia Day shall be treated as residence in the Federation.

(5) A person to whom a certificate of naturalization is granted shall be a citizen by naturalization from the date on which the certificate is granted.

(6) *(Repealed)*.

(7) *(Repealed)*.

(8) *(Repealed)*.

(9) No certificate of naturalization shall be granted to any person until he has taken the oath set out in the First Schedule.

19A. *(Repealed)*.

20. *(Repealed)*.

21. *(Repealed)*.

Federal Constitution

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Art. 16—(cont.)

2. Act 25/1963, section 8, in force from 29-08-1963, deleted the words “ except where the application is made within one year after Merdeka Day, ” which appeared at the commencement of paragraph (d).
3. Act 26/1963, subsection 29(1), in force from 16-09-1963—
 - (a) inserted the words “outside Singapore” after “Federation” in paragraph (a). These words were subsequently repealed by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965;
 - (b) substituted the words “to do so permanently” for “to reside permanently therein” in paragraph (b).

Art. 16A:

1. Added by Act 26/1963, section 26, in force from 16-09-1963. Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965, deleted the words “outside Singapore” which appeared in paragraphs (a) and (b) after “Federation”. The words “the State of Sabah or Sarawak” substituted for “a Borneo State” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.
2. See Art. 25(1), (1A), (2), 28A(4).

Art. 17:

1. The words “Federal Government” were substituted for the words “registration authority” by Act 10/1960, paragraph 2(a), in force from 01-12-1960.
2. This Article which read as follows, was repealed by Act 14/1962, section 5, in force from 01-07-1963, the repeal to be without prejudice to the operation of the Article as respects any application for registration thereunder made before the coming into operation of the said section 5:

“17. Subject to Article 18, any person of or over the age of eighteen years who was resident in the Federation on Merdeka Day is eligible, subject to the provisions of the Second Schedule, to be registered as a citizen upon making application to the Federal Government if he satisfies the Federal Government—

 - (a) that he has resided in the Federation, during the twelve years immediately preceding the date of the application, for periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than eight years;
 - (b) that he intends to reside permanently therein;
 - (c) that he is of good character; and
 - (d) except where the application is made within one year after Merdeka Day and the applicant has attained the age of forty-five years at the date of the application, that he has an elementary knowledge of the Malay language.”.
3. There are references to this repealed Article in Art. 25(1), (1A),(2), 28 (1)(a), 28A(4), 43(7) and in 8th Sch. subsections 2(3), 20(3).

Art. 18:

1. The words “this Constitution” which appear in Clause (1), at the end of Clause (2) and in Clause (3) were introduced by Act 26/1963, subsection 29(2), in force from 16-09-1963, and replaced references to Articles 15 and 16. The Act also inserted the words “or the Constitution of the State of Singapore” after the words “deprived of citizenship under this Constitution” in Clause (2) but they were deleted by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965.

Federal Constitution

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Art. 18—(cont.)

2. Clause (4) which read as follows was repealed by Act 25/1963, section 8, in force from 29-08-1963:

“(4) For the purpose of any application for registration under any of the said Articles, a person shall be deemed to be of good character unless, within the period of three years immediately preceding the date of the application—

(a) he has been convicted by a competent court in any country of a criminal offence for which he was sentenced to death; or

(b) he has been detained under a sentence of imprisonment of twelve months or more imposed on him on his conviction of a criminal offence (whether during or before the said period) by such a court,

and in either case has not received a free pardon in respect of the offence.”.

3. See Art. 15(1), (2), (3), 15A, 16, 16A.

Art. 19:

1. The present Article was inserted by Act 26/1963, section 27, in force from 16-09-1963. Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965, made the following amendments to it:

(a) *Clause (1):*

(i) the words “Clause (9)” were substituted for “Clauses (7) and (9)” in line one;

(ii) the words “outside Singapore” which appeared in subparagraph (a)(i) after “Federation” were deleted;

(iii) subparagraph (a)(ii) which read as follows was repealed:

“(ii) he has resided in Singapore for the required periods and intends, if the certificate is granted, to do so permanently.”;

(b) *Clause (4):* the words “outside Singapore” which appeared after “Federation” in line four were deleted and the words “in Singapore before Malaysia Day or with the approval of the Federal Government residence in Singapore after Malaysia Day” were substituted for “before Malaysia Day in Singapore”.

The words “the States of Sabah and Sarawak” were substituted for “the Borneo States” by Act A354, section 43, in force from 27-08-1976.

(c) *Clauses (6) to (8)* which read as follows were repealed:

“(6) A person to whom a certificate of naturalization is granted shall be a Singapore citizen if but only if the certificate is granted by virtue of paragraph (a)(ii) of Clause (1).

(7) A certificate of naturalization as a Singapore citizen shall not be granted without the concurrence of the Government of Singapore.

(8) Any application for naturalization as a citizen of Singapore which has been made but not disposed of before Malaysia Day shall as from that day be treated as if it had been an application duly made for naturalization under this Article, and as if anything done in connection therewith before that day under or of the purposes of the law of Singapore had been duly done under or for the purposes of this Article.”.

2. The earlier Article read as follows:

“19. Subject to Article 21, the Federal Government may, upon application made by any person of or over the age of twenty-one years, grant a certificate of naturalization to that person if satisfied—

(a) that he has resided in the Federation, during the twelve years preceding the date of the application, for periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than ten years;

Citizenship by incorporation of territory

22. If any new territory is admitted to the Federation after Malaysia Day in pursuance of Article 2, Parliament may by law determine what persons are to be citizens by reason of their connection with that territory and the date or dates from which such persons are to be citizens.

Chapter 2—Termination of Citizenship

Renunciation of citizenship

23. (1) Any citizen of or over the age of twenty-one years and of sound mind who is also or is about to become a citizen of another country may renounce his citizenship of the Federation by declaration registered by the Federal Government, and shall thereupon cease to be a citizen.

(2) A declaration made under this Article during any war in which the Federation is engaged shall not be registered except with the approval of the Federal Government.

(3) This Article applies to a woman under the age of twenty-one years who has been married as it applies to a person of or over that age.

Deprivation of citizenship on acquisition or exercise of foreign citizenship, etc.

24. (1) If the Federal Government is satisfied that any citizen has acquired by registration, naturalization or other voluntary and formal act (other than marriage) the citizenship of any country outside the Federation, the Federal Government may by order deprive that person of his citizenship.

(2) If the Federal Government is satisfied that any citizen has voluntarily claimed and exercised in any country outside the Federation any rights available to him under the law of that country, being rights accorded exclusively to its citizens, the Federal Government may by order deprive that person of his citizenship.

(3) *(Repealed)*.

(3A) Without prejudice to the generality of Clause (2), the exercise of a vote in any political election in a place outside the Federation shall be deemed to be the voluntary claim and exercise of a right available under the law of that place; and for the purposes of Clause (2), a person who, after such date as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may by order appoint* for the purposes of this Clause—

- (a) applies to the authorities of a place outside the Federation for the issue or renewal of a passport; or
- (b) uses a passport issued by such authorities as a travel document,

shall be deemed voluntarily to claim and exercise a right available under the law of that place, being a right accorded exclusively to the citizens of that place.

(4) If the Federal Government is satisfied that any woman who is a citizen by registration under Clause (1) of Article 15 has acquired the citizenship of any country outside the Federation by virtue of her marriage to a person who is not a citizen, the Federal Government may by order deprive her of her citizenship.

Deprivation of citizenship by registration under Article 16A or 17 or by naturalization

25. (1) The Federal Government may by order deprive of his citizenship any person who is a citizen by registration under Article 16A or 17 or a citizen by naturalization if satisfied—

- (a) that he has shown himself by act or speech to be disloyal or disaffected towards the Federation;
- (b) that he has, during any war in which the Federation is or was engaged, unlawfully traded or communicated with an enemy or been engaged in or associated with any business which to his knowledge was carried on in such manner as to assist an enemy in that war; or
- (c) that he has, within the period of five years beginning with the date of the registration or the grant of the certificate, been sentenced in any country to imprisonment for a term of not less than twelve months or to a fine of not less than five thousand ringgit or the equivalent in the currency of that country, and has not received a free pardon in respect of the offence for which he was so sentenced.

*October 10, 1963—see L.N. 268/1963.

Federal Constitution

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Art. 19—(cont.)

- (b) that he intends, if the certificate is granted, to reside permanently therein;
- (c) that he is of good character;
- (d) that he has an adequate knowledge of the Malay language; and
- (e) that he has resided continuously in the Federation for a period of not less than one year immediately preceding the date of the application.”.

Art. 19A:

1. This Article which read as follows was inserted by Act 26/1963, section 28, in force from 16-09-1963, and was repealed by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965:

“19A. (1) The Federal Government may, upon application made by any Singapore citizen of or over the age of twenty-one years, enrol him as a citizen who is not a Singapore citizen, if the Federal Government is satisfied that, had his application been for the grant under Article 19 of a certificate of naturalization as a citizen who is not a Singapore citizen, the conditions of paragraphs (a)(i), (b) and (c) of Clause (1) of that Article for the grant of the certificate would be fulfilled.

(2) In relation to Singapore citizens Articles 15 and 15A shall apply to entitle or allow them to be enrolled as citizens who are not Singapore citizens, in the same way as those Articles apply, in relation to persons who are not citizens, to entitle or allow them to be registered as citizens, except that references to Article 18 shall not apply, nor shall Clause (6) of Article 15.

(3) A citizen enrolled as being or not being a Singapore citizen by virtue of this Article or by virtue of any corresponding provision in the Constitution of the State of Singapore shall be or not be a Singapore citizen accordingly from the day on which he is so enrolled.

(4) Where a person has been enrolled under this Article as a citizen who is not a Singapore citizen, and the Federal Government is satisfied that the enrolment—

- (a) was obtained by means of fraud, false representation or the concealment of any material fact; or
- (b) was effected by mistake;

the Federal Government may cancel the enrolment:

Provided that Article 27 shall apply in relation to the cancellation as it applies in relation to an order under Article 24, 25 or 26 depriving a person of citizenship.

(5) Where a person’s enrolment as a citizen who is not a Singapore citizen is cancelled under paragraph (a) of Clause (4), and in consequence of that enrolment a child of that person had also been enrolled as such a citizen pursuant to Clause (2) of Article 15 as applied by this Article, the Federal Government may also cancel the child’s enrolment unless the child has attained the age of twenty-one.

(6) Where under this Article or under any provision of the Constitution of the State of Singapore a person’s enrolment as a citizen of either description is cancelled, that shall not discharge him from liability in respect of anything done or omitted before the cancellation, but except as regards anything so done or omitted he shall revert to his former status as a citizen.”.

2. There is a reference to this repealed Article in 2nd Sch. Part III, subsection 4(3).

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Art. 20:

1. (a) This Article which read as follows was repealed by Act 14/1962, section 7, in force from 01-02-1964:

“20. (1) Subject to Article 21, the Federal Government shall, upon application made by any person in accordance with Clause (2), grant a certificate of naturalization to that person if satisfied—

(a) that he has served satisfactorily for a period of not less than three years in full-time service, or for a period of not less than four years in part-time service, in such of the armed forces of the Federation as may be prescribed by the Federal Government for the purposes of this Article; and

(b) that he intends, if the certificate is granted, to reside permanently in the States of Malaya.

(2) An application under this Article may be made either while the applicant is serving in such service as aforesaid or within the period of five years, or such longer period as the Federal Government may in any particular case, allow, after his discharge.

(3) References in this Article to service in the armed forces of the Federation include references to service before Merdeka Day; and in calculating for the purposes of this Article the period of full-time service in such forces of a person who has served both in full-time and in part-time service therein, any two months of part-time service shall be treated as one month of full-time service.”

(b) The words “States of Malaya” which appear at the end of Clause (1)(b) were inserted by Act 26/1963, subsection 29(3), in force from 16-09-1963, in substitution for the word “Federation”.

2. For list of forces prescribed under Article 20(1)(a) see L.N. 261/1958.

Art. 21:

This Article which read as follows was repealed by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963, but continues to have effect for the purposes of repealed Article 20:

“21. (1) A certificate of naturalization shall not be granted to any person until he has taken the oath set out in the First Schedule.

(2) A person to whom a certificate of naturalization is granted shall be a citizen by naturalization from the date on which the certificate is so granted.”

Art. 22:

Amended by Act 26/1963, section 34, in force from 16-09-1963, by the insertion of the words “after Malaysia Day” after “admitted to the Federation”.

Art. 23(1):

Act 10/1960, paragraph 2(a), in force from 01-12-1960, substituted the words “Federal Government” for “registration authority” and Act 14/1962, section 8, in force from 31-08-1957, inserted “or is about to become” after “who is also”.

Art. 23(2):

Act 10/1960, paragraph 2(c), in force from 01-12-1960, deleted, “but except as aforesaid the registration authority shall register any declaration duly made thereunder” which appeared at the end of the Clause.

Art. 24:

Act 14/1962, section 9, in force from 01-10-1962, substituted the words “part of the Commonwealth” for “Commonwealth country” and the words “that part of the Commonwealth” for “that country” in Clause (3) and added Clause (3A). Act 26/1963, subsection 33(1), in force from 16-09-1963, deleted the words “at any time after Merdeka Day” which appeared after “any citizen has” in Clauses (1) and (2).

Art. 24(2):

1. The words “any country outside the Federation” substituted for “a foreign country” by Act A354, section 7, in force from 27-08-1976.

2. See Art. 27 (1), 28A(2).

Clause (1): See Art. 26A, 28(3).

Clause (2): See Art. 28(3).

Clause (4): See Art. 28A(3).

(1A) The Federal Government may by order deprive of his citizenship any person who is a citizen by registration under Article 16A or 17 or a citizen by naturalization if satisfied that without the Federal Government's approval, he has accepted, served in, or performed the duties of any office, post or employment under the Government of any country outside the Federation or any political subdivision thereof, or under any agency of such a Government, in any case where an oath, affirmation or declaration of allegiance is required in respect of the office, post or employment:

Provided that a person shall not be deprived of citizenship under this Clause by reason of anything done before the beginning of October 1962, in relation to a foreign country, and before the beginning of January 1977, in relation to a Commonwealth country, notwithstanding that he was at the time a citizen.

(2) The Federal Government may by order deprive of his citizenship any person who is a citizen by registration under Article 16A or 17 or a citizen by naturalization if satisfied that he has been ordinarily resident in countries outside the Federation for a continuous period of five years and during that period has neither—

- (a) been at any time in the service of the Federation or of an international organization of which the Federal Government was a member; nor
- (b) registered annually at a consulate of the Federation his intention to retain his citizenship:

Provided that this Clause shall not apply to any period of residence in any Commonwealth country before the beginning of January 1977.

(3) *(Repealed)*.

Other provisions for deprivation of citizenship by registration or naturalization

26. (1) The Federal Government may by order deprive of his citizenship any citizen by registration or by naturalization if satisfied that the registration or certificate of naturalization—

- (a) was obtained by means of fraud, false representation or the concealment of any material fact; or
- (b) was effected or granted by mistake.

(2) The Federal Government may by order deprive of her citizenship any woman who is a citizen by registration under Clause (1) of Article 15 if satisfied that the marriage by virtue of which she was registered has been dissolved, otherwise than by death, within the period of two years beginning with the date of the marriage.

(3) *(Repealed)*.

(4) *(Repealed)*.

Deprivation of citizenship of child of person losing citizenship

26A. Where a person has renounced his citizenship or been deprived thereof under Clause (1) of Article 24 or paragraph (a) of Clause (1) of Article 26, the Federal Government may by order deprive of his citizenship any child of that person under the age of twenty-one who has been registered as a citizen pursuant to this Constitution and was so registered as being the child of that person or of that person's wife or husband.

General provisions as to loss of citizenship

26B. (1) Renunciation or deprivation of citizenship shall not discharge a person from liability in respect of anything done or omitted before he ceased to be a citizen.

(2) No person shall be deprived of citizenship under Article 25, 26 or 26A unless the Federal Government is satisfied that it is not conducive to the public good that he should continue to be a citizen; and no person shall be deprived of citizenship under Article 25, paragraph (b) of Clause (1) of Article 26, or Article 26A if the Federal Government is satisfied that as a result of the deprivation he would not be a citizen of any country.

Procedure for deprivation

27. (1) Before making an order under Article 24, 25 or 26, the Federal Government shall give to the person against whom the order is proposed to be made notice in writing informing him of the ground on which the order is proposed to be made and of his right to have the case referred to a committee of inquiry under this Article.

Federal Constitution

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Art. 24(3):

The words “part of the Commonwealth” substituted for “Commonwealth country” and the words “that part of the Commonwealth” substituted for “that country” by Act 14/1962, section 9, in force from 01-10-1962. This Clause which read as follows was repealed by Act A354, section 7, in force from 27-08-1976:

“(3) Where provision is in force under the law of any part of the Commonwealth for conferring on citizens of that part of the Commonwealth rights not available to other Commonwealth citizens, Clause (2) shall apply, in relation to those rights, as if that part of the Commonwealth were a foreign country.”

Art. 24(3A):

Added by Act 14/1962, section 9, in force from 01-10-1962, and amended by Act A354, section 7, in force from 27-08-1976 by deleting “and that Clause as applied by Clause (3),” which appear after the words “generality of Clause (2)”, and deleting “and that Clause as applied as aforesaid”, which appear after the words “purposes of Clause (2)”.

Art. 25:

1. See Art. 26B(2), 27(1), 28(2), 28A(2), (4), (5), (6).

Clause (1): Act 14/1962, Sch., section 3, in force from 01-10-1962, deleted the words “subject to Clause (3)” which appeared at the commencement. Act 26/1963, paragraph 33(2)(a), in force from 16-09-1963, substituted the words “Article 16A or 17” for “Article 17”.

Clause (1)(c): The word “ringgit” substituted for “dollars” by Malaysian Currency (Ringgit) Act 1975 [Act 160], section 2, in force from 29-08-1975.

Clause (1A): 1. Added by Act 14/1962, subsection 10(2), in force from 01-10-1962. Act 26/1963, paragraphs 33(2)(a) and (b) in force from 16-09-1963, substituted the words “Article 16A or 17” for “Article 17”, deleted the words “after the registration or naturalization or the coming into operation of this Clause, whichever is the later,” and added the proviso.

2. Amended by Act A354, section 8, in force from 27-08-1976, by substituting “country outside the Federation” for “foreign country”, and inserting after “October, 1962,” in the proviso the words “in relation to a foreign country, and before the beginning of January, 1977, in relation to a Commonwealth country,”.

Clause 2: Act 14/1962, Sch., section 3, in force from 01-10-1962, deleted the words “Subject to Clause (3)” which appeared at the commencement and substituted the words “five years (whether beginning before, on or after Merdeka Day)” for “seven years”. Act 26/1963, subsection 33(1) and (2), in force from 16-09-1963, substituted the words “Article 16A or 17” for “Article 17”, deleted the words “(whether beginning before, on or after Merdeka Day)” which had been inserted by Act 14/1962, and substituted the words “consulate of the Federation” for “Malayan Consulate” in paragraph (b).

3. The words “countries outside the Federation” substituted for “foreign countries” by Act A354, section 8, in force from 27-08-1976. A new proviso to Clause (2) added by Act A354, section 8, in force from 27-08-1976.

Paragraph (c): See Sch. 2 Pt. III, subsection 4(1).

See Art. 28(3).

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 25—(cont.)

Clause (3): This Clause which read as follows was repealed by Act 14/1962, Sch., section 3, in force from 01-10-1962:

“(3) No person shall be deprived of citizenship under this Article unless the Federal Government is satisfied that it is not conducive to the public good that that person should continue to be a citizen; and no person shall be deprived of citizenship under Clause (1) if, as the result of the deprivation, he would not be a citizen of any country outside the Federation.”.

Art. 26:

1. Act 14/1962, Sch. section 3, in force from 01-10-1962 deleted Clause (3) and amended Clauses (1) and (2) by deleting the words “Subject to Clause (3)” which appeared at the commencement of the Clauses, and by subsection 27(3) made the following provision:

“(3) If within one month after the coming into operation of this section the Minister exercises the power of delegation conferred by section 4 of the said Second Schedule as amended by this section, any order under article 26 of the Constitution made before that exercise of that power (whether made before or after the passing of the Constitution (Amendment) Act 1960) shall be as valid as if the said section 4 had been in force at the time the order was made as it was in force after the coming into operation of this section, and as if the said exercise of the power of delegation had had effect at that time.”.

2. Act 19/1964, section 3, in force from 30-07-1964, repealed Clause (4). The repealed Clauses (3) and (4) read as follows:

“(3) No person shall be deprived of citizenship under this Article unless the Federal Government is satisfied that it is not conducive to the public good that that person should continue to be a citizen; and no person shall be deprived of citizenship under paragraph (b) of Clause (1) unless the notice required by Article 27 is given within the period of twelve months beginning with the date of the registration or of the grant of the certificate, as the case may be.

(4) Except as provided by this Article, the registration of a person as a citizen or the grant of a certificate of naturalization to any person shall not be called in question on the ground of mistake.”.

3. See Art. 26B(2), 27(1), 28A(2), 2nd Sch. Pt. III, subsections 4(1), (3).

Clause (1)(a): See Art. 26A.

Clause (1)(b): See Art. 26B(2).

Clause (2): See Art. 28A(3).

Clauses (3) and (4): See note above.

Art. 26A:

1. Added by Act 14/1962, section 11, in force from 01-10-1962. Act 26/1963, subsection 29(4), in force from 16-09-1963, substituted the words “this Constitution or *the Constitution of the State of Singapore*, and was so registered as being the child of that person or of that person’s wife or husband” for the words “Clause (2) of Article 15”, Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965, deleted the words in italics.

2. See Art. 26B(2), 28A(2).

(2) If any person to whom such notice is given applies to have the case referred as aforesaid the Federal Government shall, and in any other case the Federal Government may, refer the case to a committee of inquiry consisting of a chairman (being a person possessing judicial experience) and two other members appointed by that Government for the purpose.

(3) In the case of any such reference, the committee shall hold an inquiry in such manner as the Federal Government may direct, and submit its report to that Government; and the Federal Government shall have regard to the report in determining whether to make the order.

Application of Chapter 2 to certain citizens by operation of law

28. (1) For the purposes of the foregoing provisions of this Chapter—

- (a) any person who before Merdeka Day became a federal citizen or a citizen of the Federation by registration as a citizen or in consequence of his registration as the subject of a Ruler, or by the grant of a certificate of citizenship, under any provision of the Federation of Malaya Agreement 1948, or of any State law shall be treated as a citizen by registration and, if he was not born within the Federation, as a citizen by registration under Article 17;
- (b) a woman who before that day became a federal citizen or a citizen of the Federation by registration as a citizen, or in consequence of her registration as the subject of a Ruler, under any provision of the said Agreement or of any State law authorizing the registration of women married to citizens of the Federation or to subjects of the Ruler shall be treated as a citizen by registration under Clause (1) of Article 15;
- (c) any person who before that day was naturalized as a federal citizen or a citizen of the Federation under the said Agreement or became a federal citizen or a citizen of the Federation in consequence of his naturalization as the subject of a Ruler under any State law shall (subject to Clause (2)) be treated as a citizen by naturalization,

and references in those provisions to the registration or naturalization of a citizen shall be construed accordingly.

(2) No person born within the Federation shall be liable by virtue of this Article to be deprived of citizenship under Article 25.

(3) A person who on Merdeka Day became a citizen by operation of law as having been citizen of the Federation immediately before that day shall not be deprived of citizenship under Clause (1) or (2) of Article 24 by reason of anything done on or before that day; but in the case of any such person Clause (2) of Article 25 shall apply equally in relation to a period of residence in foreign countries beginning before Merdeka Day and in relation to such a period beginning on or after that day.

Deprivation of citizenship of persons becoming citizens on Malaysia Day

28A. (1) (*Repealed*).

(2) For the purposes of Articles 24, 25, 26 and 26A a person who on Malaysia Day becomes a citizen by operation of law because immediately before that day he has the status of a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies shall be treated—

- (a) as a citizen by registration if he acquired that status by registration; and
- (b) as a citizen by naturalization if he acquired that status by or in consequence of naturalization,

and references in those Articles to the registration or naturalization of a citizen shall be construed accordingly.

(3) Where a woman is under this Article to be treated as a citizen by registration, and the status in consequence of which she is to be so treated was acquired by her by virtue of marriage, then for purposes of Clause (4) of Article 24 and Clause (2) of Article 26 she shall be treated as a citizen by registration under Clause (1) of Article 15.

(4) Where a person born before Malaysia Day is under this Article to be treated as a citizen by registration by virtue of a connection with the State of Sabah or Sarawak and he was not born in the territories comprised in the States of Sabah and Sarawak, Article 25 shall apply to him as if he were a citizen by registration under Article 16A or 17.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 26B:

Added by Act 14/1962, section 11, in force from 01-10-1962.

Clause (2): See Art. 28A(6).

Art. 27:

See Art. 28A(6), 2nd Sch. Pt. III, subsection 4(1), 9.

Art. 28:

See 2nd Sch. Pt. III. subsection 10(2).

See respective State Nationality Enactment 1952.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 28A(1), (4) & (5)—(*cont.*)

2. Clauses (4) and (5) were added by Act 26/1963, section 30, in force from 16-09-1963.
3. The words “or with Singapore” which appeared after “a Borneo State” and the words “or, as the case may be, in the State of Singapore,” which appeared after “the Borneo States” were deleted by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965.
4. The words “the State of Sabah or Sarawak” substituted for “a Borneo State” appearing in Clause (4) by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.
5. The words “the States of Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for “the Borneo States” appearing in Clauses (4) and (5) by Act A354, section 43, in force from 27-08-1976.

Clause (6): See 2nd Sch. Pt. III, subsection 4(2).

Clause (7): See 2nd Sch. Part III, subsection 4(2).

(5) Notwithstanding that a person is under this Article to be treated as a citizen by naturalization, he shall not be deprived of his citizenship under Article 25 if he was born before Malaysia Day in the territories comprised in the States of Sabah and Sarawak and is to be so treated by virtue of a status acquired by or in consequence of naturalization in those territories.

(6) Without prejudice to the foregoing Clauses, where on Malaysia Day a person becomes a citizen by operation of law in virtue of any status possessed by him immediately before that day, but he was liable in respect of things done before that day to be deprived of that status under the law relating thereto, then the Federal Government may by order deprive him of his citizenship, if proceedings for that purpose are begun before September 1965; but Clause (2) of Article 26B and, subject to Clause (7), Article 27 shall apply to an order under this Clause as they apply to an order under Article 25.

(7) Where a person is liable to be deprived of citizenship under Clause (6) and proceedings had before Malaysia Day been begun to deprive him of the status in virtue of which he acquired his citizenship, those proceedings shall be treated as proceedings to deprive him of citizenship under that Clause, and shall be continued as such; but they shall be continued in accordance with the law relating to that status immediately before Malaysia Day, and the functions of the Federal Government in relation thereto shall be delegated to such authority of the State in question as the Federal Government may determine.

Chapter 3—Supplemental

Commonwealth citizenship

29. (1) In accordance with the position of the Federation within the Commonwealth, every person who is a citizen of the Federation enjoys by virtue of that citizenship the status of a Commonwealth citizen in common with the citizens of other Commonwealth countries.

(2) Any existing law shall, except so far as Parliament otherwise provides, apply in relation to a citizen of the Republic of Ireland who is not also a Commonwealth citizen as it applies in relation to a Commonwealth citizen.

Certificates of citizenship

30. (1) The Federal Government may, on the application of any person with respect to whose citizenship a doubt exists, whether of fact or of law, certify that that person is a citizen.

(2) A certificate issued under Clause (1) shall, unless it is proved that it was obtained by means of fraud, false representation or concealment of any material fact, be conclusive evidence that the person to whom it relates was a citizen on the date of the certificate, but without prejudice to any evidence that he was a citizen at an earlier date.

(3) For the purpose of determining whether a person was born a citizen of the Federation, any question whether he was born a citizen of another country shall be decided by the Federal Government, whose certificate thereon (unless proved to have been obtained by means of fraud, false representation or concealment of a material fact) shall be conclusive.

(4) *(Repealed).*

30A. *(Repealed).*

30B. *(Repealed).*

Application of Second Schedule

31. Until Parliament otherwise provides, the supplementary provisions contained in Part III of the Second Schedule shall have effect for the purposes of this Part.

PART IV

THE FEDERATION

*Chapter 1—The Supreme Head***Supreme Head of the Federation, and his Consort**

32. (1) There shall be a Supreme Head of the Federation, to be called the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, who shall take precedence over all persons in the Federation and shall not be liable to any proceedings whatsoever in any court except in the Special Court established under Part XV.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 28A(1), (4) & (5):

1. Clause (1) which read as follows was repealed by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965:

“(1) For the purposes of Articles 24, 25, 26 and 26A a person who is a citizen by operation of law as having the status of a Singapore citizen shall be treated—

(a) as a citizen by registration, if he acquired that status by registration, or if he acquired it by enrolment when he was (or for those purposes was to be treated as being) a citizen of the Federation by registration; and

(b) as a citizen by naturalization, if he acquired that status by naturalization, or if he acquired it by enrolment when he was (or for those purposes was to be treated as being) a citizen of the Federation by naturalization,

and references in those Articles to the registration or naturalization of a citizen shall be construed accordingly.”.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 30:

1. Act 10/1960, paragraph 2(a), in force from 01-12-1960, substituted the words “Federal Government” for “registration authority” in Clause (1). Act 26/1963, subsection 24(3), in force from 16-09-1963, added Clauses (3) and (4) and amended Clause (2) by substituting the words “Clause (1)” for “this Article”. Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965, deleted the words “and this Clause shall apply to questions arising under the Constitution of the State of Singapore as well as to questions arising under this Constitution” which appeared at the end of Clause (3) and repealed Clause (4) which read as follows:

“(4) Any certificate issued under Clause (1) may state that the person to whom it relates is or is not a Singapore citizen, and Clause (2) shall apply accordingly; and if the Constitution of the State of Singapore provides for the government of the State to issue certificates of Singapore citizenship. Clause (2) shall apply in relation to a certificate issued under that provision as it applies to a certificate issued under Clause (1).”.

2. See 2nd Sch. Pt. III, paragraph 16(2)(c).

Clause (1): See 2nd Sch. Pt. 111, paragraph 10(1)(c).

Art 30A:

This Article which read as follows was inserted by Act 26/1963, section 31, in force from 16-09-1963, and repealed by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965:

“30A. (1) Notwithstanding anything in Article 47, a Singapore citizen is not qualified to be an elected member of either House of Parliament except as a member for or from Singapore; and a citizen who is not a Singapore citizen is not qualified to be a member of either House for or from Singapore.

(2) A Singapore citizen shall not be qualified to be an elected member of the Legislative Assembly of any State other than Singapore, and a citizen who is not a Singapore citizen shall not be qualified to be a member of the Legislative Assembly of Singapore.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in Article 119, a citizen is not entitled to vote in a constituency in any election to the House of Representatives or a Legislative Assembly if—

- (a) the constituency is not in the State of Singapore and he is on the qualifying date (as defined in that Article) a Singapore citizen; or
- (b) if the constituency is in the State of Singapore and he is not on that date a Singapore citizen.

(4) Any election of a person to either House of Parliament or to a Legislative Assembly contrary to Clause (1) or (2) shall be void; and if a member of either House or of a Legislative Assembly (not being an appointed member) changes his status as being or not being Singapore citizen, his seat shall become vacant.”.

(2) The Consort of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong (to be called the Raja Permaisuri Agong) shall take precedence next after the Yang di-Pertuan Agong over all other persons in the Federation.

(3) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall be elected by the Conference of Rulers for a term of five years, but may at any time resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the Conference of Rulers or be removed from office by the Conference of Rulers, and shall cease to hold office on ceasing to be a Ruler.

(4) The provisions of Parts I and III of the Third Schedule shall apply to the election and removal of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

Deputy Supreme Head of the Federation

33. (1) There shall be a Deputy Supreme Head of the Federation (to be called the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong) who shall exercise the functions and have the privileges of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong during any vacancy in the office of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and during any period during which the Yang di-Pertuan Agong is unable to exercise the functions of his office owing to illness, absence from the Federation or for any other cause, but the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall not exercise those functions during any inability or absence of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong which is expected to be less than fifteen days, unless the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong is satisfied that it is necessary or expedient to exercise such functions.

(2) The Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall be elected by the Conference of Rulers for a term of five years, or if elected during the term for which the Yang di-Pertuan Agong was elected, for the remainder of that term, but may at any time resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the Conference of Rulers and shall cease to hold office on ceasing to be a Ruler.

(3) If during the term for which the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong was elected a vacancy occurs in the office of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong his term shall expire on the cessation of the vacancy.

(4) The provisions of Part II of the Third Schedule shall apply to the election of the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

(5) Parliament may by law* provide for the exercise by a Ruler of the functions of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong in cases where those functions would under Clause (1) fall to be exercised by the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong but cannot be so exercised owing to a vacancy in the office of the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong or to his illness, absence from the Federation or to any other cause; but such a law shall not be passed without the consent of the Conference of Rulers.

Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall cease to exercise the functions of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong if charged with an offence

33A. (1) Where the Yang di-Pertuan Agong is charged with an offence under any law in the Special Court established under Part XV he shall cease to exercise the functions of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

(2) The period during which the Yang di-Pertuan Agong ceases, under Clause (1), to exercise the functions of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall be deemed to be part of the term of office of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong provided for in Clause (3) of Article 32.

Disabilities of Yang di-Pertuan Agong, etc.

34. (1) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall not exercise his functions as Ruler of his State except those of Head of the religion of Islam.

(2) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall not hold any appointment carrying any remuneration.

(3) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall not actively engage in any commercial enterprise.

(4) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall not receive any emoluments of any kind whatever payable or accruing to him as the Ruler of his State under the provisions of the Constitution of that State or of any State law.

(5) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall not, without the consent of the Conference of Rulers, be absent from the Federation for more than fifteen days, except on a State visit to another country.

*See Yang di-Pertuan Agong (Exercise of Functions) Act 1957 [Act 373].

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NOTES

Art. 30B:

This Article which read as follows was inserted by Act 26/1963, section 32, in force from 16-09-1963, and repealed by Act 59/1966, section 2 in force from 09-08-1965:

“30B. (1) Where under this Constitution a person becomes a Singapore citizen by naturalization, or is enrolled as a citizen who is not a Singapore citizen, or being a Singapore citizen renounces or is deprived of his citizenship, or where a certificate of citizenship or other certificate is issued under Article 30 in relation to citizenship of Singapore, the Federal Government shall notify the government of Singapore of that fact.

(2) Where under the Constitution of the State of Singapore a person becomes a Singapore citizen by registration, or is enrolled as a Singapore citizen, or is deprived of his citizenship, or where a certificate of citizenship is issued under that Constitution, the government of Singapore shall notify the Federal Government of that fact.”.

Art. 31:

Amended by Act 26/1963, paragraph 24(1)(b), in force from 16-09-1963, by inserting the words “Part III of” before “the Second Schedule”.

Art. 32(1):

The words “except in the Special Court established under Part XV” inserted after the word “court” by Act A848, section 2, in force from 30-03-1993.

Art. 32(2):

The words “to be called” substituted for “who shall be known as” by Act A354, section 9, in force from 27-08-1976.

Art. 33:

Clause (1): The words “to be called” substituted for “to be known as”, and the words “but the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall not exercise those functions during any inability or absence of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong which is expected to be less than fifteen days, unless the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong is satisfied that it is necessary or expedient to exercise such functions” substituted for “but the Deputy Supreme Head shall not exercise those functions during any absence of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong which is expected to be less than fifteen days” by Act A354, section 10, in force from 27-08-1976.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 33—(cont.)

Clause (2): The words “Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong” substituted for “Deputy Supreme Head” by Act A354, section 11, in force from 27-08-1976.

Clause (3): The words “Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong” substituted for “Deputy Supreme Head of the Federation” by Act A354, section 11, in force from 27-08-1976.

Clause (5): See: (a) Art. 37(4)

(b) Yang di-Pertuan Agong (Exercise of Functions) Act 1957 [*Act 373*].

Art. 33A:

This Article was added by Act A848, section 2A, in force from 30-03-1993.

(6) Clauses (2) and (3) shall also apply to the Raja Permaisuri Agong.

(7) Where the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong or any other person authorized by law exercises the functions of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong for a period exceeding fifteen days Clauses (1) to (5) shall apply to him during that period as they apply to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

(8) Nothing in Clause (1) shall prevent the Yang di-Pertuan Agong exercising as Ruler of his State any power vested in him either alone or in conjunction with any other authority—

(a) to amend the Constitution of the State; or

(b) to appoint a Regent or member of a Council of Regency in the place of any Regent or member, as the case may be, who has died or has become incapable for any reason of performing the duties of the office of Regent or member of the Council of Regency respectively.

Civil List of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and his Consort and remuneration of the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong

35. (1) Parliament shall by law* provide a Civil List of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong which shall include provision for an annuity to be paid to the Raja Permaisuri Agong, and shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund and shall not be diminished during the Yang di-Pertuan Agong's continuance in office.

(2) Parliament shall by law** make provision for the remuneration of the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong or any other person authorized by law to exercise the functions of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong during any period during which he exercises those functions and the remuneration for which provision is made in pursuance of this Clause shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund.

Public Seal

36. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall keep and use the Public Seal of the Federation.***

*See Civil List Act 1982 [Act 269].

**See Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong (Remuneration) Act 1958 [Act 374].

***See F.M.G.N. 3625/1952.

Oath of office of Yang di-Pertuan Agong

37. (1) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall before exercising his functions take and subscribe before the Conference of Rulers and in the presence of the Chief Justice of the Federal Court (or in his absence the next senior judge of the Federal Court available) the oath of office set out in Part I of the Fourth Schedule; and the oath shall be attested by two persons appointed for the purpose by the Conference of Rulers.

(2) The Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall before exercising his functions, other than the functions exercisable for the purpose of convening the Conference of Rulers, take and subscribe before the Conference of Rulers and in the presence of the Chief Justice of the Federal Court (or in his absence the next senior judge of the Federal Court available) the oath of office set out in Part II of the Fourth Schedule.

(3) The said oaths, translated into English, are set out in Part III of the Fourth Schedule.

(4) Any law made under Clause (5) of Article 33 shall make provision corresponding (with the necessary modifications) to Clause (2).

*Chapter 2—Conference of Rulers***Conference of Rulers**

38. (1) There shall be a Majlis Raja-Raja (Conference of Rulers), which shall be constituted in accordance with the Fifth Schedule.

(2) The Conference of Rulers shall exercise its functions of—

- (a) electing, in accordance with the provisions of the Third Schedule, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong;
- (b) agreeing or disagreeing to the extension of any religious acts, observances or ceremonies to the Federation as a whole;
- (c) consenting or withholding consent to any law and making or giving advice on any appointment which under this Constitution requires the consent of the Conference or is to be made by or after consultation with the Conference;
- (d) appointing members of the Special Court under Clause (1) of Article 182;

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 34:

Clause (1): The words “religion of Islam” substituted for “Muslim religion” by Act A354, section 45, in force from 27-08-1976.

Clause (2): The words “appointment carrying any remuneration” substituted for “office of profit” by Act A354, section 12, in force from 12-08-1976.

Art. 34(6):

The present Clause (6) was substituted by Act A354, section 12, in force from 27-08-1976 and replaced the earlier Clause which read as follows:

“(6) The Raja Permaisuri Agong shall not hold any office under the Federation or any States.”.

Art. 34(7):

The words “Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong” substituted for “Deputy Supreme Head of the Federation” by Act A354, section 11, in force from 27-08-1976.

Art. 34(8):

This Clause was inserted by Act 10/1960, subsection 3(2), in force from 11-09-1960. It replaces the earlier Clause added by F.M. Ordinance 42/1958, in force from 05-12-1958, which read as follows:

“(8) Nothing in Clause (1) shall prevent the Yang di-Pertuan Agong exercising as Ruler of his State any power vested in him either alone or in conjunction with any other authority—

(a) to amend the Constitution of the State for the purpose of—

- (i) incorporating therein all or any of the essential provisions referred to in Clause (4) of Article 71, or provision substantially to the same effect;
- (ii) removing from the Constitution of the State any provisions inconsistent with such essential provisions; or
- (iii) bringing about a satisfactory transition to the constitutional arrangements contemplated by such essential provisions; or

(b) to appoint a Regent or member of a Council of Regency in the place of any Regent or members, as the case may be, who has died or has become incapable for any reasons of performing the duties of the office of Regent or member of the Council of Regency respectively.”.

Art 35(1):

The words “which shall include provision for an annuity, to be paid to the Raja Permaisuri Agong, and” were substituted for “and a Civil List of the Raja Permaisuri Agong and those Civil Lists” by Act 14/1962, section 12, in force from 21-06-1962.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art 35(2):

The words “and the remuneration for which provision in made pursuance of this Clause shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund” at the end of the Clause were added by Act 19/1964, subsection 4(1), in force from 01-01-1965.

The words “Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong” substituted for “Deputy Supreme Head” and “Deputy Supreme Head of the Federation” by Act A354, section 11, in force from 27-08-1976.

Art. 37:

1. The words “Lord President of the Federal Court” and “Federal Court” which appear in Clauses (1) and (2) were substituted for “Chief Justice of the Federation” and “Supreme Court” by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963.

2. Subsection 18(2) of Act A566 in force from 01-01-1985, provides that a reference to the Federal Court shall now be construed as a reference to the Supreme Court.

3. The words “Federal” and “Chief Justice of the Federal Court” substituted for “Supreme” and “Lord President of the Supreme Court” by Act A885, section 3, in force from 24-06-1994.

Art. 37(2):

The words “Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong” substituted for “Deputy Supreme Head of the Federation” by Act A354, section 11, in force from 27-08-1976.

- (e) granting pardons, reprieves and respites, or of remitting, suspending or commuting sentences, under Clause (12) of Article 42,

and may deliberate on questions of national policy (for example changes in immigration policy) and any other matter that it thinks fit.

(3) When the Conference deliberates on matters of national policy the Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall be accompanied by the Prime Minister, and the other Rulers and the Yang di-Pertua-Yang di-Pertua Negeri by their Menteri-Menteri Besar or Chief Ministers; and the deliberations shall be among the functions exercised, by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong in accordance with the advice of the Cabinet, and by the other Rulers and the Yang di-Pertua-Yang di-Pertua Negeri in accordance with the advice of their Executive Councils.

(4) No law directly affecting the privileges, position, honours or dignities of the Rulers shall be passed without the consent of the Conference of Rulers.

(5) The Conference of Rulers shall be consulted before any change in policy affecting administrative action under Article 153 is made.

(6) The members of the Conference of Rulers may act in their discretion in any proceedings relating to the following functions, that is to say:

- (a) the election or removal from office of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong or the election of the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong;
- (b) the advising on any appointment;
- (c) the giving or withholding of consent to any law altering the boundaries of a State or affecting the privileges, position, honours or dignities of the Rulers;
- (d) the agreeing or disagreeing to the extension of any religious acts, observances or ceremonies to the Federation as a whole;
- (e) the appointment of members of the Special Court under Clause (1) of Article 182; or

(f) the granting of pardons, reprieves and respites, or of remitting, suspending or commuting sentences, under Clause (12) of Article 42.

(7) (*Repealed*).

Chapter 3—The Executive

Executive authority of Federation

39. The executive authority of the Federation shall be vested in the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and exercisable, subject to the provisions of any federal law and of the Second Schedule, by him or by the Cabinet or any Minister authorized by the Cabinet, but Parliament may by law confer executive functions on other persons.

Yang di-Pertuan Agong to act on advice

40. (1) In the exercise of his functions under this Constitution or federal law the Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall act in accordance with the advice of the Cabinet or of a Minister acting under the general authority of the Cabinet, except as otherwise provided by this Constitution; but shall be entitled, at his request, to any information concerning the government of the Federation which is available to the Cabinet.

(1A) In the exercise of his functions under this Constitution or federal law, where the Yang di-Pertuan Agong is to act in accordance with advice, on advice, or after considering advice, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall accept and act in accordance with such advice.

(2) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may act in his discretion in the performance of the following functions, that is to say:

- (a) the appointment of a Prime Minister;
- (b) the withholding of consent to a request for the dissolution of Parliament;
- (c) the requisition of a meeting of the Conference of Rulers concerned solely with the privileges, position, honours and dignities of Their Royal Highnesses, and any action at such a meeting,

and in any other case mentioned in this Constitution.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 38(2)(a):

The words “Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong” substituted for “Deputy Supreme Head of the Federation” by Act A354, section 11, in force from 27-08-1976.

Art. 38(2)(d) & (e):

Added by Act A848, section 3, in force from 30-03-1993.

Art. 38(3):

The words “Yang di-Pertua-Yang di-Pertua Negeri” substituted for “Governors” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 38(6):

The words “Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong” substituted for “Deputy Supreme Head of the Federation” by Act A354, section 11, in force from 27-08-1976.

Art. 38(6)(e) & (f):

Added by Act A848, section 3, in force from 30-03-1993.

Art. 38(7):

1. This Clause which was inserted by Act 26/1963, subsection 7(3), in force from 16-09-1963, and repealed by Act A354, section 13, in force from 27-08-1976, read as follows:

“(7) The function of the Conference of Rulers of agreeing or disagreeing to the extension of any religious acts, observances or ceremonies to the Federation as a whole shall not extend to Sabah or Sarawak, and accordingly those States shall be treated as excluded from the references in Clause (2) of Article 3 and in this Article to the Federation as a whole.”.

2. *See* Art. 159(5).

Art. 39:

The words “and exercisable, subject to the provisions of any federal law and of the Second Schedule, by him or by the Cabinet or any Minister authorised by the Cabinet” which appear after “the Yang di- Pertuan Agong” were inserted by Act 14/1962, section 13, in force from 31-08-1957.

Art. 40:

1. *See* Art. 153(2).

2. *Clause* (3): *See* Art. 42(4)(a).

3. *Clause* (1A) added by Act A885, section 4, in force from 24-06-1994.

(3) Federal law may make provision for requiring the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to act after consultation with or on the recommendation of any person or body of persons other than the Cabinet in the exercise of any of his functions other than—

- (a) functions exercisable in his discretion;
- (b) functions with respect to the exercise of which provision is made in any other Article.

Supreme command of armed forces

41. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall be the Supreme Commander of the armed forces of the Federation.

Power of pardon, etc.

42. (1) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong has power to grant pardons, reprieves and respites in respect of all offences which have been tried by court-martial and all offences committed in the Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya; and the Ruler or Yang di-Pertua Negeri of a State has power to grant pardons, reprieves and respites in respect of all other offences committed in his State.

(2) Subject to Clause (10), and without prejudice to any provision of federal law relating to remission of sentences for good conduct or special services, any power conferred by federal or State law to remit, suspend or commute sentences for any offence shall be exercisable by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong if the sentence was passed by a court-martial or by a civil court exercising jurisdiction in the Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya and, in any other case, shall be exercisable by the Ruler or Yang di-Pertua Negeri of the State in which the offence was committed.

(3) Where an offence was committed wholly or partly outside the Federation or in more than one State or in circumstances which make it doubtful where it was committed, it shall be treated for the purposes of this Article as having been committed in the State in which it was tried. For the purpose of this Clause the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur, the Federal Territory of Labuan and the Federal Territory of Putrajaya, as the case may be, shall each be regarded as a State.

(4) The powers mentioned in this Article—

- (a) are, so far as they are exercisable by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, among functions with respect to which federal law may make provision under Clause (3) of Article 40;
- (b) shall so far as they are exercisable by the Ruler or Yang di-Pertua Negeri of a State, be exercised on the advice of a Pardons Board constituted for that State in accordance with Clause (5).

(5) The Pardons Board constituted for each State shall consist of the Attorney General of the Federation, the Chief Minister of the State and not more than three other members, who shall be appointed by the Ruler or Yang di-Pertua Negeri; but the Attorney General may from time to time by instrument in writing delegate his functions as a member of the Board to any other person, and the Ruler or Yang di-Pertua Negeri may appoint any person to exercise temporarily the functions of any member of the Board appointed by him who is absent or unable to act.

(6) The members of a Pardons Board appointed by the Ruler or Yang di-Pertua Negeri shall be appointed for a term of three years and shall be eligible for reappointment, but may at any time resign from the Board.

(7) A member of the Legislative Assembly of a State or of the House of Representatives shall not be appointed by the Ruler or Yang di-Pertua Negeri to be a member of a Pardons Board or to exercise temporarily the functions of such a member.

(8) The Pardons Board shall meet in the presence of the Ruler or Yang di-Pertua Negeri and he shall preside over it.

(9) Before tendering their advice on any matter a Pardons Board shall consider any written opinion which the Attorney General may have delivered thereon.

(10) Notwithstanding anything in this Article, the power to grant pardons, reprieves and respites in respect of, or to remit, suspend or commute sentences imposed by any court established under any law regulating Islamic religious affairs in the State of Malacca, Penang, Sabah or Sarawak or the Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya shall be exercisable by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong as Head of the religion of Islam in the State.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 42(1), (2), (10):

1. The words “Territories of Kuala Lumpur and Labuan” were substituted for the word “Territory” by Act A585, paragraph 12(a), in force from 16-04-1984.
2. Subsequently the words “Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya” were substituted for “Kuala Lumpur and Labuan” by Act A1095, paragraph 14(a), in force from 01-02-2001.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 42(1):

The words “and all offences committed in the Federal Territory” which appear after “court-martial” were inserted by Act A206, Schedule, in force from 01-02-1974. The words “Yang di-Pertua Negeri” substituted for “Governor” by Act A354, section 42, in force from 27-08-1976.

Art. 42(2):

1. The words “or by a civil court exercising jurisdiction in the “Federal Territory” which appear after “court-martial” were inserted by Act A206, Schedule, in force from 01-02-1974. The words “Yang di-Pertua Negeri” substituted for “Governor” by Act A354, section 42, in force from 27-08-1976.

2. The words “and without prejudice to any provision of federal law relating to remission of sentences for good conduct or special services,” inserted after “Subject to Clause (1),” by Act A514, section 2, in force from 15-05-1981. Act A514, subsection 2(2), read as follows:

“(2) Any remission for good conduct or special services authorised by federal law and granted before the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been validly granted.”.

3. *See* note under Art. 42(10).

Art. 42(3):

1. The words “For the purpose of this clause the Federal Territory shall be regarded as a State.” inserted at the end of the Clause by Act A206, Schedule, in force from 01-02-1974.

2. The words “the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur or the Federal Territory of Labuan as the case may be, shall each be regarded as a state” were substituted for the words “the Federal Territory shall be regarded as a State” by Act A585, paragraph 12(b), in force from 16-04-1984.

3. Subsequently, the words “Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur, the Federal Territory of Labuan and the Federal Territory of Putrajaya” were substituted for “Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur or the Federal Territory of Labuan” by Act A1095, paragraph 14(b) in force from 01-02-2001.

Art. 42(4), (5), (6), (7) & (8):

The words “Yang di-Pertua Negeri” substituted for “Governor” by Act A354, section 42, in force from 27-08-1976.

(11) For the purpose of this Article, there shall be constituted a single Pardons Board for the Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya and the provisions of Clauses (5), (6), (7), (8) and (9) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the Pardons Board under this Clause except that reference to “Ruler or Yang di-Pertua Negeri” shall be construed as reference to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and reference to “Chief Minister of the State” shall be construed as reference to the Minister responsible for the Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya.

(12) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Constitution, where the powers mentioned in this Article—

- (a) are exercisable by the Yang di-Pertua Negeri of a State and are to be exercised in respect of himself or his wife, son or daughter, such powers shall be exercised by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong acting on the advice of the Pardons Board constituted for that State under this Article and which shall be presided over by him;
- (b) are to be exercised in respect of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, the Ruler of a State, or his Consort, as the case may be, such powers shall be exercised by the Conference of Rulers and the following provisions shall apply:
 - (i) when attending any proceedings under this Clause, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall not be accompanied by the Prime Minister and the other Rulers shall not be accompanied by their Menteri-Menteri Besar;
 - (ii) before arriving at its decision on any matter under this Clause, the Conference of Rulers shall consider any written opinion which the Attorney General may have delivered thereon;
- (c) are to be exercised by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong or the Ruler of a State in respect of his son or daughter, as the case may be, such powers shall be exercised by the Ruler of a State nominated by the Conference of Rulers who shall act in accordance with the advice of the relevant Pardons Board constituted under this Article.

(13) For the purpose of paragraphs (b) and (c) of Clause (12), the Yang di-Pertuan Agong or the Ruler of the State concerned, as the case may be, and the Yang di-Pertua-Yang di-Pertua Negeri shall not be members of the Conference of Rulers.

Cabinet

43. (1) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall appoint a Jemaah Menteri (Cabinet of Ministers) to advise him in the exercise of his functions.

(2) The Cabinet shall be appointed as follows, that is to say:

(a) the Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall first appoint as Perdana Menteri (Prime Minister) to preside over the Cabinet a member of the House of Representatives who in his judgment is likely to command the confidence of the majority of the members of that House; and

(b) he shall on the advice of the Prime Minister appoint other Menteri (Ministers) from among the members of either House of Parliament;

but if an appointment is made while Parliament is dissolved a person who was a member of the last House of Representatives may be appointed but shall not continue to hold office after the beginning of the next session of Parliament unless, if he has been appointed Prime Minister, he is a member of the new House of Representatives, and in any other case he is a member either of that House or of the Senate.

(3) The Cabinet shall be collectively responsible to Parliament.

(4) If the Prime Minister ceases to command the confidence of the majority of the members of the House of Representatives, then, unless at his request the Yang di-Pertuan Agong dissolves Parliament, the Prime Minister shall tender the resignation of the Cabinet.

(5) Subject to Clause (4), Ministers other than the Prime Minister shall hold office during the pleasure of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, unless the appointment of any Minister shall have been revoked by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong on the advice of the Prime Minister but any Minister may resign his office.

(6) Before a Minister exercises the functions of his office he shall take and subscribe in the presence of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong the oath of office and allegiance and the oath of secrecy set out in the Sixth Schedule.

(7) Notwithstanding anything in this Article, a person who is a citizen by naturalization or by registration under Article 17 shall not be appointed Prime Minister.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 42(7):

The words “by the Ruler or Governor” were inserted by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963.

Art. 42(10):

Added by Act 10/1960, section 4, in force from 31-05-1960, which also amended Clause (2) by inserting the words “Subject to Clause (10),” at the commencement of the Clause. Act 26/1963, subsection 7(2), in force from 16-09-1963, substituted the words “Penang or Singapore” for “or Penang”. Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965, restored the original version “or Penang”. The words “or the Federal Territory” inserted after “Malacca or Penang” by Act A206, Schedule, in force from 01-02-1974, and the words “Islamic religious affairs” substituted for “Muslim religious affairs” and “religion of Islam” for “Muslim religion” by Act A354, section 45, in force from 27-08-1976.

Art. 42(11):

1. Added by Act A206, Schedule, in force from 01-02-1974, amended by Act A354, section 42, in force from 27-08-1976, by substituting “Yang di-Pertua Negeri” for “Governor”. This Clause as substituted by Act A585, paragraph 12(c), in force from 16-04-1984, read as follows:

“(11) For the purpose of this Article there shall be constituted a single Pardons Board for the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur and the Federal Territory of Labuan and the provisions of Clauses (5), (6), (7), (8) and (9) of this Article shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the Pardons Board under this Clause except that reference to “Ruler or Yang di-Pertua Negeri” shall be construed as reference to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and reference to “Chief Minister of the State” shall be construed as reference to the Minister responsible for the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur and the Federal Territory of Labuan.”.

2. Subsequently, the words “Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur and the Federal Territory of Labuan and Putrajaya” were substituted for “Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur and the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur and the Federal Territory of Labuan” wherever they appear by Act A1095, paragraph 14(c), in force from 01-02-2001.

Art. 42(12) & (13):

Added by Act A848, section 4, in force from 30-03-1993.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 43:

See Art. 57(1A).

(8) *(Repealed)*.

(9) Parliament shall by law make provision for the remuneration of members of the Cabinet.

Deputy Ministers

43A. (1) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may on the advice of the Prime Minister appoint Deputy Ministers from among the members of either House of Parliament; but if an appointment is made while Parliament is dissolved a person who was a member of the last House of Representatives may be appointed but shall not hold office after the beginning of the next session of Parliament unless he is a member either of that House or of the Senate.

(2) Deputy Ministers shall assist Ministers in the discharge of their duties and functions, and for such purpose shall have all the powers of Ministers.

(3) The provisions of Clauses (5) and (6) of Article 43 shall apply to Deputy Ministers as they apply to Ministers.

(4) Parliament shall by law make provision for the remuneration of Deputy Ministers.

Parliamentary Secretaries

43B. (1) The Prime Minister may appoint Parliamentary Secretaries from among the members of either House of Parliament; but if an appointment is made while Parliament is dissolved, a person who was a member of the last House of Representatives may be appointed, but shall not hold office after the beginning of the next session of Parliament unless he is a member either of that House or of the Senate.

(2) Parliamentary Secretaries shall assist Ministers and Deputy Ministers in the discharge of their duties and functions, and for such purpose shall have all the powers of Ministers and Deputy Ministers.

(3) A Parliamentary Secretary may at any time resign his office, and his appointment as such may be determined at any time by the Prime Minister.

(4) Before a Parliamentary Secretary exercises the functions of his office he shall take and subscribe in the presence of the Prime Minister the oath of secrecy set out in the Sixth Schedule.

(5) Parliament shall by law make provision for the remuneration of Parliamentary Secretaries.

Political Secretaries

43c. (1) The Prime Minister may appoint such number of persons as he may think fit to be Political Secretaries.

(2) A person appointed as a Political Secretary by virtue of this Article—

- (a) need not be a member of either House of Parliament;
- (b) may resign his office at any time;
- (c) subject to paragraph (b), shall continue in office until such time as his appointment is determined by the Prime Minister.

(3) The provisions of Clause (4) of Article 43B shall apply to Political Secretaries as they apply to Parliamentary Secretaries.

(4) The duties and functions of Political Secretaries, and their remuneration, shall be determined by the Cabinet.

Chapter 4—Federal Legislature

Constitution of Parliament

44. The legislative authority of the Federation shall be vested in a Parliament, which shall consist of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and two Majlis (Houses of Parliament) to be known as the Dewan Negara (Senate) and the Dewan Rakyat (House of Representatives).

Composition of Senate

45. (1) Subject to Clause (4), the Senate shall consist of elected and appointed members as follows:

- (a) two members for each State shall be elected in accordance with the Seventh Schedule; and

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 43—(cont.)

Clause (5):

1. The words “unless the appointment of any Minister shall have been revoked by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong on the advice of Prime Minister,” were inserted by Act 10/1960, section 5, in force from 31-05-1960.

2. *See* Art. 43A(3).

Clauses (6) and (8): See Art. 43A(3).

Clause (8) repealed by Act A857, section 2, in force from 20-08-1993.

Clause (9): See Members of Parliament (Remuneration) Act 1980 [*Act 237*].

Act. 43A:

1. Added by Act 10/1960, section 6, in force from 31-05-1960.

2. *See* Art. 57(1A).

3. *Clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4):* The words “Deputy Ministers” substituted for “Assistant Ministers” by Act A31, section 10, in force from 24-03-1971.

4. *Clause (2):* The words “, and for such purpose shall have all the powers of Ministers” which appear after the word “functions” were inserted by Act A566, section 3, in force from 16-12-1983.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 43A—(cont.)

5. *Clause (3)*: The words “Clauses (5) and (6)” substituted for the words “Clauses (5), (6) and (8)” by Act A885, section 5, in force from 24-06-1994.

Art. 43A(4):

See Members of Parliament (Remuneration) Act 1980 [*Act 237*].

Art. 43B:

1. Added by Act 19/1964, subsection 5(1), in force from 16-09-1963.

2. *See* Art. 57(1A).

3. *Clause (2)*:

(a) The words “Deputy Ministers” substituted for “Assistant Ministers” by Act A31, section 10, in force from 24-03-1971.

(b) The words “, and for such purpose shall have all the powers of Ministers and Deputy Ministers” which appear after the word “functions” were inserted by Act A566, section 4, in force from 16-12-1983.

4. *Clauses (4)*: *See* Art. 43c(3).

5. *Clauses (5)*: *See* Members of Parliament (Remuneration) Act 1980 [*Act 237*].

Art. 43c:

Added by Act 19/1964, subsection 5(1), in force from 16-09-1963.

- (aa) two members for the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur, one member for the Federal Territory of Labuan and one member for the Federal Territory of Putrajaya shall be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong; and
- (b) forty members shall be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

(2) The members to be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall be persons who in his opinion have rendered distinguished public service or have achieved distinction in the professions, commerce, industry, agriculture, cultural activities or social service or are representative of racial minorities or are capable of representing the interests of aborigines.

(3) The term of office of a member of the Senate shall be three years and shall not be affected by a dissolution of Parliament.

(3A) A member of the Senate shall not hold office for more than two terms either continuously or otherwise:

Provided that where a person who has already completed two or more terms of office as a member of the Senate is immediately before the coming into force of this Clause a member of the Senate, he may continue to serve as such member for the remainder of his term.

- (4) Parliament may by law—
 - (a) increase to three the number of members to be elected for each State;
 - (b) provide that the members to be elected for each State shall be so elected by the direct vote of the electors of that State;
 - (c) decrease the number of appointed members or abolish appointed members.

Composition of House of Representatives

46. (1) The House of Representatives shall consist of two hundred and twenty-two elected members.

(2) There shall be—

(a) two hundred and nine members from the States in Malaysia as follows:

- (i) twenty-six members from Johore;
- (ii) fifteen members from Kedah;
- (iii) fourteen members from Kelantan;
- (iv) six members from Malacca;
- (v) eight members from Negeri Sembilan;
- (vi) fourteen members from Pahang;
- (vii) thirteen members from Penang;
- (viii) twenty-four members from Perak;
- (ix) three members from Perlis;
- (x) twenty-five members from Sabah;
- (xi) thirty-one members from Sarawak;
- (xii) twenty-two members from Selangor; and
- (xiii) eight members from Terengganu; and

(b) thirteen members from the Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya as follows:

- (i) eleven members from the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur;
- (ii) one member from the Federal Territory of Labuan;
- (iii) one member from the Federal Territory of Putrajaya.

Qualifications for membership of Parliament

47. Every citizen resident in the Federation is qualified to be a member—

- (a) of the Senate, if he is not less than thirty years old;
- (b) of the House of Representatives, if he is not less than twenty-one years old,

unless he is disqualified for being a member by this Constitution or by any law made in pursuance of Article 48.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 45(1)(aa):

This paragraph was inserted by Act A442, section 2, in force from 31-12-1978, subsequently it was substituted by Act A585, section 12, in force from 16-04-1984 and again by Act A1095, section 15, in force from 01-02-2001 to enable one member of the Senate to be appointed to represent the Federal Territory of Putrajaya. The original paragraph (*aa*) read as follows:

“(aa) two members for the Federal Territory shall be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong; and”.

Art. 45(1)(b):

Originally this paragraph provided for 16 members to be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Act 26/1963, section 8, in force from 16-09-1963, amended this to 22. Act 19/1964, section 6, in force from 30-07-1964, further amended it to 32; and subsequently amended by substituting “forty” for “thirty two” by Act A442, section 2, in force from 31- 12-1978.

Art. 45(3):

Amended by Act A442, section 2, in force from 31-12-1978, by substituting “three” for “six”. Subsequently this Clause was amended again by Act A1130, section 4, in force from 28-09-2001, by deleting the words “, subject to the provisions of the Seventh Schedule.”.

Art. 45(3A):

Added by Act A514, section 3, in force from 15-05-1981.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art 45(4):

See Art. 120.

Art. 46:

1. This Article as it stood on Merdeka Day read as follows:

“46. (1) The House of Representatives shall consist of one hundred elected members except that the first House of Representatives shall consist of one hundred and four.

(2) After the completion of the first census to be taken after Merdeka Day Parliament may by law alter the number of members of the House of Representatives”.

2. This Article was amended by Act 14/1962, section 14, in force from 21-06-1962, by substituting “one hundred and four elected members” for “one hundred elected members except that the first House of Representatives shall consist of one hundred and four” in Clause (1), and repealed Clause (2).

3. This Article was substituted by Act 26/1963, section 9, in force from 16-09-1963 which read as follows:

“46. (1) The House of Representatives shall consist of one hundred and fifty-nine elected members.

(2) There shall be—

(a) one hundred and four members from the States of Malaya;

(b) sixteen members from Sabah;

(c) twenty-four members from Sarawak;

(d) fifteen members from Singapore.”

4. This Article was amended by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965, by substituting “forty-four” for “fifty-nine” in Clause (1), and repealed paragraph (d) of Clause (2).

5. This Article was again amended by Act A206, section 12, in force from 23-08-1973, by the substitution of the whole Article which read as follows:

“46. (1) The House of Representatives shall consist of one hundred and fifty-four elected members.

(2) There shall be—

(a) one hundred and forty-nine members from the States in Malaysia as follows:

(i) sixteen members from Johore;

(ii) thirteen members from Kedah;

(iii) twelve members from Kelantan;

(iv) four members from Malacca;

(v) six members from Negeri Sembilan;

(vi) eight members from Pahang;

(vii) nine members from Penang;

(viii) twenty-one members from Perak;

(xi) two members from Perlis;

(x) sixteen members from Sabah;

(xi) twenty-four members from Sarawak;

(xii) eleven members from Selangor;

(xiii) seven members from Terengganu; and

Disqualification for membership of Parliament

48. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Article, a person is disqualified for being a member of either House of Parliament if—

- (a) he is and has been found or declared to be of unsound mind; or
- (b) he is an undischarged bankrupt; or
- (c) he holds an office of profit; or
- (d) having been nominated for election to either House of Parliament or to the Legislative Assembly of a State, or having acted as election agent to a person so nominated, he has failed to lodge any return of election expenses required by law within the time and in the manner so required; or
- (e) he has been convicted of an offence by a court of law in the Federation (or, before Malaysia Day, in the territories comprised in the State of Sabah or Sarawak or in Singapore) and sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than one year or to a fine of not less than two thousand ringgit and has not received a free pardon; or
- (f) he has voluntarily acquired citizenship of, or exercised rights of citizenship in, any country outside the Federation or has made a declaration of allegiance to any country outside the Federation.

(2) Federal law may impose, for such periods as may be specified thereby, disqualification for membership of either House of Parliament on persons committing offences in connection with elections; and any person who has been convicted of such an offence or has in proceedings relating to an election been proved guilty of an act constituting such an offence, shall be disqualified accordingly for a period so specified.

(3) The disqualification of a person under paragraph (d) or paragraph (e) of Clause (1) may be removed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and shall, if not so removed, cease at the end of the period of five years beginning with the date on which the return mentioned in the said paragraph (d) was required to be lodged, or, as the case may be, the date on which the person convicted as mentioned in the said paragraph (e) was released from custody or the date on which the fine mentioned in the said

paragraph (*e*) was imposed on such person and a person shall not be disqualified under paragraph (*f*) of Clause (1) by reason only of anything done by him before he became a citizen.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this Article, where a member of either House of Parliament becomes disqualified from continuing to be a member thereof pursuant to paragraph (*e*) of Clause (1) or under a federal law made in pursuance of Clause (2)—

(*a*) the disqualification shall take effect upon the expiry of fourteen days from the date on which he was—

(i) convicted and sentenced as specified in the aforesaid paragraph (*e*); or

(ii) convicted of an offence or proved guilty of an act under a federal law made in pursuance of Clause (2); or

(*b*) if within the period of fourteen days specified in paragraph (*a*) an appeal or any other court proceeding is brought in respect of such conviction or sentence, or in respect of being so convicted or proved guilty, as the case may be, the disqualification shall take effect upon the expiry of fourteen days from the date on which such appeal or other court proceeding is disposed of by the court; or

(*c*) if within the period specified in paragraph (*a*) or the period after the disposal of the appeal or other court proceeding specified in paragraph (*b*) there is filed a petition for a pardon, such disqualification shall take effect immediately upon the petition being disposed of.

(5) Clause (4) shall not apply for the purpose of nomination, election or appointment of any person to either House of Parliament, for which purpose the disqualification shall take effect immediately upon the occurrence of the event referred to in paragraph (*e*) of Clause (1) or in Clause (2), as the case may be.

(6) A person who resign his memberships of the House of Representatives shall, for a period of five years beginning with the date on which his resignation takes effect, be disqualified from being a member of the House of Representatives.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art.46—(cont.)

(b) five members from the Federal Territory.”.

6. The present Article was substituted by Act A566, section 5, in force from 16-12-1983 and amended by Act A585, paragraph 14(b), in force from 16-04-1984. However, the substitution and amendment shall not affect the composition of the House of Representatives or any elections to that House until the dissolution of Parliament occurring on or after 31-12-2984. (See P.U. (A) 475 and 476/1984.)

7. *Clause (1)*: Amended by Act A631, section 2, in force from 24-02-1986, by substituting the word “eight” for “seventy-seven”.

Clause (2): Amended by Act A631, section 2, in force from 24-02-1986, by substituting the word “seventy-two” for “sixty-nine” in paragraph (a) and the word “twenty-seven” for “twenty-four” in subparagraph (xi) of paragraph (a).

8. This Article, as amended, shall not affect the composition of the House of Representatives or any election to that House until the dissolution of Parliament. See Art. 57(1A).

9. *Clause (1)*: Amended by Act A837, section 2, in force from 20-11-1992, by substituting for the word “eighty” the word “ninety-two”.

Clause (2): Amended by Act A837, section 2, in force from 20-11-1992—

- (i) by substituting for the word “seventy-two” in paragraph (a) the word “eight-one”;
- (ii) by substituting for the word “eighteen” in subparagraph (a)(i) the word “twenty”;
- (iii) by substituting for the word “fourteen” in subparagraph (a)(ii) the word “fifteen”;
- (iv) by substituting for the word “thirteen” in subparagraph (a)(iii) the word “fourteen”;
- (v) by substituting for the word “ten” in subparagraph (a)(vi) the word “eleven”;
- (vi) by substituting for the word “two” in subparagraph (a)(ix) the word “three”;
- (vii) by substituting for the word “fourteen” in subparagraph (a)(xii) the word “seventeen”;
- (viii) by substituting for the word “eight” in paragraph (b) the word “eleven”; and
- (ix) by substituting for the word “seven” in subparagraph (b)(i) the word “ten”.

Note:

The above amendments shall not affect the composition of the House of Representatives or any election to that House until dissolution of Parliament occurring on or after the date of the coming into force of the Order made under section 12 of the Thirteenth Schedule—See section 4 of Act A837.

10. The present Article was again amended by Act A945, section 2, in force from 07-06-1996, to increase the composition of the House of Representatives from one hundred and ninety-two to one hundred and ninety-three, i.e. specifically increasing the composition of the members from the State of Sarawak from twenty-seven to twenty-eight.

Note:

However this amendment shall not affect the composition of the House of Representatives or any election to that the House until the dissolution of Parliament occurring on or after the date of the coming into force of the Order made under section 12 of the Thirteenth Schedule to the Federal Constitution following the review undertaken pursuant to Clause (2) of Article 113 of the Federal Constitution and the said Thirteenth Schedule.

11. *Clause (1)*: Amended by Act A1095, paragraph 16(a), in force from 01-02-2001, by substituting for the word “ninety-three” the word “ninety-four”.

Clause (2): Amended by Act A1095, paragraph 16(b), in force from 01-02-2001, to enable one member of the House of Representatives to be elected to represent the Federal Territory of Putrajaya.

12. *Clause (1)*: Amended by Act A1198, paragraph 2(a), in force from 15-08-2003, by substituting for the words “one hundred and ninety-four” the words “two hundred and nineteen”.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art.46—(Cont.)

Clause (2): Amended by Act A1198, paragraph 2(b), in force 15-08-2003, by increasing the number of members of the House of Representatives consequent upon the delimitation of the Constituencies undertaken by the Election Commission from 8 August 2002 until 7 September 2002. The increase is as follows:

- (a) six members from Johore;
- (b) one member from Malacca;
- (c) one member from Negeri Sembilan;
- (d) three members from Pahang;
- (e) two members from Penang;
- (f) one member from Perak;
- (g) five members from Sabah;
- (h) five members from Selangor; and
- (i) one member from the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur.

13. *Clause (1):* Amended by Act A1260, paragraph 2(a), in force from 19-01-2006, by substituting for the words “two hundred and nineteen” the words “two hundred and twenty-two”.

Clause (2): Amended by Act A1260, paragraph 2(b), in force from 19-01-2006, to increase the composition of the House of Representatives from two hundred and six to two hundred and nine, i.e. specifically increasing the composition of the members from the State of Sarawak from twenty-eight to thirty-one.

Art.48

1. *See* Art. 47.

2. *Clause (1):* (a) Act 10/1960, section 7, in force from 31-05-1960, inserted the words “or to the Legislative Assembly of a State” in paragraph (d) and substituted the words “one year or to a fine of not less than two thousand dollars” for “two years” in paragraph (e); Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963, inserted the words “(or, before Malaysia Day, in the territories comprised in a Borneo State or Singapore)” in paragraph (e).

(b) Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976, substituted “the State of Sabah and Sarawak” for “a Borneo State” in paragraph (e) and the word “ringgit” substituted for “dollars” by Act 160, section 2, in force from 29-08-1975.

(c) Act A354, section 15, in force from 27-08-1976, substituted the words “any country outside the Federation” for “a foreign county” in paragraph (f).

3. *Clause (2): See* Election Offences Act 1954 [Act 5].

4. *Clause (3):* The words “or the date on which the fine mentioned in the said paragraph (e) was imposed on such person” were inserted by Act 10/1960, paragraph 7(c), in force from 31-05-1960.

Provisions against double memberships

49. A person shall not at the same time be a member of both House of Parliament, nor be elected to the House of Representatives for more than one constituency or to the Senate for more than one State, nor be both an elected and an appointed member of the Senate.

Effect of disqualification, and prohibition of nomination or appointment without consent

50. (1) If a member of either House of Parliament becomes disqualified for membership of that House his seat shall become vacant.

(2) If a person disqualified for being a member of the House of Representatives is elected to that House or if a person disqualified for being a member of the Senate is elected or appointed to the Senate or if an election or appointment to either House is contrary to Article 49, the election or appointment shall be void.

(3) *(Repealed).*

(4) A person cannot be validly nominated for election to membership of either House or appointed to the Senate without his consent.

Resignation of members

51. A member of either House of Parliament may resign his membership by writing under his hand addressed, if he is a member of the Senate, to the President of the Senate, and if a member of the House of Representatives, to the Speaker of that House.

Absence of a member

52. (1) If a member of either House of Parliament is without the leave of the House absent from every sitting of the House for a period of six months the House may declare his seat vacant.

(2) A member of either House of Parliament who has been granted leave of absence from the sittings of the House of which he is a member shall not, for the duration of such leave, participate in any manner in the affairs and business of that House.

Decisions as to disqualification

53. (1) If any question arises whether a member of a House of Parliament has become disqualified for membership, the decision of that House shall be taken and shall be final:

Provided that this Article shall not be taken to prevent the practice of the House postponing a decision in order to allow for the taking or determination of any proceedings that may affect the decision (including proceedings for the removal of the disqualification).

(2) Where a member of either House of Parliament becomes disqualified under paragraph (e) of Clause (1) of Article 48 or under a federal law made in pursuance of Clause (2) of Article 48, Clause (1) shall not apply and he shall cease to be a member of that House, and his seat shall become vacant, immediately upon his disqualification taking effect in accordance with Clause (4) of Article 48.

Vacancies in Senate and casual vacancies

54. (1) Save as provided under Clause (3), whenever there is a vacancy among members of the Senate or a casual vacancy among members of the House of Representatives, such vacancy or casual vacancy shall be filled within sixty days from the date on which it is established by the President of the Senate that there is a vacancy or by the Election Commission that there is a casual vacancy, as the case may be, and an election shall be held or an appointment made accordingly:

Provided that failure to make any such appointment within the period specified in this Clause shall not invalidate any appointment made out of time:

Provided further that, if a casual vacancy in the House of Representatives is established on a date within two years of the date Parliament shall, in accordance with Clause (3) of Article 55, stand dissolved, such casual vacancy shall not be filled unless the Speaker notifies the Election Commission in writing that the numerical strength of the party that constitutes a majority of all the members of the House of Representatives is being affected by such vacancy, in which event such vacancy shall be filled within sixty days from the date of the receipt of that notification.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 48—(Cont.)

5. *Clauses (4) and (5)*: Added by Act A566, section 6, in force from 16-12-1983.
6. *Clause (6)*: Added by Act A767, section 2, in force from 11-05-1990.

Art. 49:

See Art. 50(2).

Art. 50:

1. *See* Art. 57(1A).
2. *Clause (3)*: This Clause which read as follows, was repealed by Act 25/1963, subsection 3(1), in force from 29-08-1963:

“(3) If the election of any person would or might be void under Clause (2) his nomination for the election shall be void.”.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 51:

See Art. 57(1A).

Art. 52:

See Art. 57(1A).

Art. 52(2):

Added by Act A514, section 4, in force from 15-05-1981.

Art. 53:

1. Proviso added by Act 26/1963, subsection 11(1), in force from 16-09-1963.
2. *Clause (1)*: Renumbered by Act A566, section 7, in force from 16-12-1983.
3. *Clause (2)*: Inserted by Act A566, section 7, in force from 16-12-1983.

Art. 54:

1. The present Article was inserted by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 19-09-1966. The earlier Article as it stood at the date of repeal read as follows:

“54. Except where there is a vacancy among the members elected to the Senate by a State and the vacancy is to be filled in accordance with the provisions of the Seventh Schedule, whenever there is a vacancy among the members of the Senate or a casual vacancy among the members of the House of Representatives it shall be filled within sixty days from the date on which it is established that there is a vacancy, and an election shall be held or an appointment made accordingly.”.

2. *Clause (1)*: (a) Further proviso inserted by Act A1, section 2, in force from 18-11-1968. The words “Clause (3)” were substituted for the words “Clauses (2) and (3)” by Act A585, paragraph 21(a), in force from 14-04-1984.

(b) Amended by Act A354, section 16, in force from 27-08-1976, by inserting after “the date on which it is established” the words “by the Election Commission” and by Act A31, section 3, in force from 24-03-1971, by deleting in the first proviso after the words “out of time” the following:

“but in any such case the term of office of a member of the Senate so appointed shall be six years from the end of the period of sixty days from the date on which the existence of the vacancy which he was appointed to fill was established and not six years from the date of his appointment.”.

(c) The words “by the President of the Senate that there is a vacancy or by the Election Commission that there is a casual vacancy, as the case may be” substituted for the words “by the Election Commission that there is a vacancy” by Act A857, paragraph 3(a), in force from 20-08-1993.

(d) The second proviso which read as follows was substituted by the present proviso by Act A857, paragraph 3(b), in force from 20-08-1993:

“Provided further, if a casual vacancy in the House of Representatives is established on a date within six months of the date Parliament shall, in accordance with Clause (3) of Article 55, stand dissolved, such casual vacancy shall not be filled.”

(2) *(Repealed)*.

(3) Where a vacancy among members of the Senate relates to a vacancy which shall be filled by a member who shall be elected by a State in accordance with the Seventh Schedule, the provisions of Clause (1) shall not apply to the filling of such vacancy.

Summoning, prorogation and dissolution of Parliament

55. (1) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall from time to time summon Parliament and shall not allow six months to elapse between the last sitting in one session and the date appointed for its first meeting in the next session.

(2) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may prorogue or dissolve Parliament.

(3) Parliament unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for five years from the date of its first meeting and shall then stand dissolved.

(4) Whenever Parliament is dissolved a general election shall be held within sixty days from the date of the dissolution and Parliament shall be summoned to meet on a date not later than one hundred and twenty days from that date.

(5) A Bill pending in Parliament shall not lapse by reason of the prorogation of Parliament.

(6) *(Repealed)*.

(7) A Bill pending the assent of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong under Clause (4) or Clause (4A) of Article 66 shall not lapse by reason of the prorogation or dissolution of Parliament.

President and Deputy President of Senate

56. (1) The Senate shall from time to time choose one of its members to be Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara (President of the Senate) and one to be Deputy President of the Senate, and shall, subject to Clause (3), transact no business while the office of President is vacant other than the election of a President.

(2) A member holding office as President or Deputy President shall cease to hold his office on the expiry of the term for which

he was elected or appointed a member or on otherwise ceasing to be a member of the Senate, or upon being disqualified under Clause (5), and may at any time resign his office.

(3) During any vacancy in the office of President or during any absence of the President from any sitting, the Deputy President or, if the Deputy President is also absent or if his office is also vacant, such other member as may be determined by the rules of procedure of the Senate, shall act as President.

(4) If a member of the Legislative Assembly of a State is chosen to be President he shall resign from the Assembly before exercising the functions of his office.

(5) A member who is elected to be President or Deputy President shall be disqualified from holding such office if after three months of his election to such office or at any time thereafter he is or becomes a member of any board of directors or board of management, or an officer or employee, or engages in the affairs or business, of any organization or body, whether corporate or otherwise, or of any commercial, industrial or other undertaking, whether or not he receives any remuneration, reward, profit or benefit from it:

Provided that such disqualification shall not apply where such organization or body carries out any welfare or voluntary work or objective beneficial to the community or any part thereof, or any other work or objective of a charitable or social nature, and the member does not receive any remuneration, reward, profit or benefit from it.

(6) Where any question arises regarding the disqualification of the President or Deputy President under Clause (5), the decision of the Senate shall be taken and shall be final.

Speaker and Deputy Speakers of the House of Representatives

57. (1) The House of Representatives shall from time to time elect—

(a) as Yang di-Pertua Dewan Rakyat (Speaker), a person who either is a member of the House or is qualified for election as such a member; and

(b) two Deputy Speakers from among members of the House,

and the House shall, subject to Clause (3), transact no business while the office of Speaker is vacant other than the election of a Speaker.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 54—(cont.)

3. *Clause (2):* (a) Amended by Act A354, section 16, in force from 27-08-1976, by inserting after “the date on which it is established” the words “by the Election Commission”.

(b) This Clause which read as follows was deleted by Act A585, paragraph 21(b), in force from 14-04-1984:

“(2) Where a casual vacancy in the House of Representatives relates to a vacancy which shall be filled by a member from Sabah or Sarawak, such casual vacancy shall be filled within ninety days from the date on which it is established by the Election Commission that there is a vacancy and an election shall be held accordingly.”.

4. *See* Art. 57(1A), 118A.

Art. 55(4):

See Art. 118A.

1. Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 19-09-1966, inserted the words “in the States of Malaya and ninety days in the Borneo States” and substituted the words “one hundred and twenty” for “ninety”.

2. The words “the States of Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for “the Borneo States” by Act A354, section 43, and Act A514, section 19, both in force from 27-08-1976.

3. The words “in the States of Malaya and ninety days in the States of Sabah and Sarawak” were deleted by Act A585, paragraph 22(a), in force from 14-04-1984.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 55(5), (6) & (7):

1. Added by Act A585, paragraph 22(b), in force from 14-04-1984.
2. *Clause (6)* repealed by Act A885, section 6, in force from 24-06-1994.

Art. 56(1):

The words “subject to Clause (3),” inserted after “and shall” by Act A514, section 5, in force from 15-05-1981.

Art. 56(4):

Added by Act 10/1960, section 8, in force from 31-05-1960.

Art. 56(5), (6):

1. Added by Act A514, section 5, in force from 15-05-1981.
2. The words “or Deputy President” were deleted by Act A566, section 8, in force from 16-12-1983 but were again inserted by Act A1130, section 5, in force from 28-09-2001.

Note:

The amendments made in Clauses (5) and (6) of Article 56 by Act A566 shall apply only to a person elected Deputy President on or after 16-12-1983.

(1A) Any person elected as Speaker who is not a member of the House of Representatives—

- (a) shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe before the House the oath of office and allegiance set out in the Sixth Schedule; and
- (b) shall, by virtue of holding his office, be a member of the House additional to the members elected pursuant to Article 46:

Provided that paragraph (b) shall not have effect for the purposes of any of the following provisions of this Constitution, that is to say, Articles 43, 43A, 43B, 50 to 52, 54 and 59; and no person shall be entitled, by virtue of that paragraph, to vote on any matter before the House.

(2) The Speaker may at any time resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and shall vacate his office—

- (a) when the House first meets after a general election;
- (b) on his ceasing to be a member of the House otherwise than by reason of a dissolution thereof or, if he is a member by virtue only of paragraph (b) of Clause (1A), on his ceasing to be qualified to be a member;
- (bb) upon being disqualified under Clause (5);
- (c) if the House at any time so resolves.

(2A) A Deputy Speaker may at any time resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and shall vacate his office—

- (a) on his ceasing to be a member of the House;
- (b) if the House at any time so resolves.

(3) During any vacancy in the office of Speaker or during any absence of the Speaker from any sitting, otherwise than by reason of the House first meeting after a general election, one of the Deputy Speakers or, if both the Deputy Speakers are absent or if both their offices are vacant, such other member as may be determined by the rules of procedure of the House, shall act as Speaker.

(4) If a member of the Legislative Assembly of a State is chosen to be Speaker he shall resign from the Assembly before exercising the functions of his office.

(5) A person who is elected to be Speaker or a Deputy Speaker shall be disqualified from holding such office if after three months of his election to such office or at any time thereafter he is or becomes a member of any board of directors or board of management, or an officer or employee, or engages in the affairs or business, of any organization or body, whether corporate or otherwise, or of any commercial, industrial or other undertaking, whether or not he receives any remuneration, reward, profit or benefit from it:

Provided that such disqualification shall not apply where such organization or body carries out any welfare or voluntary work or objective beneficial to the community or any part thereof, or any other work or objective of a charitable or social nature, and the member does not receive any remuneration, reward, profit or benefit from it.

(6) Where any question arises regarding the disqualification of the Speaker or a Deputy Speaker under Clause (5) the decision of the House of Representatives shall be taken and shall be final.

Remuneration of President, Deputy President, Speaker and Deputy Speakers

58. Parliament shall by law provide for the remuneration of the President and Deputy President of the Senate and the Speaker and Deputy Speakers of the House of Representatives, and the remuneration so provided for the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representative shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund.

Oaths by members

59. (1) Every member of either House of Parliament shall before taking his seat take and subscribe before the person presiding in the House an oath in the form set out in the Sixth Schedule, but a member may before taking that oath take part in the election of a President of the Senate or Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 57:

1. Act 19/1964, subsection 7(1), in force from 30-07-1964, substituted Clauses (1), (1A), (2) and (2A) for Clauses (1) and (2). The earlier clauses read as follows:

“57. (1) The House of Representatives shall from time to time choose one of its members to be Yang di-Pertuan Dewan Rakyat (Speaker) and one to be Deputy Speaker, and shall transact no business while the office of Speaker is vacant other than the election of a Speaker.

(2) A member holding office as Speaker or Deputy shall vacate his office on ceasing to be a member of the House of Representatives and may at any time resign his office.”.

2. *Clause (1)(b)*: The present Clause was substituted by Act A566, paragraph 9(1)(a), in force from 16-12-1983. The earlier Clause as it stood at the date of repeal read as follows:

“(b) as Deputy Speaker, a person who is a member of the House;”.

3. *Clause (1A)(b)*: See Art 62(3).

Art. 57(2):

Clause (2)(bb): Added by Act A514, section 4, in force from 15-05-1981.

Clause (2A): The word “A” was substituted for the word “The” by Act A566, paragraph 9(1)(b), in force from 16-12-1983.

(2) If a member has not taken his seat within six months from the date on which the House first sits after his election or such further time as the House may allow, his seat shall become vacant.

Address by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong

60. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may address either House of Parliament or both Houses jointly.

Special provisions as to Cabinet and Attorney General

61. (1) In addition to his rights as a member of one of the Houses of Parliament every member of the Cabinet shall have the right to take part in the proceedings of the other House.

(2) Either House of Parliament may appoint as a member of any of its committees the Attorney General or any member of the Cabinet notwithstanding that he is not a member of that House.

(3) This Article does not authorize any person who is not a member of a House to vote in that House or any of its committees.

(4) In this Article “member of the Cabinet” includes a Deputy Minister and a Parliamentary Secretary.

Parliamentary procedure

62. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and of federal law, each House of Parliament shall regulate its own procedure.

(2) Each House may act notwithstanding any vacancy in its membership, and the presence or participation of any person not entitled thereto shall not invalidate any proceedings.

(3) Subject to Clause (4) and to Articles 89 (1) and 159 (3) and to sections 10 and 11 of the Thirteenth Schedule, each House shall, if not unanimous, take its decision by a simple majority of members voting; and the person presiding shall unless he is a member of the House by virtue only of paragraph (b) of Clause (1A) of Article 57, cast his vote whenever necessary to avoid an equality of votes, but shall not vote in any other case.

(4) In regulating its procedure each House may provide, as respects any decision relating to its proceedings, that it shall not be made except by a specified majority or by a specified number of votes.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 57(3):

1. The present Clause was substituted by Act A514, section 6, in force from 15-05-1981, and replaced the earlier Clause which read as follows:

“(3) During any absence of the Speaker from a sitting of the House of Representatives the Deputy Speaker or, if he is also absent, such other member as may be determined by the rules of procedure of the House, shall act as Speaker.”.

2. The words “one of the Deputy Speakers or, if both the Deputy Speakers are absent or if both their offices are vacant” were substituted for the words “the Deputy Speaker or, if the Deputy Speaker is also absent or if his office is also vacant” by Act A566, paragraph 9(1)(c), in force from 16-12-1983.

Art. 57(4):

Added by Act 10/1960, section 9, in force from 31-05-1960.

Art. 57(5) & (6):

1. Added by Act A514, section 6, in force from 15-05-1981.

Clauses (2) and (2A): See note on previous page.

2. The words “or Deputy Speaker” were deleted by Act A566, paragraph 9(1)(d), in force from 16-12-1983 but were again inserted by Act A1130, section 6, in force from 28-9-2001.

Shoulder Note: The words “Deputy Speakers” were substituted for the words “Deputy Speaker” by Act A566, paragraph 9(1)(e), in force from 16-12-1983.

Note:

The amendments made in Clauses (5) and (6) of Article 57 by Act A566 shall apply only to a person elected as a Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives on or after 16-12-1983.

Art. 58:

1. *See* Members of Parliament (Remuneration) Act 1980 [Act 237].

2. The words “Deputy Speakers” were substituted for the words “Deputy Speaker” appearing in this Article and in the shoulder note thereto by Act A566, section 10, in force from 16-12-1983.

(5) Members absent from a House shall not be allowed to vote.

Privileges of Parliament

63. (1) The validity of any proceedings in either House of Parliament or any committee thereof shall not be questioned in any court.

(2) No person shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him when taking part in any proceedings of either House of Parliament or any committee thereof.

(3) No person shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything published by or under the authority of either House of Parliament.

(4) Clause (2) shall not apply to any person charged with an offence under the law passed by Parliament under Clause (4) of Article 10 or with an offence under the Sedition Act 1948 [*Act 15*] as amended by the Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance No. 45, 1970 [*P.U. (A) 282/1970*].

(5) Notwithstanding Clause (4), no person shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said by him of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong or a Ruler when taking part in any proceedings of either House of Parliament or any committee thereof except where he advocates the abolition of the constitutional position of the Yang di- Pertuan Agong as the Supreme Head of the Federation or the constitutional position of the Ruler of a State, as the case may be.

Remuneration of members

64. Parliament shall by law provide for the remuneration of members of each House.

Clerks of Senate and House of Representatives

65. (1) There shall be a Clerk to the Senate and a Clerk to the House of Representatives.

(2) The Clerk to the Senate and the Clerk to the House of Representatives shall be appointed by the Yang di- Pertuan Agong from among members of the general public service of the Federation and each shall hold office until he attains the age of compulsory

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 59:

1. *See* Art. 57 (1A).
2. Clause 2: The word “six” was substituted for the word “three” by Act A566, section 11, in force from 16-12-1983.

Art. 61(4):

1. Added by Act 10/1960, section 10, in force from 31-05-1960.
2. The words “Deputy Minister” substituted for “Assistant Minister” by Act A31, section 10, in force from 24-03-1971.
3. The words “and a Parliamentary Secretary” were added by Act A631, section 4, in force from 24-02-1986.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 62(3):

Act 14/1962, Sch. section 4, in force from 21-06-1962, inserted the words “and to sections 10 and 11 of the Thirteenth Schedule” and Act 19/1964, subsection 7(2), in force from 30-07-1964, inserted the words “unless he is a member of the House by virtue only of paragraph (b) of Clause (1A) of Article 57”.

Art. 63:

1. *Clause (4)*: Added by Act A30, section 3, in force from 10-03-1971.
2. *See* Houses of Parliament (Privileges and Powers) Ordinance, No. 15 of 1952.
3. *Clause (5)*: Added by Act A848, section 5, in force from 30-03-1993.

Art. 64:

See Members of Parliament (Remuneration) Act 1980 [*Act 237*].

retirement for members of the general public service unless he sooner resigns his office or is transferred to another office in the general public service.

(3) The persons holding the office of the Clerk to the Senate and Clerk to the House of Representatives immediately prior to the coming into force of this Clause shall, unless either person has not attained the age of fifty-five years and has opted to become a member of the general public service of the Federation, continue to hold office respectively on terms and conditions not less favourable than those applicable to him immediately before such coming into operation and shall not be removed from office except on the like grounds and in the like manner as a judge of the Federal Court, and in this respect the representation mentioned in Article 125 (3) shall be a representation made by the President of the Senate or, as the case may be, the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(4) *(Repealed)*.

(5) *(Repealed)*.

Chapter 5—Legislative procedure

Exercise of legislative power

66. (1) The power of Parliament to make laws shall be exercised by Bills passed by both Houses (or, in the cases mentioned in Article 68, the House of Representatives) and, except as otherwise provided in this Article, assented to by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

(2) Subject to Article 67, a Bill may originate in either House.

(3) When a Bill has been passed by the House in which it originated it shall be sent to the other House; and it shall be presented to the Yang di Pertuan Agong for his assent when it has been passed by the other House and agreement has been reached between the two Houses on any amendments made in it or when it is required to be so presented under Article 68.

(4) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall within thirty days after a Bill is presented to him assent to the Bill by causing the Public Seal to be affixed thereto.

(4A) If a Bill is not assented to by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong within the time specified in Clause (4), it shall become law at the expiration of the time specified in that Clause in the like manner as if he had assented thereto.

(4B) (*Repealed*).

(5) A Bill shall become law on being assented to by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong or as provided in Clause (4A), but no law shall come into force until it has been published, without prejudice, however, to the power of Parliament to postpone the operation of any law or to make laws with retrospective effect.

(6) Nothing in this Article or in Article 68 shall invalidate any law confirming an undertaking given by the Federal Government to the effect that a Bill to which the undertaking relates shall not be presented to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong for his assent except in accordance with the undertaking.

Restriction on introduction of Bills and moving of amendments involving taxation, expenditure, etc.

67. (1) A Bill or amendment making provision (whether directly or indirectly) for—

- (a) imposing or increasing any tax or abolishing, reducing or remitting any existing tax;
- (b) the borrowing of money, or the giving of any guarantee, by the Federation, or the amendment of the law relating to the financial obligations of the Federation;
- (c) the custody of the Consolidated Fund, the charging of any money on the Consolidated Fund or the abolition or alteration of any such charge;
- (d) the payment of moneys into the Consolidated Fund or the payment, issue or withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund of any moneys not charged thereon, or any increase in the amount of such a payment, issue or withdrawal;
- (e) the compounding or remission of any debt due to the Federation;
- (f) the assignment of a tax or fee or the making of a grant to any State;

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 65(2):

1. Proviso added by Act A354, section 17, in force from Merdeka Day.

See section 7 of the Constitution (Amendment) Act 1992 [Act A837] on the status of members of the Parliamentary Service upon repeal of the Parliamentary Service Act 1963 [Act 394].

2. The words “the age of compulsory retirement for members of the general public service” were substituted for “the age of fifty-five years” by Act A1130, section 7, in force from 28-09-2001.

Art. 65(3):

1. The words “Federal Court” were substituted for “Supreme Court” by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963.

2. Subsection 18(2) of Act A566, in force from 01-01-1985, provides that a reference to the Federal Court shall now be construed as a reference to the Supreme Court.

3. The word “Federal” substituted for the word “Supreme” by Act A885, section 7, in force from 24-06-1994.

Art. 65(2) & (3):

The present Clauses were inserted by Act A837, section 5, in force from 20-11-1992, and replaced the earlier Clauses which read as follows:

“(2) The Clerk to The Senate and the Clerk to the House of Representatives shall be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and, subject to Clause (3), each shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty years or such other age as Parliament may by law provide, unless he sooner resigns his office:

Provided that this Clause shall not be taken to prevent the Yang di-Pertuan Agong from making the appointment from amongst the members of the public services to which Part X applies for such shorter period as he may deem fit, and this proviso shall be deemed to have been an integral part of this Article as from Merdeka Day.

(3) The Clerk to the Senate and the Clerk to the House of Representatives may be removed from office on the like grounds and in the like manner as a judge of the Supreme Court, except that the representation mentioned in Clause (3) of Article 125 shall be a representation made by the President of the Senate or, as the case may be, the Speaker of the House of Representatives.”

Art. 65(4):

1. The present Clause was inserted by Act 14/1962, paragraph 15(a), in force from 21-06-1962, and replaced the earlier Clause which read as follows:

“(4) Before appointing any member of his staff the Clerk to the Senate shall consult the President of the Senate, and the Clerk to the House of Representatives the Speaker of the House.”.

2. *See* Parliamentary Service Act 1963 [Act 12/1963].

3. This Clause which is reproduced as follows, was repealed by Act A837, section 5, in force from 20-11-1992:

“(4) Except as otherwise expressly provided by this Article, the qualifications for appointment and conditions of service of the Clerk to the Senate and the Clerk to the House of Representatives, and of members of the staff of the Houses of Parliament, may be regulated by federal law.”.

Art. 65(5):

1. The words “the staff of Parliament” were substituted for “their staffs” by Act 14/1962, paragraph 15(b), in force from 21-06-1962.

2. This Clause which is reproduced as follows, was repealed by Act A837, section 5, in force from 20-11-1992:

“(5) The Clerk to the Senate, the Clerk to the House of Representatives and members of the staff of Parliament are disqualified for being members of either House of Parliament or the Legislative Assembly of any State.”.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 66(1):

The words “, except as otherwise provided in this Article,” were added after the word “and” by Act A584, paragraph 2(a), in force from 20-01-1984.

Art. 66(4):

1. The words “, and after assenting to a Bill he shall cause it to be published as a law” were deleted by Act A566, section 12, in force from 16-12-1983.

2. Clause (4) was substituted by Act A584, section 2, in force from 20-01-1984. The original Clause read as follows:

“(4) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall signify his assent to a Bill by causing the Public Seal to be affixed thereto, and after assenting to a Bill he shall cause it to be published as a law.”.

Clauses (4A) and (4B): Added by Act A584, paragraph 2(b), in force from 20-01-1984.

Clause 5:

1. Substituted by Act A566, paragraph 12(b) in force from 16-12-1983. Act A566, paragraph 12(b) also introduced Clause (5A). Both Clauses (5) and (5A) read as follows:

“(5) A Bill shall become law on being assented to by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. If for any reason whatsoever the Bill is not assented to within fifteen days of the Bill being presented to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, he shall be deemed to have assented to the Bill and the Bill shall accordingly become law.

(5A) No law shall come into force until it has been published, without prejudice, however, to the power of Parliament to postpone the operation of any law or to make laws with retrospective effect.”.

2. Subsequently Act A584, paragraphs 2(c) and (d), in force from 20-01-1984 substituted Clause (5) as it stands and repealed Clause (5A).

Clauses (4), (4A), (4B) and (5):

1. Clauses (4) and (4A) were substituted by Act A885, section 8, in force from 24-06-1994. The earlier Clauses read as follows:

“(4) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall within thirty days after a Bill is presented to him—

(a) assent to the Bill by causing the Public Seal to be affixed thereto; or

(b) if it is not a money Bill, return the Bill to the House in which it originated with a statement of the reasons for his objection to the Bill, or to any provision thereof.

(4A) If the Yang di-Pertuan Agong returns a Bill to the House in which it originated in accordance with Clause (4)(b), the House shall as soon as possible proceed to reconsider the Bill. If after such reconsideration the Bill is passed by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of that House in the case of a Bill for making any amendment to the Constitution other than an amendment excepted pursuant to Article 159, and by a simple majority in the case of any other Bill, with or without amendment, it shall be sent together with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if similarly approved by members of that House, the Bill shall again be presented to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong for assent and the Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall give his assent thereto within thirty days after the Bill is presented to him.”

2. Clause (4B) which read as follows, repealed by Act A885, section 8, in force from 24-06-1994:

“(4B) If a Bill is not assented to by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong within the time specified in Clause (4)(a) or (4A) hereof, it shall become law at the expiration of the time as specified in Clause (4)(a) or (4A), as the case may be, in the like manner as if he had assented to it.”.

- (g) the receipt of moneys on account of the Consolidated Fund or the custody or issue of such moneys or the audit of the accounts of the Federation or a State,

being provision as respects which the Minister charged with responsibility for finance signifies that it goes beyond what is incidental only and not of a substantial nature having regard to the purposes of the Bill or amendment shall not be introduced or moved except by a Minister, and a Bill making any such provision shall not be introduced in the Senate.

(2) A Bill or amendment shall not be deemed to make provision for any of the said matters by reason only that it provides—

- (a) for the imposition or alteration of any fine or other pecuniary penalty or for the payment or demand of a licence fee or a fee or charge for any service rendered; or
- (b) for the imposition, alteration or regulation of any tax or rate by any local authority or body for local purposes.

Assent to Bills passed by House of Representatives only.

68. (1) Where a money Bill is passed by the House of Representatives and, having been sent to the Senate at least one month before the end of the session, is not passed by the Senate without amendment within a month, it shall be presented to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong for his assent unless the House of Representatives otherwise directs.

(2) Where—

- (a) a Bill which is not a money Bill is passed by the House of Representatives and, having been sent to the Senate at least one month before the end of the session, is not passed by the Senate or is passed by the Senate with amendments to which the House of Representatives does not agree; and
- (b) in the following session (whether of the same Parliament or not) but not earlier than one year after it was first passed by the House of Representatives the same Bill, with no other alterations than those mentioned in Clause (3), is passed again by the House of Representatives

and sent to the Senate at least one month before the end of the session and is not passed by the Senate or is passed by the Senate with amendments to which the House of Representatives does not agree,

the Bill shall, unless the House of Representatives otherwise directs, be presented to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong for his assent with such amendments, if any, as may have been agreed to by both Houses.

(3) The alterations referred to in Clause (2) are alterations certified by the Speaker of the House of Representatives to be necessary owing to the time which has elapsed since the Bill was passed in the earlier session or to represent amendments made in that session by the Senate.

(4) When a Bill is presented to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong in pursuance of this Article it shall bear a certificate of the Speaker of the House of Representatives that the provisions of this Article have been complied with, and that certificate shall be conclusive for all purposes and shall not be questioned in any court.

(5) This Article does not apply to any Bill for making any amendment to this Constitution, other than an amendment excepted from the provisions of Clause (3) of Article 159.

(6) In this Article “money Bill” means a Bill which, containing in the opinion of the Speaker of the House of Representatives only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters, that is to say:

- (a) the matters mentioned in Clause (1) of Article 67 or the regulation of any tax;
- (b) the reduction of any such amount as is mentioned in paragraph (d) of Clause (1) of Article 67; and
- (c) any matter incidental to those matters or any of them,

is certified by him as a money Bill.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 67:

See Art. 66(2).

Clause (1):

1. The words “(whether directly or indirectly)” which appear in lines one and two and the words “being provision as respects which the Minister charged with responsibility for finance signifies that it goes beyond what is incidental only and not of a substantial nature having regard to the purposes of the Bill or amendment” which appear after paragraph (g) were added and the words “any such provision” in the penultimate line of the Clause were substituted for “provision for any such matter” by Act 14/1962, section 16, in force from 15-07-1962.

2. *See* Art. 68(6).

Art. 68:

See Art. 66 (1), (3) and (6).

Federal Constitution

NOTES

*Chapter 6—Capacity as respects property,
contracts and suite*

Capacity of Federation as respects property, contracts and suits

69. (1) The Federation has power to acquire, hold and dispose of property of any kind and to make contracts.

(2) The Federation may sue and be sued.

PART V

THE STATES

Precedence of Rulers and Yang di-Pertua-Yang di-Pertua Negeri

70. (1) Subject to the precedence of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and his Consort, the Rulers and Yang di-Pertua-Yang di-Pertua Negeri of the States shall take precedence over all other persons and each Ruler or Yang di-Pertua Negeri shall in his own State take precedence over the other Rulers and Yang di-Pertua-Yang di-Pertua Negeri.

(2) Subject to Clause (1), the Rulers shall take precedence over the Yang di-Pertua-Yang di-Pertua Negeri and, among themselves, in accordance with the dates on which they acceded as Rulers, and the Yang di-Pertua-Yang di-Pertua Negeri shall take precedence among themselves in accordance with the dates on which they were appointed as Yang di-Pertua-Yang di-Pertua Negeri; and if Yang di-Pertua-Yang di-Pertua Negeri were appointed on the same day the older shall take precedence over the younger.

Federal guarantee of State Constitutions

71. (1) The Federation shall guarantee the right of a Ruler of a State to succeed and to hold, enjoy and exercise the constitutional rights and privileges of Ruler of that State in accordance with the Constitution of that State; but any dispute as to the title to the succession as Ruler of any State shall be determined solely by such authorities and in such manner as may be provided by the Constitution of that State.

(2) Clause (1) shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to a Ruling Chief of Negeri Sembilan as it applies to the Ruler of a State.

(3) If it appears to Parliament that in any State any provision of this Constitution or of the Constitution of that State is being habitually disregarded, Parliament may, notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, by law make provision for securing compliance with those provisions.

(4) If at any time the Constitution of any State does not contain the provisions set out in Part I of the Eighth Schedule, with or without the modifications allowed under Clause (5) (hereinafter referred to as “the essential provisions”) or provisions substantially to the same effect, or contains provisions inconsistent with the essential provisions, Parliament may, notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, by law make provision for giving effect in that State to the essential provisions or for removing the inconsistent provisions.

(5) The provisions set out in Part I of the Eighth Schedule may be modified by substituting for section 2 or section 4 or both the provisions set out in Part II of that Schedule as an alternative thereto—

- (a) in the case of every State, until the dissolution of the second Legislative Assembly constituted in accordance with those provisions or those provisions so modified;
- (b) in the case of Perlis, until such further time as the Legislative Assembly of that State may resolve and, as respects the provision set out in section 2 of that Schedule, indefinitely.

(6) A law made for a State in pursuance of this Article shall, unless sooner repealed by Parliament, cease to have effect on such day as a new Legislative Assembly, constituted in that State after the passing of the law, may resolve.

(7) In relation to the State of Sabah or Sarawak—

- (a) Clause (5) shall not apply; but
- (b) until the end of August 1975, or such earlier date as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong with the concurrence of the Yang di-Pertua Negeri may by order direct, Clause (4) shall apply as if the reference to the modifications allowed under Clause (5) were a reference to the modifications made by the Constitution of the State as in force on Malaysia Day.

(8) *(Repealed)*.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 69:

Clause (1): See Government Contracts Act 1949 [Act 120].

Clause (2): See Government Proceedings Act 1956 [Act 359].

Art. 70:

1. *Clause (1):* The words “Yang di-Pertua Negeri” substituted for “Governor” by Act A354, section 42, in force from 27-08-1976.

2. Clauses (1) and (2): The words “Yang di-Pertua-Yang di-Pertua Negeri” substituted for “Governors” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

3. *See Art. 159(5).*

Art. 71(1):

See Art. 159(5).

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NOTES

Art. 71(4):

Act 25/1963, section 8, in force from 29-08-1963, deleted the words “after the thirtieth day of June, nineteen hundred and fifty-nine,” which appeared after “If at any time” in line one, and the words “it appears to Parliament that” which followed immediately thereafter were deleted by Act 26/1963, subsection 12(2), in force from 16-09-1963.

Art. 71(7):

1. Added by Act 26/1963, subsection 12(1), in force from 16-09-1963. The figures “1975” in paragraph (b) were substituted for “1957” by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 16-09-1963.

2. The words “Yang di-Pertua Negeri” substituted for “Governor” by Act A354, section 42, in force from 27-08-1976 and the words “the State of Sabah or Sarawak” substituted for “a Borneo State” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

Privileges of Legislative Assembly

72. (1) The validity of any proceedings in the Legislative Assembly of any State shall not be questioned in any court.

(2) No person shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him when taking part in proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of any State or of any committee thereof.

(3) No person shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything published by or under the authority of the Legislative Assembly of any State.

(4) Clause (2) shall not apply to any person charged with an offence under the law passed by Parliament under Clause (4) of Article 10 or with an offence under the Sedition Act 1948 as amended by the Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance No. 45, 1970.

(5) Notwithstanding Clause (4), no person shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said by him of the Ruler of any State when taking part in any proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of any State or any committee thereof except where he advocates the abolition of the Ruler's position as the constitutional Ruler of that State.

PART VI

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE FEDERATION AND THE STATES

Chapter 1—Distribution of legislative powers

Extent of federal and State laws

73. In exercising the legislative powers conferred on it by this Constitution—

- (a) Parliament may make laws for the whole or any part of the Federation and laws having effect outside as well as within the Federation;
- (b) the Legislature of a State may make laws for the whole or any part of that State.

Subject matter of federal and State laws

74. (1) Without prejudice to any power to make laws conferred on it by any other Article, Parliament may make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the Federal List or the Concurrent List (that is to say, the First or Third List set out in the Ninth Schedule).

(2) Without prejudice to any power to make laws conferred on it by any other Article, the Legislature of a State may make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List (that is to say, the Second List set out in the Ninth Schedule) or the Concurrent List.

(3) The power to make laws conferred by this Article is exercisable subject to any conditions or restrictions imposed with respect to any particular matter by this Constitution.

(4) Where general as well as specific expressions are used in describing any of the matter enumerated in the Lists set out in the Ninth Schedule the generality of the former shall not be taken to be limited by the latter.

Inconsistencies between federal and State laws

75. If any State law is inconsistent with a federal law, the federal law shall prevail and the State law shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be void.

Power of Parliament to legislate for States in certain cases

76. (1) Parliament may make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in the State List, but only as follows, that is to say:

- (a) for the purpose of implementing any treaty, agreement or convention between the Federation and any other country, or any decision of an international organization of which the Federation is a member; or
- (b) for the purpose of promoting uniformity of the laws of two or more States; or
- (c) if so requested by the Legislative Assembly of any State.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 71(8):

This Clause which read as follows was inserted by Act 26/1963, subsection 12(1), in force from 16-09-1963, and repealed by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 16-09-1963:

“(8) In relation to Singapore Clauses (4) to (6) shall not apply, but no enactment of the Legislature of Singapore making in the Constitution of the State amendments relating to any matter dealt with by the provisions set out in Part I of the Eighth Schedule (as it applies to Singapore) shall have effect unless—

- (a) the amendments do not materially affect the operation of the Constitution in relation to those matters; or
- (b) the effect of the amendments is confined to inserting provisions so set out or provisions substantially to the same effect (whether or not in substitution for other provisions) or to removing provisions inconsistent with the provisions so set out; or
- (c) the enactment is approved by Act of Parliament.”.

Art. 72:

Clause (4): Added by Act A30, section 4, in force from 10-03-1971.

Clause (5): Added by Act A848, section 6, in force from 30-03-1993.

Part VI—*See* Art. 154(2).

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 74:

1. *See* Art 159(4)(b).

2. *Clause (2)*: The words “Without prejudice to any power to make laws conferred on it by any other Article,” appearing at the commencement were inserted by Act 25/1963, subsection 2(2), in force from 31-08-1957.

Art. 75:

See Art. 76A(2), 162(2)

Art. 76:

See Art. 159(4)(b), 160(2) definition of “federal purposes”.

Clause (1): *See* Art. 169.

Clause (1)(b): *See* Art. 95D.

(2) No law shall be made in pursuance of paragraph (a) of Clause (1) with respect to any matters of Islamic law or the custom of the Malays or to any matters of native law or custom in the States of Sabah and Sarawak and no Bill for a law under that paragraph shall be introduced into either House of Parliament until the Government of any State concerned has been consulted.

(3) Subject to Clause (4), a law made in pursuance of paragraph (b) or paragraph (c) of Clause (1) shall not come into operation in any State until it has been adopted by a law made by the Legislature of that State, and shall then be deemed to be a State law and not a federal law, and may accordingly be amended or repealed by a law made by that Legislature.

(4) Parliament may, for the purpose only of ensuring uniformity of law and policy, make laws with respect to land tenure, the relations of landlord and tenant, registration of titles and deeds relating to land, transfer of land, mortgages, leases and charges in respect of land, easements and other rights and interests in land, compulsory acquisition of land, rating and valuation of land, and local government; and Clauses (1)(b) and (3) shall not apply to any law relating to any such matter.

Power of Parliament to extend legislative powers of States

76A. (1) It is hereby declared that the power of Parliament to make laws with respect to a matter enumerated in the Federal List includes power to authorize the Legislatures of the States or any of them, subject to such conditions or restrictions (if any) as Parliament may impose, to make laws with respect to the whole or any part of that matter.

(2) Notwithstanding Article 75, a State law made under authority conferred by Act of Parliament as mentioned in Clause (1) may, if and to the extent that the Act so provides, amend or repeal (as regards the State in question) any federal law passed before that Act.

(3) Any matter with respect to which the Legislature of a State is for the time being authorized by Act of Parliament to make laws shall for purposes of Articles 79, 80 and 82 be treated as regards the State in question as if it were a matter enumerated in the Concurrent List.

Residual power of legislation

77. The Legislature of a State shall have power to make laws with respect to any matter not enumerated in any of the Lists set out in the Ninth Schedule, not being a matter in respect of which Parliament has power to make laws.

Legislation restricting use of rivers

78. In so far as any law made by Parliament or any regulation made in pursuance of such a law restricts the rights of a State or its residents to the use for navigation or irrigation of any river wholly within that State it shall not have effect in that State unless it has been approved by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly of that State supported by a majority of the total number of its members.

Exercise of concurrent legislative powers

79. (1) Where it appears to the presiding officer of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly of any State that a Bill or an amendment to a Bill proposes a change in the law relating to any of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent List, or to any of the matters enumerated in the State List with respect to which the Federation is exercising functions in accordance with Article 94, he shall certify the Bill or amendment for the purposes of this Article.

(2) A Bill or amendment certified under this Article shall not be proceeded with until four weeks have elapsed since its publication, unless the presiding officer, being satisfied that the State Governments, or as the case may be, the Federal Government, have been consulted, allows it to be proceeded with on the ground of urgency.

*Chapter 2—Distribution of executive powers***Distribution of executive powers**

80. (1) Subject to the following provisions of this Article the executive authority of the Federation extends to all matters with respect to which Parliament may make laws, and the executive authority of a State to all matters with respect to which the Legislature of that State may make laws.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 76—(cont.)

Clause (2):

1. The words “or to any matters of native law or customs in the Borneo States” were inserted by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963.
2. The words “Islamic law” substituted for “Muslim law” by Act A345, section 45 and “States of Sabah and Sarawak,” substituted for “Borneo States” by Act A345, section 43, and Act A514, section 19, both in force from 27-08-1976.

Clause (3): The words “for the purposes of Article 75” which appeared before “to be a State law” were deleted by Act 10/1960, section 11, in force from 31-05-1960.

Clause (4):

1. The words “other than mining leases” which appeared after “leases” were deleted by Act 14/1962, section 17, in force from 21-06-1962.
2. *See* Art. 80(3), 95D.

Art. 76A:

1. Added by Act 26/1963, section 37, in force from 31-08-1957.
2. *See* Art. 95c(1)(a).
3. *See* Incorporation (State Legislatures Competency) Act 1962 [Act 380].
4. *Clause (3): See* Art. 95c(3).

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NOTES

Art. 79:

See Art. 76A(3), 92(2), 149(1), 150(5).

Art. 80:

See Art. 76A(3).

(2) The executive authority of the Federation does not extend to any matter enumerated in the State List, except in so far as is provided in Articles 93 to 95, nor to any matter enumerated in the Concurrent List, except in so far as may be provided by federal or State law; and so far as federal or State law confers executive authority on the Federation with respect to any matter enumerated in the Concurrent List it may do so to the exclusion of the executive authority of the State.

(3) So far as a law made under Clause (4) of Article 76 makes provisions for conferring executive authority on the Federation it shall not operate in any State unless approved by resolution of the Legislative Assembly of that State.

(4) Federal law may provide that the executive authority of a State shall extend to the administration of any specified provisions of federal law and may for that purpose confer powers and impose duties on any authority of the State.

(5) Subject to any provisions of federal or State law, arrangements may be made between the Federation and a State for the performance of any functions by the authorities of the one on behalf of the authorities of the other and such arrangements may provide for the making of payments in respect of any costs incurred under the arrangements.

(6) Where, in pursuance of Clause (4), any functions are conferred by federal law on any authority of a State the Federation shall make such payments to the State as may be agreed between the Federation and the State or as may in default of agreement be determined by a tribunal appointed by the Chief Justice of the Federal Court.

Obligation of States towards Federation

- 81.** The executive authority of every State shall be so exercised—
- (a) as to ensure compliance with any federal law applying to that State; and
 - (b) as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive authority of the Federation.

*Chapter 3—Distribution of financial burdens***Financing of expenditure relating to matter on Concurrent List**

82. Where any law or executive action relating to any of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent List involves expenditure, such action shall be taken under this Constitution as will ensure that, unless otherwise agreed, the burden of that expenditure is borne—

- (a) by the Federation, if the expenditure results either from federal commitments or from State commitments undertaken in accordance with federal policy and with the specific approval of the Federal Government;
- (b) by the State or States concerned, if the expenditure results from State commitments undertaken by the State or States on its or their own authority.

*Chapter 4—Land***Acquisition of land for federal purposes**

83. (1) If the Federal Government is satisfied that land in a State, not being alienated land, is needed for federal purposes, that Government may, after consultation with the State Government, require the State Government, and it shall then be the duty of that Government, to cause to be made to the Federation, or to such public authority as the Federal Government may direct, such grant of the land as the Federal Government may direct:

Provided that the Federal Government shall not require the grant of any land reserved for a State purpose unless it is satisfied that it is in the national interest so to do.

(2) Where in accordance with Clause (1) the Federal Government requires the State Government to cause to be made a grant of land in perpetuity, the grant shall be made without restrictions as to the use of the land but shall be subject to the payment annually of an appropriate quit rent and the Federation shall pay to the State a premium equal to the market value for the grant; and where the

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NOTES

Art. 80—(cont.)

Clause (4): See Art. 95c(1)(b).

Clause (6):

1. The words “Lord President of the Federal Court” were substituted for “Chief Justice” by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963. Subsequently subsection 18(2) of Act A566, in force from 01-01-1985, provides that a reference to the Federal Court shall now be construed as a reference to the Supreme Court.

2. *See Art. 95c(3).*

3. The words “Chief Justice of the Federal Court” substituted for the words “Lord President of the Supreme Court” by Act A885, section 9, in force from 24-06-1994.

Art. 82:

See Art. 76A(3).

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 83:

See Art. 88.

Federal Government so requires the State Government to cause to be granted any other interest in land, the Federation shall pay to the State the just annual rent therefor and such premium, if any is required by the State Government, as may be just:

Provided that if the value of the land has been increased by means of any improvement made (otherwise than at the expense of the State) while the land was reserved for federal purposes, the increase shall not be taken into consideration in determining the market value, rent or premium for the purposes of this Clause.

(3) Where a requirement is made under Clause (1) in respect of any land which, at the date of the requirement, was intended for any State purpose, then if—

- (a) other land is acquired by the State for that purpose in substitution for the first-mentioned land; and
- (b) the cost of the land so acquired exceeds the amount paid by the Federation (otherwise than as rent) in accordance with Clause (2) in respect of the interest granted to the Federation,

the Federation shall pay to the State such sum as may be just in respect of the excess.

(4) Where a further grant is made in pursuance of this Article in respect of land an interest in which is vested in the Federation in which is vested in the Federation or any public authority, any sums payable by way of premium under Clause (2) in respect of the further grant shall be reduced by an amount equal to the market value of any improvements made (otherwise than at the expense of the State) since that interest became vested as aforesaid.

(5) The foregoing provisions of this Article (except Clause (3)) shall apply in relation to alienated land as they apply in relation to land not being alienated land, but subject to the following modifications:

- (a) in Clause (1), the words “after consultation with the State Government” shall be omitted;
- (b) where a requirement is made under that Clause, it shall be the duty of the State Government to cause to be acquired by agreement or compulsorily such interest in the land as may be necessary for complying with the requirement;

- (c) any expenses incurred by the State in or in connection with the acquisition of land in accordance with paragraph (b) shall be repaid by the Federation, except that if the acquisition is by agreement the Federation shall not, unless it is party to the agreement, be liable to pay more than it would have paid on a compulsory acquisition;
- (d) any sum paid by the Federation to the State in accordance with paragraph (c) shall be taken into consideration in determining for the purposes of Clause (2) the market value, the appropriate quit rent or the just annual rent, and shall be deducted from any premium to be paid by the Federation under that Clause.

(6) Where a grant is made to the Federation in pursuance of Clause (1) in respect of land which, or an interest in which, was acquired by the State Government at the expense of the Government of the Federation of Malaya before Merdeka Day, paragraph (d) of Clause (5) shall apply to the sums paid in respect of the acquisition by the Government of the Federation of Malaya as if they were sums paid by the Federation in accordance with paragraph (c) of Clause (5); and Clause (3) shall not apply to any such land.

(7) Nothing in this Article shall prevent the reservation of land in a State for federal purposes on such terms and conditions as may be agreed between the Federal Government and the Government of the State, or effect the power of the appropriate authority in State to acquire in accordance with any law for the time being in force any alienated land for federal purposes without a requirement by the Federal Government under this Article.

(8) Nothing in this Article shall prevent the making of a grant of land in a State to the Federation, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed between the Federal Government and the Government of the State, without a requirement by the Federal Government under this Article.

84. *(Repealed).*

Grant to Federation of land reserved for federal purposes

85. (1) Where any land in a State is reserved for any federal purposes, the Federal Government may require the State Government, and it shall then be the duty of that Government, to cause to be

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 83—(*cont.*)

Clause (5): See Art. 84(1)(a)

Paragraph (a): See Art. 88(b)

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NOTES

Art. 83—(cont.)

Clause (8): Added by Act A704, section 3, in force from 10-06-1988.

Art. 84:

1. This Article which read as follows was repealed by Act A704, section 4, in force from 10-06-1988:

“84. (1) Where any interest in land in a State vested in the Federation or a public authority for federal purposes ceases to be required for federal purposes, it shall revert to that State if the State Government agrees to pay to the Federation—

(a) in a case where the land, or an interest therein, was acquired by the State Government in pursuance of Clause (5) of Article 83, or was acquired by the State Government at the expense of the Government of the Federation of Malaya before Merdeka Day, an amount equal to the market value of the interest vested in the Federation or public authority;

(b) in any other case, at the option of the State Government, either—

(i) an amount equal to the market value of that interest; or

(ii) an amount equal to the sums paid (otherwise than as rent) by the Federation, or by the Government of the Federation of Malaya before Merdeka Day, in respect of the grant of that interest, together with the market value of any improvements made (otherwise than at the expense of the State) to the land after that grant.

(2) Where any interest in land to which Clause (1) applies does not revert to the State in accordance with that Clause, the Federal Government or the public authority, as the case may be, may sell the interest on such terms and conditions as that Government or authority may think fit.”.

2. *See* Art. 86(1), (2), (4) & (5), 88.

Art. 85:

1. This Article which read as follows was substituted by Act A704, section 5, in force from 10-06-1988:

“85. (1) Where any land in State which is reserved for any federal purposes ceases to be required for those purposes, the Federal Government shall offer to release the land to the State on condition that the State pays to the Federation—

(a) the market value of any improvements made (otherwise than at the expense of the State) while the land was in use for federal purposes; and

(b) the amount, if any, paid by the Federation, or paid before Merdeka Day by the Government of the Federation of Malaya, in respect of the cost of acquisition of any interest in the land by the State Government,

and if the State Government accepts the offer the reservation shall cease.

(2) Where the State Government does not accept an offer made in accordance with Clause (1), then, unless by agreement between the Federal Government and the State Government the land is reserved for another federal purpose, the Federal Government may require the State Government, and it shall then be the duty of that Government, to cause to be made to the Federation a grant of the land in perpetuity without restrictions as to the use of the land, but subject to the payment of a premium equal to the market value of the land reduced by the amounts which would have been payable to the Federation under Clause (1) if the said offer had been accepted, and to the payment annually of an appropriate quit rent; and where such grant is made to the Federation, the Federal Government may sell and transfer or lease the land on such terms and conditions as it may think fit.

made to the Federation a grant of the land in perpetuity without restrictions as to the use of the land, but subject to the payment of a premium to be determined in accordance with Clause (2) and to the payment annually of an appropriate quit rent.

(2) The premium referred to in Clause (1) shall be equal to the market value of the land reduced by—

- (a) the market value of any improvements made (otherwise than at the expense of the State) while the land was in use for federal purposes; and
- (b) the amount, if any, paid by the Federation, or paid before Merdeka Day by the Government of the Federation of Malaya, in respect of the cost of acquisition of any interest in the land by the State Government.

(3) Without prejudice to Clause (1), where any land in a State is reserved for any federal purposes, the Federal Government may offer to release the land to the State on condition that the State pays to the Federation the market value and the amount mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b) of Clause (2); and if the State Government accepts the offer the reservation shall cease.

(4) Except as provided by this Article, land in a State which is reserved for federal purposes shall not cease to be so reserved, and all land so reserved shall be controlled and managed by or on behalf of the Federal Government, and the Federal Government may grant any right of occupation, control or management, or a tenancy or lease, of the whole or any part of such land, to any person—

- (a) for the use of the land by such person for any duration for the federal purpose for which it is reserved, or for any purpose ancillary or incidental thereto; or
- (b) where the Federal Government is unable for any reason to use the land for the time being for the federal purposes for which it is reserved, for its use by such person for any purpose other than a federal purpose, for such duration and on such terms and conditions as the Federal Government may determine.

(5) In this Article the reference to land in a State reserved for federal purposes includes—

- (a) any land which was reserved before Merdeka Day in accordance with the provisions of any law then in force in the State for any purpose which has become a federal purpose after Merdeka Day;
- (b) any land reserved for any federal purpose after Merdeka Day in accordance with the provisions of any law for the time being in force in a State;
- (c) any State land referred to in the repealed Clause (4) of Article 166; and
- (d) any land in a State reserved for federal purposes by virtue of Clause (7) of Article 83.

Disposition of land vested in the Federation

86. (1) Where any interest in land is vested in the Federation, or in public authority, for any purpose, the Federation or the public authority may dispose of that interest or any smaller interest in the land to any person as it deems fit.

(2) Where any interest in land in a State is disposed of by or to the Federation or any public authority in pursuance of this Article or of Article 85, it shall be the duty of the Government of that State to register the transaction accordingly.

Determination of disputes as to land values

87. (1) Where any dispute arises between the Federal Government and a State Government as to the making of any payment by or to the Federation under the foregoing Articles of this chapter, or as to the amount of any such payment, the dispute shall be referred, at the instance either of the Federal Government or of the State Government, to the Lands Tribunal appointed in accordance with this Article.

(2) The Lands Tribunal shall consist of—

- (a) a chairman, who shall be appointed by the Chief Justice of the Federal Court and who shall be, or have been, or be qualified to be a judge of the Federal Court, the Court of Appeal or a High Court, or shall before Malaysia Day have been a judge of the Federal Court;

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NOTES

Art. 85—(*cont.*)

(3) Except as provided by this Article, land in a State which is reserved for federal purposes shall not cease to be so reserved, and all land so reserved shall be controlled and managed by or on behalf of the Federal Government.”.

2. *See* Art. 86(2) and (5), 88.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 86:

1. *Clause (6)* of this Article which read as follows was added by Act A585, section 23, in force from 14-04-1984:

“(6) The foregoing provisions of this Article shall not apply to any land or interest in land in the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur or the Federal Territory of Labuan howsoever vested in the Federation, and the Federation may dispose of such land or interest.”.

2. This Article was substituted by Act A704, section 6, in force from 10-06-1988. The previous Article read as follows:

“86. (1) Where any interest in land vested in the Federation, the Federation may, subject to Article 84 and to Clause (2) of this Article, dispose of that interest or any smaller interest in the land.

(2) Every such disposition of an interest in land shall be made conditional on the land being used for a federal purpose specified therein, and no such disposition shall be made to a person other than a public authority except—

(a) under and in accordance with the provisions of federal law; or

(b) by an order of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong laid and approved in accordance with Clause (3):

Provided that nothing in this Clause shall apply to a disposition authorized by Article 84 or Article 85, or to a disposition by the Federation to any person for the purposes of the implementation of any treaty, agreement or convention with any other country, or to any person in his capacity as consular or diplomatic representative of any other country.

(3) An order of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong under paragraph (b) of Clause (2) shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament and shall not take effect until it is approved by resolution of each House.

(4) Except as provided by Article 84, no interest in land vested for federal purposes in a public authority, or vested in any other person by virtue of a disposition under this Article, shall be disposed of by that authority or person otherwise than to the Federation.

(5) Where any interest in land in a State is disposed of by or to the Federation or any public authority in pursuance of this Article or of Article 84 or 85, it shall be the duty of the Government of that State to register the transaction accordingly.

(6) The foregoing provisions of this Article shall not apply to any land or interest in land in the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur or the Federal Territory of Labuan howsoever vested in the Federation, and the Federation may dispose of such land or interest.”.

3. See Art. 88.

Art. 87:

See Art. 88, 156.

Clause 2(a):

1. This paragraph was inserted by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963, and replaced the original paragraph which read as follows:

“(a) a chairman, who shall be a person who is or has been or is qualified to be a judge of the Supreme Court, and who shall be appointed by the Chief Justice;”.

2. Subsection 18(2) of Act A566 provides that a reference to the Federal Court shall now be construed as a reference to the Supreme Court.

3. The words “Chief Justice of the Federal Court” substituted for the words “Lord President of the Supreme Court”; and the words “Federal Court, the Court of Appeal or a High Court” substituted for the words “Supreme Court or a High Court” by Act A885, section 10, in force from 24-06-1994.

Clause (3): The words “or other authority having power under written law to make rules or orders regulating the practice and procedure of the Federal Court” which appear at the end were added by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963.

Clause (4): The words “Federal Court” were substituted for “Supreme Court” by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963.

- (b) a member who shall be appointed by the Federal Government; and
- (c) a member who shall be appointed by the State Government.

(3) The practice and procedure of the Lands Tribunal shall be regulated by rules of court framed by the Rules Committee or other authority having power under written law to make rules or orders regulating the practice and procedure of the Federal Court.

(4) An appeal shall lie from the Lands Tribunal to the Federal Court on any question of law.

Application of Articles 83 to 87 to states not having a Ruler

88. In their application to any of the States not having a Ruler, Articles 83 to 87 shall have effect—

- (a) subject to such adaptations (if any) as Parliament may by law provide, being adaptations required to secure that they apply (as nearly as practicable having regard to differences in the system of land tenure) in the same manner as they apply to other States; and
- (b) in the case of the States of Sabah and Sarawak with the omission in Article 83 of paragraph (a) of Clause (5).

Malay reservations

89. (1) Any land in a State which immediately before Merdeka Day was a Malay reservation in accordance with the existing law may continue as a Malay reservation in accordance with that law until otherwise provided by an Enactment of the Legislature of that State, being an Enactment—

- (a) passed by a majority of the total number of members of the Legislative Assembly and by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting; and
- (b) approved by resolution of each House of Parliament passed by a majority of the total number of members of that House and by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the members voting.

(1A) Any law made under Clause (1) providing for the forfeiture or reversal to the State Authority, or for the deprivation, of the ownership of any Malay reservation, or of any right or interest

therein, on account of any person, or any corporation, company or other body (whether corporate or unincorporate) holding the same ceasing to be qualified or competent under the relevant law relating to Malay reservations to hold the same, shall not be invalid on the ground of inconsistency with Article 13.

(2) Any land in a State which is not for the time being a Malay reservation in accordance with the existing law and has not been developed or cultivated may be declared as a Malay reservation in accordance with that law:

Provided that—

(a) where any land in a State is declared a Malay reservation under this Clause, an equal area of land in that State which has not been developed or cultivated shall be made available for general alienation; and

(b) the total area of land in a State for the time being declared as a Malay reservation under this Clause shall not at any time exceed the total area of land in that State which has been made available for general alienation in pursuance of paragraph (a).

(3) Subject to Clause (4), that Government of any State may, in accordance with the existing law, declare as a Malay reservation—

(a) any land acquired by that Government by agreement for that purpose;

(b) on the application of the proprietor, and with the consent of every person having a right or interest therein, any other land,

and shall, in accordance with the existing law, immediately declare as a Malay reservation, in a case where any land ceases to be a Malay reservation, any other land of a similar character and of an area not exceeding the area of that land.

(4) Nothing in this Article shall authorize the declaration as a Malay reservation of any land which at the time of the declaration is owned or occupied by a person who is not a Malay or in or over which such a person has then any right or interest.

(5) Without prejudice to Clause (3), the Government of any State may, in accordance with law, acquire land for the settlement of Malays or other communities, and establish trusts for that purpose.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 87—(cont.)

Clauses (3) and (4): The word “Federal” substituted for the word “Supreme” by Act A885, section 10, in force from 24-06-1994.

Art. 88:

The present Article was inserted by Act 26/1963, section 44, in force from 16-09-1963. Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965, amended paragraph *(b)* by deleting the words “and Singapore” which appeared after “Borneo States”. The original Article read as follows:

“88. Parliament shall by law make provision for modifying Articles 83 to 87 in their application to Malacca and Penang in such manner as it may consider to be required.”.

Paragraph (b): The words “States of Sabah and Sarawak” were substituted for “Borneo States” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

Art. 89:

1. *See* Art. 90(3), 161A(5).
2. *Clause (1):* *See* Art. 62(3), 90(2).
3. *Clause (1A):* Added by Act A514, section 7, in force from 15-05-1981.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 89—(cont.)

4. *Clause (3)*: The words “and shall, in accordance with the existing law, immediately declare as a Malay reservation, in a case where any land ceases to be a Malay reservation, any other land of a similar character and of an area not exceeding the area of that land.” added after paragraph (b) by Act A514, section 7, in force from 15-05-1981.

Paragraph (c) which read as follows was repealed by Act A514, section 7, in force from 15-05-1981:

“(c) in a case where any land ceases to be a Malay reservation, any land of a similar character and of an area not exceeding the area of that land.”.

5. *Clause (7)*: The words “Subject to Article 161A” at the commencement were inserted by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963.

6. *Clause (8)*: Added by Act A585, subsection 24(1), in force from 01-02-1974, and subsequently amended by Act A1095, section 17, in force from 01-02-2001 to included in the Federal Territory of Putrajaya.

Note:

Article 89 of the Constitution shall not apply to the Federal Territory of Labuan and Article 8 of the Constitution shall not invalidate or prohibit any provisions of federal law for reservation of land for natives in the Federal Territory of Labuan or for alienation to them, or for giving them preferential treatment as regards the alienation of land in the Federal Territory of Labuan by the Federation. (*See* subsection 18(2) of Act A585).

(6) In this Article “Malay reservation” means land reserved for alienation to Malays or to natives of the State in which it lies; and “Malay” includes any person who, under the law of the State in which he is resident, is treated as a Malay for the purposes of the reservation of land.

(7) Subject to Article 161A, this Article shall have effect notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution; but (without prejudice to any such other provision) no land shall be retained or declared as a Malay reservation except as provided by this Article and Article 90.

(8) The provisions of this Article shall apply to the Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur and Putrajaya in the like manner that they apply to a State, save that Clause (1) in its application to the Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur and Putrajaya shall be modified to read that any land in the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur or the Federal Territory of Putrajaya which immediately before Merdeka Day was a Malay reservation in accordance with the existing law may continue as a Malay reservation in accordance with that law until otherwise provided by an Act of Parliament passed by a majority of the total number of members of each House of Parliament and by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting in each House.

Special provisions relating to customary land in Negeri Sembilan and Malacca, and Malay Holdings in Terengganu

90. (1) Nothing in this Constitution shall affect the validity of any restrictions imposed by law on the transfer or lease of customary land in the State of Negeri Sembilan or the State of Malacca, or of any interest in such land.

(1A) For the purpose of Clause (1)—

(a) “transfer” includes any charge, transmission or vesting, or creation of any lien or trust, or entry of any caveat, or any other form of dealing or disposal of whatever description or nature; and

(b) “lease” includes any tenancy of whatever form or duration.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the existing law in the State of Terengganu with respect to Malay holdings shall continue in force until otherwise provided by an Enactment of the Legislature of that State passed and approved as described in Clause (1) of Article 89.

(3) Any such Enactment of the Legislature of the State of Terengganu may make provision for Malay reservations corresponding with the existing law in force in any other State of a Ruler; and in that event the said Article 89 shall have effect in relation to Terengganu subject to the following modifications, that is to say:

- (a) in Clause (1), for the reference to land which immediately before Merdeka Day was a Malay reservation in accordance with the existing law, there shall be substituted a reference to land which, immediately before the passing of the said Enactment, was a Malay holding; and
- (b) subject as aforesaid, any reference to the existing law shall be construed as a reference to the said Enactment.

National Land Council

91. (1) There shall be a National Land Council consisting of a Minister as chairman, one representative from each of the States, who shall be appointed by the Ruler or Yang di-Pertua Negeri, and such number of representatives of the Federal Government as that Government may appoint but, subject to Clause (5) of Article 95E, the number of representatives of the Federal Government shall not exceed ten.

(2) The chairman may vote on any question before the National Land Council but shall not have a casting vote.

(3) The National Land Council shall be summoned to meet by the chairman as often as he considers necessary but there shall be at least one meeting in every year.

(4) If the chairman or a representative of a State or of the Federal Government is unable to attend a meeting, the authority by whom he was appointed may appoint another person to take his place at that meeting.

(5) It shall be the duty of the National Land Council to formulate from time to time in consultation with the Federal Government, the State Governments and the National Finance Council a national policy for the promotion and control of the utilization of land throughout the Federation for mining, agriculture, forestry or any other purpose, and for the administration of any laws relating there to; and the Federal and State Governments shall follow the policy so formulated.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 90:

1. *See* Art. 89(7).
2. *Clause (1A)*: Added by Act A566, section 13, in force from 16-12-1983.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 91:

1. See Art. 95E(1), (2) and (5)(a).
2. *Clause (1): (a)* The words “not exceeding ten” which appeared after “and such number” were deleted and the words “but, subject to Clause (5) of Article 95E, the number of representatives of the Federal Government shall not exceed ten” which appear at the end were added by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963.

(b) The words “Yang di-Pertua Negeri” substituted for “Governor” by Act A354, section 42, in force from 27-08-1976.

(6) The Federal Government or the Government of any State may consult the National Land Council in respect of any other matter relating to the utilization of land or in respect of any proposed legislation dealing with land or of the administration of any such law, and it shall be the duty of the National Land Council to advise that Government on any such matters.

Chapter 5—National development

National development plan

92. (1) If, after a recommendation from an expert committee and after consultation with the National Finance Council, the National Land Council and the Government of any State concerned, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong is satisfied that it is conducive to the national interest that a development plan be put into operation in any area or areas in one or more of the States, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may, after publishing the plan, proclaim the area or areas as a development area; and thereupon Parliament shall have power to give effect to the development plan or any part thereof, notwithstanding that any of the matters to which the plan relates are matters with respect to which, apart from this Article, only States would have power to make laws.

(2) Any Act passed in pursuance of this Article shall recite that it has been so passed and that the provisions of Clause (1) have been complied with; and Article 79 shall not apply to any Bill for such an Act or any amendment to such a Bill.

(3) In this Article, “development plan” means a plan for the development, improvement, or conservation of the natural resources of a development area, the exploitation of such resources, or the increase of means of employment in the area.

(4) Without prejudice to their power under any other Article to require any interest in land to be acquired or granted for federal purposes, the Federal Government may from time to time require the reservation for the purposes of a development plan, to such extent as they may specify, of any land in a development area which is not occupied by private persons; but any diminution, in consequence of the reservation, of the annual revenue received by a State shall be made good to the State by the Federation.

(5) All income received by the Federation through the operation of a development plan shall, subject to Clause (6), be applied—

- (a) in the first instance, for the provision of capital and the meeting of working expenses for the development plan;
- (b) in the second instance, for the repayment to the Federation of any expenditure, including expenditure under Clause (4), incurred by the Federation in operating the plan; and
- (c) as to the balance, for payments to the State in which the development area is situated or, if it is situated in two or more States, to those States in such proportions as the Federal Government may determine.

(6) If it is agreed between the Federal Government and the Government of any State which includes the whole or any part of the development area that any expenditure incurred in operating the development plan is to be met by the State, any expenditure so met shall be repaid to the State and the repayment shall rank *pari passu* with the repayment to the Federation of any expenditure incurred by the Federation.

(7) Parliament may repeal or amend any Act passed in pursuance of this Article, and for that purpose may make such incidental and consequential provisions as it may consider necessary.

(8) Nothing in this Article shall affect the power of Parliament or of the Legislature of any State—

- (a) to impose such taxes or rates as it is authorized to impose under any other provision of this Constitution; or
- (b) to make from the Federal Consolidated Fund or the State Consolidated Fund, as the case may be, grants not repayable under Clause (5) or (6),

except that where, in pursuance of Clause (1), a rate is imposed on any property by federal law which, but for this Article, might have been imposed by State law, no rate of the same kind shall be imposed by State law for any period for which the rate imposed by federal law is payable.

Chapter 6—Federal surveys, advice to States and inspection of State activities

Inquiries, surveys and statistics

93. (1) The Federal Government may conduct such inquiries (whether by Commission or otherwise), authorize such surveys and collect and publish such statistics as it thinks fit, notwithstanding that such inquiries, surveys and collection and publication of statistic relate to a matter with regard to which the Legislature of a State may make laws.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Government of a State, and of all officers and authorities thereof, to assist the Federal Government in the execution of its powers under this Article; and for this purpose the Federal Government may give such directions as it may deem necessary.

Federal powers in respect of State subjects

94. (1) The executive authority of the Federation extends to the conduct of research, the provision and maintenance of experimental and demonstration stations, the giving of advice and technical assistance to the Government of any State, and the provision of education, publicity, and demonstration for the inhabitants of any State, in respect of any of the matters with respect to which the Legislature of a State may make laws; and the agricultural and forestry officers of any State shall accept any professional advice given to the Government of that state under this Clause.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the existing Departments of Agriculture, Commissioner of Lands, Forestry and Social Welfare may continue to exercise the functions exercised by them immediately before Merdeka Day.

(3) Nothing in this Constitution shall prevent the Federal Government from establishing Ministries or Departments of Government to exercise the functions of the Federal Government under Article 93 and this Article in relation to matters within the legislative authority of a State, and such matters may include soil conservation, local government and town and country planning.

Inspection of State activities

95. (1) Subject to Clause (3), in exercising the executive authority of the Federation any officer authorized by the Federal Government may inspect any department or work of a State Government with a view to making a report thereon to the Federal Government.

(2) A report made under this Article shall, if the Federal Government so direct, be communicated to the State Government and laid before the Legislative Assembly of the State.

(3) This Article does not authorize the inspection of any department or work dealing only with or carried on only with respect to matters with the exclusive legislative authority of a State.

Chapter 7—National Council for Local Government

National Council for Local Government

95A. (1) There shall be a National Council for Local Government consisting of a Minister as Chairman, one representative from each of the States, who shall be appointed by the Ruler or Yang di-Pertua Negeri, and such number of representatives of the Federal Government as that Government may appoint but, subject to Clause (5) of Article 95E, the number of representatives of the Federal Government shall not exceed ten.

(2) The Chairman may vote on any question before the National Council for Local Government and shall have a casting vote.

(3) The National Council for Local Government shall be summoned to meet by the Chairman as often as he considers necessary but there shall be at least one meeting in every year.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 92:

See Art. 95E(1) & (3), 108(4)(e).

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 93:

See Art. 80(2), 94(3).

(4) If the Chairman or a representative of a State or of the Federal Government is unable to attend a meeting, the authority by whom he was appointed may appoint another person to take his place at that meeting.

(5) It shall be the duty of the National Council for Local Government to formulate from time to time in consultation with the Federal Government and the State Governments a national policy for the promotion, development and control of local government throughout the Federation and for the administration of any laws relating thereto; and the Federal and State Governments shall follow the policy so formulated.

(6) It shall also be the duty of the Federal Government and the Government of any State to consult the National Council for Local Government in respect of any proposed legislation dealing with local government and it shall be the duty of the National Council for Local Government to advise those Governments on any such matter.

(7) The Federal Government or the Government of any State may consult the National Council for Local Government in respect of any other matter relating to local government, and it shall be the duty of the National Council for Local Government to advise that Government on any such matter.

Chapter 8—Application to States of Sabah and Sarawak

Modifications for states of Sabah and Sarawak of distribution of legislative powers

95B. (1) In the case of the States of Sabah and Sarawak—

- (a) the supplement to List II set out in the Ninth Schedule shall be deemed to form part of the State List, and the matters enumerated therein shall be deemed not to be included in the Federal List or Concurrent List; and
- (b) the supplement to List III set out in the Ninth Schedule shall, subject to the State List, be deemed to form part of the Concurrent List, and the matters enumerated therein shall be deemed not to be included in the Federal List (but not so as to affect the construction of the State List, where it refers to the Federal List).

(2) Where by virtue of Clause (1) an item is included in the Concurrent List for a State for a period only, the expiration or termination of that period shall not affect the continued operation of any State law passed by virtue of the item, save as provided by federal or State law.

(3) The Legislature of the State of Sabah or Sarawak may also make laws for imposing sales taxes, and any sales tax imposed by State law in the State of Sabah or Sarawak shall be deemed to be among the matters enumerated in the State List and not in the Federal List; but—

- (a) there shall not in the charging or administration of a State sales tax be any discrimination between goods of the same description according to the place in which they originate; and
- (b) the charge for any federal sales tax shall be met out of sums collected from a person liable for that tax before the charge for a State sales tax.

Power by order to extend legislative or executive powers of States

95c. (1) Subject to the provisions of any Act of Parliament passed after Malaysia Day, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may by order make as respects any State any such provision as may be made by Act of Parliament—

- (a) for authorizing the Legislature of the State to make laws as mentioned in Article 76A; or
- (b) for extending the executive authority of the State, and the powers or duties of any authority of the State, as mentioned in Clause (4) of Article 80.

(2) An order made by virtue of paragraph (a) of Clause (1) shall not authorize the Legislature of a State to amend or repeal an Act of Parliament passed after Malaysia Day, unless the Act so provides.

(3) Clause (3) of Article 76A and Clause (6) of Article 80 shall apply in relation to an order under paragraph (a) and paragraph (b) respectively of Clause (1) of this Article as they apply in relation to an Act of Parliament.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 94:

See Art. 79 (1), 80 (2), 95E (1).

Clause (1): See Art. 95E (4).

Art. 95:

See Art. 80(2).

Art. 95A:

1. Added by Act 10/1960, section 12, in force from 31-05-1960.

2. *See* Art. 95E(1), (2) and (5)(b).

3. *Clause (1): (a)* The words “not exceeding ten” which appeared after “and such number” were deleted and the words “but, subject to Clause (5) of Article 95E, the number of representatives of the Federal Government shall not exceed ten” which appear at the end were added by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963.

(b) The words “Yang di-Pertua Negeri” substituted for “Governor” by Act A354, section 42, in force from 27-08-1976.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Part VI:

The heading of chapter 8 “States of Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for the words “Borneo States” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

Art. 95B:

Added by Act 26/1963, section 35, in force from 16-09-1963. Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965, deleted the words “and Singapore” which appeared at the end of the first line of Clause (1) and the word “appropriate” which appeared at the commencement of paragraphs (a) and (b) before “supplement”.

Shoulder Note and Clause (1): The words “States of Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for “Borneo States” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

(4) Where an order under this Article is revoked by a later order, the later order may include provision for continuing in force (generally or to such extent or for such purposes as the order may specify) any State law passed by virtue of the earlier order or any subsidiary legislation made or thing done under any such State law, and from the coming into operation of the later order any State law thereby continued in force shall have effect as federal law:

Provided that no provision shall be continued in force by virtue of this Clause if or in so far as it could not have been made by Act of Parliament.

(5) Any order of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong under this Article shall be laid before each House of Parliament.

Exclusion for States of Sabah and Sarawak of Parliament's power to pass uniform laws about land or local government

95D. In relation to the State of Sabah or Sarawak, Clause (4) of Article 76 shall not apply, nor shall paragraph (b) of Clause (1) of that Article enable Parliament to make laws with respect to any of the matters mentioned in Clause (4) of that Article.

Exclusion of States of Sabah and Sarawak from national plans for land utilization, local government, development, etc.

95E. (1) In relation to the State of Sabah or Sarawak, Articles 91, 92, 94 and 95A shall have effect subject to the following Clauses.

(2) Subject to Clause (5), under Article 91 and under Article 95A the State Government shall not be required to follow the policy formulated by the National Land Council or by the National Council for Local Government, as the case may be, but the representative of the State shall not be entitled to vote on questions before the Council.

(3) Under Article 92 no area in the State shall be proclaimed a development area for the purposes of any development plan without the concurrence of the Yang di-Pertua Negeri.

(4) Under Clause (1) of Article 94 (under which in respect of matters in the State List the Federation may conduct research, give advice and technical assistance, *etc.*) the agricultural and forestry officers of the State of Sabah or Sarawak shall consider, but shall not be required to accept, professional advice given to the Government of the State.

(5) Clause (2) shall cease to apply to a State—

(a) as regards Article 91, if Parliament so provides with the concurrence of the Yang di-Pertua Negeri; and

(b) as regards Article 95A, if Parliament so provides with the concurrence of the Legislative Assembly,

but for each representative of the State of Sabah or Sarawak becoming entitled, by virtue of this Clause, to vote on questions before the National Land Council or National Council for Local Government, one shall be added to the maximum number of representatives of the Federal Government on that Council.

PART VII

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

Chapter 1—General

No taxation unless authorised by law

96. No tax or rate shall be levied by or for the purposes of the Federation except by or under the authority of federal law.

Consolidated Funds

97. (1) All revenues and moneys howsoever raised or received by the Federation shall, subject to the provisions of this Constitution and of federal law, be paid into and form one fund, to be known as the Federal Consolidated Fund.

(2) All revenues and moneys howsoever raised or received by a State shall, subject to Clause (3) and to any law, be paid into and form one fund, to be known as the Consolidated Fund of that State.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 95B—(cont.)

Clause (3): The words “the State of Sabah or Sarawak” substituted for “a Borneo State” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

Art. 95c:

Added by Act 26/1963, section 38, in force from 16-09-1963.

Clause (1):

1. The words “any State” in line three were substituted for “a Borneo State” by Act 31/1965, subsection 2(1), in force from 16-09-1963.
2. *See—*
 - (a) Borneo State (Legislative Powers) Order 1963—L.N. 17/1964;
 - (b) Borneo State (Executive Powers) (Shotguns) Order 1963—L.N. 38/1964;
 - (c) Sarawak (Legislative Powers) Order 1965—L.N. 22/1965;
 - (d) Sarawak (Legislative Powers) (No. 2) Order, 1965—L.N.106/1965.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 95b:

1. Added by Act 26/1963, section 42, in force from 16-09-1963. The words “and in relation to Singapore” which appeared after “a Borneo State” were deleted by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965.
2. The words “the State of Sabah or Sarawak” substituted for “a Borneo State” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

Art. 95E:

Added by Act 26/1963, section 43, in force from 16-09-1963. The words “and in relation to Singapore” which appeared after “a Borneo State” in Clause (1) and the words “or of Singapore” which appeared after “Borneo State” in Clause (5) were deleted by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965.

Clause (1): The words “the State of Sabah or Sarawak” substituted for “a Borneo State” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

Clause (3): The words “Yang di-Pertua Negeri” substituted for “Governor” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

(3) If in accordance with State law or in respect of the Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya, in accordance with federal law any Zakat, Fitrah, Baitulmal, or similar Islamic religious revenue is raised, it shall be paid into a separate fund and shall not be paid out except under the authority of State law or federal law, as the case may be.

(4) Unless the context otherwise requires, any reference in this Constitution to the Consolidated Fund shall be construed as a reference to the Federal Consolidated Fund.

Expenditure charged on Federal Consolidated Fund

98. (1) There shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund, in addition to any grant, remuneration or other moneys so charged by any other Article or federal law—

- (a) all pensions, compensation for loss of office and gratuities for which the Federation is liable;
- (b) all debt charges for which the Federation is liable; and
- (c) any moneys required to satisfy any judgment, decision or award against the Federation by any court or tribunal.

(2) In making payment of any grant to a State in accordance with the provisions of this Part, the Federation may deduct the amount of any debt charges payable to the Federation by the State and charged on the Consolidated Fund of that State.

(3) For the purposes of this Article 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.

Annual financial statement

99. (1) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall, in respect of every financial year, cause to be laid before the House of Representatives a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Federation

for that year, and unless Parliament in respect of any year otherwise provides, that statement shall be so laid before the commencement of that year:

Provided that there may be separate statements of estimated receipts and estimated expenditure, and in that case it shall not be necessary for the statement of receipts to be so laid before the commencement of the year to which it relates.

(2) The estimates of expenditure shall show—

- (a) the total sums required to meet expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund; and
- (b) subject to Clause (3), the sums required to meet the expenditure for other purposes proposed to be met from the Consolidated Fund.

(3) The sums to be shown under paragraph (b) of Clause (2) do not include—

- (a) sums representing the proceeds of any loan raised by the Federation for specific purposes and appropriated for those purposes by the Act authorizing the raising of the loan;
- (b) sums representing any money or interest on money received by the Federation subject to a trust and to be applied in accordance with the terms of the trust;
- (c) sums representing any money held by the Federation which has been received or appropriated for the purpose of any trust fund established by or in accordance with federal law.

(4) The said statement shall also show, so far as is practicable, the assets and liabilities of the Federation at the end of the last completed financial year, the manner in which those assets are invested or held, and the general purposes in respect of which those liabilities are outstanding.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 95E—(cont.)

Clause (4): The words “the State of Sabah or Sarawak” substituted for “a Borneo State” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

Clause (5):

1. *See* Art. 91(1), 95A(1).
2. The words “Yang di-Pertua Negeri” substituted for “Governor” and “the State of Sabah or Sarawak” substituted for “a Borneo State” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

Art. 97(3):

1. The words “or in respect of the Federal Territory, in accordance with federal law” were inserted after “in accordance with State law” in line one, and after the words “State law” at the end of the Clause the words “or federal law, as the case may be” were inserted by Act A206, Schedule, in force from 01-02-1974. The words “Islamic religious revenue” substituted for “Muslim revenue” by Act A354, section 45, in force from 27-08-1976.
2. The words “Territories of Kuala Lumpur and Labuan” were substituted for the word “Territory” by Act A585, Schedule, in force from 16-04-1984.
3. *See* Financial Procedure Act 1957 [*Act 61*].
4. The words “Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya” were substituted for “Kuala Lumpur and Labuan” by Act A1095, section 18, in force from 01-02-2001.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 99:

See Art. 102(b).

Clause (1): Proviso added by Act 14/1962, subsection 18(1), in force from 21-06-1962.

Supply Bills

100. The expenditure to be met from the Consolidated Fund but not charged thereon, other than expenditure to be met by such sums as are mentioned in Clause (3) of Article 99, shall be included in a Bill, to be known as a supply Bill, providing for the issue from the Consolidated Fund of the sums necessary to meet that expenditure and the appropriation of those sums for the purposes specified therein.

Supplementary and excess expenditure

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

- (a) that the amount appropriated by the Supply Act for any purpose is insufficient, or that a need has arisen for expenditure for a purpose for which no amount has been appropriated by the Supply Act; or
- (b) that any moneys have been expended for any purpose in excess of the amount (if any) appropriated for that purpose by the Supply Act,

a supplementary estimates showing the sums required or spent shall be laid before the House of Representatives and the purposes of any such expenditure shall be included in a supply Bill.

Powers to authorize expenditure on account or for unspecified purposes

102. Parliament shall have power in respect of any financial year—

- (a) before the passing of the Supply Bill, to authorize by law expenditure for part of the year;
- (b) to authorize by law expenditure for the whole or part of the year otherwise than in accordance with Articles 99 to 101, if owing to the magnitude or indefinite character of any service or to circumstances of unusual urgency it appears to Parliament to be desirable to do so.

Contingencies Fund

103. (1) Parliament may by law provide for the creation of a Contingencies Fund and for authorizing the Minister charged with responsibility 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 the Contingencies Fund to meet that need.

(2) Where any advance is made in accordance with Clause (1), a supplementary estimate shall be presented and a Supply Bill introduced as soon as possible for the purpose of replacing the amount so advanced.

Withdrawals from Consolidated Fund

104. (1) Subject to Clause (2), no moneys shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund unless they are—

- (a) charged on the Consolidated Fund; or
- (b) authorized to be issued by a Supply Act; or
- (c) authorized to be issued under Article 102.

(2) Clause (1) does not apply to any such sums as are mentioned in Clause (3) of Article 99.

(3) No moneys shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund except in the manner provided by federal law.

Auditor General

105. (1) There shall be an Auditor General, who shall be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong on the advice of the Prime Minister and after consultation with the Conference of Rulers.

(2) A person who has held the office of Auditor General shall be eligible for reappointment but shall not be eligible for any other appointment in the service of the Federation or for any appointment in the service of a State.

(3) The Auditor General may at any time resign his office but shall not be removed from office except on the like grounds and in the like manner as a judge of the Federal Court.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 99—(cont.)

Clause (2): The original Clause (2) read as follows:

“(2) The estimates of expenditure shall show separately—

- (a) the total sums required to meet expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund;
and
- (b) subject to Clause (3), the sums respectively required to meet the heads of other expenditure proposed to be met from the Consolidated Fund.”.

The word “separately” appearing after the words “shall show” deleted and paragraph (b) substituted by Act A354, section 18, in force from 27-08-1976.

Clause (3):

1. Paragraph (c) added by Act 14/1962, subsection 18(2), in force from 21-06-1962.
2. *See* Art. 100, 104(2).

Clause (4): The word “purposes” substituted for “heads” by Act A354, section 18, in force from 27-08-1976.

Art. 100:

1. *See* Art. 102(b).
2. The words “heads of” deleted before the “expenditure” in line one by Act A354, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

Art. 101:

1. *See* Art. 102(b).
2. The word “purposes” substituted for “heads” by Act A354, section 20, in force from 27-08-1976.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 102:

See Art. 104(1)(c).

Art. 103:

See (a) Art. 109(5); (b) Financial Procedure Act 1957 [*Act 61*], section 11.

(4) Parliament shall by law provide for the remuneration of the Auditor General, and the remuneration so provided shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund.

(5) The remuneration and other terms of office (including pension rights) of the Auditor General shall not be altered to his disadvantage after his appointment.

(6) Subject to the provisions of this Article, the terms and conditions of service of the Auditor General shall be determined by federal law and, subject to the provisions of federal law, by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

Powers and duties of Auditor General

106. (1) The accounts of the Federation and of the States shall be audited and reported on by the Auditor General.

(2) The Auditor General shall perform such other duties and exercise such powers in relation to the accounts of the Federation and of the States and to the accounts of other public authorities and of those bodies which are specified by order made by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, as may be provided by federal law.

Reports of Auditor General

107. (1) The Auditor General shall submit his reports to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, who shall cause them to be laid before the House of Representatives.

(2) A copy of any such report relating to the accounts of a State, or to the accounts of any public authority exercising powers conferred by State law, shall be submitted to the Ruler or Yang di-Pertua Negeri of that State, who shall cause it to be laid before the Legislative Assembly.

National Finance Council

108. (1) There shall be a National Finance Council consisting of the Prime Minister, such other Ministers as the Prime Minister may designate, and one representative from each of the States, appointed by the Ruler or Yang di-Pertua Negeri.

(2) The National Finance Council shall be summoned to meet by the Prime Minister as often as he considers necessary and whenever the representatives of three or more States demand a meeting, but there shall be at least one meeting in every twelve months.

(3) At any meeting of the National Finance Council the Prime Minister may be represented by another Minister of the Federation, and the Prime Minister or, if he is not present, the Minister representing him, shall preside.

(4) It shall be the duty of the Federal Government to consult the National Finance Council in respect of—

- (a) the making of grants by the Federation to the States;
- (b) the assignment to the States of the whole or any portion of the proceeds of any federal tax or fee;
- (c) the annual loan requirements of the Federation and the States and the exercise by the Federation and the States of their borrowing powers;
- (d) the making of loans to any of the States;
- (e) the making of development plans in accordance with Article 92;
- (f) the matters referred to in Item 7(f) and (g) of the Federal List;
- (g) any proposal to introduce a Bill for such a law as is mentioned in Clause (2) Article 109 or Clause (3) or (3A) of Article 110;
- (h) any other matter in respect of which this Constitution or federal law makes provision for consultation with the National Finance Council.

(5) The Federal Government may consult the National Finance Council in respect of any other matter, whether or not it involves questions of finance, and the government of a State may consult the said Council in respect of any matter which affects the financial position of that State.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 105:

Clause (3): The words “Federal Court” were substituted for “Supreme Court” by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963. Subsequently subsection 18(2) of Act A566, in force from 01-01-1985, provides that a reference to the Federal Court shall now be construed as a reference to the Supreme Court.

Act A885, section 11, in force from 24-06-1994, substituted the word “Federal” for the word “Supreme”.

Clauses (4) and (6): See Audit Act 1957 [Act 62].

Art. 106(2):

1. See Audit Act 1957 [Act 62].
2. The words “of those bodies which are specified by order made by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong” were substituted for “bodies administering public funds” by Act A354, section 21, in force from 27-08-1976.
3. See Statutory Bodies (Accounts and Annual Reports) Act 1980 [Act 240].

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 107(2):

1. *See* Art. 112A(1).
2. The words “Yang di-Pertua Negeri” substituted for “Governor” by Act A354, section 42, in force from 27-08-1976.

Art. 108:

1. *Clause (1)*: The words “other Ministers” substituted for “other Minister” and “Yang di-Pertua Negeri” substituted for “Governor” by Act A354, section 22 and section 42, in force from 27-08-1976.
2. *Clause (4)*: The words “or (3A)” at end of paragraph (g) were inserted by Act 14/1962, Sch. section 5, in force from 21-06-1962.
3. *See* Art. 112D(7).

Grants to States

109. (1) The Federation shall make to each State in respect of each financial year—

- (a) a grant, to be known as a capitation grant, which shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of Part I of the Tenth Schedule;
- (b) a grant for the maintenance of State roads, to be known as the State road grant, which shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of Part II of that Schedule.

(2) Parliament may from time to time by law vary the rates of the capitation grant; but if the effect of any such law is to reduce the grant, provision shall be made in that law for securing that the amount of grant received by any State in respect of any financial year is not less than ninety percent of the amount received by that State in the preceding financial year.

(3) Parliament may by law make grants for specific purposes to any of the States on such terms and conditions as may be provided by any such law.

(4) The amounts required for making the grants mentioned in the preceding provisions of this Article shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund.

(5) If, in accordance with Article 103, a Contingencies Fund is created, the power to make advances from that Fund for meeting an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure shall include power to make such advances to a State for meeting such a need.

(6) The Federation shall pay into a fund, to be known as the State Reserve Fund—

- (a) *(Repealed)*;
- (b) in respect of every financial year such sum as the Federal Government may, after consultation with the National Finance Council, determine to be necessary,

and the Federation may from time to time, after consultation with the National Finance Council, make grants out of the State Reserve Fund to any State for the purposes of development or generally to supplement its revenues.

Assignment of taxes and fees to the States

110. (1) Subject to Clause (2), each of the States shall receive all proceeds from the taxes, fees and other sources of revenue specified in Part III of the Tenth Schedule so far as collected, levied or raised within the State.

(2) Parliament may from time to time by law substitute for any source of revenue specified in section 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12 or 14 of Part III of the Tenth Schedule or for any source of revenue so substituted, another source of revenue of substantially equal value.

(3) Each State shall receive, on such terms and conditions as may be provided by or under federal law, ten percent or such greater amount as may be so provided of the export duty on tin produced in the State.

(3A) Parliament may by law provide that each State shall receive, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by or under federal law, such proportion as may be so prescribed of the export duty on minerals (other than tin) produced in the State.

In this Article “minerals” means mineral ores, metal and mineral oils.

(3B) Without prejudice to the power to impose conditions conferred by Clause (3) or (3A), Parliament may by law provide for prohibiting or restricting, in, or except in, such cases as may be provided by or under the law, the levying of royalties on or similar charges in respect of minerals (whether under a lease or other instrument or under any State enactment, and whether the instrument was made or the enactment passed before or after the coming into operation of this Clause).

(4) Without prejudice to the provisions of Clauses (1) to (3A), Parliament may by law—

- (a) assign to the States the whole or any portion of the proceeds of any tax or fee raised or levied by the Federation; and
- (b) assign to the States the responsibility of collecting for State purposes any tax or fee authorized by federal law.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 109:

Clause (2): See Art. 108(4)(g).

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 109—(cont.)

Clause (6): The word “succeeding” which appeared before “financial year” in paragraph (b) was deleted and paragraph (a) which read as follows was repealed by Act 25/1963, section 8, in force from 29-08-1963:

“(a) in respect of the first financial year in which Part VII is in operation, the sum of four million dollars; and”.

Art. 110:

See Art. 161c(3).

Clause (3):

1. The words “may be provided by or under federal law” and “may be so provided” were substituted for “Parliament may by law provide” by Act 14/1962, Sch. section 5, in force from 21-06-1962.

2. *See* Art. 108(4)(g).

Clause (3A):

1. Added by Act 14/1962, section 19, in force from 21-06-1962.

2. *See* Art. 108(4)(g), 112c(3).

3. *See* Assignment of Revenue (Export Duty on Iron Ore) Act 1962 [Act 395] and Assignment of Export Duty (Mineral Ores) Act 1964 [Act 396].

Clause (3B):

1. Added by Act 14/1962, section 19, in force from 21-06-1962.

2. *See* Art. 122c(4).

(5) The amounts receivable by the States under Clause (1), (2) or (4) shall not be paid into the Consolidated Fund; and the amounts receivable by the States under Clauses (3) and (3A) shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund.

Restriction on borrowing

111. (1) The Federation shall not borrow except under the authority of federal law.

(2) A State shall not borrow except under the authority of State law, and State law shall not authorize a State to borrow except from the Federation or, for a period not exceeding five years, from a bank or other financial source approved for that purpose by the Federal Government, and subject to such conditions as may be specified by the Federal Government.

(3) A State shall not give any guarantee except under the authority of State law, and such guarantee shall not be given except with the approval of the Federal Government and subject to such conditions as may be specified by it.

Restriction on alterations in establishments of States

112. (1) Subject to Clause (2), no State shall, without the approval of the Federation, make any addition to its establishment or the establishment of any of its departments, or alter the rates of established salaries and emoluments, if the effect of doing so would be to increase the liability of the Federation in respect of pensions, gratuities or other like allowances.

(2) This Article does not apply to—

- (a) non-pensionable appointments the maximum salaries of which do not exceed four hundred ringgit per month or such other amount as may be fixed by order by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong; or
- (b) pensionable appointments the maximum salaries of which do not exceed one hundred ringgit per month or such other amount as may be fixed by order by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

*Chapter 2—Application to States of Sabah
and Sarawak***State audits in States of Sabah and Sarawak**

112A. (1) The Auditor General shall submit his reports relating to the accounts of each of the States of Sabah and Sarawak, or to the accounts of any public authority exercising powers vested in it by the State law in either of those States, to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong (who shall cause them to be laid before the House of Representatives) and to the Yang di-Pertua Negeri of the State; and accordingly Clause (2) of Article 107 shall not apply to those reports.

(2) The Yang di-Pertua Negeri shall cause any such report submitted to him to be laid before the Legislative Assembly.

(3) The powers and duties of the Auditor General in relation to the accounts mentioned in Clause (1) for any period ending before the year 1969 shall, in the State of Sabah and Sarawak, be exercised and discharged on his behalf by the senior officer of his department for the time being stationed in the State in question:

Provided that during the absence or incapacity of that officer, or a vacancy in his post, those powers and duties shall be exercised and discharged by the Auditor General or such officer of his department as he may designate.

Borrowing powers of states of Sabah and Sarawak

112B. Clause (2) of Article 111 shall not restrict the power of the State of Sabah and Sarawak to borrow under the authority of State law within the State, if the borrowing has the approval of the Central Bank for the time being of the Federation.

Special grants and assignments of revenue to States of Sabah and Sarawak

112C. (1) Subject to the provisions of Article 112D and to any limitation expressed in the relevant section of the Tenth Schedule—

- (a) the Federation shall make to the States of Sabah and Sarawak in respect of each financial year the grants specified in Part IV of that Schedule; and

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 110—(cont.)

Clause (4):

1. The words “to (3A)” were substituted for “to (3)” in line two by Act 14/1962, Sch. section 5, in force from 21-06-1962.
2. *See* Art. 112c(3).

Clause (5): The words “Clause (3) and (3A)” were substituted for “Clause (3)” by Act 14/1962, section 5, in force from 21-06-1962.

Art. 111:

Clause (2): The Present Clause (2) was inserted by Act A354, section 23, in force from 27-08-1976, and replaced the earlier Clause which read as follows:

“(2) A State shall not borrow except under the authority of State law, and State law shall not authorize a State to borrow except from the Federation or, for a period not exceeding twelve months, from a bank approved for that purpose by the Federal Government.”.

See Art. 112B.

Clause (3): Added by Act A354, section 23, in force from 27-08-1976.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 112:

Clause (2)(a) and (b): The word “ringgit” substituted for “dollars” by Act 160, section 2, in force from 29-08-1975, the words “or such other amount as may be fixed by order by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong” inserted after “per month” by Act A354, section 24, in force from 27-08-1976.

Part VII:

The heading of Chapter 2 “States of Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for the words “Borneo States” by Act A514, section 19 in force from 27-08-1976.

Art. 112A:

Added by Act 26/1963, section 50, in force from 16-09-1963.

Clause (1): (a) The words “each of the Borneo States” were substituted for “a Borneo State or Singapore” and the words “either of those States” were substituted for “any of those States” by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965.

(b) The words “States of Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for “Borneo States by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976 and “Yang di-Pertua Negeri” substituted for “Governor” by Act A354, section 42, in force from 27-08-1976.

Clause (2): The words “Yang di-Pertua Negeri” substituted for “Governor” by Act A354, section 42, in force from 27-08-1976.

Clause (3): The words “the State of Sabah or Sarawak” substituted for “a Borneo State” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

Art. 112B:

Added by Act 26/1963, section 49, in force from 16-09-1963. The words “or of Singapore” which appeared after “Borneo State” and the words “, nor the power of Singapore to borrow under the authority of State law otherwise than within the State, if the borrowing has approval of the Federal Government” which appeared at the end were deleted by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965.

Clause (1): The words “the State of Sabah or Sarawak” substituted for “a Borneo State” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

(b) each of those States shall receive all proceeds from the taxes, fees and dues specified in Part V of that Schedule, so far as collected, levied or raised within the States, or such part of those proceeds as is so specified.

(2) The amounts required for making the grants specified in the said Part IV, and the amounts receivable by the State of Sabah or Sarawak under section 3 or 4 of the said Part V, shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund; and the amounts otherwise receivable by the State of Sabah or Sarawak under the said Part V shall not be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

(3) In Article 110, Clauses (3A) and (4) shall not apply to the State of Sabah or Sarawak.

(4) Subject to Clause (5) of Article 112D, in relation to the State of Sabah or Sarawak Clause (3B) of Article 110—

(a) shall apply in relation to all minerals, including mineral oils; but

(b) shall not authorize Parliament to prohibit the levying of royalties on any mineral by the State or to restrict the royalties that may be levied in any case so that the State is not entitled to receive a royalty amounting to ten per cent *ad valorem* (calculated as for export duty).

Reviews of special grants to States of Sabah and Sarawak

112D. (1) The grants specified in section 1 and subsection (1) of section 2 of Part IV of the Tenth Schedule, and any substituted or additional grant made by virtue of this Clause, shall at the intervals mentioned in Clause (4) be reviewed by the Governments of the Federation and the States or State concerned, and if they agree on the alteration or abolition of any of those grants, or the making of another grant instead of or as well as those grants or any of them, the said Part IV and Clause (2) of Article 112c shall be modified by order of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong as may be necessary to give effect to the agreement:

Provided that on the first review the grant specified in subsection (2) of section 1 of the said Part IV shall not be brought into question except for the purpose of fixing the amounts for the ensuing five years.

(2) Any review under this Article shall take into account the financial position of the Federal Government, as well as the needs of the States or State concerned, but (subject to that) shall endeavour to ensure that the State revenue is adequate to meet the cost of State services as they exist at the time of the review, with such provision for their expansion as appears reasonable.

(3) The period for which provision is to be made on a review shall be a period of five years or (except in the case of the first review) such longer period as may be agreed between the Federation and the States or State concerned; but any order under Clause (1) giving effect to the results of a review shall continue in force after the end of that period, except in so far as it is superseded by a further order under that Clause.

(4) A review under this Article shall not take place earlier than is reasonably necessary to secure that effect can be given to the results of the review from the end of the year 1968 or, in the case of a second or subsequent review, from the end of the period provided for by the preceding review; but, subject to that, reviews shall be held as regards both the States of Sabah and Sarawak for periods beginning with the year 1969 and with the year 1974, and thereafter as regards either of them at such time (during or after the period provided for on the preceding review) as the Government of the Federation or of the State may require.

(5) If on the occasion of any review under this Article the Government of the Federation gives notice to the States or State concerned of their intention to vary any of the assignments of revenue under Part V of the Tenth Schedule (including any substituted or additional assignment made by virtue of this Clause), or to vary Clause (4) of Article 112c, the review shall take the variation into account, and provision shall be made by order of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong so as to give effect to the variation from the beginning of the period provided for on the review:

Provided that this Clause shall not apply to the assignments under sections 4, 7 and 8, and shall not apply to that under section 5 or 6 until the second review.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 112c:

Added by Act 26/1963, section 46, in force from 16-09-1963.

Clause (1)(a): The words “States of Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for “Borneo States” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

Clause (2): See Art. 112b(1).

Clauses (2), (3) and (4): The words “State of Sabah or Sarawak” substituted for “a Borneo State” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

Clause (4): See Art. 112b(5).

Art. 112A-D:

Shoulder Notes: The words “States of Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for the words “Borneo States” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

Art. 112d:

1. Added by Act 26/1963, section 47, in force from 16-09-1963.

2. See Art. 112c, 10th Sch. Pt. IV, subsection 1(2).

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 112b—(*cont.*)

Clause (4): The words “States of Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for “Borneo States” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

Clauses (5): *See* Art. 112c(4).

(6) If on any review the Federal Government and the Government of a State are unable to reach agreement on any matter, it shall be referred to an independent assessor, and his recommendations thereon shall be binding on the governments concerned and shall be given effect as if they were the agreement of those governments.

(7) Clause (4) of Article 108 shall not apply to require the Federal Government to consult the National Finance Council in respect of matters arising under this Article.

(8) Any order of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong under this Article shall be laid before each House of Parliament.

112E. (*Repealed*).

PART VIII

ELECTIONS

Conduct of elections

113. (1) There shall be an Election Commission, to be constituted in accordance with Article 114, which, subject to the provisions of federal law, shall conduct elections to the House of Representatives and the Legislative Assemblies of the States and prepare and revise electoral rolls for such elections.

(2) (i) Subject to paragraph (ii), the Election Commission shall, from time to time, as they deem necessary, review the division of the Federation and the States into constituencies and recommend such changes therein as they may think necessary in order to comply with the provisions contained in the Thirteenth Schedule; and the reviews of constituencies for the purpose of elections to the Legislative Assemblies shall be undertaken at the same time as the reviews of constituencies for the purpose of elections to the House of Representatives.

(ii) There shall be an interval of not less than eight years between the date of completion of one review, and the date of commencement of the next review, under this Clause.

(iii) A review under paragraph (i) shall be completed within a period of not more than two years from the date of its commencement.

(3) If the Election Commission are of opinion that in consequence of a law made under Article 2 it is necessary to undertake the reviews mentioned in Clause (2), they shall do so, whether or not eight years have elapsed since the last review under that Clause.

(3A) (i) Where the number of elected members of the House of Representatives is altered in consequence of any amendment to Article 46, or the number of elected members of the Legislative Assembly of a State is altered in consequence of a law enacted by the Legislature of a State, the Election Commission shall, subject to Clause (3B), undertake a review of the division into federal or State constituencies, as the case may be, of the area which is affected by the alteration, and such review shall be completed within a period of not more than two years from the date of the coming into force of the law making the alteration.

(ii) A review under paragraph (i) shall not affect the interval provided under paragraph (ii) of Clause (2) in respect of a review under paragraph (i) of that Clause.

(iii) The provisions of the Thirteenth Schedule shall apply to a review under this Clause, but subject to such modifications as may be considered necessary by the Election Commission.

(3B) Where an amendment to Article 46 or a law enacted by the Legislative Assembly of a State referred to in paragraph (i) of Clause (3A) comes into force after the lapse of eight years from the date of completion of the last review under Clause (2) and the Election Commission are of the opinion that it is necessary to undertake a review under Clause (2), the Election Commission shall not undertake a review under paragraph (i) of Clause (3A) but shall instead undertake a review under Clause (2) and in conducting such review shall take into account any area which is affected in consequence of the amendment or the law referred to in paragraph (i) of Clause (3A).

(4) Federal or State law may authorize the Election Commission to conduct elections other than those referred to in Clause (1).

(5) So far as may be necessary for the purposes of its functions under this Article the Election Commission may make rules, but any such rules shall have effect subject to the provisions of federal law.

(6) There shall be separate reviews under Clause (2) for the States of Malaya and for each of the States of Sabah and Sarawak,

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 112E:

This article which read as follows was inserted by Act 26/1963, section 48, in force from 16-09-1963, and was repealed by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965:

“112E. (1) The Federal Government and the government of Singapore may from time to time enter into agreement providing matters:

- (a) the manner in which the revenue derived by the Federation from Singapore or any part of that revenue is to be collected and accounted for, and the division of it between the Federation and the State;
- (b) the exercise by the State government or other authority of that State in relation to any such revenue of powers conferred by the laws relating thereto, or the concurrence of that government or any such authority in the exercise of any of those powers;
- (c) the inclusion of Singapore in a common market with the rest of the Federation, the establishment of a Tariff Advisory Board and the laying down of conditions for the levying of import and export duties in relation to goods imported into or exported from Singapore;
- (d) excluding or modifying in relation to the State all or any of the provisions of Articles 109 and 110 and the Tenth Schedule;
- (e) the making of payments (by way of loan or otherwise) by the Federation to the State or by the State to the Federation;
- (f) determining the revenue which is to be treated for the purposes of any such agreement as derived from Singapore, reviewing the operation of any such agreement and referring to the decision of an independent assessor matters arising on such a review and not settled by agreement, and other matters arising out of or incidental to any such agreement.

(2) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall by order make such provision as may be necessary to give effect to any such agreement as is mentioned in Clause (1), including provision modifying in relation to Singapore any law relating to any federal revenue; and any such order shall be laid before each House of Parliament.

(3) An order under Clause (2) may provide that the executive authority of the State shall extend to the administration of any specified provisions of the law relating to any federal revenue, and may for that purpose confer powers and impose duties on any authority of the State.

(4) In relation to Singapore Part III of the Tenth Schedule shall have effect as if the source of revenue specified in section 7 including the property tax levied for local purposes by the State.

(5) The decision of an independent assessor on any matter referred to him on the review of an agreement under this Article shall be binding on the governments concerned and shall be treated for purposes of this Article as the agreement of those governments.

(6) Clause (4) of Article 108 shall not apply to require the Federal Government to consult the National Finance Council in respect of any agreement under this Article.

(7) An agreement made before Malaysia Day shall have effect for the purposes of this Article.

(8) This Article shall cease to have effect as regards the making of any further agreement thereunder—

- (a) if at any time there is no agreement in force under this Article; and
- (b) in such other circumstances as may be provided by an agreement thereunder:

Provided that it shall not under paragraph (a) so cease to have effect pending the completion of a review of the operation of such an agreement (including any reference to an independent assessor).”.

Art. 113(1):

1. The words “and delimit constituencies” which appeared after “Legislative Assemblies of the States” were deleted by Act 14/1962, paragraph 20(a), in force from 21-06-1962.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 113(1)—(cont.)

2. See Art. 115(2).
3. See Elections Act 1958 [Act 19].

Art. 113(2):

1. This Clause as originally in force commenced as follows:

“After the first delimitation of constituencies in accordance with Articles 116 and 117 the Election Commission..”.

Act 14/1962, paragraph 20(b), in force from 21-06-1962, substituted the words “Article 171” for “Articles 116 and 117” and paragraph 20(c) substituted the words “and recommend such changes therein as they may think necessary in order to comply with the provisions contained in the Thirteenth Schedule” for “and make such changes therein as they may think necessary in order to comply with the provisions of those Articles”. Act 26/1963, subsection 10(2), in force from 16-09-1963, deleted the words “After the first delimitation of constituencies in accordance with Article 171” which then appeared at the commencement.

2. The present Clause was inserted by Act A585, paragraph 25(a), in force from 14-04-1984 and replaced the earlier Clause which read as follows:

“(2) The Election Commission shall, at intervals of not more than ten nor, subject to Clause (3), less than eight years, review the division of the Federation and the States into constituencies and recommend such changes therein as they may think necessary in order to comply with the provisions contained in the Thirteenth Schedule; and the reviews of constituencies for the purpose of elections to the Legislative Assemblies shall be undertaken at the same time as the reviews of constituencies for the purpose of elections to the House of Representatives.”.

3. See 13th Sch. section 4.

Art. 113(3):

The words “or 46” which appeared after “Article 2” were deleted by Act 14/1962, Sch. section 6, in force from 21-06-1962.

Art. 113(3A):

1. Added by Act A585, paragraph 25(b), in force from 14-04-1984.
2. The words “, subject to Clause (3B),” were inserted after the words “the Election Commission shall” in paragraph (i) of Clause (3A), by Act A849, section 2, in force from 20-11-1992.

Art. 113(3B):

Added by Act A849, section 2, in force from 20-11-1992.

Art. 113(4):

1. The present Clause was inserted by Act 14/1962, Sch. section 6, in force from 21-06-1962 and replaced the original Clause which read as follows:

“(4) The Election Commission shall also conduct elections to the municipal council of the federal capital, and State law may authorize the Commission to conduct any other election.”.

2. See Local Government Elections Act 1960 [Act 473].

Art. 113(5):

See Constitution (Election Commission) Rules, 1960—L.N. 110/1960.

Art. 113(6):

1. Added by Act 26/1963, subsection 10(2), in force from 16-09-1963. The word “and” which appears after “States of Malaya was inserted and the words “and for the State of Singapore” which appeared after “Borneo States” were deleted by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965.

and for the purposes of this Part the expression “unit of review” shall mean, for federal constituencies, the area under review and, for State constituencies, the State and the expression “States of Malaya” shall include the Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya.

(7) Subject to Clause (3), the period for the first reviews under Clause (2) for any unit of review shall be calculated from the first delimitation of constituencies for that unit under this Constitution or under the Malaysia Act [*Act 26 of 1963*].

(8) Notwithstanding Clause (7) of this Article the period for reviews under Clause (2) for the unit of review of the States of Malaya undertaken after the passing of the Constitution (Amendment) (No. 2) Act 1973 shall be calculated from the first delimitation of constituencies for that unit immediately following the passing of that Act.

(9) The date of the commencement of a review under Clause (2) or Clause (3A), as the case may be, shall be the date of the publication in the *Gazette* of the notice referred to in section 4 of the Thirteenth Schedule.

(10) The date of the completion of a review under Clause (2) or Clause (3A), as the case may be, shall be the date of the submission of the report to the Prime Minister under section 8 of the Thirteenth Schedule, and a notice of such date shall be published by the Election Commission in the *Gazette*.

Constitution of Election Commission

114. (1) The Election Commission shall be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong after consultation with the Conference of Rulers, and shall consist of a chairman, a deputy chairman and five other members.

(2) In appointing members of the Election Commission the Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall have regard to the importance of securing an Election Commission which enjoys public confidence.

(3) A member of the Election Commission shall cease to hold office on attaining the age of sixty-five years or on becoming disqualified under Clause (4) and may at any time resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, but shall not be removed from office except on the like grounds and in the like manner as a judge of the Federal Court.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in Clause (3), the Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall by order remove from office any member of the Election Commission if such member—

- (a) is an undischarged bankrupt; or
- (b) engages in any paid office or employment outside the duties of this office; or
- (c) is a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly of a State.

(4A) In addition to any disqualification provided under Clause (4), the chairman of the Election Commission shall be disqualified from holding such office if after three months of his appointment to such office or at any time thereafter he is or becomes a member of any board of directors or board of management, or an officer or employee, or engages in the affairs or business, of any organization or body, whether corporate or otherwise, or of any commercial, industrial or other undertaking, whether or not he receives any remuneration, reward, profit or benefit from it:

Provided that such disqualification shall not apply where such organization or body carries out any welfare or voluntary work or objective beneficial to the community or any part thereof, or any other work or objective of a charitable or social nature, and the member does not receive any remuneration, reward, profit or benefit from it.

(5) Parliament shall by law provide for the remuneration of members of the Election Commission, and the remuneration so provided shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund.

(5A) Subject to the provisions of this Article, Parliament may by law provide for the terms of office of members of the Election Commission other than their remuneration.

(6) The remuneration and other terms of office of a member of the Election Commission shall not be altered to his disadvantage after his appointment.

(7) Where, during any period, the chairman of the Election Commission has been granted leave of absence by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong or is unable, owing to his absence from the Federation, illness or any other cause, to discharge his functions, the deputy chairman shall discharge the functions of the chairman

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 113(6)—(cont.)

2. The words “States of Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for “Borneo States” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.
3. The words ‘, and the expression “States of Malaya” shall include the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur and Federal Territory of Labuan’ were inserted after the words “the State” by Act A585, section 15, in force from 16-04-1984.
4. Subsequently, the words “Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya” were substituted for the words “Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur and the Federal Territory of Labuan” by Act A1095, section 19, in force from 01-02-2001.

Notes:

1. Upon the commencement of Act A1095, the area which constitutes the Federal Territory of Putrajaya shall cease to form part of a State constituency, but until the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Selangor next following the commencement of this Act, the member of that Assembly elected from such constituency shall, notwithstanding the exclusion of that area from such constituency, continue to be a member of that Assembly.
2. Until the dissolution of Parliament next following the commencement of Act A1095, the federal constituency which includes the area which constitutes the Federal Territory of Putrajaya shall continue to exist and the member elected from such constituency shall continue to be a member of Parliament.

Art. 113(7):

Added by Act 26/1963, subsection 10(2), in force from 16-09-1963.

Art. 113(8):

Added by Act A206, section 13, in force from 23-08-1973.

Art. 113(9) & (10):

Added by Act A585, paragraph 25(c), in force from 14-04-1984.

Notes:

1. Upon the commencement of Act A585 (i.e. 16-04-1984) the area which constitutes the Federal Territory of Labuan shall cease to form part of a State constituency.
2. Until the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Sabah, next following the commencement of Act A585 the member of the said assembly elected from such constituency shall, notwithstanding the exclusion of the said area from the said constituency, continue to be a member of the said Assembly.

For the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Sabah see Sabah G.N. No. 141/1985.

3. Until the dissolution of Parliament next following the commencement of that Act, the federal constituency which includes the area which constitutes the Federal Territory of Labuan shall continue to exist and the member elected from the said constituency shall continue to be a member of Parliament.

Art. 114(1):

1. The word “three other members” which appear at the end were substituted for “two other members” by Act 26/1963, subsection 10(1), in force from 16-09-1963 and subsequently the word “five” was substituted for “three” by Act A1130, section 8, in force from 28-09-2001.
2. The words “, a deputy chairman” were inserted after the word “chairman” by Act A514, section 8, in force from 15-05-1981.

Art. 114(3):

The words “Federal Court” which appear at the end were substituted for “Supreme Court” by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963. Subsequently subsection 18(2) of Act A566 provides that a reference to the Federal Court shall now be construed as a reference to the Supreme Court.

Act A885, section 12, in force from 24-06-1994, substituted the word “Federal” for the word “Supreme”.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 114(4):

1. The present Clause was inserted by Act 10/1960, section 13, in force from 31-08-1957, and replaced the Original Clause which read as follows:

“(4) A person is disqualified for appointment as a member of the Election Commission if he holds any other office of profit or is a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly of any State.”.

2. This amendment of the Article has effect notwithstanding anything in Clause (6) of the Article, *see* Act 14/1962, subsection 21(2).

3. The word “shall” substituted for “may” by Act A514, section 8, in force from 15-05-1981.

Art. 114(4)(b):

1. Act A514, section 8, in force from 15-05-1981 replaced the earlier paragraph which read as follows:

“(b) engages in any paid office or employment outside the duties of his office; or ”

with the following—

“(b) is or becomes a member of any board of directors or board of management, or an officer or employee, or engages in the affairs or business, of any organization or body, whether corporate or otherwise, or of any commercial, industrial or other undertaking, whether or not he receives any remuneration, reward, profit or benefit from it; or”.

2. This is again substituted by the present paragraph as it appears by virtue of Act A566, paragraph 14(1)(a), in force from 16-12-1983.

Art. 114(4A):

1. The present Clause was substituted by Act A566, paragraph 14(1)(b), in force from 16-02-1983. The earlier Clause which read as follows was added by Act A514, paragraph 8(d), in force from 15-05-1981:

“(4A) The disqualification in paragraph (b) of Clause (4) shall not apply where such organization or body carries out any welfare or voluntary work or objective beneficial to the community or any part thereof, or any other work or objective of a charitable or social nature, and the member does not receive any remuneration, reward, profit or benefit from it.”.

2. *See* Election Commission Act 1957 [Act 31].

Art. 114(5):

1. *See* Election Commission Act 1957 [Act 31].

Art. 114(5A):

1. Added by Act 14/1962, subsection 21(1), in force from 21-06-1962.

2. *See* Election Commission Act 1957 [Act 31].

Art. 114(7):

1. Added by Act A354, section 25, in force from 27-08-1976.

2. The words “the deputy chairman shall discharge the functions of the chairman during that period, and if the deputy chairman is also absent or unable to discharge such function,” inserted after “to discharge his functions,” by Act A514, section 8, in force from 15-05-1981.

Note:

The amendments made to Article 114 by Act A566 shall apply only to a person who is appointed a member of the Election Commission on or after 16-12-1983.

during that period, and if the deputy chairman is also absent or unable to discharge such functions, a member of the Election Commission may be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to discharge the functions of the chairman during that period.

Assistance to Election Commission

115. (1) The Election Commission may employ such number of persons, on such terms and subject to such conditions, as the Commission may with the approval of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong determine.

(2) All public authorities shall on the request of the Commission give the Commission such assistance in the discharge of its duties as may be practicable; and in exercising its functions of making recommendations for the delimitation of constituencies for the elections mentioned in Clause (1) of Article 113 the Commission shall seek the advice of two officers of the Federal Government with special knowledge of the topography of, and the distribution of the population in, the unit of review for federal elections, and those officers shall be selected for that purpose by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

Federal constituencies

116. (1) For the election of members to the House of Representatives a unit of review shall be divided into constituencies in accordance with the provisions contained in the Thirteenth Schedule.

(2) The total number of constituencies shall be equal to the number of members, so that one member shall be elected for each constituency, and of that total in the States of Malaya a number determined in accordance with the provisions contained in Article 46 and the Thirteenth Schedule shall be allocated to each State.

(3) *(Repealed).*

(4) *(Repealed).*

(5) *(Repealed).*

State constituencies

117. For the election of members to the Legislative Assembly of a State the State shall be divided into as many constituencies as there are elected members, so that one member shall be elected for each constituency; and the division shall be made in accordance with the provisions contained in the Thirteenth Schedule.

Method of challenging election

118. No election to the House of Representatives or to the Legislative Assembly of a State shall be called in question except by an election petition presented to the High Court having jurisdiction where the election was held.

Method of questioning election petition of no return

118A. A petition complaining of no return to the House of Representatives or the Legislative Assembly shall be deemed to be an election petition and the High Court may make such order thereon as it may think fit for compelling a return to be made, but the failure to make a return within any periods specified by Article 54 or 55 or by the corresponding provision of the Constitution of any State, as the case may be, shall not be a ground for declaring that a member has not been duly elected.

Qualifications of electors

119. (1) Every citizen who—

- (a) has attained the age of twenty-one years on the qualifying date;
- (b) is resident in a constituency on such qualifying date or, if not so resident, is an absent voter; and
- (c) is, under the provisions of any law relating to elections, registered in the electoral roll as an elector in the constituency in which he resides on the qualifying date,

is entitled to vote in that constituency in any election to the House of Representatives or the Legislative Assembly unless he is disqualified under Clause (3) or under any law relating to offences committed in connection with elections; but no person shall in the same election vote in more than one constituency.

(2) If a person is in a constituency by reason only of being a patient in an establishment maintained wholly or mainly for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from mental illness or mental defectiveness or of being detained in custody he shall for the purposes of Clause (1) be deemed not to be resident in that constituency.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 115(2):

The words “making recommendations for the delimitation of constituencies” were substituted for “delimiting constituencies” by Act 14/1962, Sch. section 7, in force from 21-06-1962. The words “unit of review for federal elections, and those officers” were substituted for “Federation, who” by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963.

Art. 116:

See 8th Sch. subsection 4(2); 13th Sch. section 2.

Clause (1): The words “provisions contained in the Thirteenth Schedule” which appear at the end were substituted for “following provisions of this Article“ by Act 14/1962, paragraph 22(a), in force from 21-06-1962. The words “a unit of review” which appear after “House of Representatives” were substituted for “the Federation” by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force 16-09-1963.

Clause (2): (a) The words “the provisions contained in the Thirteenth Schedule” were substituted for “Clause (3)” by Act 14/1962, paragraph 22(b), in force from 21-06-1962. The words “in the States of Malaya” were inserted by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963.

(b) The words “Article 46 and the Thirteenth Schedule” substituted for “the Thirteenth Schedule” by Art A206, section 14, in force from 23-08-1973.

Clauses (3), (4) and (5): These Clauses which read as follows were repealed by Act 14/1962, paragraph 22(c), in force from 21-06-1962:

“(3) Constituencies shall be allocated to the several States in such manner that the electoral quota of each State is as nearly equal to the electoral quota of the Federation as it can be without causing undue disparity between the population quota of that State and the population quota of the Federation.

(4) Each State shall be divided into constituencies in such manner that each constituency contains a number of electors as nearly equal to the electoral quota of the State as may be after making due allowance for the distribution of the different communities and for differences in density of population and the means of communication; but the allowance so made shall not increase or reduce the number of electors in any constituency to a number differing from the electoral quota by more than fifteen per cent.

(5) In this Article—

(a) “electoral quota” means the number obtained by dividing the number of electors in the Federation or a State by the total number of constituencies or, as the case may be, the number of constituencies in that State;

(b) “population quota” means the number obtained by dividing the population of the Federation or of a State by the total number of constituencies or, as the case may be, the number of constituencies in that State;

and for the purposes of this Article the number of electors shall be taken to be as shown on the current electoral rolls and the population as counted at the most recent census.”.

Art. 117:

1. The words “in accordance with the provisions contained in the Thirteenth Schedule” which appear at the end were substituted for “in the manner provided by Clause (4) of article 116” by Act 14/1962, Sch. section 8, in force from 21-06-1962.

2. *See* 13th Sch, section 2.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 118:

1. The words “the House of Representatives” were substituted for “either House of Parliament” by Act 25/1963, subsection 3(2), in force from 29-08-1963 and the words “the High Court having jurisdiction where the election was held”, were substituted for a “judge of the Supreme Court” by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963.
2. *See* Art. 120(c).

Art. 118A:

1. Added by Act 31/1965, subsection 2(2), in force from 01-07-1965.
2. *See* Art. 120 (c).
3. The words “or the Legislative Assembly” were inserted immediately after the words “House of Representatives” by Act A704, section 7, in force from 10-06-1988.
4. The words “or by the corresponding provision of the Constitution of any State, as the case may be;” were added immediately after the words “Article 54 or 55” by Act A704, section 7, in force from 10-06-1988.

Art. 119(1):

1. This Clause was inserted by Act 10/1960, paragraph 14(a), in force from 31-05-1960, and replaced the original Clause which read as follows:

“(1) Every citizen who has attained the age of twenty-one years on the qualifying date and has been resident in a constituency for at least six months immediately preceding the qualifying date is entitled to vote in that constituency in any election to the House of Representatives or the Legislative Assembly unless he is disqualified under Clause (3) or under any law relating to offences committed in connection with elections, but no person shall in the same election vote in more than one constituency.”.

2. This Clause was amended by Act A1130, section 9, in force from 28-09-2001 as follows:

- (a) in paragraph (a), the word “and” at the end of paragraph (a) was deleted;
- (b) in paragraph (b), by substituting for the comma at the end of paragraph the word “; and”;
- (c) a new paragraph (c) was inserted as follows:

“(c) is, under the provisions of any law relating to elections, registered in the electoral roll as an elector in the constituency in which he resides on the qualifying date;”.

3. *See* Art. 120(c).

(3) A person is disqualified for being an elector in any election to the House of Representatives or the Legislative Assembly if—

- (a) on the qualifying date he is detained as a person of unsound mind or is serving a sentence of imprisonment;
or
- (b) having before the qualifying date been convicted in any part of the Commonwealth of an offence and sentenced to death or imprisonment for a term exceeding twelve months, he remains liable on the qualifying date to suffer any punishment for that offence.

(4) In this Article—

- (a) “absent voter” means, in relation to any constituency, any citizen who is registered as an absent voter in respect of that constituency;
- (b) “qualifying date” means the date on which a person applies for registration as an elector in a constituency, or the date on which he applies for the change of his registration as an elector in a different constituency,

in accordance with the provisions of any law relating to elections.

Direct elections to the Senate

120. Where in accordance with Clause (4) of Article 45 provision is made by Parliament for the election of Senators by the direct vote of electors—

- (a) the whole of a State shall form a single constituency and each elector shall have as many votes at any election to the Senate as there are seats to be filled in that election;
and
- (b) the electoral rolls for elections to the House of Representatives shall also be the electoral rolls for elections to the Senate; and
- (c) Articles 118, 118A and 119 shall apply in relation to elections to the Senate as they apply in relation to elections to the House of Representatives.

PART IX

THE JUDICIARY

Judicial power of the Federation

121. (1) There shall be two High Courts of co-ordinate jurisdiction and status, namely—

- (a) one in the States of Malaya, which shall be known as the High Court in Malaya and shall have its principal registry at such place in the States of Malaya as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may determine; and
- (b) one in the States of Sabah and Sarawak, which shall be known as the High Court in Sabah and Sarawak and shall have its principal registry at such place in the States of Sabah and Sarawak as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may determine;
- (c) (*Repealed*).

and such inferior courts as may be provided by federal law and the High Courts and inferior courts shall have such jurisdiction and powers as may be conferred by or under federal law.

(1A) The courts referred to in Clause (1) shall have no jurisdiction in respect of any matter within the jurisdiction of the Syariah courts.

(1B) There shall be a court which shall be known as the Mahkamah Rayuan (Court of Appeal) and shall have its principal registry at such place as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may determine, and the Court of Appeal shall have the following jurisdiction, that is to say—

- (a) jurisdiction to determine appeals from decisions of a High Court or a judge thereof (except decisions of a High Court given by a registrar or other officer of the Court and appealable under federal law to a judge of the Court); and
- (b) such other jurisdiction as may be conferred by or under federal law.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 119(4):

The words ‘and “absent voter” means in relation to any constituency any citizen who is registered as an absent voter in respect of that constituency under the provisions of any law relating to elections’ which appear at the end were added by Act 10/1960, paragraph 14(b), in force from 31-05-1960. Subsequently, this Clause was substituted by Act A1130, paragraph 9(b), in force from 28-09-2001. The original Clause read as follows:

“(4) In this Article “qualifying date” means the date by reference to which the electoral rolls are prepared or revised, and “absent voter” means in relation to any constituency any citizen who is registered as an absent voter in respect of that constituency under the provisions of any law relating to elections.”.

Art. 120(e):

The number “118A” was inserted by Act 31/1965, subsection 2(2), in force from 01-07-1965.

Art. 121:

1. The present Article was inserted by Act 26/1963, section 13, in force from 16-09-1963. Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965 substituted the words “two High Courts” for “three High Courts” in line two and repealed paragraph (c) of Clause (1) which read as follows:

“(c) one in the State of Singapore, which shall be known as the High Court in Singapore”.

Clause (1)(b): The words “the States of Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for “the Borneo States” by Act A354, section 43, in force from 27-08-1976.

Clause (1)(a): The words “There shall be” substituted for the words “Subject to Clause (2) the judicial power of the Federation shall be vested in” by Act A704, section 8, in force from 10-06-1988.

(b) The words “and such inferior courts as may be provided by federal law; and the High Courts and inferior courts shall have such jurisdiction and powers as may be conferred by or under federal law” substituted for the words “and in such inferior courts as may be provided by federal law” by Act A704, section 8, in force from 10-06-1988.

(c) The words “There shall be” substituted for the words “The following jurisdiction shall be vested in” by Act A704, section 8, in 10-06-1988.

(d) The words “and the Supreme Court shall have the following jurisdiction” inserted immediately after the words “Kuala Lumpur”, by Act A704, section 8, in force from 10-06-1988.

(e) The words “Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for the word “Borneo” by Act A885, section 13, in force from 24-06-1994.

(f) The words “at such place in the States as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may determine” substituted for the words “in Kuala Lumpur” by Act A1260, paragraph 3(a), in force from 19-01-2006.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 121—(cont.)

Clause (1A): Added by Act A704, section 8, in force from 10-06-1988.

Clause (1B): (a) Added by Act A885, section 13, in force from 24-06-1994.

(b) The words “at such place as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may determine” substituted for the words “in Kuala Lumpur” by Act A1260, paragraph 3(b), in force from 10-10-2003.

Clause (2): (a) The words “Mahkamah Agung (Supreme Court)” substituted for “Federal Court” by Act A566, section 15, in force from 01-01-1985.

(b) Paragraph *(c)* inserted by Act A566, section 15, in force from 01-01-1985.

(c) The words “at such place as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may determine” substituted for the words “in Kuala Lumpur” by Act A1260, paragraph 3(b), in force from 10-10-2003.

Note:

Upon sections 15, 16 and 17 of Act A566 coming into force on 01-01-1985, all references in or under the Constitution or in or under any other written law to the Federal Court and judges and officers thereof shall be construed as references to the Supreme Court and judges and officers thereof respectively.

The High Court in Borneo constituted under Clause (1)(b) of Article 121 of the Constitution shall, until such time as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong by order otherwise provides, have jurisdiction in the Federal Territory of Labuan. (See section 16 of Act A585).

(c) The words “Mahkamah Persekutuan (Federal Court)” and “Federal Court” substituted respectively for the words “Mahkamah Agung (Supreme Court)” and “Supreme Court” by Act A885, section 13, in force from 24-06-1994.

(d) Paragraph *(a)* of Clause (2) substituted by Act A885, section 13, in force from 24-06-1994. The original paragraph *(a)* read as follows:

“(a) exclusive jurisdiction to determine appeals from decisions of a High Court or a judge thereof (except decisions of a High Court given by a registrar or other officer of the court and appealable under federal law to a judge of the Court);”.

(2) There shall be a court which shall be known as the Mahkamah Persekutuan (Federal Court) and shall have its principal registry at such place as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may determine, and the Federal Court shall have the following jurisdiction, that is to say—

- (a) jurisdiction to determine appeals from decisions of the Court of Appeal, of the High Court or a judge thereof;
- (b) such original or consultative jurisdiction as is specified in Articles 128 and 130; and
- (c) such other jurisdiction as may be conferred by or under federal law.

(3) Subject to any limitations imposed by or under federal law, any order, decree, judgment or process of the courts referred to in Clause (1) or of any judge thereof shall (so far as its nature permits) have full force and effect according to its tenor throughout the Federation, and may be executed or enforced in any part of the Federation accordingly; and federal law may provide for courts in one part of the Federation or their officers to act in aid of courts in another part.

(4) In determining where the principal registry of the High Court in Sabah and Sarawak is to be, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall act on the advice of the Prime Minister, who shall consult the Chief Ministers of the States of Sabah and Sarawak and the Chief Judge of the High Court.

Constitution of Federal Court

122. (1) The Federal Court shall consist of a president of the Court (to be styled “the Chief Justice of the Federal Court”), of the President of the Court of Appeal, of the Chief Judges of the High Courts and, until the Yang di-Pertuan Agong by order otherwise provides, of four* other judges and such additional judges as may be appointed pursuant to Clause (1A).

(1A) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution contained, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong acting on the advice of the Chief Justice of the Federal Court may appoint for such purposes or for

*Previously “seven”—see P.U. (A) 114/1982.

*Now “eight”—see P.U. (A) 229/2005.

such period of time as he may specify any person who has held high judicial office in Malaysia to be an additional judge of the Federal Court:

Provided that no such additional judge shall be ineligible to hold office by reason of having attained the age of sixty-six years.

(2) A judge of the Court of Appeal other than the President of the Court of Appeal may sit as a judge of the Federal Court where the Chief Justice considers that the interests of justice so require, and the judge shall be nominated for the purpose (as occasion requires) by the Chief Justice.

Constitution of Court of Appeal

122A. (1) The Court of Appeal shall consist of a chairman (to be styled the “President of the Court of Appeal”) and, until the Yang di-Pertuan Agong by order otherwise provides, of ten *other judges.

(2) A judge of a High Court may sit as a judge of the Court of Appeal where the President of the Court of Appeal considers that the interests of justice so require, and the judge shall be nominated for the purpose (as occasion requires) by the President of the Court of Appeal after consulting the Chief Judge of that High Court.

Constitution of the High Courts

122AA. (1) Each of the High Courts shall consists of a Chief Judge and not less than four other judges; but the number of other judges shall not, until the Yang di Pertuan Agong by order otherwise provides, exceed—

(a) in the High Court in Malaya, forty-seven; and

(b) in the High Court in Sabah and Sarawak, ten.

(2) Any person qualified for appointment as a judge of a High Court may sit as a judge of that Court if designated for the purpose (as occasion requires) in accordance with Article 122B.

*Now “fifteen”—see P.U. (A) 378/2001.

Appointment of judicial commissioner

122AB. (1) For the despatch of business of the High Court in Malaya and the High Court in Sabah and Sarawak, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong acting on the advice of the Prime Minister, after consulting the Chief Justice of the Federal Court, may by order appoint to be judicial commissioner for such period or such purposes as may be specified in the order any person qualified for appointment as a judge of a High Court; and the person so appointed shall have power to perform such functions of a judge of the High Court as appear to him to require to be performed; and anything done by him when acting in accordance with his appointment shall have the same validity and effect as if done by a judge of that Court, and in respect thereof he shall have the same powers and enjoy the same immunities as if he had been a judge of that Court.

(2) The provisions of Clauses (2) and (5) of Article 124 shall apply to a judicial commissioner as they apply to a judge of a High Court.

Appointment of judges of Federal Court, Court of Appeal and of High Courts

122B. (1) The Chief Justice of the Federal Court, the President of the Court of Appeal and the Chief Judges of the High Courts and (subject to Article 122c) the other judges of the Federal Court, of the Court of Appeal and of the High Courts shall be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, acting on the advice of the Prime Minister, after consulting the Conference of Rulers.

(2) Before tendering his advice as to the appointment under Clause (1) of a judge other than the Chief Justice of the Federal Court, the Prime Minister shall consult the Chief Justice.

(3) Before tendering his advice as to the appointment under Clause (1) of the Chief Judge of a High Court, the Prime Minister shall consult the Chief Judge of each of the High Courts and, if the appointment is to the High Court in Sabah and Sarawak, the Chief Minister of each of the States of Sabah and Sarawak.

(4) Before tendering his advice as to the appointment under Clause (1) of a judge other than the Chief Justice, President or a Chief Judge, the Prime Minister shall consult, if the appointment is to the Federal Court, the Chief Justice of the Federal Court, if

the appointment is to the Court of Appeal, the President of the Court of Appeal and, if the appointment is to one of the High Courts, the Chief Judge of that Court.

(5) This Article shall apply to the designation of a person to sit as judge of a High Court under Clause (2) of Article 122AA as it applies to the appointment of a judge of that court other than the Chief Judge.

(6) Notwithstanding the dates of their respective appointments as judges of the Federal Court, of the Court of Appeal or of the High Courts, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, acting on the advice of the Prime Minister given after consulting the Chief Justice, may determine the order of precedence of the judges among themselves.

Transfer of judge of one High Court to another

122c. Article 122B shall not apply to the transfer to a High Court, otherwise than as a Chief Judge, of a judge of another High Court other than the Chief Judge; and such a transfer may be made by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, on the recommendation of the Chief Justice of the Federal Court, after consulting the Chief Judges of the two High Courts.

Qualifications of judges of Federal Court, Court of Appeal and of High Courts

123. A person is qualified for appointment under Article 122B as a judge of the Federal Court, as a judge of the Court of Appeal or as a judge of any of the High Courts if—

- (a) he is a citizen; and
- (b) for the ten years preceding his appointment he has been an advocate of those courts or any of them or a member of the judicial and legal service of the Federation or of the legal service of a State, or sometimes one and sometimes another.

Oath of office of judges

124. (1) The Chief Justice of the Federal Court shall before exercising the functions of his office take and subscribe the oath of office and allegiance set out in the Sixth Schedule, and shall do so in the presence of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

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Art. 121—(cont.)

Clause (4): (a) The words “States of Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for “Borneo States” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

(b) The words “Sabah and Sarawak” and “Judge” substituted respectively for the words “Borneo” and “Justice” by Act A885, section 13, in force from 24-06-1994.

The original Article read as follows:

“121. The judicial power of the Federation shall be vested in a Supreme Court and such inferior courts as may be provided by federal law.”.

2. See Courts of Judicature Act 1964 [Act 91], Subordinate Courts Act 1948 [Act 92].

Art. 122:

1. This Article was inserted by Act 26/1963, section 15, in force from 16-09-1963. Clause (1A) was added by Act 31/1965, subsection 2(2), in force from 01-07-1965, which also substituted the words “four other judges and such additional judges as may be appointed pursuant to Clause (1A)” for “two other judges” at the end of Clause (1). The words “the Yang di-Pertuan Agong by order otherwise provides” substituted for “Parliament otherwise provides” in Clause (1) by Act A354, section 26, in force from 27-08-1976. The earlier Article as it stood at the date of repeal read as follows:

“122. (1) The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and other judges; but the number of the other judges shall not exceed fifteen until Parliament otherwise provides.

(2) The Chief Justice and the other judges of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

(3) In appointing the Chief Justice the Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall act on the advice of the Prime Minister, after consulting the Conference of Rulers, and in appointing the other judges of the Supreme Court he shall act on the advice of the Prime Minister, after consulting the Conference of Rulers and considering the advice of the Chief Justice.”.

2. The word “Supreme” substituted for “Federal” by Act A566, subsection 16(1), in force from 01-01-1985.

3. In the shoulder note of Clauses (1), (1A) and (2), the word “Federal” substituted for the word “Supreme” by Act A885, section 14, in force from 24-06-1994.

4. In Clause (1), the words “Chief Justice of the Federal Court, of the President of the Court of Appeal, of the Chief Judges of the High Courts” substituted respectively for the words “Lord President of the Supreme Court, of the Chief Justices of the High Courts” by Act A885, section 14, in force from 24-06-1994.

5. In Clause (1A), the words “Chief Justice of the Federal Court” substituted for the words “Lord President of the Supreme Court” by Act A885, section 14, in force from 24-06-1994.

5A. In the proviso to Clause (1A), the words “sixty-six years” substituted for “sixty-five years” by Act A1239, section 2, in force from 21-03-2005.

6. In Clause (2), the words “the Court of Appeal other than the President of the Court of Appeal” and “Chief Justice” substituted respectively for the words “a High Court other than the Chief Justice” and “Lord President” by Act A885, section 14, in force from 24-06-1994.

Art 122A:

Added by Act 26/1963, section 16, in force from 16-09-1963. Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965, repealed Clause (1)(c) which read as follows:

“(c) in the High Court in Singapore, eight.”.

Clause (1): The words “the Yang di-Pertuan Agong by order otherwise provides” substituted for “Parliament otherwise determines” by Act A354, section 27, in force from 27-08-1976.

Clause (2): See Art. 122B(5).

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Art. 122A—(cont.)

Clause (2): See Art. 122B(5)

Clause (3): The words “Yang di-Pertua Negeri” substituted for “Governor” by Act A354, section 42, in force from 27-08-1976.

Clause (5) added by Act A354, section 27, in force from 27-08-1976.

Clauses (3) and (5): The word “Supreme” substituted for “Federal” by Act A566, subsection 16(1), in force from 01-01-1985.

This Article which read as follows was substituted by Act A885, section 15, in force from 24-06-1994:

“122A. (1) Each of the High Courts shall consist of a Chief Justice and not less than four other judges; but the number of other judges shall not, until the Yang di-Pertuan Agong by order otherwise provides, exceed—

- (a) in the High Court in Malaya, twelve; and
- (b) in the High Court in Borneo, eight
- (c) (*Repealed*).

(2) Any person qualified for appointment as a judge of a High Court may sit as a judge of that court, if designated for the purpose (as occasion requires) in accordance with Article 122B.

(3) For the despatch of business of the High Court in Borneo in an area in which a judge of the Court is not for the time being available to attend to business of the court, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong acting on the advice of the Lord President of the Supreme Court, or for an area in either State the Yang di-Pertua Negeri of the State acting on the advice of the Chief Justice of the court, may by order appoint to be judicial commissioner in that area for such period or for such purposes as may be specified in the order an advocate or person professionally qualified to be admitted an advocate of the court.

(4) Subject to any limitations or conditions imposed by the order appointing him, a judicial commissioner shall have power, in the area for which he is appointed, to perform such functions of a judge of the High Court in Borneo as appear to him to require to be performed without delay; and anything done by a judicial commissioner when acting in accordance with his appointment shall have the same validity and effect as if done by a judge of that court, and in respect thereof he shall have the same powers and enjoy the same immunities as if he had been a judge of that court.

(5) For the despatch of business of the High Court in Malaya, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong acting on the advice of the Lord President of the Supreme Court, may by order appoint to be judicial commissioner for such period or such purposes as may be specified in the order any person qualified for appointment as a judge of a High Court; and the person so appointed shall have power to perform such functions of a judge of the High Court in Malaya as appear to him to require to be performed; and anything done by him when acting in accordance with his appointment shall have the same validity and effect as if done by a judge of that court, and in respect thereof he shall have the same powers and enjoy the same immunities as if he had been a judge of that court.”

Art. 122AA & 122AB:

Added by Act A885, section 16, in force from 24-06-1994.

(2) A judge of the Federal Court, the Court of Appeal or a High Court, other than the Chief Justice of the Federal Court, shall before exercising the functions of a judge take and subscribe the oath of office and allegiance set out in the Sixth Schedule in relation to his judicial duties in whatever office.

(2A) A person taking the oath on becoming the President of the Court of Appeal shall do so in the presence of the senior judge available of the Court of Appeal.

(3) A person taking the oath on becoming Chief Judge of a High Court shall do so in the presence of the senior judge available of that High Court.

(4) A person taking the oath on becoming a judge of the Federal Court shall do so in the presence of the Chief Justice or, in his absence, the next senior judge available of the Federal Court.

(4A) A person taking the oath on becoming a judge of the Court of Appeal shall do so in the presence of the President of the Court of Appeal or, in his absence, the next senior judge available of the Court of Appeal.

(5) A person taking the oath on becoming a judge of a High Court (but not Chief Judge) shall do so in the presence of the Chief Judge of that Court or, in his absence, the next senior judge available of that Court.

Tenure of office and remuneration of judges of Federal Court

125. (1) Subject to the provisions of Clauses (2) to (5), a judge of the Federal Court shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty-six years or such later time, not being later than six months after he attains that age, as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may approve.

(2) A judge of the Federal Court may at any time resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong but shall not be removed from office except in accordance with the following provisions of this Article.

(3) If the Prime Minister, or the Chief Justice after consulting the Prime Minister, represents to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong that a judge of the Federal Court ought to be removed on the ground of any breach of any provision of the code of ethics prescribed

under Clause (3B) or on the ground of inability, from infirmity of body or mind or any other cause, properly to discharge the functions of his office, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall appoint a tribunal in accordance with Clause (4) and refer the representation to it; and may on the recommendation of the tribunal remove the judge from office.

(3A) Where a judge has committed a breach of any provisions of the code of ethics prescribed under Clause (3B) but the Chief Justice is of the opinion that the breach does not warrant the judge being referred to a tribunal appointed under Clause (4), the Chief Justice may refer the judge to a body constituted under federal law to deal with such breach.

(3B) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong on the recommendation of the Chief Justice, the President of the Court of Appeal and the Chief Judges of the High Courts may, after consulting the Prime Minister, prescribe in writing a code of ethics which shall also include provisions on the procedure to be followed and sanctions which can be imposed other than the removal of a judge from office under Clause (3), in relation to a breach of any provision of the code of ethics.

(3C) The code of ethics prescribed under Clause (3B) shall be observed by every judge of the Federal Court and every judicial commissioner.

(4) The tribunal appointed under Clause (3) shall consist of not less than five persons who hold or have held office as judge of the Federal Court, the Court of Appeal or a High Court, or, if it appears to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong expedient to make such appointment, persons who hold or have held equivalent office in any other part of the Commonwealth, and shall be presided over by the member first in the following order, namely, the Chief Justice of the Federal Court, the President and the Chief Judges according to their precedence among themselves, and other members according to the order of their appointment to an office qualifying them for membership (the older coming before the younger of two members with appointments of the same date).

(5) Pending any reference and report under Clause (3) the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may on the recommendation of the Prime Minister and, in the case of any other judge after consulting the Chief Justice, suspend a judge of the Federal Court from the exercise of his functions.

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Art. 122B:

1. Added by Act 26/1963, section 17, in force from 16-09-1963. Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965, amended—

(a) *Clause (3)*, by deleting the words “or in Singapore” which appeared after “High Court in Borneo” and the words “or of Singapore as the case may be” which appeared at the end of the Clause. The words “States of Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for “Borneo States” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

(b) *Clause (4)*, by substituting the words “Chief Justice of each of the High Courts” for “Chief Justices of all the High Courts”.

2. *See* Articles 122A(2), 122c, 123.

3. The word “Supreme” substituted for “Federal” by Act A566, subsection 16(1), in force from 01-01-1985.

4. *Clause (6)*: Inserted by Act A566, subsection 16(2), in force from 01-01-1985.

5. In the shoulder note, the words “Federal Court, Court of Appeal and” substituted for the words “Supreme Court and of by Act A885, section 17, in force from 24-06-1994.

6. *Clauses (1) and (4)*: Substituted by Act A885, section 17, in force from 24-06-1994. The original Clauses read as follows:

“(1) The Lord President of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justices of the High Courts and (subject to Article 122c) the other judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts shall be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, acting on the advice of the Prime Minister, after consulting the Conference of Rulers.

(4) Before tendering his advice as to the appointment under Clause (1) of a judge other than the Lord President or a Chief Justice, the Prime Minister shall consult, if the appointment is to the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice of each of the High Courts and, if the appointment is to one of the High Courts, the Chief Justice of that court.”

7. *Clause (2)*: The words “Chief Justice” and “Federal” substituted respectively for the words “Lord President” and “Supreme” by Act A885, section 17, in force from 24-06-1994.

8. *Clause (3)*: The words “Judge” and “Sabah and Sarawak” substituted respectively for the words “Justice” and “Borneo” by Act A885, section 17, in force from 24-06-1994.

9. *Clause (5)*: The words “Article 122AA(2)” and “Judge” substituted respectively for the words “Article 122A(2)” and “Justice” by Act A885, section 17, in force from 24-06-1994.

10. *Clause (6)*: The words “Federal Court, of the Court of Appeal” and “Chief Justice” substituted respectively for the words “Supreme Court” and “Lord President” by Act A885, section 17, in force from 24-06-1994.

Art. 122c:

1. Added by Act 26/1963, section 18, in force from 16-09-1963.

2. *See* Art. 112A (1).

3. The word “Supreme” substituted for “Federal” by Act A566 subsection 16(1) in force from 01-01-1985.

4. The Words “Judge”, “Chief Justice of the Federal Court” and “Judges” substituted respectively for the words “justice”, “Lord President of the Supreme Court” and “Justices” by Act A885, section 18, in force from 24-06-1994.

Art. 123:

1. The present Article was inserted by Act 26/1963, section 19, in force from 16-09-1963, and replaced the earlier Article which read as follows:

“123. A person is qualified for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court if—

(a) he is a citizen; and

(b) he has been an advocate of the Supreme Court or a member of the judicial and legal service of the Federation for a period of not less than ten years, or has been the one for part and the other for the remainder of that period.”.

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Art. 123—(cont.)

2. The word “Supreme” substituted for “Federal” by Act A566, subsection 16 (1), in force from 01-01-1985.
3. The words “Federal Court, Court of Appeal and” and “Federal Court, as a judge of the Court of Appeal” substituted respectively for the words “Supreme Court and of” and “Supreme Court” by Act A885, section 19, in force from 24-06-1994.

Art. 124:

1. The present Article was inserted by Act 26/1963, section 20, in force from 16-09-1963, and replaced the earlier Article which read as follows:

“124. The Chief Justice and any other judge of the Supreme Court shall before exercising the functions of his office take and subscribe the oath of office and allegiance set out in the Sixth Schedule—

- (a) the Chief Justice in the presence of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, and
- (b) any other judge in the presence of the Chief Justice or, in his absence, the next senior judge of the Supreme Court available.”.

2. The words “Supreme” substituted for “Federal” by Act A566, subsection 16 (1), in force from 01-01-1985.

3. *Clause (1)*: The words “Chief Justice of the Federal Court” substituted for the words “Lord President of the Supreme Court” by Act A885, section 20, in force from 24-06-1994.

4. *Clause (2)*: Substituted by Act A885, section 20, in force from 24-06-1994. The original Clause read as follows:

“(2) A judge of the Supreme Court or a High Court, other than the Lord President of the Supreme Court, shall before exercising the functions of a judge take and subscribe that oath in relation to his judicial duties in whatever office, and, having done so, shall not be required to take that oath again on appointment or transfer to another judicial office, not being that of Lord President.”.

5. *Clause (2A)*: Inserted by Act A1260, paragraph 4(a), in force from 19-01-2006.

6. *Clause (3)*: The words “Judge” substituted for the word “Justice”; and the words “, unless he takes it in accordance with Clause (4) as a judge of the Supreme Court” deleted by Act A885, section 20, in force from 24-06-1994.

7. *Clause (4)*:

- (a) The words, “Federal” and “Chief Justice” substituted respectively for the words “Supreme” and “Lord President” by Act A885, section 20, in force from 24-06-1994.
- (b) The words “A person” substituted for the words “Subject to clause (3), a person” by Act A1260, paragraph 4(b), in force from 19-01-2006.

8. *Clause (4A)*: Inserted by Act A1260, paragraph 4(c), in force from 19-01-2006.

9. *Clause (5)*:

- (a) The words “the Court of Appeal or” inserted after the words “a judge of”; and the word “Judge” substituted for the word “Justice”, by Act A885, section 20, in force from 24-06-1994.
- (b) The words “the Court of Appeal or” deleted by Act A1260, paragraph 4(d), in force from 19-01-2006.

Art. 125:

Clause (1): 1. Act 14/1962, Sch. section 9, in force from 21-06-1962, substituted the words “the provisions of Clauses (2) to (5)” for the words “the following provisions of this Article” and Act 26/1963, paragraph 22(2)(a), in force from 16-09-1963, substituted the words “Federal Court” for “Supreme Court”. Subsequently, the word “Supreme” was substituted for “Federal” by Act A566, subsection 16(1), in force from 01-01-1985. The words “Federal” was substituted for “supreme” by Act A885, section 21, in force from 24-06-1994.

2. The words “sixty-six years” substituted for “sixty-five years” by Act A1239, section 3, in force from 21-03-2005.

Clause (2): The words “Federal” substituted for “Supreme” by Act 26/1963, paragraph 22(2)(a), in force from 16-09-1963. Subsequently, the word “Supreme” was substituted for “Federal” by Act A566, subsection 16(1), in force from 01-01-1985.

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Art. 125—(cont.)

Clause (3):

1. The words “Lord President” and “Federal Court” were substituted for “Chief Justice” and “Supreme Court” respectively by Act 26/1963, paragraph 22(2)(a), in force from 16-09-1963. Subsequently, the word “Supreme” was substituted for “Federal” by Act A566, subsection 16(1), in force from 01-01-1985.

2. See Art. 65(3).

3. The words “Clause (3B)” substituted for the words “Clause 3A” by Act A1260, paragraph 5(a), in force from 19-01-2006.

Clause (3A): Substituted by Act A1260, paragraph 5(b), in force from 19-01-2006. The original Clause read as follows:

“(3A) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong on the recommendation of the Chief Justice, the President of the Court of Appeal and the Chief Judges of the High Courts, may, after consulting the Prime Minister, prescribe in writing a code of ethics which shall be observed by every judge of the Federal Court.”.

Clauses (3B) and (3c): Inserted by Act A1260, paragraph 5(c), in force from 19-01-2006.

Clause (4): 1. The words “appointed on the recommendations of the Judicial and Legal Service Commission, being persons” which appeared after “not less than five persons” were deleted and the words “Yang di-Pertuan Agong expedient to make such appointment” were substituted for “Commission expedient so to recommend” by Act 10/1960, paragraph 16(a) and (b), in force from 31-05-1960. The words “and shall be presided over by the member first in the following order, namely, the Lord President of the Federal Court, the Chief Justices according to their precedence among themselves, and other members according to the order of their appointment to an office qualifying them for membership (the older coming before the younger of two members with appointments of the same date)” at the end were substituted for “and shall be presided over by the Chief Justice, if he is a member, and, in any other case, by the person first appointed to the said office” by Act 26/1963, paragraph 22(2)(b), in force from 16-09-1963, which also inserted the words “of the Federal Court or a High Court or have before Malaysia Day held office as judge” which appear after “or have held office as judge”. The words “, or have before Malaysia Day held office as judge of the Supreme Court” were deleted by Act A566, subsection 16(3), in force from 01-01-1985.

2. The words “The tribunal appointed under Clause (3) “were substituted for “The said tribunal” by Act A1260, paragraph 5(d), in force from 19-01-2006.

Clause (5): The words “Prime Minister, or the Prime Minister after consulting the Chief Justice” were substituted for “Judicial and Legal Service Commission” by Act 10/1960, paragraph 16(c), in force from 31-05-1960. Act 26/1963, paragraph 22(a), in force from 16-09-1963, substituted the words “Lord President” and “Federal Court” for “Chief Justice” and “Supreme Court” respectively and by paragraph 22(c) substituted the words “and, in the case of any other judge” for the words “or the Prime Minister” shown in italics above. Subsequently, the word “Supreme” was substituted for “Federal” by Act A566, subsection 16(1), in force from 01-01-1985.

Clause (6):

1. The words “Federal Court” were substituted for “Supreme Court” by Act 26/1963, paragraph 22(2)(a), in force from 16-09-1963. Subsequently, the word “Supreme” was substituted for “Federal” by Act A566, subsection 16(1), in force from 01-01-1985.

2. See Judges’ Remuneration Act 1971 [Act 45].

Clause (6A): Added by Act 14/1962, section 23, in force from 21-06-1962. The words “Federal Court” were substituted for “Supreme Court” by Act 26/1963, paragraph 22(2)(a), in force from 16-09-1963. Subsequently, the word “Supreme” was substituted for “Federal” by Act A566, subsection 16(1), in force from 01-01-1985.

Clauses (7) and (8): The words “Federal Court” were substituted for “Supreme Court” by Act 26/1963, paragraph 22(2)(a), in force from 16-09-1963. Subsequently, the word “Supreme” was substituted for “Federal” by Act A566, subsection 16(1), in force from 01-01-1985.

(6) Parliament shall by law provide for the remuneration of the judges of the Federal Court, and the remuneration so provided shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund.

(6A) Subject to the provisions of this Article, Parliament may by law provide for the terms of office of the judges of the Federal Court other than their remuneration.

(7) The remuneration and other terms of office (including pension rights) of a judge of the Federal Court shall not be altered to his disadvantage after his appointment.

(8) Notwithstanding Clause (1), the validity of anything done by a judge of the Federal Court shall not be questioned on the ground that he had attained the age at which he was required to retire.

(9) This Article shall apply to a judge of the Court of Appeal and to a judge of a High Court as it applies to a judge of the Federal Court, except that the Yang di-Pertuan Agong before suspending under Clause (5) a judge of the Court of Appeal or a judge of a High Court other than the President of the Court of Appeal or the Chief Judge of a High Court shall consult the President of the Court of Appeal or the Chief Judge of that High Court instead of the Chief Justice of the Federal Court.

(10) The President of the Court of Appeal and the Chief Judges of the High Courts shall be responsible to the Chief Justice of the Federal Court.

Exercise of powers by judges

125A. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Constitution, it is hereby declared that—

(a) the Chief Justice of the Federal Court and a judge of the Federal Court may exercise all or any of the powers of a judge of the Court of Appeal and of a judge of a High Court;

(aa) the President of the Court of Appeal and a judge of the Court of Appeal may exercise all or any of the powers of a judge of a High Court; and

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Art. 125—(cont.)

Clause (9): Added by Act 26/1963, subsection 22(3), in force from 16-09-1963.

Clause (10): Added by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 19-09-1966 and it was deleted by Act A31, section 4, in force from 19-09-1966 and read as follows:

“(10) A judge of the High Court who is appointed to be a judge of the Federal Court shall cease to be a judge of the said High Court:

Provided that any such judge of a High Court who is so appointed shall continue to be a judge of such High Court for the purpose only of giving judgment in any case tried by him prior to his appointment as a judge of the Federal Court.”.

Clauses (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (6A), (7) and (8): The word “Federal” substituted for the word “Supreme” by Act A885, section 21, in force from 24-06-1994.

Clause (3): The words “Chief Justice” and “any breach of any provision of the code of ethics prescribed under Clause (3A) or on the ground” substituted respectively for the words “Lord President” and “misbehavior or” by Act A885, section 21, in force from 24-06-1994.,

Clause(3A): Added by Act A885, section 21, in force from 24-06-1994.

Clause (4): The words “Chief Justice of the Federal Court, the President and the Chief Judges” substituted for the words “Lord President of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justices” by Act A885, section 21, in force from 24-06-1994.

Clause (5): The words “Chief Justice” substituted for the words “Lord President” by Act A885, section 21, in force from 24-6-1994.

Clause (9): Substituted by Act A885, section 21, in force from 24-06-1994. The original Clause read as follows:

“(9) This Article shall apply to a judge of a High Court as it applies to a judge of the Supreme Court, except that the Yang di-Pertuan Agong before suspending under Clause (5) a judge of a High Court other than the Chief Justice shall consult the Chief Justice of that Court instead of the Lord President of the Supreme Court.”.

Clause (10): Added by Act A885, section 21, in force from 24-06-1994.

Art. 125A:

1. The present Article was inserted by Act A354, section 28, in force from 16-09-1963.
2. The word “Supreme” substituted for “Federal” by Act A566, subsection 16(1), in force from 01-01-1985.
3. The words “Exercise of powers by judges” substituted for the shoulder note by Act A885, section 22, in force from 24-06-1994.
4. Paragraph (a) of Clause (1) substituted by Act A885, section 22, in force from 24-06-1994. The original paragraph (a) read as follows:

“(a) the Lord President of the Supreme Court and a judge of the Supreme Court may exercise all or any of the powers of a judge of a High Court.”
5. Paragraph (aa) of Clause (1) added by Act A885, section 22, in force from 24-06-1994.
6. In Paragraph (b) of Clause (1), the words “Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for the word “Borneo” by Act A885, section 22, in force from 24-06-1994.

Art. 126:

1. The words “Federal Court or a High Court” were substituted for “Supreme Court” by Act 26/1963, subsection 22(4), in force from 16-09-1963.
2. The word “Supreme” substituted for “Federal” by Act A566, subsection 16(1), in force from 01-01-1985.
3. The words “Power to punish for contempt” substituted for the shoulder note; and the words “Federal Court, the Court of Appeal” substituted for the words “Supreme Court”, by Act A885, section 23, in force from 24-06-1994.

- (b) a judge of the High Court in Malaya may exercise all or any of the powers of a judge of the High Court in Sabah and Sarawak, and *vice versa*.

(2) The provisions of this Article shall be deemed to have been an integral part of this Constitution as from Malaysia Day.

Power to punish for contempt

126. The Federal Court, the Court of Appeal or a High Court shall have power to punish any contempt of itself.

Restriction on Parliamentary discussion of conduct of judge

127. The conduct of a judge of the Federal Court, the Court of Appeal or a High Court shall not be discussed in either House of Parliament except on a substantive motion of which notice has been given by not less than one quarter, of the total number of members of that House, and shall not be discussed in the Legislative Assembly of any State.

Jurisdiction of Federal Court

128. (1) The Federal Court shall, to the exclusion of any other court, have jurisdiction to determine in accordance with any rules of court regulating the exercise of such jurisdiction—

- (a) any question whether a law made by Parliament or by the Legislature of a State is invalid on the ground that it makes provision with respect to a matter with respect to which Parliament or, as the case may be, the Legislature of the State has no power to make laws; and
- (b) disputes on any other question between States or between the Federation and any State.

(2) Without prejudice to any appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Court, where in any proceedings before another court a question arises as to the effect of any provision of this Constitution, the Federal Court shall have jurisdiction (subject to any rules of court regulating the exercise of that jurisdiction) to determine the question and remit the case to the other court to be disposed of in accordance with the determination.

(3) The jurisdiction of the Federal Court to determine appeals from the Court of Appeal, a High Court or a judge thereof shall be such as may be provided by federal law.

129. (*Repealed*).

Advisory jurisdiction of Federal Court

130. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may refer to the Federal Court for its opinion any question as to the effect of any provision of this Constitution which has arisen or appears to him likely to arise, and the Federal Court shall pronounce in open court its opinion on any question so referred to it.

131. (*Repealed*).

Provision for incapacity, etc., of Chief Justice, President or Chief Judge

131A. (1) Any provision made by federal law for the functions of the Chief Justice of the Federal Court or the President of the Court of Appeal or the Chief Judge of a High Court to be performed, in the event of a vacancy or in the office or of his inability to act, by a judge of the Federal Court may extend to his functions under this Constitution.

(2) Any provision made by federal law for the functions of the President of the Court of Appeal or the Chief Judge of a High Court to be performed, in the event of a vacancy in the office or of his inability to act, by another judge of the Court of Appeal or the High Court, as the case may be, may extend to his functions under this Constitution other than functions as judge of the Federal Court.

PART X

PUBLIC SERVICES

Public services

132. (1) For the purposes of this Constitution, the public services are—

- (a) the armed forces;
- (b) the judicial and legal service;

- (c) the general public service of the Federation;
- (d) the police force;
- (e) (*Repealed*);
- (f) the joint public services mentioned in Article 133;
- (g) the public service of each State; and
- (h) the education service.

(2) Except as otherwise expressly provided by this Constitution, the qualifications for appointment and conditions of service of persons in the public services other than those mentioned in paragraph (g) of Clause (1) may be regulated by federal law and, subject to the provisions of any such law, by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong; and the qualifications for appointment and conditions of service of persons in the public service of any State may be regulated by State law and, subject to the provisions of any such law, by the Ruler or Yang di- Pertua Negeri of that State.

(2A) Except as expressly provided by this Constitution, every person who is a member of any of the services mentioned in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (f) and (h) of Clause (1) holds office during the pleasure of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, and, except as expressly provided by the Constitution of the State, every person who is a member of the public service of a State holds office during the pleasure of the Ruler or Yang di-Pertua Negeri.

(3) The public service shall not be taken to comprise—

- (a) the office of any member of the administration in the Federation or a State; or
- (b) the office of President, Speaker, Deputy President, Deputy Speaker or member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly of a State; or
- (c) the office of judge of the Federal Court, the Court of Appeal or a High Court; or
- (d) the office of member of any Commission or Council established by this Constitution or any corresponding Commission or Council established by the Constitution of a State; or
- (e) such diplomatic posts as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may by order prescribe, being post which but for the order would be posts in the general public service of the Federation.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 127:

1. The words “Federal Court or a High Court” were substituted for “Supreme Court” by Act 26/1963, subsection 22(4), in force from 16-09-1963.
2. The word “Supreme” substituted for “Federal” by Act A566, subsection 16(1), in force from 01-01-1985.
3. The words “Federal Court, the Court of Appeal” substituted for the words “Supreme Court” by Act A885, section 24, in force 24-06-1994.

Art. 128:

1. The present Article was inserted by Act 26/1963, section 14, in force from 16-09-1963, and replaced the earlier Article which read as follows:

“128. (1) The Supreme Court shall have such original, appellate and revisional jurisdiction as may be provided by federal law.

(2) The Supreme Court shall, to the exclusion of any other court, have jurisdiction in any dispute between States or between the Federation and any State.”.

2. *See* Art. 121(2)(b).

Clause (1): The words “in accordance with any rules of court regulating the exercise of such jurisdiction” inserted after “determine” by Act A354, section 29, in force from 27-08-1976.

Clause (2): See Art. 161(4), 161B(2).

3. The word “Supreme” substituted for “Federal” by Act A566, subsection 16(1), in force from 01-01-1985.
4. In Clauses (1) and (2), the word “Federal” substituted for the word “Supreme” by Act A885, section 25, in force from 24-06-1994.
5. Clause (3) substituted by Act A885, section 25, in force from 24-06-1994. The original Clause (3) read as follows:

“(3) The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to determine appeals from a High Court or a judge thereof shall be such as may be provided by federal law.”.

Art. 129:

This Article which read as follows was repealed by Act 26/1963, section 14, in force from 16-09-1963:

“129. Without prejudice to any appellate or revisional jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, where in any proceedings before another court a question arises as to the effect of any provision of this Constitution, the Supreme Court may, on the application of either party to the proceedings, determine that question and either dispose of the case or remit it to the other court to be disposed of in accordance with the determination.”.

Art. 130:

1. The words “Federal Court” were substituted for “Supreme Court” by Act 26/1963, subsection 22(5), in force from 16-09-1963. Subsequently, the word “Supreme” was substituted for “Federal” by Act A566, subsection 16(1), in force from 01-01-1985.
2. *See* Art. 121(2)(b).
3. The word “Federal” substituted for the “Supreme” by Act A885, section 26, in force from 24-06-1994.

Art. 131:

1. Act 25/1963, section 8, in force from 29-08-1963 deleted the words “or by Clause (2)” which appeared after “allowed by federal law” and Act 26/1963, subsection 22(6), in force from 16-09-1963, substituted “Federal Court” for “Supreme Court”.
2. Clause (2) of this Article which read as follows was repealed by Act 25/1963, section 8, in force from 29-08-1963:

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 131—(cont.)

“(2) Until Parliament otherwise provides, an appeal is allowed under this Article in the following cases, that is to say:

- (a) in the case of any decision from which an appeal from the Supreme Court of the Federation would have been entertained by Her Majesty in Council (with or without special leave) immediately before Merdeka Day; and
- (b) in the case of any decision as to the effect of any provision of this Constitution, including any opinion pronounced on a reference under Article 130.”.

3. Subsequently, Clauses (1), (3) and (4) which read as follows were repealed by Act A566, section 17, in force from 01-01-1985:

“(1) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may make arrangements with Her Majesty for the reference to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty’s Privy Council of appeals from the Federal Court; and, subject to the provisions of this Article, an appeal shall lie from that Court to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong in any case in which such an appeal is allowed by federal law, and in respect of which provision for reference to the said Committee is made by or under the enactments regulating the proceedings of the said Committee.

(3) Any appeal under this Article shall be subject to such conditions as to leave or otherwise as may be prescribed by federal law or by or under the enactment regulating the proceedings of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty’s Privy Council.

(4) On receiving from Her Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom the report or recommendation of the said Committee in respect of an appeal under this Article, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall make such order as may be necessary to give effect thereto.”.

4. See G.N. 1254/1958, L.N. 30/1964 and Courts of Judicature Act [*Act 91*], sections 74 to 79.

Art. 131A:

1. Added by Act 26/1963, section 21, in force from 16-09-1963.
2. The word “Supreme” substituted for “Federal” by Act A566, subsection 16(1), in force from 01-01-1985.
3. In the shoulder note, the words “Chief Justice, President or Chief Judge” substituted for the words “Lord President or Chief Justice” by Act A885, section 27, in force from 24-06-1994.
4. In Clause (1), the words “Chief Justice of the Federal Court or the President of the Court of Appeal or the Chief Judge of a High Court”, “a” and “Federal” substituted respectively for the words “Lords President of the Supreme Court”, “another” and “Supreme” by Act A885, section 27, in force from 24-06-1994.
5. In Clause (2), the words “President of the Court of Appeal or Chief Judge”, “the Court of Appeal or the High Court, as the case may be” and “Federal” substituted respectively for the words “Chief Justice”, “that Court” and “Supreme” by Act A885, section 27, in force from 24-06-1994.

Part X: See Art. 153(3), 160(2) definition of “Office of profit”.

Art. 132(1):

1. The words “police force” in paragraph (d) were substituted for “police service” by Act 10/1960, paragraph 17(a), in force from 31-05-1960.
2. See Art. 134(1), 135(1), (3), 139(1).
3. *Clause(1)*: The words “and” deleted at the end of paragraph (f) and new paragraph (h) inserted by Act A193, section 2, in force from 01-01-1974.

(4) References in the Part, except in Articles 136 and 147, to person in the public service or to members of any of the public service shall not apply to—

- (a) *(Repealed)*;
- (b) the Attorney General or, if provisions for the manner of his appointment and removal from office is specifically included in the Constitution of the State, or if he is appointed otherwise than from among the members of the judicial and legal service or of the public service of the State, the legal adviser of any State; or
- (c) a member of the personal staff of the Yang di Pertuan Agong or of a Ruler or Yang di-Pertua Negeri; or
- (d) in the case of Malacca and Penang, if provision is made by State law for their appointment—
 - (i) the President of the Religious Affairs Department;
 - (ii) the Secretary of the Religious Affairs Department;
 - (iii) the Mufti;
 - (iv) the Kadi Besar; or
 - (v) a Kadi.

Joint services, etc.

133. (1) Joint services, common to the Federation and one or more of the States or, at the request of the States concerned, to two or more States, may be established by federal law.

(2) Where a member of any of the public services is employed—

- (a) partly for federal purposes and partly for State purposes; or
- (b) for the purposes of two or more States,

the proportion, if any, of his remuneration payable by the Federation and the State or States concerned or, as the case may be, by each of the States concerned, shall, subject to federal law, be determined by agreement or, in default of agreement, by the Commission whose jurisdiction extends to him.

Secondment of officers

134. (1) The Federation may, at the request of a State, local authority, or statutory authority or of any organization, in or outside Malaysia, second any member of its public services to the service of that State, authority or organization, as the case may be; and a State may, at the request of the Federation, another State, a local authority or a statutory authority or of any organization, in or outside Malaysia, second any member of its own public service to the service of the Federation, other State, authority or organization, as the case may be.

(2) A person seconded under this Article shall remain a member of the service to which he belongs, but his remuneration shall be paid by the Federation, State, authority or organization, as the case may be, to whose service he is seconded.

Restriction on dismissal and reduction in rank

135. (1) No member of any of the services mentioned in paragraphs (b) to (h) of Clause (1) of Article 132 shall be dismissed or reduced in rank by an authority subordinate to that which, at the time of the dismissal or reduction, has power to appoint a member of that service of equal rank:

Provided that in its application to members of the services mentioned in paragraph (g) of Clause (1) of Article 132 this Clause shall not apply to any law which the legislature of any State, other than Penang and Malacca, may make to provide that all powers and functions of a Public Service Commission of such State, other than the power of first appointment to the permanent or pensionable establishment, be exercised by a Board appointed by the Ruler of such State:

And provided further that this Clause shall not apply to a case where a member of any of the services mentioned in this Clause is dismissed or reduced in rank by an authority in pursuance of a power delegated to it by a Commission to which this Part applies, and this proviso shall be deemed to have been an integral part of this Clause as from Merdeka Day.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 132(2):

1. The words “Yang di-Pertua Negeri” substituted for “Governor” by Act A354, section 42, in force from 27-08-1976
2. See Public Officers (Conduct and Discipline) Regulations 1993 P.U. (A) 395/1993.

Art. 132(2A):

1. Added by Act 10/1960, paragraph 17(b), in force from 31-05-1960.
2. The words “(e), (f) and (h)” substituted for “(e) and (f)” by Act A193, section 2, in force from 01-01-1974. The words “Yang di-Pertua Negeri” substituted for “Governor” by Act A354, section 42, in force from 27-08-1976.

Art. 132(3):

1. The present Clause was inserted by Act 26/1963, section 58, in force from 16-09-1963 and replaced the earlier Clause which stood as follows at the date of the repeal:

“(3) Subject to Clause (4), references to persons in the public service or to members of any of the public services do not include references to the following, that is to say:

- (a) any Minister or Assistant Minister of the Federation and the Chief Minister or any other member of the Executive Council of a State;
- (b) a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly of a State;
- (c) the Clerk to either House of Parliament and any member of the staff of Parliament;
- (d) unless he has been appointed from among the members of the judicial and legal service or of the public service of his State, the legal adviser of any State;
- (e) a member of the personnel staff of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong or of a Ruler or Governor;
- (f) persons holding such diplomatic posts in the general public service of the Federation as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may by order prescribe;

nor to a member of any Commission or Council established by this Constitution except that if he is a member of any of the public service in some other capacity, the said references include reference to him in that capacity.”.

Art. 132(4):

1. The present Clause was inserted by Act 26/1963, section 58, in force from 16-09-1963. Paragraph (d) was added by Act 31/1965, section 2, in force in so far as it relates to Malacca as from 01-05-1960 and in so far as it relates to Penang as from 01-11-1959. In paragraph (c) the words “Yang di-Pertua Negeri” substituted for “Governor” by Act A354, section 42, in force from 27-08-1976.

2. The earlier Clause read as follows:

“(4) Clause (3) does not restrict the application of Articles 136 and 147.”.

3. Paragraph (a) in Clause (4) repealed by Act A837, section 6, in force from 20-11-1992.

Art. 132(1), (2A) & (3):

1. In Clause (1), paragraph (e) deleted by Act A885, section 28, in force from 24-06-1994. The original paragraph (e) read as follows:

“(e) the railway service;”.

2. In Clause (2A), the letter and punctuation marks “(e),” deleted by Act A885, section 28, in force from 24-06-1994.

3. In Clause (3), the words “Federal Court, the Court of Appeal” substituted for the words “Supreme Court” by Act A885, section 28, in force from 24-06-1994.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 133:

See Art. 132 (1)(f).

Clause (2): See Art. 179.

Art. 134:

This present Article was inserted by Act A885, section 29, in force from 24-06-1994, and replaced the earlier article which read as follows:

“134. (1) The Federation may, at the request of a State, second any member of any of the services mentioned in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d) or (f) of Clause (1) of Article 132 to the service of that State; and a State may at the request of the Federation or of another State second any member of its own public service to the service of the Federation or, as the case may be, of that other State.

(2) A person seconded under this Article shall remain a member of the service to which he belongs, but his remuneration shall be paid by the State to whose service he is seconded or, if he is seconded to the service of the Federation, by the Federation.”.

Art. 134(2):

See Art. 146b(1).

(2) No member of such a service as aforesaid shall be dismissed or reduced in rank without being given a reasonable opportunity of being heard:

Provided that this clause shall not apply to the following cases:

- (a) where a member of such a service is dismissed or reduced in rank on the ground of conduct in respect of which a criminal charge has been proved against him; or
- (b) where the authority empowered to dismiss or reduce in rank a member of such a service is satisfied that for some reason, to be recorded by that authority in writing, it is not reasonably practicable to carry out the requirements of this Clause; or
- (c) where the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, or, in the case of a member of the public service of a State, the Ruler or Yang di-Pertua Negeri of that State, is satisfied that in the interests of the security of the Federation or any part thereof it is not expedient to carry out the requirements of this Clause; or
- (d) where there has been made against a member of such a service any order of detention, supervision, restricted residence, banishment or deportation, or where there has been imposed on such a member any form of restriction or supervision by bond or otherwise, under any law relating to the security of the Federation or any part thereof, prevention of crime, preventive detention, restricted residence, banishment, immigration, or protection of women and girls:

Provided further that for the purpose of this Article, where the service of a member of such a service is terminated in the public interest under any law for the time being in force or under any regulation made by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong under Clause (2) of Article 132, such termination of service shall not constitute dismissal whether or not the decision to terminate the service is connected with the misconduct of or unsatisfactory performance of duty by such member in relation to his office or the consequences of the termination involved an element of punishment; and this proviso shall be deemed to have been an integral part of this Article as from Merdeka Day.

(3) No member of any of the services mentioned in paragraph (c), (f) or (g) of Clause (1) of Article 132 shall, without the concurrence of the Judicial and Legal Service Commission, be dismissed or reduced in rank or suffer any other disciplinary measure for anything done or omitted by him in the exercise of a judicial function conferred on him by law.

Impartial treatment of Federal employees

136. All persons of whatever race in the same grade in the service of the Federation shall, subject to the terms and conditions of their employment, be treated impartially.

Armed Forces Council

137. (1) There shall be an Armed Forces Council, which shall be responsible under the general authority of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong for the command, discipline and administration of, and all other matters relating to, the armed forces, other than matters relating to their operational use.

(2) Clause (1) has effect subject to the provisions of any federal law, and any such law may provide for the vesting in the Armed Forces Council of any functions with respect to the armed forces.

(3) The Armed Forces Council shall consist of the following members, that is to say:

- (a) the Minister for the time being charged with responsibility for defence, who shall be Chairman;
- (b) one member representing Their Royal Highnesses, who shall be appointed by the Conference of Rulers;
- (c) the Chief of Defence Forces who shall be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong;
- (d) a civilian member, being the person performing the duties of the office of Secretary General for Defence, who shall act as Secretary to the Council;
- (e) two senior staff officers of the Federation Armed Forces, appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong;
- (f) a senior officer of the Federation Navy, appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong;

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 135(1):

1. *See* Art. 144 (5A) and (5B).
2. The word “(g)” substituted for (h) by Act A193, section 3, in force from 01-01-1974.
3. Proviso to Clause (I) inserted by Act 27/1968, section 2, in force from 09-09-1968 and Act A31, section 5, in force from 24-03-1971.
4. Further proviso to Clause (1) inserted by Act A354, section 30, in force from Merdeka Day.

Art. 135(2):

1. Proviso inserted by Act A354, section 30, in force from 27-08-1976. Further proviso inserted by Act A442, section 3, in force from Merdeka Day.
2. *See* Art. 160(5)(b).

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 135(3):

The present Clause was inserted by Act 26/1963, subsection 53 (1), in force from 16-09-1963. The words “paragraph (c)” substituted for “paragraph (e)” by Act A31, section 5, in force from 24-03-1971. The earlier Clause which was repealed by Act 10/1960, section 18, in force from 31-05-1960, read as follows:

“(3) No member of any of the services mentioned in paragraph (e), (f) or (g) of Clause (1) of Article 132 shall, without the concurrence of the Judicial and Legal Service Commission, be dismissed or reduced in rank or suffer any other disciplinary measure for anything done or omitted by him in the exercise of a judicial function conferred on him by law.”.

Art. 136:

See Art. 132 (4), 153 (5).

- (g) a senior officer of the Federation Air Force, appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong;
- (h) two, if any, additional members, whether military or civilian, appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

(4) The Armed Forces Council may act notwithstanding a vacancy in its membership and may, subject to this Constitution and to federal law, provide for all or any of the following matters:

- (a) the organization of its work and the manner in which its functions are to be performed, and the keeping of records and minutes;
- (b) the duties and responsibilities of the several members of the Council, including the delegation to any member of the Council of any of its powers or duties;
- (c) the consultation by the Council with persons other than its members;
- (d) the procedure to be followed by the Council in conducting its business (including the fixing of a quorum), the appointment, at its option, of a vice-chairman from among its members, and the functions of the vice-chairman;
- (e) any other matters for which the Council considers it necessary or expedient to provide for the better performance of its functions.

Judicial and Legal Service Commission

138. (1) There shall be a Judicial and Legal Service Commission, whose jurisdiction shall extend to all members of the judicial and legal service.

(2) The Judicial and Legal Service Commission shall consist of—

- (a) the Chairman of the Public Services Commission, who shall be Chairman;
- (b) the Attorney General or, if the Attorney General is a member of Parliament or is appointed otherwise than from among members of the Judicial and Legal Service, the Solicitor General; and
- (c) one or more other members who shall be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, after consultation with the Chief Justice of the Federal Court, from among persons who are or have been or are qualified to be a judge of the Federal Court, Court of Appeal or a High Court or shall before Malaysia Day have been a judge of the Supreme Court.

(3) The person who is secretary to the Public Services Commission shall be secretary also to the Judicial and Legal Service Commission.

Public Services Commission

139. (1) There shall be a Public Services Commission, whose jurisdiction shall, subject to Article 144, extend to all persons who are members of the services mentioned in paragraphs (c) and (f) of Clause (1) of Article 132, other than the Auditor General, to members of the public services of the State of Malacca and the State of Penang, and, to the extent provided by Clause (2), to members of the public service of any other State.

(1A) The jurisdiction of the Public Services Commission shall extend to—

- (a) members of the general public service of the Federation who are employed in a federal department in the State of Sabah or Sarawak;
- (b) members of the public service of the State of Sabah or Sarawak who are seconded to the general public service of the Federation; and
- (c) members of the public service of the State of Sabah or Sarawak serving in federal posts or in any posts which have become federal posts in that State and who have exercised the option to be members of the general public service of the Federation.

(2) The Legislature of any State other than Malacca and Penang may by law extend the jurisdiction of the Public Services Commission to all or any persons in the public service of that State, but no such law shall take effect earlier than twelve months from the date of its passing; and if at any time there is not, in any such State in which no such law is in force, established and exercising its functions a State Public Service Commission, the jurisdiction of the Public Services Commission shall, if federal law so provides, extend to all members of the public service of that State.

(3) Any extension of the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission made by the Legislature of any State pursuant to Clause (2) may be revoked or modified by a law passed by the legislature of such State.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 137(3):

1. The present Clause was inserted by Act 10/1960, section 19, in force from 31-05-1960. The words “Federation Navy” in paragraph (f) and “Federation Air Force” in paragraph (g) were substituted for “Royal Malayan Navy” and “Royal Malayan Air Force” by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963. The words “Their Royal Highnesses” in paragraph (b) substituted for “Their Highnesses” by Act A31, section 2, in force from 24-03-1971. The earlier Clause read as follows:

“(3) The Armed Forces Council shall consist of the following members, that is to say—

- (a) the Minister for the time being charged with responsibility for defence, who shall be chairman;
- (b) one member representing Their Highnesses, who shall be appointed by the Conference of Rulers;
- (c) the General Officer Commanding the Federation Army, who shall be appointed by Yang di-Pertuan Agong and shall be Chief of Staff of the Federation Armed Forces;
- (d) the senior staff officer of the Federation Army responsible for personnel and the senior staff officer of the Federation Army responsible for stores, equipment and staff quarters;
- (e) any officer appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to command the Federation Navy or the Federation Air Force;
- (f) a civilian member, being the person performing the duties of the office of Secretary for Defence, who shall act as secretary to the Council;
- (g) one, if any, additional member, whether military or civilian, appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.”.

2. *See* Armed Forces Act 1972 [Act 77].

3. The words “Chief of Defence Forces” were substituted for the words “Chief of the Armed Forces Staff” by Act A1130, section 10, in force from 28-09-2001.

Notes:

1. Upon the coming into operation of Act A1130, every reference to the “Chief of the Armed Forces Staff” in all written laws shall be construed as a reference to the “Chief of Defence Forces”.

2. Any action taken by, in the name of or against the “Chief of Defence Forces” prior to the coming into operation of Act A1130 shall be deemed to have been validly and lawfully taken if the action could have been validly and lawfully taken by, in the name of or against the Chief of the Armed Forces Staff.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 138:

1. This Article was inserted by Act 26/1963, section 52, in force from 16-09-1963.

Clause (2): The word “The” substituted for “subject to Article 146A, the” by Act A354, section 31, in force from 27-08-1976. In paragraph (b), the words “or, if the Attorney General is a member of Parliament or is appointed otherwise than from among members of the Judicial and Legal Service, the Solicitor General” were inserted after “Attorney General” and in paragraph (c) the words “or are qualified to be” inserted after “who are or have been” by Act A354, section 31, in force from 27-08-1976. The earlier Article which was repealed by Act 10//1960, section 20, in force from 31-05-1960, read as follows:

“138. (1) There shall be a Judicial and Legal Service Commission.

(2) Without prejudice to the function exercisable by the Judicial and Legal Service Commission under any other Article, the jurisdiction of the Commission shall extend to all members of the Judicial and Legal Service other than the Chief Justice and the other judges of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General.

(3) The Judicial and Legal Service Commission shall consist of—

(a) the Chief Justice, who shall be the Chairman;

(b) the Attorney General;

(c) the senior puisne judge;

(d) the deputy chairman of the Public Services Commission; and

(e) one or more other members, who shall be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, after consultation with the Chief Justice, from among judges or former judges of the Supreme Court.”.

2. See Art. 148(1).

Art. 138(2)(c):

1. Subsection 18(2) of Act A566, in force from 01-01-1985, provides that a reference to the Federal Court shall now be construed as a reference to the Supreme Court.

2. See also Notes on Article on the preceding page.

3. The words “Chief Justice of the Federal Court” and “Federal Court, Court of Appeal” substituted respectively for the words “Lord President of the Supreme Court” and “Supreme Court” by Act A885, section 30, in force from 24-06-1994.

Art. 139:

See Art. 144(5B), 148(1).

Clause (1):

1. The words “paragraphs (c) and (f)” in the original text were amended by Act 10/1960, paragraph 21(a), in force from, 31-05-1960, to read “paragraphs (b), (c) and (f)”. Act 26/1963, subsection 53(2), in force from 16-09-1963, restored the original version “paragraphs (c) and (f)”.

2. The words “to members of the public services of the State of Malacca and the State of Penang” were substituted for “or members of the public service of the State of Malacca or the State of Penang” by Act 10/1960, paragraph 21(b), in force from 31-05-1960.

3. The letter “, (e)” inserted after the letter “(c)” by Act A514, section 9, in force from 15-05-1981.

4. In Clause (1), the words “paragraph (c) and (f)” substituted for the words “paragraph (c), (e) and (f)” by Act A885, section 31, in force from 24-06-1994.

(4) The Public Services Commission shall consist of the following members appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong in his discretion but after considering the advice of the Prime Minister and after consultation with the Conference of Rulers, that is to say, a chairman, a deputy chairman and not less than four other members; but the number of the other members shall not, until the Yang di-Pertuan Agong by order otherwise provides, exceed thirty.

(5) Either the chairman or the deputy chairman shall be, and both may be, appointed from among persons who are, or have at any time within the period of five years immediately preceding the date of their first appointment been, members of any of the public services.

(6) A member of any of the public services appointed to be chairman or deputy chairman shall not be eligible for any further appointment in the service of the Federation other than as a member of a Commission to which this Part applies.

Police Force Commission

140. (1) There shall be a Police Force Commission whose jurisdiction shall extend to all persons who are members of the police force and which, subject to the provisions of any existing law, shall be responsible for the appointment, confirmation, emplacement on the permanent or pensionable establishment, promotion, transfer and exercise of disciplinary control over members of the police force:

Provided that Parliament may by law provide for the exercise of such disciplinary control over all or any of the members of the police force in such manner and by such authority as may be provided in that law, and in that event, if the authority is other than the Commission, the disciplinary control exercisable by such authority shall not be exercised by the Commission; and no provision of such law shall be invalid on the ground of inconsistency with any provision of this Part.

(2) Federal law may provide for the exercise of other functions by the Police Force Commission.

(3) The Police Force Commission shall consist of the following members, that is to say:

- (a) the Minister for the time being charged with responsibility for the police, who shall be Chairman;
- (b) the officer of police in general command of the police force;
- (c) the person performing the duties of the office of Secretary General to the Ministry under the Minister for the time being charged with responsibility for the police;
- (d) a member of the Public Services Commission appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong;
- (e) not less than two nor more than six other members, appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

(4) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may designate as special posts the posts of Inspector General of Police, Deputy Inspector General of Police and any other posts in the police force which in his opinion are of similar or superior status; and the appointment to any post so designated shall not be made in accordance with Clause (1) but shall be made by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong on the recommendation of the Police Force Commission.

(5) Before acting in accordance with Clause (4) on the recommendation of the Police Force Commission, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall consider the advice of the Prime Minister, and may once refer the recommendation back to the Commission in order that it may be reconsidered.

(6) The Police Force Commission may provide for all or any of the following matters:

- (a) the organization of its work and the manner in which its functions are to be performed, and the keeping of records and minutes;
- (b) the duties and responsibilities of the several members of the Commission, including the delegation to any member of the Commission or the police force or board of officers of such force or a committee consisting of members of the Commission and of the force of its powers or duties;
- (c) the consultation by the Commission with persons other than its members;

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 139(1A):

Added by Act A514, section 9, in force from 15-05-1981.

Subsection 9(2) of Act A514, in force from 15-05-1981 read as follows:

“(2) Notwithstanding anything in the Constitution or the Constitution of the State of Sabah or Sarawak, any member of the public services of the State of Sabah or Sarawak serving in any federal posts or in any posts which have become federal posts in that State and who has exercised, in whatever manner or form, any option offered by the Federal Government to be a member of the general public service of the Federation shall be deemed to have opted and accordingly transferred to or appointed as a member of the public service of the Federation.”.

Art. 139(2):

1. The words “after the relevant date” which appeared after “and if at any time” were deleted by Act 25/1963, section 8, in force from 29-08-1963.

The words “State Public Service Commission” were substituted for “Commission corresponding in status and jurisdiction to the Public Services Commission” by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963.

2. *See* Art. 146b(3).

Art. 139(3):

1. This Clause which read as follows was repealed by Act 25/1963, section 8, in force from 29-08-1963:

“(3) The relevant date referred to in Clause (2) is whichever of the following is the earlier—

- (a) the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and sixty-two; or
- (b) the date on which there are first in operation as part of the Constitution of the State all the provisions set out in Part I of the Eighth Schedule or provisions substantially to the same effect.”.

2. This new Clause inserted by Act 27/1968, section 3, in force from 09-09-1968.

Art. 139(4):

1. The words “Subject to Article 146b” appearing at the commencement were inserted by Act 26/1963, subsection 59(1), in force from 16-09-1963. The Act also substituted for the words “eight other members” which appeared at the end of the Clause “ten other members”. Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 19-09-1966, substituted the word “twelve” for “ten”.

2. The word “The” substituted for “Subject to Article 146b the” and the word “thirty” substituted for “twelve” by Act A514, section 9, in force from 15-05-1981.

3. Subsection 9(2) of Act A514, in force from 15-05-1981, read as follows:

“(2) Notwithstanding anything in the Constitution or the Constitution of the State of Sabah or Sarawak, any member of the public services of the State of Sabah or Sarawak serving in any federal posts or in any posts which have become federal posts in that State and who has exercised, in whatever manner or form, any option offered by the Federal Government to be a member of the general public service of the Federation shall be deemed to have opted and accordingly transferred to or appointed as a member of the public service of the Federation.”.

4. The words “other members; but the number of other members shall not, until the Yang di-Pertuan Agong by order otherwise provides, exceed thirty” substituted for the words “nor more than thirty other members” by Act A767, section 3, in force from 11-05-1990.

5. *See* P.U. (A) 149/1990.

- (d) the procedure to be followed by the Commission in conducting its business (including the fixing of a quorum), the appointment, at its option, of a vice-chairman from among its members, and the functions of the vice-chairman;
- (e) any other matters for which the Commission considers it necessary or expedient to provide for the better performance of its functions.

(7) In this Article “transfer” does not include transfer without change of rank within the police force.

141. (*Repealed*).

Education Service Commission

141A. (1) There shall be an Education Service Commission, whose jurisdiction shall, subject to Article 144, extend to all persons who are members of the service mentioned in paragraph (*h*) of Clause (1) of Article 132.

(2) The Education Service Commission shall consist of the following members appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong in his discretion but after considering the advice of the Prime Minister and after consultation with the Conference of Rulers, that is to say, a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and not less than four other members; but the number of the other members shall not, until the Yang di-Pertuan Agong by order otherwise provides, exceed eight.*

(3) A member of any of the public services appointed to be Chairman or Deputy Chairman shall not be eligible for any further appointment in the service of the Federation other than as a member of a Commission to which this Part applies.

General provisions relating to Commissions

142. (1) Subject to paragraph (*a*) of Clause (3) of Article 140, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly of a State shall not be or be appointed to be a member of a Commission to which this Part applies.

*Previously “twelve”—see P.U. (A) 150/1990.

*Now “sixteen”—see P.U. (A) 169/2001.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 140:

1. The present Article was substituted by Act 10/1960, section 22, in force from 01-04-1961. The earlier Article read as follows:

“140. (1) There shall be a Police Service Commission, whose jurisdiction shall, subject to Article 144, extend to all persons who are members of the police service.

(2) The Police Service Commission shall consist of the following members, that is to say—

(a) a Chairman appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, who shall be either the Chairman or the Deputy Chairman of the Public Services Commission;

(b) a member possessing legal qualifications, who shall be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong after consultation with the Chief Justice;

(c) not less than two nor more than four other members appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong at his discretion but after considering the advice of the Minister for the time being charged with responsibility for the police.”.

2. *Clause (1)*: Proviso inserted by Act A354, section 32, in force from 27-08-1976.

3. *Clauses (3) and (4)*:

(a) Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963, amended—

Clause (3) by substituting the words “officer of police in general command of the police force “for” “Commissioner of Police” in paragraph (b); and by substituting the words “not less than two nor more than four” for “two” at the commencement of paragraph (e);

Clause (4) by inserting the words “or superior” after “similar”.

(b) Act A354, section 32, in force from 27-08-1976, amended—

Clause (3)(e) by substituting the word “six” for “four”;

Clause (4) by substituting the words “Inspector General of Police, Deputy Inspector General of Police” for “Commissioner of Police, Deputy Commissioner of Police”.

4. *Clause (3)(a)*: See Art.142(1).

(2) Subject to Clause (3), a person shall not be appointed to be a member of any of the Commissions to which this Part applies if he is, and shall be removed by order of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong if he becomes—

- (a) a member of any of the public services;
- (b) an officer or employee of any local authority, or of any body, whether corporate or otherwise, or of any body or authority established by law for public purposes;
- (c) a member of a trade union or of a body or association affiliated to a trade union.

(2A) In addition to any disqualification provided under Clause (2), the chairman or deputy chairman of any of the Commissions to which this Part applies shall be disqualified from holding such office if after three months of his appointment to such office or at any time thereafter he is or becomes a member of any board of directors or board of management, or an officer or employee, or engages in the affairs or business, of any organization or body, whether corporate or otherwise, or of any commercial, industrial or other undertaking, whether or not he receives any remuneration, reward, profit or benefit from it:

Provided that such disqualification shall not apply where such organization or body carries out any welfare or voluntary work or objective beneficial to the community or any part thereof, or any other work or objective of a charitable or social nature, and the member does not receive any remuneration, reward, profit or benefit from it.

(3) Clause (2) does not apply to *ex officio* members; and a member of any of the public services may be appointed to be and remain Chairman or Deputy Chairman and, if he is on leave prior to retirement, he may be appointed to be another member, of any of the said Commissions.

(3A) Where, during any period, the chairman of any of the said Commissions has been granted leave of absence by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong or is unable, owing to his absence from the Federation, illness or any other cause, to discharge his functions, the Deputy Chairman of that Commission shall discharge the functions of the Chairman during that period, and if the Deputy Chairman is also absent or unable to discharge such functions, a member of the Commission may be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to discharge the functions of the chairman during that period.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 140—(cont.)

5. *Clause (6)(b)*: The words “or a committee consisting of members of Commission and of the force” were inserted after the words “officers of such force” by Act A585, section 26, in force from 14-04-1984.

6. *See* Art. 148(1).

7. *See* Police Act 1967 [Act 344].

Art. 141:

See Art. 148(1).

Clause (2): The words “in his discretion but after considering the advice of the Prime Minister and after consultation with the Conference of Rulers”, as shown in italics below, were inserted by Act 10/1960, section 23, in force from 31-05-1960.

This Article which read as follows was repealed by Act A514, section 10, in force from 15-05-1981:

“Railway Service Commission. 141. (1) Subject to Clause (4), there shall be a Railway Service Commission, whose jurisdiction shall, subject to Article 144, extend to all persons who are members of the railway service.

(2) The Railway Service Commission shall consist of the following members appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong *in his discretion but after considering the advice of the Prime Minister and after consultation with the Conference of Rulers*, that is to say, a chairman, a deputy chairman and not less than two nor more than six other members; and either the chairman or the deputy chairman shall be, and both may be, appointed from among person who are, or have at any time within the period of five years immediately preceding the date of their first appointment been, members of any of the public services.

(3) One of the members of the Railway Services Commission shall be appointed from among the members of the Public Services Commission and two of the other members shall, if suitable persons having experience in railway service or railway administration are available, be appointed from among such persons.

(4) A member of any of the public services appointed to be chairman or deputy chairman shall not be eligible for any further appointment in the service of the Federation other than as a member of a Commission to which this Part applies.

(5) If the railway service ceases to be a public service of the Federation Parliament may by law abolish the Railway Service Commission.”.

Act A514, section 10, in force from 15-05-1981, which repealed Article 141 made provision in subsection (2) as follows:

“(2) Upon the coming into force of this Act—

- (a) any matter or proceeding in respect of any member of the railway service which is pending before the Railway Service Commission shall be proceeded with by the Public Services Commission;
- (b) any delegation made to any person or Board by the Railway Service Commission under Clause (6) of Article 144 shall continue to have full force and effect unless otherwise revoked;
- (c) the appointment of any person as a member of the Railway Service Commission shall cease to have effect; and
- (d) any reference to the Railway Service Commission in any written law shall be construed as reference to the Public Services Commission.”.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 141A:

See Art. 148(1).

This new Article was inserted by Act A193, section 4, in force from 01-01-1974.

Clause (2): (a) The words “not less than four but not more than eight other members” substituted for “four members” by Act A354, section 33, in force from 27-08-1976, and the words “, a Deputy Chairman” inserted after “Chairman” by Act A442, section 4, in force from 31-12-1978.

(b) The words “others members; but the number of the other members shall not, until the Yang di-Pertuan Agong by order otherwise provides, exceed eight” were substituted for the words “but not more than eight other members” by Act A767, section 4, in force from 11-05-1990.

Clause (3): The words “or Deputy Chairman” inserted after “Chairman” by Act A442, section 4, in force from 31-12-1978.

Art. 142(1):

1. The words “Subject to paragraph (a) of Clause (3) of Article 140,” were inserted by Act 10/1960, section 24, in force from 01-04-1961.

2. The words “shall not be or be appointed” substituted for the words “shall not be appointed” by Act A885, section 32, in force from 24-06-1994.

Art. 142(2):

The words “and shall be removed by order of the Yang di- Pertuan Agong” substituted for “and shall not remain such a member” by Act A514, section 11, in force from 15-05-1981. Paragraph (b) which reads as follows was substituted by Act A514, section 11, in force from 15-05-1981:

“(b) an officer or employee of any local authority or of a body corporate or authority established by law for public purposes”.

Art. 142(2)(b):

The present paragraph was inserted by Act A566, paragraph 19(1)(a), in force from 16-12-1983, and replaced the earlier Article which read as follows:

“(b) a member of any board of directors or board of management, or an officer or employee, or engages in the affairs or business, of any organization or body, whether corporate or otherwise, or of any commercial, industrial or other undertaking, whether or not he receives any remuneration, reward, profit or benefit from it;”.

Art. 142(2A):

1. The present Clause was inserted by Act A566, paragraph 19(1)(a), in force from 16-12-1983, and replaced the earlier Clause which was inserted by Act A514, section 11, in force from 15-05-1981, which read as follows:

“(2A) The disqualification in paragraph (b) of Clause (2) shall not apply where such organization or body carries out any welfare or voluntary work or objective beneficial to the community or part thereof, or any other work or objective of a charitable or social nature, and the member does not receive any remuneration, reward, profit or benefit from it”.

2. The words “or deputy chairman” inserted immediately after the word “Chairman” by Act A704, section 9, in force from 10-06-1988.

(4) Where, during any period, a member of any of the said Commissions has been granted leave of absence by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong or is unable, owing to his absence from the Federation, illness or any other cause, to discharge his functions as a member, then—

- (a) if he is an appointed member, the Yang di- Pertuan Agong may appoint to exercise his functions during that period any person who would be qualified to be appointed in his place, and the appointment of such a person shall be made in the same manner as that of the member whose functions he is to exercise;
- (b) if he is an *ex officio* member, any person authorized under federal law to perform the functions of his office may during that period perform also his functions as a member of the Commission.

(5) A Commission to which this Part applies may act notwithstanding a vacancy in its membership, and no proceedings of such a Commission shall be invalidated by reason only that some person not entitled thereto has taken part in them.

(6) Before exercising his functions as a member of any of the said Commissions or under Clause (4) any person other than an *ex officio* member shall take and subscribe before a judge of the Federal Court, of the Court of Appeal or of a High Court the oath of office and allegiance set out in the Sixth Schedule.

Conditions of service of members of Commissions

143. (1) Save as provided under Clause (2) of Article 142, a member of a Commission to which this Part applies, other than an *ex officio* member—

- (a) shall be appointed for a term of five years or, if the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, acting in his discretion but after considering the advice of the Prime Minister, in a particular case so determines, for such shorter term as he may so determine;
- (b) may, unless disqualified, be reappointed from time to time; and
- (c) may at any time resign his office but shall not be removed from office except on the like grounds and in the like manner as a judge of the Federal Court.

(2) Parliament shall by law provide for the remuneration of any member of the said Commission other than a member for whose remuneration as holder of any other office provision is made by federal law; and the remuneration so provided shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund.

(3) The remuneration and other terms of office of a member of a Commission to which this Part applies shall not be altered to his disadvantage after his appointment.

Functions of Service Commissions

144. (1) Subject to the provisions of any existing law and to the provisions of this Constitution, it shall be the duty of a Commission to which this Part applies to appoint, confirm, emplace on the permanent or pensionable establishment, promote, transfer and exercise disciplinary control over members of the service or services to which its jurisdiction extends.

(2) Federal law may provide for the exercise of other functions by any such Commission.

(3) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may designate as special posts any post held by the head or deputy head of a department or by an officer who in his opinion is of similar status; and the appointment to any post so designated shall not be made in accordance with Clause (1) but shall be made by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong on the recommendation of the Commission whose jurisdiction extends to the service in which the post is held.

(4) The Ruler or Yang di-Pertua Negeri of a State may designate as special posts any posts in the public service of his State held by the head or deputy head of a department or by an officer who in his opinion is of similar status; and the appointment to any post so designated shall not be made in accordance with Clause (1) but shall be made by the Ruler or Yang di-Pertua Negeri on the recommendation of the Public Services Commission (or, if there is in the State a State Public Service Commission, on the recommendation of that Commission).

(5) Before acting, in accordance with Clause (3) or (4), on the recommendation of the Commission therein mentioned—

(a) the Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall consider the advice of the Prime Minister; and

(b) the Ruler or Yang di-Pertua Negeri shall consider the advice of the Chief Minister of his State,

and may once refer the recommendation back to the Commission in order that it may be reconsidered.

(5A) Save as provided in Clause (5B), federal law and, subject to the provisions of any such law, regulations made by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may, notwithstanding the provisions of Clause (1) of Article 135, provide for the exercise by any officer in a service to which the jurisdiction of a Commission to which this Part applies extends, or by any board of such officers, of any of the functions of the Commission under Clause (1):

Provided that—

- (a) no such law or regulation may provide for the exercise by any such officer or board of officers of any power of first appointment to the permanent or pensionable establishment, or of any power of promotion (other than promotion to an acting appointment); and
- (b) any person aggrieved by the exercise by any such officer or board of officers of any power of disciplinary control may appeal to the Commission within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed by any such law or regulations, and the Commission may make such order thereon as it may consider just.

(5B) (i) Notwithstanding the provisions of Clause (1) of Article 135 and Article 139 and Article 141A, all the powers and functions of the Public Services Commission or the Education Service Commission established under Article 139 and Article 141A, other than the power of first appointment to the permanent or pensionable establishment, may be exercised by a board appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

(ii) Any person aggrieved by the exercise by the board of any of the aforesaid powers or functions may appeal to an Appeal Board appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

(iii) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may by regulations provide for matters relating to the appointments of the members of, and the procedure to be followed by, the board or the Appeal Board under this Clause.

(iv) Where the Yang di-Pertuan Agong has appointed the board under paragraph (i) of this Clause for the purpose of exercising any of the powers or functions referred to under that paragraph, such power or function shall so long as it remains a power or function to be exercised by the board, cease to be exercisable by the said Commission.

(6) A Commission to which this Part applies may delegate to any officer in a service to which its jurisdiction extends, or to any board of such officers appointed by it, any of its functions under Clause (1) in respect of any grade of service, and that officer or board shall exercise those functions under the direction and the control of the Commission.

(6A) In respect of members of the general public service of the Federation who are employed in posts ancillary to the armed forces or any of them or to the police force, or in respect of any grade of members of that service who are so employed, functions of the Public Services Commission may, under Clause (5A) or (6), be made exercisable by an officer or board of officers of the armed forces or police force, as the case may be, as if he or they were members of the general public service of the Federation.

(7) In this Article “transfer” does not include transfer without change of rank within a department of Government.

(8) A Commission to which this Part applies may, subject to the provisions of this Constitution and of federal law, make rules regulating its procedure and specifying the number of its members which are to constitute a quorum.

Attorney General

145. (1) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall, on the advice of the Prime Minister, appoint a person who is qualified to be a judge of the Federal Court to be the Attorney General for the Federation.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Attorney General to advise the Yang di-Pertuan Agong or the Cabinet or any Minister upon such legal matters, and to perform such other duties of a legal character, as may from time to time be referred or assigned to him by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong or the Cabinet, and to discharge the functions conferred on him by or under this Constitution or any other written law.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 142(3A):

Added by Act A514, section 11, in force from 15-05-1981.

Note:

The amendments made in Article 142(2)(b) and (2A) by Act A566 shall apply only to a person who is appointed a member of any of the Commissions on or after 16-12-1983.

Art. 142(4)(b):

See Art. 146c(2).

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 142(6):

1. The words “Federal Court or of a High Court” were substituted for “Supreme Court” by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963. Subsequently, subsection 18(2) of Act A566, in force from 01-01-1985, provides that a reference to the Federal Court shall now be construed as a reference to the Supreme Court.
2. The words “Federal Court, of the Court of Appeal” substituted for the words “Supreme Court” by Act A885, section 32, in force from 24-06-1994.

Art. 143(1):

The words “Save as provided under Clause (2) of Article 142, a” were substituted for the word “A” at the beginning of the Clause by Act A514, section 12, in force from 15-05-1981.

Art. 143(1)(c):

1. The words “Federal Court” were substituted for “Supreme Court” by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963. Subsequently, subsection 18(2) of Act A566 in force from 01-01-1985 provides that a reference to the Federal Court shall now be construed as a reference to the Supreme Court.
2. The word “Federal” substituted for the word “Supreme” by Act A885, section 33, in force from 24-06-1994.

Art. 143(2):

1. *See* Art. 146c(2).
2. *See* Service Commissions Act 1957 [Act 393].

Art. 144:

See Art. 139, 144(1).

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 144—(cont.)

Clause (3):

1. The words “other than posts in the judicial and legal service” which appear after “similar status” were deleted by Act 10/1960, paragraph 25(a), in force from 31-05-1960, but were restored by Act 26/1963, subsection 53(3), in force from 16-09-1963. The words “other than posts in the judicial and legal service” were deleted by Act A354, section 34, in force from 27-08-1976.

2. For list of designated posts *see* L.N. (N.S) 119/1957, 397/1958.

Clause (4): The words “a State Public Service Commission” were substituted for “of any Ruler a Commission of corresponding status and jurisdiction” by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963. The words “Yang di-Pertua Negeri” substituted for “Governor” by Act A354, section 42, in force from 27-08-1976.

Clause (5)(b): The words “Yang di-Pertua Negeri” substituted for “Governor” by Act A354, section 42, in force from 27-08-1976.

Clause (5A): Added by Act 10/1960, paragraph 25(b), in force from 31-05-1960. The words “Save as provided in Clause (5B),” at the commencement were inserted by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 19-09-1966. In the proviso to paragraph (a), the words “or of any power of promotion” substituted for “or to any power of promotion” by Act A31, section 6, in force from 24-03-1971.

See—

- (a) Public Services Promotion Board Regulations 1967, in P.U. 291/1967, as amended by P.U. 180/1968, 249/1968, P.U. (A) 285/1969.
- (b) Public Services Disciplinary Board Regulations 1967, in P.U. 292/1967, as amended by P.U. 181/1968, 249/1968, P.U. (A) 284/1969.
- (c) Public Services Commission (Promotion) (Appeal Board) Rules 1968, in P.U. 386/1968.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 144—(*cont.*)

Clause (5B): Added by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 19-09-1966. Paragraph (i) was substituted by Act A193, section 5, in force from 01-01-1974. The earlier paragraph read as follows:

- “(i) Notwithstanding the provision of Clause (1) of Article 135 and Article 139, all the powers and functions of the Public Services Commission established under Article 139, other than the power of first appointment to the permanent or pensionable establishment, may be exercise by a board appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.”

Clause (6A): Added by Act 25/1963, section 4, in force from 29-08-1963.

(3) The Attorney General shall have power, exercisable at his discretion, to institute, conduct or discontinue any proceedings for an offence, other than proceedings before a Syariah court, a native court or a court-martial.

(3A) Federal law may confer on the Attorney General power to determine the courts in which or the venue at which any proceedings which he has power under Clause (3) to institute shall be instituted or to which such proceedings shall be transferred.

(4) In the performance of his duties the Attorney General shall have the right of audience in, and shall take precedence over any other person appearing before, any court or tribunal in the Federation.

(5) Subject to Clause (6), the Attorney General shall hold office during the pleasure of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and may at any time resign his office and, unless he is a member of the Cabinet, shall receive such remuneration as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may determine.

(6) The person holding the office of Attorney General immediately prior to the coming into operation of this Article shall continue to hold the office on terms and conditions not less favourable than those applicable to him immediately before such coming into operation and shall not be removed from office except on the like grounds and in the like manner as a judge of the Federal Court.

Reports of Commissions

146. (1) Each of the Commissions to which this Part applies shall make an annual report on its activities to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and copies of those reports shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

(2) The Public Services Commission shall send a copy of every report made under this Article to the Ruler or Yang di-Pertua Negeri of each State to members of whose public service their jurisdiction extends, and the Ruler or Yang di-Pertua Negeri shall lay it before the Legislative Assembly.

146A. *(Repealed).*

146B. *(Repealed).*

146c. *(Repealed).*

Jurisdiction of Police Force Commission over seconded members of State service in States of Sabah and Sarawak

146d. Notwithstanding Clause (2) of Article 134, the jurisdiction of the Police Force Commission shall extend to members of the public service of the State of Sabah or Sarawak who are seconded to the police force; and for purposes of the Police Force Commission they shall be deemed to be members of the police force.

(2) *(Repealed).*

(3) *(Repealed).*

Protection of pension rights

147. (1) The law applicable to any pension, gratuity or other like allowance (in this Article referred to as an “award”) granted to a member of any of the public services, or to his widow, children, dependant or personal representatives, shall be that in force on the relevant day or any later law not less favourable to the person to whom the award is made.

(2) For the purposes of this Article the relevant day is—

- (a) in relation to an award made before Merdeka Day, the date on which the award was made;
- (b) in relation to an award made after Merdeka Day to or in respect of any person who was a member of any of the public services before Merdeka Day, the thirtieth day of August, nineteen hundred and fifty-seven;
- (e) in relation to an award made to or in respect of any person who first became a member of any of the public services on or after Merdeka Day, the date on which he first became such a member.

(3) For the purposes of this Article, where the law applicable to an award depends on the option of the person to whom it is made, the law for which he opts shall be taken to be more favourable to him than any other law for which he might have opted.

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Art. 144—(cont.)

Clause (8): See Art. 146c(3).

Art. 145:

The present Article was inserted by Act 10/1960, section 26, in force from 16-09-1963. Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963, amended it as follows:

- (a) Clauses (1) and (6), by substituting the words “Federal Court” for High Court”. Subsequently subsection 18(2) of Act A566, in force from 01-01-1985, provides that a reference to the Federal Court shall now be construed as a reference to the Supreme Court.
- (b) Clauses (3), by inserting the words “a native court” “Muslim court”; words “Syariah Court” substituted for “Muslim Court”, by Act A354, section 45, in force from 27-08-1976.

The earlier Article (as amended by Act 26/1963, subsection 53(4) and section 70, in force from 16-09-1963) read as follows:

“145. (1) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall, after consultation with the Judicial and Legal Service Commission, appoint from among the members of the Judicial and Legal Service an Attorney General, who shall be a person qualified to be judge of the Federal Court.

(2) The Attorney General shall advise on legal matters referred to him by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong or the Cabinet, and shall have power, exercisable at his discretion, to institute, conduct or discontinue any proceedings for an offence, other than proceedings before a Muslim court, a native court or a court-martial.

(3) The Attorney General shall have the right of audience in, and shall take precedence over any other person appearing before, any court or tribunal.

(4) Subject to Clause (5), the Attorney General shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty-five years or such later time, not later than six months after he attains the age, as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may approve.

(5) The Attorney General may at any time resign his office but shall not be removed from office except on the like grounds and in the like manner as a judge of the Federal Court.”.

Clause (3A): Added by Act A704, section 10, in force from 10-06-1988.

Clauses (1) and (6): The word “Federal” substituted for the word “Supreme” by Act A885, section 34, in force from 24-06-1994.

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Art. 146:

Clause (2): The words “Yang di-Pertua Negeri” substituted for “Governor” by Act A354, section 42, in force from 27-08-1976.

See Art. 146c(3).

Art. 146A:

1. Added by Act 26/1963, section 54, in force from 16-09-1963.

This Article with was repealed by Act A354, section 35, in force from 27-08-1976, read as follows:

- “Branch in Borneo State of Judicial and Legal Service Commission.
- 146A. (1) In respect of members of the judicial and legal service who are employed in the Borneo States, the Functions to be discharged by the Judicial and Legal Service Commission shall, so long as this Article has effect, be discharged by a branch of that Commission established for the Borneo States.
- (2) The branch of the Judicial and Legal Service Commission for the Borneo States shall consist of—
- (a) The Chief Justice of the High Court in Borneo, who shall be Chairman;
 - (b) the legal advisers of the Borneo States;
 - (c) the Chairman of the State Public Service Commission (if any) in each of the Borneo States; and
 - (d) two persons designated by the Federal Government from among the members of the main body of the Judicial and Legal Service Commission or Public Service Commission.
- (3) *(Repealed).*
- (4) *(Repealed).*
- (5) Notwithstanding Clause (2) of Article 134, so long as there is for the Borneo States a branch of Judicial and Legal Commission under this Article, the jurisdiction of the Commission shall extend to members of the public service of a Borneo States who are seconded to the Judicial and legal service, and for the purpose of the Judicial and Legal Service Commission they shall be deemed to be members of that service.
- (6) This Article shall have effect, until the end of August 1968, and thereafter in relation to the Borneo States, until the Federal Government determines to the contrary.”.

2. *See* Art. 138(2). 146c(1), (2), (3).

Clause (1): The words “or in Singapore” and “or for Singapore, as the case may be” which appeared after “Borneo States” were deleted by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 19-09-1966.

Clause (3): This Clause which read as follows was repealed by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 19-09-1966:

- “(3) The branch of the Judicial and Legal Service Commission for Singapore shall consist of—
- (a) The Chief Justice of the High Court in Singapore, who shall be Chairman;
 - (b) the legal adviser of the State;
 - (c) the chairman of the State public Service Commission in Singapore;
 - (d) a Judge of the High Court in Singapore designated by the Chief Justice;
 - (e) not more than two members of the public Services Commission, being the member or members of the main body serving under Clause (3) of Article 146B on the branch for Singapore of that Commission or, if that Clause is not in operation, a member or members designated by the Federal Government.”.

Clause (4): This Clause which read as follows was repealed by Act 31/1965, subsection 2(2), in force from 01-07-1965:

- “(4) At any time when the branch of the Judicial and Legal Service Commission for the Borneo State includes among its members more than one chairman of a State Public Service Commission the following provision shall apply:

Interpretation of Part X

148. (1) References in this Constitution to a Commission to which this Part applies are, unless the context otherwise requires, references to any of the Commissions established under Articles 138 to 141A.

(2) In this Part “*ex officio* member” includes a Minister and a judge of the Federal Court, of the Court of Appeal or of a High Court and “State Public Service Commission” means, in relation to any State, a Commission exercising functions in respect of members of the public service of the State and corresponding in status and jurisdiction to the Public Services Commission.

PART XI

SPECIAL POWERS AGAINST SUBVERSION,
ORGANIZED VIOLENCE, AND ACTS AND
CRIMES PREJUDICIAL TO
THE PUBLIC AND EMERGENCY POWERS**Legislation against subversion, action prejudicial to public order, etc.**

149. (1) If an Act of Parliament recites that action has been taken or threatened by any substantial body of persons, whether inside or outside the Federation—

- (a) to cause, or to cause a substantial number of citizens to fear, organized violence against persons or property; or
- (b) to excite disaffection against the Yang di-Pertuan Agong or any Government in the Federation; or
- (c) to promote feelings of ill-will and hostility between different races or other classes of the population likely to cause violence; or
- (d) to procure the alteration, otherwise than by lawful means, of anything by law established; or

- (e) which is prejudicial to the maintenance or the functioning of any supply or service to the public or any class of the public in the Federation or any part thereof; or
- (f) which is prejudicial to public order in, or the security of, the Federation or any part thereof,

any provision of that law designed to stop or prevent that action is valid notwithstanding that it is inconsistent with any of the provisions of Article 5, 9, 10 or 13, or would apart from this Article be outside the legislative power of Parliament; and Article 79 shall not apply to a Bill for such an Act or any amendment to such a Bill.

(2) A law containing such a recital as is mentioned in Clause (1) shall, if not sooner repealed, cease to have effect if resolutions are passed by both Houses of Parliament annulling such law, but without prejudice to anything previously done by virtue thereof or to the power of Parliament to make a new law under this Article.

Proclamation of emergency

150. (1) If the Yang di-Pertuan Agong is satisfied that a grave emergency exists whereby the security, or the economic life, or public order in the Federation or any part thereof is threatened, he may issue a Proclamation of Emergency making therein a declaration to that effect.

(2) A Proclamation of Emergency under Clause (1) may be issued before the actual occurrence of the event which threatens the security, or the economic life, or public order in the Federation or any part thereof if the Yang di-Pertuan Agong is satisfied that there is imminent danger of the occurrence of such event.

(2A) The power conferred on the Yang di-Pertuan Agong by this Article shall include the power to issue different Proclamations on different grounds or in different circumstances, whether or not there is a Proclamation or Proclamations already issued by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong under Clause (1) and such Proclamation or Proclamations are in operation.

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Art. 146A—(cont.)

- (a) not more than one of those chairmen shall attend any meeting of the branch, and the one entitled to attend and be summoned to any meeting shall be determined by or in accordance with the rules of the branch and (subject to the rules) any general or special directions of the chairman of the branch; and
- (b) the branch shall not make appointments to posts in the State of either of those chairmen at a meeting which he does not attend and has not been summoned to, unless he consents to their doing so.”.

Clause (5): The words “or for Singapore” which appeared after “for the Borneo States” and the words “or of Singapore, as the case may be,” which appeared after “of a Borneo State” were deleted by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 19-09-1966.

Clause (6): This Clause was inserted by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 19-09-1966, and replaced the earlier Clause which reads as follows:

- “(6) This Article shall have effect until the end of August 1968, and thereafter—
- (a) in relation to the Borneo States, until the Federal Government determines to the contrary; and
 - (b) in relation to Singapore, until Parliament otherwise provides by an Act passed with the concurrence of the Governor.”.

Art. 146B:

1. Added by Act 26/1963, section 55, in force from 16-09-1963. Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965, amended it as follows:

- (a) *Clause (1):* By deleting the words “or in Singapore” which appeared after “a Borneo State”. The words “the State of Sabah or Sarawak” substituted for “a Borneo State” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.
- (b) *Clause (2):* This Clause was substituted by Act A354, section 36, in force from 27-08-1976. The earlier Clause read as follows:

“(2) Subject to Clause (3), the branch of the Public Services Commission established for a State under Clause (1) shall consist of such members of the main body of the Commission as may be designated by the Federal Government and such special member as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may appoint; and the Yang di-Pertuan Agong in making any appointment under this Clause shall act in his discretion, after considering the advice of the Prime Minister and consulting the Governor of the State.”.

- (c) *Clause (3):* This Clause repealed by Act A354, section 36, in force from 27-08-1976, read as follows:

“(3) So long as this Clause has effect, in any State in which there is for the time being a State Public Service Commission, the members of that Commission shall *ex officio* be members of the branch for the State of the Public Services Commission, and that branch shall consist of those members and not more than two members of the main body of the Public Services Commission designated by the Federal Government.”.

- (d) *Clause (6):* The words “the State of Sabah or Sarawak” substituted for “a Borneo State” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

- (e) *Clause (7):* By deleting the words “or Singapore” which appeared after “a Borneo State”. The words “the State of Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for “a Borneo State” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976 and the words “and the branch is constituted in accordance with Clause (3)” after “Public Services Commission under this Article” deleted by Act A354, section 36, in force from 27-08-1976. The words “Yang di-Pertuan Negeri” substituted for “Governor” by Act A354, section 42, in force from 27-08-1976.

- (f) *Clause (8):* By substituting the present Clause for the earlier Clause which read as follows:

“(8) Clauses (1) and (3) shall have effect until the end of August, 1968, and thereafter either shall continue to have effect—

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- (a) in relation to a Borneo State, until the Federal Government determines to the contrary; and
- (b) in relation to Singapore, until Parliament otherwise provides by an Act passed with the concurrence of the Governor.”.

The words “This Article shall have effect until the end of August, 1968 and thereafter it” substituted for “Clause (1) and (3) shall have effect until the end of August, 1968, and thereafter either”, and “the State of Sabah or Sarawak” substituted for “a Borneo State” by Act A354, section 36, 43, in force from 27-08-1976.

2. See Art. 139(4), 146(1), (2), (3).

3. Added by Act 26/1963, section 55, in force from 16-09-1963. This Article which was repealed by Act A514, section 13, in force from 15-05-1981, read as follows:

“Branches in each State of Sabah and Sarawak of Public Services Commission.

146B. (1) In respect of members of the general public service of the Federation who are employed in a federal department in the State of Sabah or Sarawak the functions to be discharged by the Public Services Commission shall, so long as this Clause has effect, be discharged by a branch of that Commission established for the State.

(2) The branch of the Public Services Commission established for a State under Clause (1) shall consist of six members (of whom two shall be from amongst the members of the main body of the Public Services Commission) to be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong acting in his discretion but after considering the advice of the Prime Minister and after consultation with the Conference of Rulers.

(3) *(Repealed)*.

(4) Such member of a branch of the Public Services Commission established under Clause (1) as may be designated by the Chairman of the Commission shall be chairman of the branch.

(5) The number of members of the Public Services Commission required by Clause (4) of Article 139 shall be the number of the members of the main body, exclusive of those who are members of a branch but not of the main body.

(6) Where a post in a federal department in the State of Sabah or Sarawak entails duties in or in respect of the other of those States, the branch of the Public services Commission whose jurisdiction is to extend to that post shall be the branch for the State in which the head of the department is normally stationed or, in any case of doubt or difficulty, whichever branch the Federal Government may determine.

(7) Notwithstanding Clause (2) of Article 134, so long as there is for the State of Sabah or Sarawak a branch of the Public Services Commission under this Article, the jurisdiction of the Public Services Commission shall extend (except as regards the exercise of disciplinary control over them) to members of the public service of the State who are seconded to the general public service of Federation, other than members in or below such grade as the Yang di-Petuan Agong, with the concurrence of the Governor, may direct; and for purposes of the Public Services Commission they shall be deemed (except as regards the exercise of disciplinary control over them) to be members of the general public service of the Federation.

(8) This Article shall have effect until the end of August, 1968, and thereafter it shall continue to have effect in relation to the State of Sabah or Sarawak until the Federal Government determines to the contrary.”.

Art. 146c:

Added by Act 26/1963, section 56, in force from 16-09-1963, and amended by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965 as follows:

- (a) *Clause (1)*: By substituting with effect from 09-08-1965 the words “, or to the Borneo States” for the words “or Singapore, or to two or more of those States”. The words “Public Services Commission” substituted for “Commissions” in the shoulder note, the words “the Judicial and Legal Service Commission or” were deleted after “jurisdiction in respect of that service on” and “146A or” were deleted after “Article”, by Act A354, section 37, in force from 27-08-1976 and “the State of Sabah or Sarawak” substituted for “a Borneo State” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

(2B) If at any time while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, except when both Houses of Parliament are sitting concurrently, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong is satisfied that certain circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such ordinances as circumstances appear to him to require.

(2C) An ordinance promulgated under Clause (2B) shall have the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament, and shall continue in full force and effect as if it is an Act of Parliament until it is revoked or annulled under Clause (3) or until it lapses under Clause (7); and the power of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to promulgate ordinances under Clause (2B) may be exercised in relation to any matter which respect to which Parliament has power to make laws, regardless of the legislative or other procedures required to be followed, or the proportion of the total votes required to be had, in either House of Parliament.

(3) A Proclamation of Emergency and any ordinance promulgated under Clause (2B) shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament and, if not sooner revoked, shall cease to have effect if resolutions are passed by both Houses annulling such Proclamation or ordinance, but without prejudice to anything previously done by virtue thereof or to the power of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to issue a new Proclamation under Clause (1) or promulgate any ordinance under Clause (2B).

(4) While Proclamation of Emergency is in force the executive authority of the Federation shall, notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, extend to any matter within the legislative authority of a State and to the giving of directions to the Government of a State or to any officer or authority thereof.

(5) Subject to Clause (6A), while a Proclamation of Emergency is in force, Parliament may, notwithstanding anything in this Constitution make laws with respect to any matter, if it appears to Parliament that the law is required by reason of the emergency; and Article 79 shall not apply to a Bill for such a law or an amendment to such a Bill, nor shall any provision of this Constitution or of any written law which requires any consent or concurrence to the passing of a law or any consultation with respect thereto, or which restricts the coming into force of a law after it is passed or the presentation of a Bill to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong for his assent.

(6) Subject to Clause (6A), no provision of any ordinance promulgated under this Article, and no provision of any Act of Parliament which is passed while a Proclamation of Emergency is in force and which declares that the law appears to Parliament to be required by reason of the emergency, shall be invalid on the ground of inconsistency with any provision of this Constitution.

(6A) Clause (5) shall not extend the powers of Parliament with respect to any matter of Islamic law or the custom of the Malays, or with respect to any matter of native law or customs in the State of Sabah or Sarawak; nor shall Clause (6) validate any provision inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution relating to any such matter or relating to religion, citizenship, or language.

(7) At the expiration of a period of six months beginning with the date on which a Proclamation of Emergency ceases to be in force, any ordinance promulgated in pursuance of the Proclamation and, to the extent that it could not have been validly made but for this Article, any law made while the Proclamation was in force, shall cease to have effect, except as to things done or omitted to be done before the expiration of that period.

(8) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution—

- (a) the satisfaction of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong mentioned in Clause (1) and Clause (2B) shall be final and conclusive and shall not be challenged or called in question in any court on any ground; and
- (b) no court shall have jurisdiction to entertain or determine any application, question or proceeding, in whatever form, on any ground, regarding the validity of—
 - (i) a Proclamation under Clause (1) or of a declaration made in such Proclamation to the effect stated in Clause (1);
 - (ii) the continued operation of such Proclamation;
 - (iii) any ordinance promulgated under Clause (2B); or
 - (iv) the continuation in force of any such ordinance.

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Art. 146c—(cont.)

- (b) *Clause (2)*: The words “Judicial and Legal Service Commission or” were deleted after “members of a branch of the” and “146A or” were deleted after “Article” by Act A354, section 37, in force from 27-08-1976.
- (c) *Clause (3)*: By substituting, with effect from 19-09-1965, the word “or” for the word “of” which appeared after “Judicial and Legal Service Commission”. The words “Judicial and Legal Service Commission or” were deleted after “a branch of the” and “146A or” were deleted after “established under Article” by Act A354, section 37, in force from 27-08-1976.

Added by Act 26/1963, section 56, in force from 16-09-1963. This Article which was repealed by Act A514, section 13, in force from 15-05-1981, read as follows:

“Supplementary provision as to branches of Commissions. (Articles 146c) 146c. (1) If provision is made by federal law for establishing a joint service common to the Federation and to a Borneo State or Singapore, or to two or more of those States with or without the Federation, and for conferring jurisdiction in respect of that service on the Judicial and Legal Service Commission or the Public Services Commission, federal law may provide for functions of the Commission in relation to that service to be exercised by any branch for the time being established under Article 146A or 146B for the State or any of the States in question.

(2) In Article 142, paragraph (b) of Clause (4) and, in Article 143, Clause (2) shall have effect in relation to members of a branch of the Judicial and Legal Service Commission or Public Services Commission established under Article 146A or 146B as if the references to federal law included references to State law.

(3) Clause (8) of Article 144 shall apply to a branch of the Judicial and Legal Service Commission or Public Services Commission established under Article 146A or 146B as if it were a separate Commission to which this Part applies; but nothing in those Article shall be taken to require such a branch to make a separate annual report under Article 146.”

Art. 146d:

Added by Act 26/1963, section 57, in force from 16-09-1963.

Clause (1): “(1)” at the beginning of the Clause was deleted and the words “(except as regards the exercise of disciplinary control over them)” were deleted after “Police Force Commission shall extend” and “(except as regards the exercise of disciplinary control over them)” were deleted after “Police Force Commission they shall be deemed” by Act A354, section 38, in force from 27-08-1976, and “the State of Sabah or Sarawak” substituted for “a Borneo State” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

Clauses (2) and (3): These Clauses which were repealed by Act A354, section 38, in force from 27-08-1976, read as follows:

“(2) If in a Borneo State there is not a board exercising disciplinary control over the said persons and having the following membership, that is to say:

- (a) the Chairman of a State Public Service Commission in the State; and
- (b) the legal adviser of the State; and
- (c) the senior police officer of the State; and

(d) a representative of the officer of police in general command of the police force;

then Clause (1) shall apply as if it made no exception for the exercise of disciplinary control.

(3) So much of Clause (2) of Article 139 as provided for extending the jurisdiction of the Public Services Commission in certain circumstances to members of the public service of a State shall not apply to members of the public service of a Borneo State who are seconded to the police force.”

Art. 147:

See Art. 132(4), 182(2).

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Art. 147:

Clause (2): See Art. 182(3).

Art. 148(1):

1. The words “, unless the context otherwise requires,” were inserted by Act 10/1960, paragraph 27(a), in force from 01-04-1961. Paragraph 27(b) of the same Act, in force from 31-05-1960, substituted the figure “139” for “138”; Act 26/1963, subsection 53(5), in force from 16-09-1963, restored the original figure “138”.
2. The figure “141A” substituted for “141” by Act A354, section 39, in force from 27-08-1976.

Art. 148(2):

1. The present Clause was inserted by Act 14/1962, Sch. section 11, in force from 21-06-1962. Act 26/1963, subsection 59(2) and section 70, in force from 16-09-1963, substituted the words “Federal Court or of a High Court” for “Supreme Court” and added thereafter the words “and ‘State Public Service Commission’ means, in relation to any State, a Commission exercising functions in respect of members of the public service of the State and corresponding in status and jurisdiction to the Public Services Commission”. Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 19-09-1966, corrected an error in the 1964 Reprint. The earlier Clause read as follows:

“(2) In this Part “*ex officio* member” includes a Minister, the Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court, and the Attorney-General.”.

Subsequently, subsection 18(2) of Act A566, in force from 01-01-1985, provides that a reference to the Federal Court shall now be construed as a reference to the Supreme Court.

2. The words “Federal Court, of the Court of Appeal” substituted for the words “Supreme Court” by Act A885, section 35, in force from 24-06-1994.

Part XI:

The heading “SPECIAL POWERS AGAINST SUBVERSION, ORGANIZED VIOLENCE, AND ACTS AND CRIMES PREJUDICIAL TO THE PUBLIC, AND EMERGENCY POWER” substituted for “SPECIAL POWERS AGAINST SUBVERSION, AND EMERGENCY POWERS” by Act A442, section 5, in force 31-12-1978.

Art. 149:

1. The present Article was inserted by Act 10/1960, paragraphs 28(a) and (b), in force from 31-05-1960, and replaced the original Article which read as follows:

“149. (1) If an Act of Parliament recites that action has been taken or threatened by any substantial body of persons, whether inside or outside the Federation, to cause, or to cause a substantial number of citizens to fear, organized violence against persons or property, any provision of that law designed to stop or prevent that action is valid notwithstanding that it is inconsistent with any of the provisions of Article 5, 9, or 10, or would apart from this Article be outside the legislative power of Parliament; and Article 79 shall not apply to a Bill for such an Act or any amendment to such a Bill.

(2) A law containing such a recital as is mentioned in Clause (1) shall if not sooner repealed, cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of one year from the date on which it comes into operation, without prejudice to the power of Parliament to make a new law under this Article.”.

2. See Internal Security Act 1960 [Act 82].

3. The words “, action prejudicial to public order, etc.” inserted after “subversion” in shoulder note by Act A442, section 5, in force from 31-12-1978.

Clause (1): Paragraph (e) substituted by Act A442, section 5, in force from 31-12-1978. The original paragraph read as follows:

“(e) which is prejudicial to the security of the Federation or any part thereof;”.

4. Paragraph (f) added by Act A442, section 5, in force from 31-12-1978.

(9) For the purpose of this Article the Houses of Parliament shall be regarded as sitting only if the members of each House are respectively assembled together and carrying out the business of the House.

Restrictions on preventive detention

151. (1) Where any law or ordinance made or promulgated in pursuance of this Part provides for preventive detention—

- (a) the authority on whose order any person is detained under that law or ordinance shall, as soon as may be, inform him of the grounds for his detention and, subject to Clause (3), the allegations of fact on which the order is based, and shall give him the opportunity of making representations against the order as soon as may be;
- (b) no citizen shall continue to be detained under that law or ordinance unless an advisory board constituted as mentioned in Clause (2) has considered any representations made by him under paragraph (a) and made recommendations thereon to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong within three months of receiving such representations, or within such longer period as the yang di-Pertuan Agong may allow.

(2) An advisory board constituted for the purposes of this Article shall consist of a chairman, who shall be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and who shall be or have been, or be qualified to be, a judge of the Federal Court, the Court of Appeal or a High Court, or shall before Malaysia Day have been a judge of the Supreme Court, and two other members who shall be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

(3) This Article does not require any authority to disclose facts whose disclosure would in its opinion be against the national interest.

PART XII

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

National language

152. (1) The national language shall be the Malay language and shall be in such script as Parliament may by law provide:

Provided that—

- (a) no person shall be prohibited or prevented from using (otherwise than for official purposes), or from teaching or learning, any other language; and
- (b) nothing in this Clause shall prejudice the right of the Federal Government or of any State Government to preserve and sustain the use and study of the language of any other community in the Federation.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of Clause (1), for a period of ten years after Merdeka Day, and thereafter until Parliament otherwise provides, the English language may be used in both Houses of Parliament, in the Legislative Assembly of every State, and for all other official purposes.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of Clause (1), for a period of ten years after Merdeka Day, and thereafter until Parliament otherwise provides, the authoritative texts—

- (a) of all Bills to be introduced or amendments thereto to be moved in either House of Parliament; and
- (b) of all Acts of Parliament and all subsidiary legislation issued by the Federal Government,

shall be in the English language.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of Clause (1), for a period of ten years after Merdeka Day, and thereafter until Parliament otherwise provides, all proceedings in the Federal Court, the Court of Appeal or a High Court shall be in the English language:

Provided that, if the Court and counsel on both sides agree, evidence taken in the language spoken by the witness need not be translated into or recorded in English.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of Clause (1), until Parliament otherwise provides, all proceedings in subordinate courts, other than the taking of evidence, shall be in the English language.

(6) In this Article, “official purpose” means any purpose of the Government, whether Federal or State, and includes any purpose of a public authority.

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Art. 149(1):

The words “, 10 or 13” substituted for the words “or 10” by Act A514, section 14, in force from 15-05-1981.

Art. 150:

Clause (1):

1. The words “whether by war or external aggression or internal disturbance,” which appeared after “is threatened,” were deleted by Act 26/1963, subsection 39(1), in force from 16-09-1963.

2. *Clauses (1) and (2)*: Substituted by Act A514, section 15, in force from 15-05-1981. The earlier Clauses (1) and (2) read as follows:

^{“Proclamation of emergency.”} 150. (1) If the Yang di-Pertuan Agong is satisfied that a grave emergency exists whereby the security or economic life of the Federation or of any part thereof is threatened, whether by war or external aggression or internal disturbance, he may issue a Proclamation of Emergency.

(2) If a Proclamation of Emergency is issued when Parliament is not sitting, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall summon Parliament as soon as may be practicable, and may, until both Houses of Parliament are sitting, promulgate ordinances having the force of law, if satisfied that immediate action is required.”.

3. The words “Prime Minister” were substituted for the words “Yang di-Pertuan Agong” and the words “shall advise the Yang di-Pertuan Agong accordingly and the Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall then ” substituted for the word “may” both by Act A566, section 20, in force from 16-12-1983.

4. *See* Proclamation in L.N. 271/1964, P.U. 339A/1966, P.U. (A) 145/1969.

Clause (2): The words “Prime Minister” substituted for the words “Yang di-Pertuan Agong” and the words “and advises the Yang di-Pertuan Agong accordingly” inserted after the words “such event” both by Act A566, section 20, in force from 16-12-1983.

Clause (2A): Added by Act A514, section 15, in force from 15-05-1981. The words “to issue on Proclamation of Emergency” were inserted after the words “by this Article”; the words “as may be advised by the Prime Minister,” were inserted after the words “different circumstances”. The words “by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong” were deleted. These amendments were made by Act A566, section 20, in force from 16-12-1983.

Clause (2B): Added by Act A514, section 15, in force from 15-05-1981. The words “the Prime Minister is satisfied that certain circumstances exist which render it necessary that immediate action be taken, he shall advise the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to promulgate such ordinances as the Prime Minister deems necessary, and the Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall then accordingly promulgate such ordinances” substituted for the words “the Yang di-Pertuan Agong is satisfied that certain circumstances exists which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such ordinances as circumstances appear to him to require” by Act A566, section 20, in force from 16-12-1983.

Clause (2c): Added by Act A514, section 15, in force from 15-05-1981. The words “of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong” were deleted by Act A566, section 20, in force from 16-12-1983.

Clause (3):

1. The present Clause was inserted by Act 10/1960, section 29, in force from 31-05-1960, and replaced the original Clause which read as follows:

“(3) A Proclamation of Emergency and any ordinance promulgated under Clause (2) shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament and, if not sooner revoked, shall cease to be in force—

(a) a Proclamation at the expiration of a period of two months beginning with the date on which it was issued; and

(b) an ordinance at the expiration of a period of fifteen days beginning with the date on which both Houses are first sitting,

unless, before the expiration of that period, it has been approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.”.

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Art. 150—(cont.)

2. The words “Clause (2b)” substituted for “Clause (2)” by Act A514, section 15, in force from 15-05-1981.

3. The words “of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong” were deleted by Act A566, section 20, in force from 16-12-1983.

Clause (8) paragraph (a): The words “Prime Minister mentioned in Clauses (1), (2) and (2B)” substituted for the words “Yang di-Pertuan Agong mentioned in Clauses (1) and (2B)” by Act A566, section 20, in force from 16-12-1983.

Clause (8) paragraph (b)(i): The words “whether or not arising under Clause (2)” inserted after the words “stated in Clause (1)” by Act A566, section 20, in force from 16-12-1983.

Note:

Art. 150 was again amended by Act A584 which restored the original provisions as it was before the amendment made by Act A566 as it now appears.

Art. 150(5):

The present Clause was inserted by Act 26/1963, subsection 39(2), in force from 16-09-1963. The words “or in the Constitutions of the State of Sarawak” were inserted by Act 68/1966, section 3, after the word “Constitution” where it first occurs, in force from 20-09-1966, and will cease to have effect six months after the date on which the Proclamation of Emergency issued by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong on 14-09-1966 in P.U. 339A/1966 ceases to have effect. The original Clause read as follows:

“(5) While a Proclamation of Emergency is in force Parliament may, notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in the State List (other than any matter of Muslim law or the custom of the Malays), extend the duration of Parliament or of a State Legislature, suspend any election, and make any provision consequential upon or incidental to any provision made in pursuance of this Clause.”.

Art. 150(6):

The present Clause was inserted by Act 26/1963, subsection 39(2), in force from 16-09-1963. The words “or of the Constitutions of the State of Sarawak” were inserted by Act 68/1966, section 3, after the word “Constitution” at the end thereof, in force from 20-09-1966, and will cease to have effect six months after the date on which the Proclamation of Emergency issued by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong on 14-09-1966 in P.U. 339A/1966 ceases to have effect. The original Clause read as follows:

“(6) No provision of any law or ordinance made or promulgated in pursuance of this Article shall be invalid on the ground of any inconsistency with the provisions of Part II, and Article 79 shall not apply to any Bill for such a law or any amendment to such a Bill.”.

Art. 150(6A):

1. Added by Act 26/1963, subsection 39(2), in force from 16-09-1963.
2. The words “Islamic law” substituted for “Muslim law” by Act A354, section 45, in force from 27-08-1976 and “the State of Sabah or Sarawak” substituted for “a Borneo State” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

Art. 150(8) & (9):

Added by Act A514, section 15, in force from 15-05-1981.

Art. 151:

Clause (1)(b):

1. The original paragraph which read as follows, was substituted by Act 10/1960, section 30, in force from 31-05-1960:

“(b) no citizen shall be detained under the law or ordinance for a period exceeding three months unless an advisory board constituted as mentioned in Clause (2) has considered any representations made by him under paragraph (a) and has reported, before the expiration of that period, that there is in its opinion sufficient cause for the detention.”.

Reservation of quotas in respect of services, permits, etc., for Malays and natives of any of the States of Sabah and Sarawak

153. (1) It shall be the responsibility of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to safeguard the special position of the Malays and natives of any of the States of Sabah and Sarawak and the legitimate interests of other communities in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, but subject to the provisions of Article 40 and of this Article, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall exercise his functions under this Constitution and federal law in such manner as may be necessary to safeguard the special position of the Malays and natives of any of the States of Sabah and Sarawak and to ensure the reservation for Malays and natives of any of the States of Sabah and Sarawak of such proportion as he may deem reasonable of positions in the public service (other than the public service of a State) and of scholarships, exhibitions and other similar educational or training privileges or special facilities given or accorded by the Federal Government and, when any permit or license for the operation of any trade or business is required by federal law, then, subject to the provisions of that law and this Article, of such permits and licenses.

(3) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may, in order to ensure in accordance with Clause (2) the reservation to Malays and natives of any of the States of Sabah and Sarawak of positions in the public service and of scholarships, exhibitions and other educational or training privileges or special facilities, give such general directions as may be required for that purpose to any Commission to which Part X applies or to any authority charged with responsibility for the grant of such scholarships, exhibitions or other educational or training privileges or special facilities; and the Commission or authority shall duly comply with the directions.

(4) In exercising his functions under this Constitution and federal law in accordance with Clauses (1) to (3) the Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall not deprive any person of any public office held by him or of the continuance of any scholarship, exhibition or other educational or training privileges or special facilities enjoyed by him.

(5) This Article does not derogate from the provisions of Article 136.

(6) Where by existing federal law a permit or license is required for the operation of any trade or business the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may exercise his functions under that law in such manner, or give such general directions to any authority charged under that law with the grant of such permits or licences, as may be required to ensure the reservation of such proportion of such permits or licences for Malays and natives of any of the States of Sabah and Sarawak as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may deem reasonably; and the authority shall duly comply with the directions.

(7) Nothing in this Article shall operate to deprive or authorize the deprivation of any person of any right, privilege, permit or license accrued to or enjoyed or held by him or to authorize a refusal to renew to any person any such permit or license or a refusal to grant to the heirs, successors or assigns of a person any permit or license when the renewal or grant might reasonably be expected in the ordinary course of events.

(8) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, where by any federal law any permit or license is required for the operation of any trade or business, that law may provide for the reservation of a proportion of such permits or licences for Malays and natives of any of the States of Sabah and Sarawak; but no such law shall for the purpose of ensuring such a reservation—

- (a) deprive or authorize the deprivation of any person of any right, privilege, permit or licence accrued to or enjoyed or held by him; or
- (b) authorize a refusal to renew to any person any such permit or license or a refusal to grant to the heirs, successors or assigns of any person any permit or license when the renewal or grant might in accordance with the other provisions of the law reasonably be expected in the ordinary course of events, or prevent any person from transferring together with his business any transferable licence to operate that business; or
- (c) where no permit or license was previously required for the operation of the trade or business, authorize a refusal to grant a permit or licence to any person for the operation of any trade or business which immediately before the coming into force of the law he had been *bona fide* carrying on, or authorize a refusal subsequently to renew to any such person any permit or license, or a refusal to grant to the heirs, successors or assigns of any such

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Art. 151—(cont.)

2. Act 10/1960, section 30, in force from 31-05-1960, substituted the original paragraph (b) with the following:

“(b) no citizen shall be detained under that law or ordinance for a period exceeding three months unless an advisory board constituted as mentioned in Clause (2) has considered any representations made by him under paragraph (a) and made recommendations thereon to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.”.

3. The present paragraph as it now appears, was substituted by Act A354, section 40, in force from 27-08-1976.

Art. 151(2):

1. The words “and who shall be or have been, or be qualified to be, a judge of the Federal Court or a High Court, and shall before Malaysia Day have been a judge of the Supreme Court, and” were substituted for “from among persons who are or have been judges of the Supreme Court or are qualified to be judges of the Supreme Court, and” and the words “Lord President of the Federal Court” were substituted for “Chief Justice or, if at the time another judge of the Supreme Court is acting for the Chief Justice, after consultation with the judge” by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963.

2. Subsequently subsection 18(2) of Act A566 provides that a reference to the Federal Court shall now be construed as a reference to the Supreme Court.

3. This Clause which read as follows was substituted by Act A767, section 5, in force from 11-05-1990.

“(2) An advisory board constituted for the purposes of this Article shall consist of a chairman, who shall be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and who shall be or have been, or be qualified to be, a judge of the Supreme Court or a High Court, or shall before Malaysia Day have been a judge of the Supreme Court, and two other members, who shall be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong after consultation with the Lord President of the Supreme Court.”.

4. The words “Federal Court, the Court of Appeal” substituted for the words “Supreme Court” where they first appear by Act A885, section 36, in force from 24-06-1994.

Art. 152:

1. *See* Art. 161(5).

2. *See* National Language Act 1963/1967 [Act 32].

Clauses (2) and (3): See Art. 161(1).

Clause (4):

1. The words “Federal Court or a High Court” were substituted for “Supreme Court” by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963. Subsequently subsection 18(2) of Act A566 provides that a reference to the Federal Court shall now be construed as a reference to the Supreme Court.

2. *See* Art. 161(1).

3. The words “Federal Court, the Court of Appeal” substituted for the words “Supreme Court” by Act A885, section 37, in force from 24-06-1994.

Clause (5): See Art. 161(1).

Clause (6): Inserted by Act A30, section 5, in force from 10-03-1971.

Art. 153:

See Art. 38(5), 159(5), 161A(2), (3), (4).

Clause (2): See Art. 161A(1), (2).

Clauses (3) to (5): See Art. 161A(1).

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NOTES

Art. 153—(*cont.*)

Clauses (1), (2), (3), (6) and (8): The words “and natives of any of the Borneo States” inserted after “Malays” by Act A30, section 6, in force from 10-03-1971, and “States of Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for “Borneo States” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

person any such permit or license when the renewal or grant might in accordance with the other provisions of that law reasonably be expected in the ordinary course of events.

(8A) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, where in any University, College and other educational institution providing education after Malaysian Certificate of Education or its equivalent, the number of places offered by the authority responsible for the management of the University, College or such educational institution to candidates for any course of study is less than the number of candidates qualified for such places, it shall be lawful for the Yang di-Pertuan Agong by virtue of this Article to give such directions to the authority as may be required to ensure the reservation of such proportion of such places for Malays and natives of any of the States of Sabah and Sarawak as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may deem reasonable; and the authority shall duly comply with the directions.

(9) Nothing in this Article shall empower Parliament to restrict business or trade solely for the purpose of reservations for Malays and natives of any of the States of Sabah and Sarawak.

(9A) In this Article the expression “natives” in relation to the State of Sabah or Sarawak shall have the meaning assigned to it in Article 161A.

(10) The Constitution of the State of any Ruler may make provision corresponding (with the necessary modifications) to the provisions of this Article.

Federal capital

154. (1) Until Parliament otherwise determines, the municipality of Kuala Lumpur shall be the federal capital.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in Part VI, Parliament shall have exclusive power to make laws with respect to the boundaries of the federal capital.

(3) *(Repealed).*

Commonwealth reciprocity

155. (1) Where the law in force in any other part of the Commonwealth confers upon citizens of the Federation any right or privilege it shall be lawful, notwithstanding anything in this

Constitution, for Parliament to confer a similar right or privilege upon citizens of that part of the Commonwealth who are not citizens of the Federation.

(2) The reference in Clause (1) to citizens of a part of the Commonwealth shall be construed, in relation to the United Kingdom or to any other part of the Commonwealth not being a Commonwealth country or a territory administered by the Government of a Commonwealth country other than the United Kingdom, as a reference to citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

(3) This Article applies in relation to the Republic of Ireland as it applies in relation to a Commonwealth country.

Contributions in aid of rates in respect of federal and State property

156. Where lands, buildings, or hereditaments are occupied for public purposes by or on behalf of the Federation, a State or a public authority, the Federation, State or public authority shall not be liable to pay local rates in respect thereof but shall in aid of those rates make such contributions in respect thereof as may be agreed between the Federation, State or public authority, as the case may be, and the authority levying the rates or as may in default of agreement be determined by a tribunal consisting of the chairman of the Lands Tribunal established under Article 87, who shall preside, and two other members of whom each of the parties concerned shall appoint one.

Delegation of State functions to another State

157. Subject to any provisions of State law, arrangements may be made between any two States for the performance of any functions by the authorities of the one on behalf of the authorities of the other, and such arrangements may provide for the making of payments in respect of any costs incurred under the arrangements.

158. (*Repealed*).

Amendment of the Constitution

159. (1) Subject to the following provisions of this Article and to Article 161E the provisions of this Constitution may be amended by federal law.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 153—(cont.)

Clause (8A): Inserted by Act A30, section 6, in force from 10-03-1971, and the words “State of Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for “Borneo States” by Act A514, section 19, in force 27-08-1976.

Clause (9): The words “and natives of any of the Borneo States” inserted after “Malays” by Act A30, section 6, in force 10-03-1971, and “States of Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for “Borneo States” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

Clause (9A): Inserting by Act A30, section 6, in force from 10-03-1971, and the words “the State of Sabah or Sarawak” substituted for “a Borneo State” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

Art. 154:

See Federal Capital Act 1960 [Act 190].

Clause (3):

Repealed by Act 10/1960, section 31, in force from 08-08-1960 which also deleted in Clause (2) the words “but subject to Clause (3)” which followed the words “Part VI”. The original Clause (3) read as follows:

“(3) In relating to the municipality of Kuala Lumpur, Clause (2) shall not apply until such date as may be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong with the concurrence of the Ruler of the State of Selangor in pursuance of arrangements made between the Federal Government and the Government of that State for the establishment elsewhere of the State capital; and until the date so appointed the Federal List shall have effect as if item (c) of section 6, and in item (h) of section 7 the words “rates in the federal capital”, were omitted.”.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 155(2):

The present Clause was inserted by Act 14/1962, Sch. Subsection 12(1), in force from 01-10-1962, and replaced the original Clause which read as follows:

‘(2) In this Article “part of the Commonwealth” means any Commonwealth country, any colony, protectorate or protected state, and any other territory administered by the Government of any Commonwealth country; and in relation to the United Kingdom and any other part of the Commonwealth (not being a Commonwealth country or a territory administered by the Government of a Commonwealth country other than the United Kingdom) the reference to citizens of that part shall be construed as a reference to citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies.’.

Art. 158:

Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963, substituted the word “Brunei” for “any territory to which this Article applies” which appeared at the end of paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of Clause (1) and repealed Clause (2) which read as follows:

“(2) This Article applies to Singapore, Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo.”.

This Article which read as follows was repealed by Act A704, section 11, in force from 10-06-1988:

“158. (1) Nothing in this Constitution shall be taken to prohibit the making or continuance of arrangement whereby—

- (a) departments, authorities or services are maintained by the Federal Government in common with the Government of Brunei; or
- (b) the Federal Government or any officer or authority thereof acts as agent for the Government of Brunei; or
- (c) any part of the executive authority of the Federation is exercised, with the consent of the Federation Government, by any Officer or authority of the Government of Brunei.

(2) (*Repealed*).”.

Art. 159:

See Art. 159A.

Clause (1): The words “and to Articles 161E and 161H” were inserted after “this Article” by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963. Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965, replaced them by the words “and to Article 161E”.

(2) (*Repealed*).

(3) A Bill for making any amendment to the Constitution (other than an amendment excepted from the provisions of this Clause) and a Bill for making any amendment to a law passed under Clause (4) of Article 10 shall not be passed in either House of Parliament unless it has been supported on Second and Third Readings by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of that House.

(4) The following amendments are excepted from the provisions of Clause (3), that is to say:

- (a) any amendment to Part III of the Second or to the Sixth or Seventh Schedule;
- (b) any amendment incidental to or consequential on the exercise of any power to make law conferred on Parliament by any provision of this Constitution other than Articles 74 and 76;
- (bb) subject to Article 161E any amendment made for or in connection with the admission of any State to the Federation or its association with the States thereof, or any modification made as to the application of this Constitution to a State previously so admitted or associated;
- (c) any amendment consequential on an amendment made under paragraph (a).

(5) A law making an amendment to Clause (4) of Article 10, any law passed thereunder, the provisions of Part III, Article 38, 63(4), 70, 71(1), 72(4), 152, or 153 or to this Clause shall not be passed without the consent of the Conference of Rulers.

(6) In this Article “amendment” includes addition and repeal; and in this Article and in Article 2(a) “State” includes any territory.

Operation of transitional provisions of Malaysia Act

159A. The provisions of Part IV of the Malaysia Act (which contains temporary and transitional provisions in connection with the operation of that Act) shall have effect as if embodied in this Constitution, and shall have effect notwithstanding anything in this Constitution as amended by that Act; and the provisions of this Constitution, and in particular Clause (1) of Article 4 and Articles 159 and 161E shall have effect in relation thereto accordingly.

Interpretation

160. (1) The Interpretation and General Clauses Ordinance 1948 [*M.U. 7 of 1948*], as in force immediately before Merdeka Day shall, to the extent specified in the Eleventh Schedule, apply for the interpretation of this Constitution as it applies for the interpretation of any written law within the meaning of that Ordinance, but with the substitution of references to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong for references to the High Commissioner.

(2) In this Constitution, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say—

“Aborigine” means an aborigine of the Malay Peninsula;

“Act of Parliament” means a law made by Parliament;

“Attorney General” means the Attorney General of the Federation;

“Borrow” includes the raising of money by the grant of annuities or by entering into any arrangement requiring the payment before the due date of any taxes, rates, royalties, fees or any other payments or by entering into any agreement whereby the Government has to repay or refund any benefits that it has enjoyed under that agreement, and “loan” shall be construed accordingly;

“Casual vacancy” means a vacancy arising in the House of Representatives or a Legislative Assembly otherwise than by a dissolution of Parliament or of the Assembly;

“Chief Minister” and “Menteri Besar” both mean the president, by whatever style known, of the Executive Council in a State;

“Citizen” means a citizen of the Federation;

“Civil List” means the provision made for the maintenance of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, his Consort, a Ruler or Yang di-Pertua Negeri out of public funds;

“Commonwealth country” means any country recognized by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to be a Commonwealth country; and “part of the Commonwealth” means any Commonwealth country, any colony, protectorate or protected state or any other territory administered by the Government of any Commonwealth country;

“Concurrent List” means the Third List set out in the Ninth Schedule;

“Debt” includes any liability in respect of any obligation to repay capital sums by way of annuities and any liability under any guarantee, and “debt charges” shall be construed accordingly;

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NOTES

Art. 159—(cont.)

Clause (2): This Clause which read as follows was repealed by Act 25/1963, section 8, in force from 29-08-1963:

“(2) No amendments to this Constitution shall be made before Parliament is constituted in accordance with Part IV, except such as the Legislative Council may deem necessary to remove any difficulties in the transition from the constitutional arrangements in operation immediately before Merdeka Day to those provided for by this Constitution; but any law made in pursuance of this Clause shall, unless sooner repealed, cease to have effect at the expiration of a period of twelve months beginning with the day on which Parliament first meets.”.

Clause (3): See Art. 62(3), 68(5), 161E(1). The words “and a Bill for making any amendment to a law passed under Clause (4) of Article 10” inserted after “excepted from the provisions of this Clause” by Act A30, section 7, in force from 10-03-1971.

Clause (4)(a): The words “Part III of the Second or to the” were substituted for “the Second” by Act 26/1963, paragraph 24(1)(b), in force from 16-09-1963. In paragraph (c) the words “incidental to or consequential on the repeal of a law made under Clause (2) or” deleted after “any amendment” by Act A31, section 7, in force from 24-03-1971.

Clause (4)(bb):

1. Added by Act 14/1962, section 24, in force from 31-08-1957. The words “subject to Article 161E” which appear at the commencement were inserted by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963.

2. See Art. 161E(1).

Clause (5): The words “Clause (4) of Article 10, any law passed thereunder, the provisions of Part III,” inserted after “amendment to”, the figure “63(4)” inserted after “38,” “72(4), 152,” inserted after “71(1),” and the words “or to this Clause” inserted after “153” by Act A30, section 7, in force from 10-03-1971.

Clause (6): The words ‘and “State” includes any territory’ were added by Act 14/1962, section 24, in force from 31-08-1957. The words “repeal; and in this Article and in Article 2(a) “State” includes any territory’ substituted for ‘repealed and “State” includes any territory’ by Act A31, section 7, in force from 24-03-1971.

Art. 159A:

Added by Act 26/1963, section 71, in force from 16-09-1963. The words “Articles 159 and 161E” were substituted for “Articles 159, 161E and 161H” by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 19-09-1966.

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NOTES

Art. 160:

See Art. 162(2).

Clause (2):

Definition of "Aborigine": Added by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963.

Definition of "Attorney General": Added by Act 26/1963, section 5, in force from 16-09-1963.

Definition of "Borrow": The words "or entering into any arrangement requiring the payment before the due date of any taxes, rates, royalties, fees or any other payments or by entering into any agreement whereby the Government has to repay or refund any benefits that it has enjoyed under that agreement" inserted after "grant of annuities" by Act A31, section 8, in force from 24-03-1971.

Definition of "Casual vacancy": The words "arising in the Senate otherwise than by the expiry of the term of office of a member, or a vacancy" which appeared after "means a vacancy" were deleted by Act 31/1965, subsection 2(2), in force from 01-07-1965.

Definition of "Chief Minister" and "Menteri Besar": The present definition was inserted by Act 26/1963, section 5, in force from 16-09-1963. It was amended by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965, by the deletion of the words "(and in particular "Chief Minister" includes the Prime Minister in Singapore)" which appeared at the end. The original definition read as follows:

‘ “Chief Minister” includes Menteri Besar;’.

Definition of "Civil List": The words "Yang di-Pertuan Negeri" substituted for "Governor" by Act A354, section 42, in force from 27-08-1976.

Definition of "Commonwealth country": The present definition was inserted by Act 31/1965, subsection 2(2), in force from 01-07-1965. The earlier definition, as it stood at the date of repeal, read as follows:

‘ “Commonwealth country” means the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, Nigeria, Cyprus, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika and any other country declared by Act of Parliament to be a Commonwealth country and “part of the Commonwealth” means any Commonwealth country, any colony, protectorate or protected state, or any other territory administered by the Government of any Commonwealth country;’.

“Elector” means a person who is entitled to vote in an election to the House of Representatives or the Legislative Assembly of a State;

“Enactment”, where the expression occurs in the Eighth Schedule, means a law made by the Legislature of a State;

“Executive Council” means the Cabinet or other body, however called, which in the Government of a State corresponds, whether or not the members of it are Ministers, to the Cabinet of Ministers in the Government of the Federation (and in particular includes the Supreme Council in Sarawak);

“Existing law” means any law in operation in the Federation or any part thereof immediately before Merdeka Day;

“Federal law” means—

(a) any existing law relating to a matter with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws, being a law continued in operation under Part XIII; and

(b) any Act of Parliament;

“Federal List” means the First List set out in the Ninth Schedule;

“Federal purposes” includes the purposes of the Federation in connection with matters enumerated in the Concurrent List and with any other matters with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws otherwise than by virtue of Article 76;

“Foreign country” does not include any part of the Commonwealth or the Republic of Ireland;

“Governor” (*Repealed*);

“Law” includes written law, the common law in so far as it is in operation in the Federation or any part thereof, and any custom or usage having the force of law in the Federation or any part thereof;

“Legislative Assembly” means the representatives assembly, however called, in the Legislature of a State (and in particular includes the Council Negri in Sarawak), but except in the Eighth Schedule includes also a Legislative Council, however called;

“Legislative Council” (*Repealed*);

“Legislature”, in relation to a State, means the authority having power under the Constitution of that State to make laws for the State;

“Local rates” (*Repealed*);

“Malay” means a person who professes the religion of Islam, habitually speaks the Malay language, conforms to Malay custom and—

- (a) was before Merdeka Day born in the Federation or in Singapore or born of parents one of whom was born in the Federation or in Singapore, or is on that day domiciled in the Federation or in Singapore; or
- (b) is the issue of such a person;

“Member of the administration” means, in relation to the Federation, a person holding office as Minister, Deputy Minister, Parliamentary Secretary or Political Secretary and, in relation to a State, a person holding a corresponding office in the State or holding office as member (other than an official member) of the Executive Council;

“Merdeka Day” means the thirty-first day of August, nineteen hundred and fifty-seven;

“Office of profit” means any whole time office in any of the public services, and includes—

- (a) the office of any judge of the Federal Court, of the Court of Appeal or of a High Court; and
- (b) the office of Auditor General; and
- (c) the office of a member of the Election Commission, of a member (other than an *ex officio* member) of a Commission to which Part X applies, or of a member (other than an *ex officio* member) of any corresponding Commission established by the Constitution of a State; and
- (d) any other office not specified in Clause (3) of Article 132 which may be declared by Act of Parliament to be an office of profit;

“Pension rights” includes superannuation rights and provident fund rights;

“Public authority” means the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, the Ruler or Yang di-Pertuan Negeri of a State, the Federal Government, the Government of a State, a local authority, a statutory authority exercising powers vested in it by federal or State law, any court or tribunal other than the Federal Court, the Court of Appeal and High Courts, or any officer or authority appointed by or acting on behalf or any of those persons, courts, tribunals or authorities;

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Art. 160(2)—(cont.)

Definition of “Executive Council”: Added by Act 26/1963, section 5, in force from 16-09-1963.

Definition of “Federal law”: See Art. 162(2).

Definition of “Federal purposes”: This definition was inserted by Act 25/1963, section 5, in force from 31-08-1957, and replaced the original definition which read as follows:

‘ “Federal purposes” includes all purposes in connection with matters with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws otherwise than by virtue of Article 76;’.

Definition of “Federal purposes”: The words “of the Constitution” deleted after “Article 76” by Act A31, section 8, in force from 24-03-1971.

Definition of “Governor”: Added by Act 26/1963, section 5, in force from 16-09-1963. Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965, deleted the words “and the Yang di-Pertuan Negara in Singapore” which appeared at the end of the definition and corrected an error in the 1964 Reprint by substituting the words “Yang di-Pertuan Negara in Sabah” for “Yang di-Pertuan Negara in Sabah”.

Definition of “Governor”: Deleted by Act A354, section 41, in force from 27-08-1976. The earlier definition read as follows:

‘ “Governor” means the Head of State, by whatever style known, in a State not having a Ruler (and in particular includes the Yang di-Pertuan Negara in Sabah);’.

Definition of “Legislative Assembly”: The present definition was inserted by Act 26/1963, section 5, in force from 16-09-1963; and replaced the original definition which read as follows:

‘ “Legislative Assembly” except in the Seventh and Eighth Schedules, includes a Council of State;’.

Definition of “Legislative Council”: This definition which read as follows was repealed by Act 25/1963, section 8, in force from 29-08-1963:

‘ “Legislative Council” means the Legislative Council continued under Article 164;’.

Definition of “Local rates”: This definition which was added by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963, and repealed by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965, read as follows:

‘ “Local rates”, in relation to Singapore, includes the property tax levied for local purposes by the State;’.

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NOTES

Art. 160(2)—(*cont.*)

Definition of “Malay”: The words “or in Singapore” which appear after “Federation” (in three places) in paragraph (a) were inserted by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963, and the words “religion of islam” substituted for “Muslim religion” by Act A354, section 45, in force from 27-08-1976;”.

Definition of “Member of the administration”: Added by Act 26/1963, section 5, in force from 16-09-1963, and amended by Act 19/1964, subsection 5(2), in force from 16-09-1963, by substituting the words “Assistant Minister, Parliamentary Secretary or Political Secretary” for “or Assistant Minister” and by deleting the words “ and includes in Singapore political secretaries as well as parliamentary secretaries” which appeared at the end. The words “Deputy Minister” substituted for “Assistant Minister” by Act A31, section 10, in force from 24-03-1971.

Definition of “Office of profit”: 1. The present definition was inserted by Act 26/1963, section 5, in force from 16-09-1963. The earlier definition, as it stood at the date of repeal, read as follows:

‘ “Office of profit” means any whole-time office in any of the public services, and includes the office of the Chief Justice or other judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General, member of the Election Commission or of any Commission to which Part X applies, and any other office declared by Act of Parliament to be an office of profit;’.

2. Subsection 18(2) of Act A566 provides that a reference to the Federal Court shall now be construed as a reference to the Supreme Court.

3. The words “Federal Court, of the Court of Appeal” substituted for the words “Supreme Court” by Act A885, section 38, in force from 24-06-1994.

Definition of “Public authority”: The words “Federal Court and High Courts” were substituted for “Supreme Court” by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963. The words “Yang di-Pertua Negeri” substituted for “Governor” by Act A354, section 42, in force from 27-08-1976. Subsequently subsection 18(2) of Act A566 provides that a reference to the Federal Court shall be construed as a reference to the Supreme Court. The words “Federal Court, the Court of Appeal” substituted for the words “Supreme Court” by Act A885, section 38, in force from 24-06-1994.

“Remuneration” includes salary or wages, allowances, pension rights, free or subsidized housing, free or subsidized transport, and other privileges capable of being valued in money;

“Rule Committee” (*Repealed*);

“Ruler”—

(a) in relation to Negeri Sembilan, means the Yang di-Pertuan Besar acting on behalf of himself and the Ruling Chiefs in accordance with the Constitution of that State; and

(b) in the case of any State, includes except in Clause (2) of Article 181 and the Third and Fifth Schedules, any person who in accordance with the Constitution of that State exercises the functions of the Ruler;

“State” means a State of the Federation;

“State law” means—

(a) any existing law relating to a matter with respect to which the Legislature of a State has power to make law, being a law continued in operation under Part XIII; and

(b) a law made by the Legislature of a State;

“State List” means the Second List set out in the Ninth Schedule;

“State purposes” includes, in relation to any State, the purposes of the State in connection with matters enumerated in the Concurrent List and with any other matters with respect to which the Legislature of the State has power to make laws;

“Tax” includes an impost or a duty but does not include a rate levied for local purposes or a fee for services rendered;

“The Federation” means the Federation established under the Federation of Malaya Agreement 1957;

“Written law” includes this Constitution and the Constitution of any State;

“Yang di-Pertua Negeri” means the Head of State in a State not having a Ruler.

(3) Unless the context otherwise requires, any reference in this Constitution to a specified Part, Article or Schedule is a reference to that Part or Article of, or that Schedule to, this Constitution, any reference to a specified chapter, clause, section or paragraph is a reference to that chapter of the Part, that clause of the Article,

that section of the Schedule, or that paragraph of the clause or section, in which the reference occurs; and any reference to a group of Articles, sections or divisions of Articles or sections shall be construed as including both the first and the last member of the group referred to.

(4) Where under this Constitution a person is required to take and subscribe an oath he shall be permitted, if he so desires, to comply with that requirement by making and subscribing an affirmation.

(5) References in this Constitution to the Federation and its States and to the territories of the Federation or any of its States, and to any officer holding office under the Federation or any authority or body in or for the Federation shall be construed—

- (a) in relation to any time after the coming into operation of the Federation of Malaya Agreement 1948, and before Merdeka Day, as references to the Federation established under that Agreement, and the States and Settlements comprising it and to the territories of that Federation or any of the States and Settlements comprising it, and to the corresponding officer holding office thereunder or the corresponding authority or body in or for that Federation;
- (b) in relation to any time before the coming into operation of the said Agreement (so far as the context admits) as references to such of the countries, territories, offices, authorities or bodies for the construction of references to which provision was made by Clause 135(2) of the said Agreement, as may be appropriate.

(6) References in this Constitution to any period shall be construed, so far as the context admits, as including references to a period beginning before Merdeka Day.

(7) References in this Constitution to the Federation of Malaya Agreement 1948, shall be construed, except where the context otherwise requires, as references to that Agreement as in force immediately before Merdeka Day.

Reprint of the Constitution

160A. (1) The authority appointed under federal law for the purpose of revising laws may, with consent of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, authorize the printing of copies of this Constitution, including all amendments in force at the date of such

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Art. 160(2)—(cont.)

“Definition of “Rule Committee”: This definition which read as follows was repealed by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963:

‘ “Rule Committee” means the Rule Committee or other authority having power under written law to make rules or orders regulating the practice and procedure of the Supreme Court;’.

Definition of “State purposes”: Added by Act 25/1963, subsection 5(2), in force from 31-08-1957.

Definition of “Yang di-Pertua Negeri”: Inserted by Act A354, section 41, in force from 27-08-1976.

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NOTES

Art. 160(7):

Added by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965.

Art. 160A:

This new Article was inserted by A1130, section 12, in force from 28-09-2001.

At the moment, the Federal Constitution is reprinted from time to time under the authority of the Commissioner of Law Revision pursuant to the Revision of Laws Act 1968. In view of the status of the Federal Constitution as the supreme law of the Federation, it is only proper that specific provision for such reprint be included in the Constitution itself.

Note:

Any copy of a reprint of the Federal Constitution under the Revision of Laws Act 1968 [*Act 1*], which is deemed to be the authentic text of the Federal Constitution under that Act shall continue to be such authentic text until the coming into existence of copies of the Federal Constitution printed under Article 160A as inserted into the Federal Constitution by Act A1130.

Art. 160B:

This new Article was also inserted by Act A1130, section 12, in force from 28-09-2001, to enable the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to prescribe the national language translation of the Federal Constitution to be the authoritative text.

Part XIIA:

The heading "AND SINGAPORE" deleted after "BORNEO STATES" by Act 59/1966, Sch. section 2, in force from 19-09-1966, and the "States of Sabah and Sarawak" substituted for "Borneo States" by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

Art. 161:

The present Article was inserted by Act 26/1963, in force from 16-09-1963. The original Article which read as follows was repealed by Act 25/1963, section 8, in force from 29-08-1963:

"161. Except as otherwise expressly provided, this Constitution shall come into operation on Merdeka Day."

Shoulder Note: The words "States of Sabah and Sarawak" substituted for "Borneo States" by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

authorization; and any copy of this Constitution so printed shall be deemed for all purposes to be a true and correct copy of the Federal Constitution.

Authoritative text

160B. Where this Constitution has been translated into the national language, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may prescribe such national language text to be authoritative, and thereafter if there is any conflict or discrepancy between such national language text and the English language text of this Constitution, the national language text shall prevail over the English language text.

PART XIII A**ADDITIONAL PROTECTIONS FOR STATES OF
SABAH AND SARAWAK****Use of English and of native languages in States of Sabah and Sarawak**

161. (1) No Act of Parliament terminating or restricting the use of the English language for any of the purposes mentioned in Clauses (2) to (5) of Article 152 shall come into operation as regards the use of the English language in any case mentioned in Clause (2) of this Article until ten years after Malaysia Day.

(2) Clause (1) applies—

- (a) to the use of the English language in either House of Parliament by a member for or from the State of Sabah or Sarawak; and
- (b) to the use of the English language for proceedings in the High Court in Sabah and Sarawak or in a subordinate court in the State of Sabah or Sarawak, or for such proceedings in the Federal Court or the Court of Appeal as are mentioned in Clause (4); and
- (c) to the use of the English language in the State of Sabah or Sarawak in the Legislative Assembly or for other official purposes (including the official purposes of the Federal Government).

(3) Without prejudice to Clause (1), no such Act of Parliament as is there mentioned shall come into operation as regards the use of the English language for proceedings in the High Court in Sabah and Sarawak or for such proceedings in the Federal Court

or the Court of Appeal as are mentioned in Clause (4), until the Act or the relevant provision of it has been approved by enactments of the Legislatures of the States of Sabah and Sarawak; and no such Act shall come into operation as regards the use of the English language in the State of Sabah or Sarawak in any other case mentioned in paragraph (b) or (c) of Clause (2), until the Act or the relevant provision of it has been approved by an enactment of the Legislature of that State.

(4) The proceedings in the Federal Court or the Court of Appeal referred to in Clauses (2) and (3) are any proceedings on appeal from the High Court in Sabah and Sarawak or a judge thereof, and any proceedings under Clause (2) of Article 128 for the determination of a question which has arisen in proceedings before the High Court in Sabah and Sarawak or a subordinate court in the State of Sabah or Sarawak.

(5) Notwithstanding anything in Article 152, in the State of Sabah or Sarawak a native language in current use in the State may be used in native courts or for any code of native law and custom, and in the case of Sarawak, until otherwise provided by enactment of the Legislature, may be used by a member addressing the Legislative Assembly or any committee thereof.

Special position of natives of States of Sabah and Sarawak

161A. (1) *(Repealed)*.

(2) *(Repealed)*.

(3) *(Repealed)*.

(4) The Constitutions of the States of Sabah and Sarawak may make provision corresponding (with the necessary modifications) to Article 153.

(5) Article 89 shall not apply to the State of Sabah or Sarawak, and Article 8 shall not invalidate or prohibit any provision of State law in the State of Sabah or Sarawak for the reservation of land for natives of the State or for alienation to them, or for giving them preferential treatment as regards the alienation of land by the State.

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NOTES

Art. 161—(cont.)

Clauses (2), (3), (4) and (5): The words “the State of Sabah or Sarawak” substituted for “a Borneo State” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

Clause (3): The words “the State of Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for “the Borneo States” by Act A354, section 43, in force from 27-08-1976.

Subsection 18(2) of Act A566, in force from 01-01-1985, provides that a reference to the Federal Court shall now be construed as a reference to the Supreme Court.

Art. 161(4):

Subsection 18(2) of Act A566 provides that a reference to the Federal Court shall now be construed as a reference to the Supreme Court.

Art. 161(2)(a), (3) & (4):

The words “Sabah and Sarawak” and “Federal Court or the Court of Appeal” substituted respectively for the words “Borneo” and “Supreme Court” by Act A885, section 39, in force from 24-06-1994.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 161a:

1. Added by Act 26/1963, section 62, in force from 16-09-1963.
2. *See* Art. 89(7).
3. Clauses (1), (2) and (3) which were repealed by Act A30, section 8, in force from 10-03-1971, read as follows:

“Special
position
of natives
of Borneo
States.

161A. (1) Subject to Clause (2), the provisions of Clauses (2) to (5) of Article 153, so far as they relate to the reservation of positions in the public service, shall apply in relation to natives of any of the Borneo States as they apply in relation to Malays.

(2) In a Borneo State Article 153 shall have effect with the substitution of references to natives of the State for the references to Malays, but as regards scholarships, exhibitions and other educational or training privileges and facilities Clause (2) of that Article shall not require the reservation of a fixed proportion for natives.

(3) Before advice is tendered to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong as to the exercise of his powers under Article 153 in relation to a Borneo State, the Chief Minister of the State in question shall be consulted.”.

Clause (4): The words “which the changes made by Clause (2)” deleted after “Article 153” by Act A30, section 8, in force from 10-03-1971; and the words “States of Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for “Borneo States” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

Shoulder Note and Clause (5): The words “the State of Sabah or Sarawak” substituted for “a Borneo State” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

Note:

1. Clause (5) of Article 161 of the Constitution shall, in so far as it relates to the use of a native language in native courts or for any code of native law and customs, apply in the Federal Territory of Labuan in the like manner that it applies in the State of Sabah.
2. The reference in Clause (6)(b) of Article 161A of the Constitution to “Sabah” shall be construed as including a reference to the Federal Territory of Labuan. [*See Act A585*].

Art. 161b:

1. Added by Act 26/1963, section 63, in force from 16-09-1963.
2. *Shoulder Note:* The words “States of Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for “Borneo States” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.
3. *Clauses (1) and (2):* The words “State of Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for “Borneo States” and “the State of Sabah or Sarawak” substituted for “a Borneo State” by Act A514, section 19, in force 27-08-1976.

(6) In this Article “native” means—

- (a) in relation to Sarawak, a person who is a citizen and either belongs to one of the races specified in Clause (7) as indigenous to the State or is of mixed blood deriving exclusively from those races; and
- (b) in relation to Sabah, a person who is a citizen, is the child or grandchild of a person of a race indigenous to Sabah, and was born (whether on or after Malaysia Day or not) either in Sabah or to a father domiciled in Sabah at the time of the birth.

(7) The races to be treated for the purposes of the definition of “native” in Clause (6) as indigenous to Sarawak are the Bukitans, Bisayahs, Dusuns, Sea Dayaks, Land Dayaks, Kadayans, Kalabits, Kayans, Kenyahs (including Sabups and Sipengs), Kajangs (including Sekapans, Kejamans, Lahanans, Punans, Tanjongs and Kanowits), Lugats, Lisums, Malays, Melanos, Muruts, Penans, Sians, Tagals, Tabuns and Ukits.

Restriction on extension to non-residents of right to practise before courts in States of Sabah and Sarawak

161b. (1) In so far as any provision made by or under an Act of Parliament, by removing or altering a residence qualification, confers a right to practise before a court in the States of Sabah and Sarawak or either of them on persons not previously having the right, that provision shall not come into operation until adopted in the States or State in question by an enactment of the legislature.

(2) This Article shall apply to the right to practise before the Federal Court or the Court of Appeal when sitting in the States of Sabah and Sarawak and entertaining proceedings on appeal from the High Court in Sabah and Sarawak or a judge thereof or proceedings under Clause (2) of Article 128 for the determination of a question which has arisen in proceedings before the High Court in Sabah and Sarawak or a subordinate court in the State of Sabah or Sarawak.

161c. (*Repealed*).

161d. (*Repealed*).

Safeguards for constitutional position of States of Sabah and Sarawak

161E. (1) As from the passing of the Malaysia Act no amendment to the Constitution made in connection with the admission to the Federation of the State of Sabah or Sarawak shall be excepted from Clause (3) of Article 159 by Clause (4)(*bb*) of that Article; nor shall any modification made as to the application of the Constitution to the State of Sabah or Sarawak be so excepted unless the modification is such as to equate or assimilate the position of that State under the Constitution to the position of the States of Malaya.

(2) No amendment shall be made to the Constitution without the concurrence of the Yang di-Pertua Negeri of the State of Sabah or Sarawak or each of the States of Sabah and Sarawak concerned, if the amendment is such as to affect the operation of the Constitution as regards any of the following matters:

- (a) the right of persons born before Malaysia Day to citizenship by reason of a connection with the State, and (except to the extent that different provision is made by the Constitution as in force on Malaysia Day) the equal treatment, as regards their own citizenship and that of others, of persons born or resident in the State and of persons born or resident in the States of Malaya;
- (b) the constitution and jurisdiction of the High Court in Sabah and Sarawak and the appointment, removal and suspension of judges of that court;
- (c) the matters with respect to which the Legislature of the State may (or Parliament may not) make laws, and the executive authority of the State in those matters, and (so far as related thereto) the financial arrangements between the Federation and the State;
- (d) religion in the State, the use in the State or in Parliament of any language and the special treatment of natives of the State;
- (e) the allocation to the State, in any Parliament summoned to meet before the end of August 1970, of a quota of members of the House of Representatives not less, in proportion to the total allocated to the other States which are members of the Federation on Malaysia Day, than the quota allocated to the State on that Day.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art 161B—(cont.)

4. Subsection 18(2) of Act A566 provides that a reference to the Federal Court shall now be construed as a reference to the Supreme Court.
5. In Clause (2), the words “Federal Court or the Court of Appeal” and “Sabah and Sarawak” substituted respectively for the words “Supreme Court” and “Borneo” by Act A885, section 40, in force from 24-06-1994.

Art. 161c:

Added by Act 26/1963, section 64, in force from 16-09-1963; and repealed by Act A354, section 46, in force from 27-08-1976, read as follows:

“Muslims
Education
in Borneo
State.

161c. (1) No Act of Parliament which provides as respects a Borneo State for special financial aid for the establishment or maintenance of Muslim institutions or the instruction in the Muslim religion of persons professing that religion shall be passed without the consent of the Governor.

(2) Where under any provision of federal law not having effect as respects Sabah, or not having effect as respects Sarawak, any such aid as aforesaid is given by way of grant out of public funds in any year, there shall be paid by the Federation to the Government of Sabah or Sarawak, as the case may be, and applied for social welfare purposes in that State, amounts which bear to the revenue derived by the Federation from that State in the year the same proportion as the grant bears to the revenue derived by the Federation from other States in that year.

(3) For the purposes of Clause (2) the revenue derived by the Federation from any State or States shall be the amount after deduction of any sums assigned to States under Article 110 or the Tenth Schedule; and there shall be disregarded any contributions received by the Federation out of the proceeds of lotteries conducted by the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board together with any amounts applied to such aid as aforesaid out of or by reference to those contributions.”.

Art. 161d:

Added by Act 26/1963, section 65, in force from 16-09-1963; and repealed by Act A354, section 46, in force from 27-08-1976, read as follows:

“Freedom
of
religion.

161d. Notwithstanding Clause (4) of Article 11, there may be included in the Constitution of a Borneo State provision that an enactment of the State Legislature controlling or restricting the propagation of any religious doctrine or belief among persons professing the Muslim religion shall not be passed unless it is agreed to in the Legislative Assembly on second or third reading or on both by a specified majority, not being a majority greater than two-thirds of the total number of members of the Assembly.”.

Art. 161e:

1. Added by Act 26/1963, section 66, in force from 16-09-1963.
2. See Art. 159(1), (4)(bb), 159A.
3. *Shoulder Note and Clause (1)*: The words “States of Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for “Borneo States” and “the State of Sabah or Sarawak” substituted for “a Borneo State” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.
4. *Clause (2)*: The words “Yang di-Pertua Negeri” substituted for “Governor” by Act A354, section 42, in force from 27-08-1976 and “State of Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for “Borneo States” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Art. 161E:

5. *Clause (2)(b)*: The words “Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for the word “Borneo” by Act A885, section 41, in force from 24-06-1994.

Clauses (3) and (4): The words “State of Sabah or Sarawak” substituted for “a Borneo State” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

Art. 161F-161H:

These Articles which read as follows were added by Act 26/1963, sections 67, 68 and 69, in force from 16-09-1963, and were repealed by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965:

161F. Notwithstanding anything in Article 152, until otherwise provided by enactment of the Legislature of Singapore, the English, Mandarin and Tamil languages may be used in the Legislative Assembly of Singapore, and the English language may be used for the authoritative texts of all Bills to be introduced or amendments thereto to be moved in that Assembly, and of all enactments of that Legislature, and of all subsidiary legislation issued by the government of Singapore.

161G. Nothing in Clause (2) of Article 8 or Clause (1) of Article 12 shall prohibit or invalidate any provision of State law in Singapore for the advancement of Malays; but there shall be no reservation for Malays in accordance with Article 153 of positions in the public service to be filled by recruitment in Singapore, or of permits or licences for the operation of any trade or business in Singapore.

161H. (1) No amendment shall be made to the Constitution without the concurrence of the Governor if the amendment is such as to affect the operation of the Constitution in relation to Singapore as regards any of the following matters:

- (a) citizenship of Singapore, and the restriction to citizens of Singapore of the right to be a member of either House of Parliament for or from Singapore, or to be a member of the Legislative Assembly of Singapore; or to vote at elections in Singapore;
- (b) the constitution and jurisdiction of the High Court in Singapore and the appointment, removal and suspension of judges of that court;
- (c) the matters with respect to which the Legislature of the State may (or Parliament may not) make laws, the executive authority of the State in those matters, the borrowing powers of the State and the financial arrangements between the Federation and the State;
- (d) the discharge of functions of the Public Services Commission or of the Judicial and Legal Service Commission by a branch established for the State, and the constitution of any such branch;
- (e) religion in the State, the use in the State or in Parliament of any language and the special position of the Malays in Singapore;
- (f) the allocation to the State, in any Parliament summoned to meet before the end of August 1970, of a quota of members of the House of Representatives not less, in proportion to the total allocated to the other States which are members of the Federation on Malaysia Day, than the quota allocated to the State on that day.

(2) In this Article “amendment” includes addition and repeal.’.

(3) No amendment to the Constitution which affects its operation as regards the quota of members of the House of Representatives allocated to the State of Sabah or Sarawak shall be treated for purposes of Clause (1) as equating or assimilating the position of that State to the position of the States of Malaya.

(4) In relation to any rights and powers conferred by federal law on the Government of the State of Sabah or Sarawak as regards entry into the State and residence in the State and matters connected therewith (whether or not the law is passed before Malaysia Day) Clause (2) shall apply, except in so far as the law provides to the contrary, as if the law had been embodied in the Constitution and those rights and powers had been included among the matters mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (e) of that Clause.

(5) In this Article "amendment" includes addition and repeal.

161F. *(Repealed).*

161G. *(Repealed).*

161H. *(Repealed).*

PART XIII

TEMPORARY AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Existing laws

162. (1) Subject to the following provisions of this Article and Article 163, the existing laws shall, until repealed by the authority having power to do so under this Constitution, continue in force on and after Merdeka Day, with such modifications as may be made therein under this Article and subject to any amendments made by federal or State law.

(2) Where any State law amends or repeals an existing law made by the Legislature of a State, nothing in Article 75 shall invalidate the amendment or repeal by reason only that the existing law, relating to a matter with regard to which Parliament as well as the Legislature of a State has power to make laws, is federal law as defined by Article 160.

(3) References in any existing law to the Federation established by the Federation of Malaya Agreement 1948, and its territories, and to any officer holding office under that Federation or to any authority or body constituted in or for that Federation (including any references falling to be construed as such references by virtue of Clause 135 of the said Agreement) shall be construed, in relation to any time on and after Merdeka Day, as references to the Federation (that is to say, the Federation established under the Federation of Malaya Agreement 1957) and its territories and to the corresponding officer, authority or body respectively; and the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may by order declare what officer, authority or body is to be taken for the purposes of this Clause to correspond to any officer, authority or body referred to in any existing law.

(4) *(Repealed)*.

(5) Any order made under Clause (4) may be amended or repealed by the authority having power to make laws with respect to the matter to which the order relates.

(6) Any court or tribunal applying the provision of any existing law which has not been modified on or after Merdeka Day under this Article or otherwise may apply it with such modifications as may be necessary to bring it into accord with the provisions of this Constitution.

(7) In this Article “modification” includes amendment, adaptation and repeal.

163. *(Repealed)*.

164. *(Repealed)*.

165. *(Repealed)*.

Succession to property

166. (1) *(Repealed)*.

(2) *(Repealed)*.

(3) Any land vested in the State of Malacca or the State of Penang which immediately before Merdeka Day was occupied or used by the Federation Government or Her Majesty's Government or by any public authority for purposes which in accordance with

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Part XIII: See Art. 160(2), definitions of “Federal law” and “State law”.

Art. 162(3):

The words “and to any officer holding office” substituted for “and of any officer holding office” by Act A31, section 9, in force from 24-03-1971.

Art. 162(4):

This Clause which read as follows was repealed by Act 25/1963, section 8, in force from 29-08-1963, the repeal to be without prejudice to the operation of any order made under the Clause:

“(4) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may, within a period of two years beginning with Merdeka Day, by order make such modifications in any existing law, other than the Constitution of any State, as appear to him necessary or expedient for the purpose of bringing the provisions of that law into accord with the provisions of this Constitution; but before making any such order in relation to a law made by the Legislature of a State he shall consult the Government of that State.”.

Laws of Malaysia

NOTES

Art. 163-165:

1. These Articles which read as follows were repealed by Act 25/1963, section 8, in force from 29-08-1963:

“163. (1) The Emergency Regulations Ordinance 1948, and all subsidiary legislation made thereunder shall, if not sooner ended by a Proclamation under Clause (2), cease to have effect on the expiration of one year beginning with Merdeka Day or, if continued under this Article, on the expiration of a period of one year from the date on which it would have ceased to have effect but for the continuation of last continuation.

(2) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may at any time repeal the said Ordinance and any subsidiary legislation made thereunder by a Proclamation declaring that the need for the Ordinance has ended.

(3) The said Ordinance and subsidiary legislation may be continued from time to time by a resolution of each House of Parliament.

(4) While the said Ordinance continues in force any subsidiary legislation which could have been made thereunder immediately before Merdeka Day may be validly made thereunder notwithstanding that it is inconsistent with any provision of this Constitution, and Parliament may, notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, by law amend or repeal any provision thereof.

164. (1) The Legislative Council established under the Federation of Malaya Agreement 1948, shall remain in being on and after Merdeka Day and shall not be dissolved before the first day of January, nineteen hundred and fifty-nine.

(2) If the Election Commission advises the Yang di-Pertuan Agong that it is not reasonably practicable to hold elections to Parliament in accordance with this Constitution before the first day of July, nineteen hundred and fifty-nine, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may at any time after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and fifty-nine, by Proclamation continue the Legislative Council until such date, not being later than the end of that year, as may be specified in the Proclamation, and the Legislative Council shall continue accordingly and shall stand dissolved on that date.

(3) Until the dissolution of the Legislative Council Chapters 4 and 5 of Part IV shall not apply, and the powers of Parliament under this Constitution shall be exercisable by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council; and accordingly, in relation to the period ending with the dissolution of the Legislative Council, references in this Constitution, other than references in Article 159, to Parliament, either or both Houses of Parliament and an Act of Parliament shall be construed respectively as references to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, the Legislative Council and an Ordinance enacted by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong with the advice and consent of that Council.

(4) Until the dissolution of the Legislative Council the provisions of the Federation of Malaya Agreement 1948, set out in the first column of the Twelfth Schedule shall continue in force, subject to the modifications set out the second column of that Schedule and to the following further modifications, that is to say—

- (a) for references to a Malay State or a Settlement there shall be substituted references to a State;
- (b) for references to the High Commissioner there shall be substituted references to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong; and
- (c) for references to the Federal Executive Council there shall be substituted references to the Cabinet,

and Article 61 shall apply with necessary modifications.

165. (1) Subject to Clause (4), Part VII shall not come into operation until the first day of January nineteen hundred and fifty-nine, or such earlier date as may be provided by or under federal law.

(2) Until the coming into operation of Part VII, provisions of Part XI of and the Third, Fourth and Fifth Schedules to the Federation of Malaya Agreement 1948, shall continue in force, but with the following modifications, that is to say—

the provisions of this Constitution become federal purposes shall on and after that day be occupied, used, controlled and managed by the Federal Government or, as the case may be, the said public authority, so long as it is required for federal purposes, and—

(a) shall not be disposed of or used for any purposes other than federal purposes without the consent of the Federal Government; and

(b) shall not be used for federal purposes different from the purposes for which it was used immediately before Merdeka Day without the consent of the Government of the State.

(4) *(Repealed)*.

(5) *(Repealed)*.

(6) *(Repealed)*.

(7) *(Repealed)*.

(8) Any property which was, immediately before Merdeka Day, liable to escheat to Her Majesty in respect of the Government of Malacca or the Government of Penang shall on that day be liable to escheat to the State of Malacca or the State of Penang, as the case may be.

Rights, liabilities and obligations

167. (1) *(Repealed)*.

(2) *(Repealed)*.

(3) *(Repealed)*.

(4) *(Repealed)*.

(5) *(Repealed)*.

(6) The Attorney General shall, on the application of any party interested in any legal proceedings, other than proceedings between the Federation and a State, certify whether any right, liability or obligation is by virtue of this Article a right, liability or obligation of the Federation or of a State named in the certificate, and any such certificate shall for the purposes of those

proceedings be final and binding on all courts, but shall not operate to prejudice the rights and obligations of the Federation and any State as between themselves.

(7) The Federation shall make the like annual payments as fell to be made before Merdeka Day under Article II of the Treaty made on the sixth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, between Her Majesty of the one part and the King of Siam of the other part relative to the State of Kedah.

168. *(Repealed).*

International agreements, etc., made before Merdeka Day

169. For the purposes of Clause (1) of Article 76—

- (a) any treaty, agreement or convention entered into before Merdeka Day between Her Majesty or her predecessors or the Government of the United Kingdom on behalf of the Federation or any part thereof and another country shall be deemed to be a treaty, agreement or convention between the Federation and that other country;
- (b) any decision taken by an international organization and accepted before Merdeka Day by the Government of the United Kingdom on behalf of the Federation or any part thereof shall be deemed to be a decision of an international organization of which the Federation is a member;
- (c) in relation to the States of Sabah and Sarawak paragraph (a) and (b) shall apply with the substitution of references to Malaysia Day for the references to Merdeka Day and of references to the territories comprised in those States or any of them for the references to the Federation or any part thereof.

170. *(Repealed).*

171. *(Repealed).*

172. *(Repealed).*

173. *(Repealed).*

174. *(Repealed).*

Federal Constitution

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Art. 163-165—(cont.)

- (a) references to a Malay State or a Settlement shall be construed as references to a State;
- (b) references to the High Commissioner and to the High Commissioner in Council shall be construed as references to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong;
- (c) references to the Government of a Settlement shall be deleted; and
- (d) references to a Settlement Council shall be construed as references to a Council of State.

(3) Until the coming into operation of Part VII, any moneys which under this Constitution (including Part VII) are charged on the Consolidated Fund shall be charged on the revenues of the Federation, and payment thereof shall be made by virtue of this clause without further authority of federal law.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in Clause (1), the following provisions of Part VII shall come into operation on Merdeka Day, that is to say, Articles 96, 105 to 107 and 111.”.

2. There is a reference to repealed Art. 163 in Art. 162(1).

Art. 166(1) & (2):

These Clauses which read as follows were repealed by Act 25/1963, section 8, in force from 29-08-1963:

“(1) Subject to the provisions of this Article, all property and assets which immediately before Merdeka Day were vested in Her Majesty for the purposes of the Federation or of the colony or Settlement of Malacca or the colony or Settlement of Penang, shall on Merdeka Day vest in the Federation or the State of Malacca or the State of Penang, as the case may be.

(2) Any land in the State of Malacca or the State of Penang which immediately before Merdeka Day was vested in Her Majesty shall on that day vest in the State of Malacca or the State of Penang, as the case may be.”.

Art. 166(4)—(7):

These Clauses which read as follows were repealed by Act 25/1963, section 8, in force from 29-08-1963:

“(4) Any State land which, immediately before Merdeka Day, was occupied or used, without being reserved, by the Federation Government for purposes which become federal purposes on that day, shall on that day be reserved for those federal purposes.

(5) All property and assets which immediately before Merdeka Day were vested in the Federation Government or some other person on its behalf for purposes which on that day continue to be federal purposes, shall on that day vest in the Federation.

(6) Property and assets which immediately before Merdeka Day were vested in the Federation Government or some person on its behalf for purposes which on that day become purposes of any State shall on that day vest in that State.

(7) Property and assets other than land which immediately before Merdeka Day were used by a State for purposes which on that day become federal purposes shall on that day vest in the Federation.”.

Art.167(1)—(5):

These Clauses which read as follows were repealed by Act 25/1963, section 8, in force from 29-08-1963:

“167. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Article, all rights, liabilities and obligations of—

- (a) Her Majesty in respect of the government of the Federation; and
- (b) the Government of the Federation or any public officer on behalf of the Government of the Federation,

shall on and after Merdeka Day be the rights, liabilities and obligations of the Federation.

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Art.167(1)—(5)—(cont.)

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Article, all rights, liabilities and obligations of—

- (a) Her Majesty in respect of the government of Malacca or the government of Penang,
- (b) His Highness the Ruler in respect of the government of any State, and
- (c) the Government of any State,

shall on and after Merdeka Day be the rights, liabilities and obligations of the respective States.

(3) All rights, liabilities and obligations relating to any matter which was immediately before Merdeka Day the responsibility of the Federation Government but which on that day becomes the responsibility of the Government of a State, shall on that day devolve upon that State.

(4) All rights, liabilities and obligations relating to any matter which was immediately before Merdeka Day the responsibility of the Government of a State but which on that day becomes the responsibility of the Federal Government, shall on that day devolve upon the Federation.

(5) In this Article, rights, liabilities and obligations include rights, liabilities and obligations arising from contract or otherwise, other than rights to which Article 166 applies.”.

Art. 168:

This Article which read as follows was repealed by Act 25/1963, section 8, in force from 29-08-1963:

“168. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Article, any legal proceedings pending in any court immediately before Merdeka Day in which Her Majesty or any servant of Her Majesty is a party in respect of the colony or Settlement of Malacca or the colony or Settlement of Penang shall continue on and after Merdeka Day with the State of Malacca or the State of Penang, as the case may be, substituted as a party.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Article, any legal proceedings pending in any court immediately before Merdeka Day in which the Federation Government or a State Government or any officer of either Government is a party shall continue on and after Merdeka Day with the Federation or, as the case may be, the State substituted as a party.

(3) Any legal proceedings pending in any court immediately before Merdeka Day in which the Federation Government or any officer thereof is a party shall, if the subject matter falls within the executive authority of a State, be continued on and after that day with that State substituted as a party.

(4) Any legal proceedings pending in any court immediately before Merdeka Day in which a State or any officer thereof is a party shall, if the subject matter falls within the executive authority of the Federation, be continued on and after that day with the Federation substituted as a party.

(5) The Attorney General shall, on the application of any party to any proceedings referred to in this Article, certify whether the Federation or a State is in accordance with this Article to be substituted as a party in those proceedings, and any such certificate shall, for the purpose of those proceedings, be final and binding on all courts, but shall not operate to prejudice the rights and obligations of the Federation and any State as between themselves.”.

Art. 169(c):

1. Added by Act 26/1963, section 41, in force from 16-09-1963.
2. The words “and to Singapore” which appeared after “Borneo States” were deleted by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965.
3. The words “States of Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for “Borneo States” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

Art. 170:

This Article which read as follows was repealed by Act 25/1963, section 8, in force from 29-08-1963:

Director of Audit to be first Auditor General

175. The person holding office as Director of Audit immediately before Merdeka Day shall, as from that day, hold office as Auditor General on terms and conditions not less favourable than those applicable to him immediately before Merdeka Day.

Transfer of officers

176. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and any existing law, all persons serving in connection with the affairs of the Federation immediately before Merdeka Day shall continue to have the same powers and to exercise the same functions on Merdeka Day on the same terms and conditions as were applicable to them immediately before that day.

(2) This Article does not apply to the High Commissioner or the Chief Secretary.

Waiver or postponement of oath of office where appointment continues under this Part

177. A person who, under any provisions of this Part, holds office under the Federation by virtue of having been the holder of a corresponding office immediately before Merdeka Day may, until Parliament otherwise provides, perform his functions without taking the oath required in the case of other holders of that office.

Remuneration after Merdeka Day

178. Until Parliament otherwise provides, the remuneration payable to the persons holding the offices of Prime Minister and other Ministers shall be the same as was payable, immediately before Merdeka Day, to the Chief Minister and other Ministers of the Federation respectively.

Contributions in respect of joint services

179. Any agreement in force immediately before Merdeka Day relating to the proportion of the remuneration payable by the Federation and any State in respect of any such employment as is mentioned in Clause (2) of Article 133 shall continue in force until superseded by a new agreement or federal law.

Preservation of pensions, etc.

180. (1) The Tenth Schedule to the Federation of Malaya Agreement 1948, shall continue in force on and after Merdeka Day, but with the modification that any reference therein to the High Commissioner shall be construed as a reference to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

(2) The said Schedule shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be federal law and may, subject to the provisions of Article 147, be amended and repealed accordingly.

(3) In its application to any law made under Clause (2) of Article 147 shall have effect as if references therein to an award included compensation.

PART XIV

SAVING FOR RULERS' SOVEREIGNTY, *ETC.***Saving For Rulers' Sovereignty, etc.**

181. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the sovereignty, prerogatives, powers and jurisdiction of the Rulers and the prerogatives, powers and jurisdiction of the Ruling Chiefs of Negeri Sembilan within their respective territories as hitherto had and enjoyed shall remain unaffected.

(2) No proceedings whatsoever shall be brought in any court against the Ruler of a State in his personal capacity except in the Special Court established under Part XV.

PART XV

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG
AND THE RULERS**The Special Court**

182. (1) There shall be a court which shall be known as the Special Court and shall consist of the Chief Justice of the Federal Court, who shall be the Chairman, the Chief Judges of the High Courts, and two other persons who hold or have held office as judge of the Federal Court or a High Court appointed by the Conference of Rulers.

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Art. 170:

“170. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Article, any person who, immediately before Merdeka Day, was qualified to make application for registration as a citizen of the Federation under Clause 126 of the Federation of Malaya Agreement 1948, shall be entitled, upon making application to the registration authority within the period of one year beginning with that day, to be registered as a citizen.

(2) A person who has absented himself from the Federation for a continuous period of five years within the ten years immediately preceding his application under this Article shall not be entitled to be registered thereunder unless it is certified by the Federal Government that he has maintained substantial connection with the Federation during that period.

(3) This Article shall be construed as one with Part III; and Articles 18 and 26 shall apply in relation to registration under this Article, and to persons registered as citizens thereunder, as they apply in relation to registration under Article 16 and to persons registered under that Article.”.

Art. 171:

1. This Article which read as follows was repealed by Act 25/1963, section 8, in force from 29-08-1963, the repeal to be without prejudice to the operation of any law referring to the number of constituencies specified in Clause (2):

“171. (1) Article 116 shall not apply to the first election to the House of Representatives, but for that election the Federation shall be divided into constituencies by dividing into two constituencies each of the constituencies delimited for the purpose of elections to the Legislative Council under the Federation of Malaya Agreement 1948.

(2) The number of constituencies for the purpose of the first elections to be held after Merdeka Day to the Legislative Assemblies of the several States shall be as set out in the following Table, and those constituencies shall be delimited by dividing the constituencies delimited for the purpose of the first election to the House of Representatives.

Table

Johore	32	Penang	24
Kedah	24	Perak	40
Kelantan	30	Perlis	12
Malacca	20	Selangor	28
Negeri Sembilan	24	Trengganu	24.”.
Pahang	24		

2. See 8th Sch. section 21(1).

Art. 172:

This Article which read as follows was repealed by Act 25/1963, section 8, in force from 29-08-1963, the repeal to be without prejudice to the continuance of any court referred to in the Article:

“172. The Supreme Court in existence immediately before Merdeka Day shall be the Supreme Court for the purposes of this Constitution; and, without prejudice to the generality of Article 162, any other court then exercising jurisdiction and functions shall, until federal law otherwise provides, continue to exercise them.”.

Art. 173:

This Article which read as follows was repealed by Act 25/1963, section 8, in force from 29-08-1963:

“173. Any appeal or application for leave to appeal from the Supreme Court to Her Majesty in Council which is pending immediately before Merdeka Day shall on and after Merdeka Day be treated as an appeal or application for leave to appeal under Article 131.”.

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Art. 174:

This Article which read as follows was repealed by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963:

“174. (1) The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court holding office immediately before Merdeka Day shall, notwithstanding anything in Article 123, be the Chief Justice and the other judges of the Supreme Court on that day and shall hold office on terms and conditions not less favourable than those applicable to them immediately before that day.

(2) The person holding the office of Attorney General immediately before Merdeka Day shall continue to hold that office on terms and conditions not less favorable than those applicable to him immediately before Merdeka Day and shall, notwithstanding anything in Article 123, be qualified for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court.

(3) A person who immediately before Merdeka Day was a member of the judicial and legal service of the Federation and would be qualified for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court if he were a citizen shall be so qualified notwithstanding that he is not a citizen.

(4) A person may, within a period of ten years beginning with Merdeka Day, be appointed to be a judge of the Supreme Court notwithstanding that he is not qualified for appointment under Article 123 if he is and has been for not less than five years qualified to practise as an advocate in a court in any Commonwealth country having unlimited jurisdiction in civil or criminal matters; and a person appointed by virtue of this Clause may be appointed for a fixed period (whether expiring before or after he attains the age of sixty-five).

(5) Without prejudice to the generality of Article 162, nothing in Part IX shall be taken to affect the provisions of the existing law relating to the sitting in the Supreme Court of judges from countries outside the Federation.”.

Art. 181(2):

1. *See* Article 160(2) definition of “Ruler”.
2. *See* Federal Statute Law Revision (Suit Against the Ruling Houses) Act 1966 [Act 8/1966].
3. The words “except in the Special Court established under Part XV” inserted after the word “capacity” by Act A848, section 7, in force from 30-03-1993.

Part XV, Art. 182 & Art. 183:

Added by Act A848, section 7A, in force from 30-03-1993.

Note:

No proceedings whatsoever shall be brought in any court in the Special Court against the Yang di-Pertuan Agong or the Ruler of a State in his personal capacity in respect of anything done or omitted to be done by him before the coming into force of the Constitution (Amendment) Act 1993-*See* section 8 of Act A848.

Art 182:

Clause (1): The words “Chief Justice of the Federal Court”, “Judges” and “Federal” substituted respectively for the words “Lord President of the Supreme Court”, “Justices” and “Supreme” by Act A885, section 42, in force from 24-06-1994.

Clauses (4) and (5) : The word “Federal” substituted for the word “Supreme” by Act A885, section 42, in force from 24-06-1994.

Clause (7): The words “Chief Justice” substituted for the words “Lord President” by Act A885, section 42, in force from 24-06-1994.

(2) Any proceedings by or against the Yang di-Pertuan Agong or the Ruler of a State in his personal capacity shall be brought in a Special Court established under Clause (1).

(3) The Special Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to try all offences committed in the Federation by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong or the Ruler of a State and all civil cases by or against the Yang di-Pertuan Agong or the Ruler of a State notwithstanding where the cause of action arose.

(4) The Special Court shall have the same jurisdiction and powers as are vested in the inferior courts, the High Court and the Federal Court by this Constitution or any federal law and shall have its registry in Kuala Lumpur.

(5) Until Parliament by law makes special provision to the contrary in respect of procedure (including the hearing of proceedings *in camera*) in civil or criminal cases and the law regulating evidence and proof in civil and criminal proceedings, the practice and procedure applicable in any proceedings in any inferior court, any High Court and the Federal Court shall apply in any proceedings in the Special Court.

(6) The proceedings in the Special Court shall be decided in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the members and its decision shall be final and conclusive and shall not be challenged or called in question in any court on any ground.

(7) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may, on the advice of the Chief Justice, make such rules as he may deem necessary or expedient to provide for the removal of any difficulty or anomaly whatsoever in any written law or in the carrying out of any function, the exercise of any power, the discharge of any duty, or the doing of any act, under any written law, that may be occasioned by this Article; and for that purpose such rules may make any modification, adaptation, alteration, change or amendment whatsoever to any written law.

No action to be instituted against the Yang di-Pertuan Agong or a Ruler except with the consent of the Attorney General personally

183. No action, civil or criminal, shall be instituted against the Yang di-Pertuan Agong or the Ruler of a State in respect of anything done or omitted to be done by him in his personal capacity except with the consent of the Attorney General personally.

SCHEDULE

FIRST SCHEDULE

[Article 18(1), 19(9)]

Oath of Applicants for Registration or Naturalization

I of
 hereby declare on oath that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all
 loyalty to any country or State outside the Federation, and I do swear that I
 will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan
 Agong and be a true, loyal and faithful citizen of the Federation.

 SECOND SCHEDULE

[Article 39]

PART I

[Article 14(1)(a)]

 CITIZENSHIP BY OPERATION OF LAW OF PERSONS BORN
 BEFORE MALAYSIA DAY

1. (1) Subject to the provisions of Part III of this Constitution and anything
 done thereunder before Malaysia Day, the following persons born before Malaysia
 Day are citizens by operation of law, that is to say:

- (a) every person who immediately before Merdeka Day, was a citizen of
 the Federation by virtue of any of the provisions of the Federation
 of Malaya Agreement 1948, whether by operation of law or otherwise;
- (b) every person born within the Federation on or after Merdeka Day and
 before October 1962;
- (c) every person born within the Federation after September 1962, of
 whose parents one at least was at the time of the birth either a citizen
 or permanently resident in the Federation, or who was not born a
 citizen of any other country;
- (d) every person born outside the Federation on or after Merdeka Day
 whose father was a citizen at the time of his birth and either was born
 in the Federation or was at the time of the birth in service under the
 Government of the Federation or of a State;
- (e) every person born outside the Federation on or after Merdeka Day
 whose father was a citizen at the time of the birth if the birth was,
 or is, within one year of its occurrence or within such longer period
 as in any particular case was or is allowed by the Federal Government,
 registered at a consulate of the Federation or, if it occurred in Singapore,
 Sarawak, Brunei or North Borneo, registered with the Federal
 Government.

(2) A person is not a citizen by virtue of paragraph (b) or (c) of subsection (1) if,
 at the time of his birth, his father, not being a citizen, possessed such immunity

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First Schedule:

The words “faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and be a true, loyal and faithful citizen of the Federation” were substituted for the words “a true, loyal and faithful citizen of the Federation, and will give due obedience to all lawfully constituted authorities in the Federation” by Act 14/1962, section 26, in force from 01-10-1962.

Second Schedule:

PART I

1. Added by Act 26/1963, subsection 24(1), in force from 16-09-1963. Heading amended by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965, by the deletion of the words “other than Singapore citizens” which appeared at the end.

from suit and legal process as is accorded to an envoy of a sovereign power accredited to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

2. Subject to the provisions of Part III of this Constitution, a person ordinarily resident in the State of Sabah or Sarawak or in Brunei on Malaysia Day is a citizen by operation of law if he was immediately before that day a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies, and either—

- (a) was born in the territories comprised in the States of Sabah and Sarawak; or
- (b) became such a citizen by registration in those territories or by or in consequence of naturalization there.

PART II

[Article 14(1)(b)]

CITIZENSHIP BY OPERATION OF LAW OF PERSONS BORN ON
OR AFTER MALAYSIA DAY

1. Subject to the provisions of Part III of this Constitution, the following persons born on or after Malaysia Day are citizens by operation of law, that is to say:

- (a) every person born within the Federation of whose parents one at least is at time of the birth either a citizen or permanently resident in the Federation; and
- (b) every person born outside the Federation whose father is at the time of the birth a citizen and either was born in the Federation or is at the time of the birth in the service of the Federation or of a State; and
- (c) every person born outside the Federation whose father is at the time of the birth a citizen and whose birth is, within one year of its occurrence or within such longer period as the Federal Government may in any particular case allow, registered at a consulate of the Federation or, if it occurs in Brunei or in a territory prescribed for this purpose by order of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, registered with the Federal Government; and
- (d) every person born in Singapore of whose parents one at least is at the time of the birth a citizen and who is not born a citizen otherwise than by virtue of this paragraph; and
- (e) every person born within the Federation who is not born a citizen of any country otherwise than by virtue of this paragraph.

2. (1) A person is not a citizen by virtue of paragraph (a), (d) or (e) of section 1 if, at the time of his birth, his father, not being a citizen, possesses such immunity from suit and legal process as is accorded to an envoy of a sovereign power accredited to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, or if his father is then an enemy alien and the birth occurs in a place under the occupation of the enemy.

(2) In section 1 the reference in paragraph (b) to a person having been born in the Federation includes his having been born before Malaysia Day in the territories comprised in the States of Sabah and Sarawak.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (e) of section 1 a person is to be treated as having at birth any citizenship which he acquires within one year afterwards by virtue of any provisions corresponding to paragraph (c) of that section or otherwise.

PART III

[Article 31]

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS RELATING
TO CITIZENSHIP

The Minister

1. The functions of the Federal Government under Part III of this Constitution shall be exercised by such Minister of that Government as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may from time to time direct, and references in this Schedule to the Minister shall be construed accordingly.

2. A decision of the Federal Government under Part III of this Constitution shall not be subject to appeal or review in any court.

3. (*Repealed*).

4. (1) The Minister may delegate to any officer of the Federal Government or, with the consent of the Ruler or Yang di-Pertua Negeri of any State, to any officer of the Government of that State, any of his functions under Part III of this Constitution or this Schedule relating to citizenship by registration and the keeping of registers, and, in relation to orders under paragraph (c) of Clause (1) of Article 25 or under Article 26, any of his functions under Article 27 prior to determining whether to make such an order; but any person aggrieved by the decision of a person to whom the functions of the Minister are so delegated may appeal to the Minister.

(2) The Minister may also, with the consent of the Yang di-Pertua Negeri of the State, delegate to an authority of the State of Sabah or Sarawak (subject or not to conditions providing for an appeal from that authority to the Minister) any of the Minister's functions under Clause (6) of Article 28A which are not required to be delegated by Clause (7) of that Article.

(3) Subsection (1) shall apply to enrolments under Clause (2) of Article 19A as it applies to citizenship by registration, and to the cancellation under Clause (4) of Article 19A of an enrolment under that Article as it applies to an order under Article 26.

5. (*Repealed*).

Functions of Minister

6. Subject to federal law, the Minister may make rules and prescribe forms for the purpose of the exercise of his functions under Part III of this Constitution.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Second Schedule, Part I—(cont.)

2. *Section 2*: The words “the State of Sabah or Sarawak” substituted for “a Borneo State” and “States of Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for “Borneo States” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.
3. *See* Pt. III, sections 19A-19C.

PART II

1. Added by Act 26/1963, subsection 24(1), in force from 16-09-1963. Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965, deleted the following references to Singapore and Singapore citizens:
 - (a) Heading—the words “OTHER THAN SINGAPORE” which appeared at the end thereof;
 - (b) *Section 1(a) and (e)*—the words “or outside Singapore” which appeared after “within the Federation”;
 - (c) *Section 1(a)*—the words “, but not a Singapore citizen,” which appeared after “either a citizen”;
 - (d) *Sections 1(b),(c) and (d)*—the words “, but not a Singapore citizen,” which appeared after “of the birth a citizen”;
 - (e) *Section 2(2)*—the words “or Singapore” which appeared at the end. The words “States of Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for “Borneo States” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.
2. *See* Pt. III, section 19A-19C.
Section 1(a) and (d): *See* subsection 2(1).
Section 1(b): *See* subsection 2(2).
Section 1(c): *See* subsection 2(3).
Section 1(e): *See* subsection 2(1),(3).

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Second Schedule, Part I—(cont.)

PART III

1. Numbered as such by Act 26/1963, paragraph 24(1)(a), in force from 16-09-1963, which also inserted the words “of this Constitution” after “Part III” wherever occurring in the Part. The sections affected are 1,2,4,6,10(1)(d), 16(1)(a), 19,20(1), (2), (3), 21.

2. See Art, 159(4)(a).

Section 2: See note on previous page.

Section 3: This section which read as follows was repealed by Act 10/1960, paragraph 33(b), in force from 01-12-1960:

“3. For the purposes of Part III and this Schedule the Election Commission shall be the registration authority.”

Section 4:

1. The present section was inserted by Act 10/1960, paragraph 33(c), in force from 01-12-1960. It has been amended as follows:

(a) by Act 14/1962, subsection 27(1), in force from 01-10-1962, which substituted the words “or this Schedule relating to citizenship by registration and the keeping of registers, and in relations to orders under paragraph (c) of Clause (1) of Article 25 or under Article 26, any of his functions under Article 27 prior to determining whether to make such an order,” for “of this Schedule”;

(b) by Act 26/1963, subsection 33(3), in force from 16-09-1963, which renumbered the section as “4. (1)” and added subsections (2) and (3);

(c) by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965, which deleted the words “or of Singapore” which appeared in subsection (2) after “Borneo State”;

(d) subsection (1): The words “Yang di-Pertuan Negeri” substituted for “Governor” by Act A354, section 42, in force from 27-08-1976;

(e) subsection (2): The words “Yang di-Pertua Negeri” substituted for “Governor” by Act A354, section 42, in force from 27-08-1976 and “the State of Sabah or Sarawak” substituted for “a Borneo State” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

2. The original section 4 read as follows:

“4. The registration authority may delegate to any officers, or, with the consent of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong or of the Ruler or Governor of any State, to any officer of the Federal Government or of the Government of that State, any of its functions under Part III or this Schedule; but any person aggrieved by the decision of a person to whom functions of the authority are so delegated may appeal to the authority.”

3. The following delegations have been made:

(a) under subsection (1):

L.N. (N.S) 114/1957, 10-12/1958, 22-27/1958, 29/1958, 37-38/1958, 47-51/1958, 56-1958, 135-140/1958, 233-235/1958, 255-256/1958, 72/1959;

(b) under subsection (2):

L.N. 39/1964.

Subsection (3): Art. 19A referred to in this subsection has been repealed.

Section 5: This section which was repealed by Act 10/1960, paragraph 33(d), in force from 01-12-1960, read as follows:

“5. Any person aggrieved by a decision of the registration authority may appeal to the Supreme Court on a point of law, but except as aforesaid a decision of the registration authority under Part III shall not be subject to appeal or review in any court.”

7. Any power of the Federal Government to extend, for purposes of Part III of this Constitution, the period for registering a birth occurring outside the Federation may be exercised either before or after the registration has been effected.

8. *(Repealed)*.

9. Any notice to be given by the Minister to any person under Article 27 may be sent to that person at his last known address, or, in the case of a person under the age of twenty-one years (not being a married woman), to his parent or guardian at the last known address of the parent or guardian; and if an address at which notice may be sent to any person under this section is not known and cannot after reasonable inquiry be ascertained, the notice may be given by publication in the *Gazette*.

10. (1) It shall be the duty of the Minister to compile and maintain—

- (a) a register of citizens by registration;
- (b) a register of citizens by naturalization;
- (c) a register of persons to whom certificates have been issued under Clause (1) of Article 30;
- (d) a register of persons who have renounced or been deprived of citizenship under any provision of Part III of this Constitution;
- (e) *(Repealed)*.
- (f) an alphabetical index of all persons referred to in paragraphs (a) to (d).

(2) References in this section to citizens by registration or by naturalization shall be construed in accordance with Article 28 as if this section included among the provisions to which that Article applies.

11. If the Minister has reason to believe that an error appears in any register compiled under section 10, he shall, after giving notice to the person concerned and after considering such representations from him as he may choose to make, make such alteration on the register as appears to the Minister to be necessary to correct the error.

12. Subject to section 11, the said register shall be conclusive evidence of the matters therein contained.

13-15. *(Repealed)*.

Offences

16. (1) It shall be an offence punishable with imprisonment for two years or a fine of one thousand ringgit or both for any person—

- (a) knowingly to make any false statement with a view to inducing the Minister to grant or refuse any application under Part III of this Constitution, including any application to determine whether the applicant is a citizen by operation of law; or

- (b) to forge or without lawful authority alter any certificate, whether issued or granted in the Federation or elsewhere, or without lawful authority use or have in his possession any certificate which has been so forged or altered; or
- (c) to fail to comply with any requirement imposed upon him by any rules made under section 6 with respect to the delivering up of certificates; or
- (d) to personate or falsely represent himself to be or not to be a person to whom a certificate, whether issued in the Federation or elsewhere, has been duly issued or granted.

(2) In this section “certificate” means any certificate of the following descriptions issued under Part III of this Constitution that is to say:

- (a) any certificate of registration or of naturalization as a citizen; and
- (b) any certificate of registration effected at a consulate of the Federation or elsewhere outside the Federation; and
- (c) any such certificate as is mentioned in Article 30.

Interpretation

17. For the purposes of Part III of this Constitution references to a person’s father or to his parent, or to one of his parents, are in relation to a person who is illegitimate to be construed as references to his mother, and accordingly section 19 of this Schedule shall not apply to such a person.

18. In relation to an adopted child whose adoption has been registered under any written law in force in the Federation, including any such law in force before Merdeka Day, Clause (3) of Article 15 shall have effect as if for the reference to his father there were substituted a reference to the adopter, and references in that Clause and section 9 of this Part of this Schedule to his parent shall be construed accordingly.

19. Any reference in Part III of this Constitution to the status or description of the father of a person at the time of that person's birth shall, in relation to a person born after the death of his father, be construed as a reference to the status or description of the father at the time of the father's death; and where that death occurred before and the birth occurs on or after Merdeka Day, the status or description which would have been applicable to the father had he died after Merdeka Day shall be deemed to be the status or description applicable to him at the time of his death. This section shall have effect in relation to Malaysia Day as it has effect in relation to Merdeka Day.

19A. For the purposes of Part I or II of this Schedule a person born on board a registered ship or aircraft shall be deemed to have been born in the place in which the ship or aircraft was registered, and a person born on board an unregistered ship or aircraft of the Government of any country shall be deemed to have been born in that country.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Second Schedule, Part III—(cont.)

Section 6:

1. The present section was inserted by Act 10/1960, paragraph 33(f), in force from 01-12-1960. Act 26/1963, subsection 33(3)—see Sch. 3 Pt. IV, paragraph 10—deleted the words “and this Schedule” which appeared at the end. The original section read as follows:

“6. Subject to federal law, the Minister and the registration authority may make rules and prescribe forms for the purpose of the exercise of their respective functions under Part III and this Schedule.”.

2. See paragraph 16(1)(c).

3. See Citizenship Rules 1964, in L.N. 82/1964 as amended by L.N. 346/1964, 44/1965, 369/1966, 426/1966.

Section 7: The present section was inserted by Act 26/1963, subsection 33(3), in force from 16-09-1963, and replaced the earlier section which read as follows:

“7. The power of the Federal Government under paragraph (d) of Clause (1) of Article 14 to allow a longer period for the registration of a birth may be exercised either before or after the registration has been effected.”.

Section 8: This section which was repealed by Act 10/1960, paragraph 33(g), in force from 01-12-1960, read as follows:

“8. Where a certificate of naturalization is granted under Article 19 or Article 20, the Minister shall transmit a copy of the certificate to the registration authority.”.

Section 9: See section 18.

Section 10:

1. The present section was inserted by Act 10/1960, paragraph 33(h), in force from 01-12-1960. It has been amended as follows:

(a) by Act 26/1963, subsection 33(3), in force from 16-09-1963 which—

(i) inserted the words “Clause (1) of” before “Article 30” in paragraph (1)(c);

(ii) inserted paragraph (1)(e) and (f) in substitution for paragraph (e) which read as follows:

“(e) an alphabetical index of all persons referred to in paragraph (a), (b), (c) and (d) of this subsection.”.

(iii) substituted subsection (2) for the earlier subsection which read as follows:

“(2) For the purposes of this section—

“citizen by registration” includes a citizen to whom any paragraph (other than paragraph (c)) of Clause (1) of Article 28 applies and a citizen by registration under Article 170;

“citizen by naturalization” includes a citizen to whom paragraph (c) of Clause (1) of Article 28 applies”;

(b) by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965, which—

(i) repealed paragraph (1)(e), which read as follows and substituted the words “(a) to (d)” for “(a) to (e)” in paragraph (1)(f);

“(e) a register of persons enrolled under Article 19A as citizens who are not Singapore citizens;”.

(ii) substituted, in subsection (2), the words “Article 28” for “Articles 28 and 28A” and the words “that Article applies” for “those Articles apply, except that “citizen by registration” does not include any Singapore citizen”.

2. See section 11.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Second Schedule, Part III—(cont.)

Subsections (1)(e) and (2): See note on previous page.

Section 11:

1. The word “Minister” was substituted for “registration authority” and “authority”, and the word “he” which appears after “section 10”. was substituted for “it” by Act 14/1962, Sch. paragraph 14(b), in force from 01-12-1960.
2. *See* section 12.

Sections 13 to 15: These sections which read as follows were repealed by Act 10/1960, paragraph 33(i), in force from 01-12-1960:

“13. For the purpose of determining any question of fact proof of which is needed for a claim by any person to be a citizen by operation of law, or for registration as a citizen, the registration authority shall be entitled to put such questions to that person, or any other person, as it may consider necessary; and unless the authority has reason to doubt the correctness of the answer to any such question, the answer shall be accepted as correct.

14. Without prejudice to section 13, where any person states that he has attained a specified age, that statement shall, unless the registration authority or the Minister, as the case may be, has reason to doubt its correctness, be accepted as correct notwithstanding that that person cannot specify the date of his birth; and any person who claims to be of legitimate birth shall be treated as of such birth unless the registration authority or the Minister, as the case may be, has reason to suppose that he is of illegitimate birth.

15. Where the registration authority is satisfied of all matters required by Article 17 for the purposes of an application for registration under that Article, they shall give notice to that effect to the Minister, and unless within such period as may be prescribed by rules made by the Minister for the purposes of this section the Minister otherwise directs, the authority shall register the applicant accordingly.”.

Section 16: The original section which read as follows was replaced by Act 10/1960, paragraph 33(j), in force from 01-12-1960, with a section comprising two subsections:

“16. It shall be an offence punishable with imprisonment for two years or a fine of one thousand dollars or both for any person knowingly to make any false statement with a view to inducing the registration authority or the Minister to grant or refuse any application under Part III including any application to determine whether the applicant is a citizen by operation of law.”.

19B. For the purposes of Part I and II of this Schedule any new born child found exposed in any place shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, to have been born there of a mother permanently resident there; and if he is treated by virtue of this section as so born, the date of the finding shall be taken to be the date of the birth.

19C. For the purposes of Part I or II of this Schedule a person shall be treated as having been at any time permanently resident in the Federation if, but only if, he was then resident in the Federation and either—

- (a) he then had permission, granted without limit of time under any federal law, to reside there; or
- (b) it is certified by the Federal Government that he is to be treated for those purposes as a permanent resident in the Federation.

20. (1) In calculating for the purposes of Part III of this Constitution any residence in the Federation—

- (a) a period of absence from the Federation of less than six months;
- (b) a period of absence from the Federation for the purposes of education of such kind, in such country and for such time as may from time to time be either generally or specially approved by the Minister;
- (c) a period of absence from the Federation for reasons of health;
- (d) a period of absence from the Federation on duty in the service of the Federation or of any State, where such period is not inconsistent with the essential continuity of such residence; and
- (e) a period of absence from the Federation for any other cause prescribed generally or specially by the Minister,

shall be treated as residence in the Federation.

(2) In calculating for the purposes of Part III of this Constitution any residence in the Federation—

- (a) a period during which a person was not lawfully resident in the Federation;
- (b) a period spent as an inmate of any prison or as a person detained in lawful custody in any other place, other than a mental hospital, under the provisions of any written law of the Federation; and
- (c) a period during which a person is allowed to remain temporarily in the Federation under the authority of any pass issued or exemption order made under the provisions of any written law of the Federation relating to immigration,

shall not, except in the case of any period referred to in paragraph (c), with the consent of the Minister, be treated as residence in the Federation.

(3) For the purposes of Part III of this Constitution a person shall be deemed to be resident in the Federation on a particular day if he had been resident in the Federation before that day and that day is included in any period of absence referred to in subsection (1).

(4) This section shall apply in relation to any part of the Federation and the territories comprised in that part before Malaysia Day as it applies in relation to the Federation as a whole, and the reference in subsection (1)(d) to the service of a State shall include, in relation to those territories, the service of any Government having jurisdiction therein before Malaysia Day; and in relation to Malaysia Day or any later day subsection (3) shall apply as if the territories comprised in the States of Sabah and Sarawak had at all times formed part of the Federation.

21. For the purposes of Part III of this Constitution “consulate of the Federation” includes any office exercising consular functions on behalf of the Federation.

22. Except in so far as the context otherwise requires, references in this Schedule to Part III of this Constitution are to be read as including references to this Schedule.

THIRD SCHEDULE

[Articles 32 and 33]

Election of Yang di-Pertuan Agong and Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong

PART I

ELECTION OF YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG

1. (1) A Ruler is qualified to be elected Yang di-Pertuan Agong unless—
 - (a) he is a minor; or
 - (b) he has notified the Keeper of the Rules’ Seal that he does not desire to be elected; or
 - (c) the Conference of Rulers by secret ballot resolves that he is unsuitable by reason of infirmity of mind or body or for any other cause to exercise the functions of Yang di-Pertuan Agong.
- (2) A resolution under this section shall not be carried unless at least five members of the Conference have voted in favour of it.
2. The Conference of Rulers shall offer the office of Yang di-Pertuan Agong to the Ruler qualified for election whose State is first on the election list described in section 4 and, if he does not accept the office, to the Ruler whose State is next on the list, and so on until a Ruler accepts the office.
3. When a Ruler to whom the office of Yang di-Pertuan Agong has been offered in accordance with section 2 has accepted the office, the Conference of Rulers shall declare him elected and the keeper of the Rulers’ Seal shall notify the result of the election in writing to both Houses of Parliament.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Second Schedule, Part III—(cont.)

Subsection 16(1): The word “ringgit” substituted for “dollars” by Act 160, section 2, in force from 29-08-1975.

The present subsection (2) was inserted by Act 26/1963, subsection 33(3), in force from 16-09-1963. The words “or under the Constitution of the State of Singapore or any previous law relating to citizenship of Singapore” which appeared after “this Constitution” were deleted by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965, Subsection (2) as inserted by Act 10/1960 read as follows:

“(2) In this section “certificate” means—

- (a) any certificate of registration as a citizen granted under Article 15,16,17 or 170;
- (b) any certificate of registration of a birth at a Malayan Consulate under paragraph (d) of Clause (1) of Article 14;
- (c) any certificate of naturalization granted under Article 19 or 20;
- (d) any certificate of citizenship issued under Article 30.”.

Section 17: This section which was inserted by Act 26/1963, subsection 33(3), in force from 16-09-1963, replaced an earlier section which read as follows:

“17. In relation to a person who is illegitimate, Articles 14 and 15 shall have effect as if for references to his father, and Clause (2)(c) of Article 14 as if for references to either of his parents, there were substituted references to his mother and as if section 19 of this Schedule were omitted; and references in Article 15 and this Schedule to his parent shall be construed accordingly.”.

Section 18: The words “Clause (3) of ” which appear before “Article 15” were inserted by Act 26/1963, subsection 33(3), in force from 16-09-1963, which also substituted the words “Clause and section 9 of this Part of” for “Article and”.

Section 19:

1. The last sentence was added by Act 26/1963, section 33, in force 16-09-1963.
2. *See* section 17.

Sections 19A to 19C:

Added by Act 26/1963, subsection 24(2), in force from 16-09-1963.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Second Schedule, Part III—(cont.)

Section 20: The present section was inserted by Act 14/1962, subsection 27(2), in force from 01-10-1962. Subsection (4) which was added by Act 26/1963, subsection 33(3), in force from 16-09-1963, was amended by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965, by the deletion of the words “or Singapore” which appeared after “Borneo States”. The original section read as follows:

“20. In calculating for the purposes of Part III a period of residence in the Federation—

- (a) a period of absence from the Federation of less than six months;
- (b) a period of absence from the Federation for the purposes of education of such kind, in such country and for such time as may from time to time be either generally or specially approved by the Minister; and
- (c) a period of absence from the Federation for reasons of health or any other cause prescribed generally or specially by the Minister.

shall be treated as residence in the Federation, and for the purposes of Part III a person shall be deemed to be resident in the Federation on a particular day if he had been resident in the Federation before that day and that day is included in any such period of absence as aforesaid.”

Subsection (1)(d): See subsection 20(4).

Subsection (3): See subsection 20(4).

Subsection 20(4): The words “States of Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for “Borneo States” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

Section 21: The words “consulate of the Federation” were substituted for “Malayan consulate” by Act 26/1963, subsection 33(3), in force from 16-09-1963.

Section 22: Added by Act 26/1963, subsection 33(3), in force from 16-09-1963.

Third Schedule:

See Art. 160(2) definition of “Ruler”.

Heading: The words “Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong” substituted for “Deputy Supreme Head” by Act A354, section 11, in force from 27-08-1976.

PART I

Section 2: See section 3.

4. (1) The election list—
 - (a) shall for the purposes of the first election be a list comprising the States of all Rulers in the order in which Their Royal Highnesses then recognize precedence among themselves;
 - (b) shall for the purposes of subsequent elections be that list as varied in accordance with subsection (2) until it is reconstituted under subsection (3), and shall then be the list so reconstituted, but varied, for the purposes of further elections, in accordance with subsection (4).
- (2) That list in force at the first election shall be varied as follows:
 - (a) after each election any States preceding on the list the State whose Ruler was elected shall be transferred (in the order in which they are then on the list) to the end of the list, and the State whose Ruler was elected shall be omitted;
 - (b) whenever there is a change in the Ruler of a State then on the list, that State shall be transferred to the end of the list (and if on the same day there is a change in the Rulers of more than one such State, those States shall be so transferred in the order in which they are then on the list).
- (3) When no State remains on the list as varied in accordance with subsection (2), or if at an election no Ruler of a State on that list is qualified for election or accepts office, the election list shall be reconstituted so as to comprise again the States of all the Rulers, but in the following order, that is to say, those whose Rulers have held the office of Yang di-Pertuan Agong in the order in which their Rulers have held that office, and the others (if any) following them in the order in which they were on the list before it was reconstituted.
- (4) After each election held in accordance with the reconstituted list that list shall be varied as follows:
 - (a) any State preceding on the list the State whose Ruler was elected shall be transferred (in the order in which they are then on the list) to the end of the list; and
 - (b) the State whose Ruler was elected shall then be placed last.

PART II

ELECTION OF TIMBALAN YANG DI- PERTUAN AGONG

5. A Ruler is qualified to be elected Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong unless—
 - (a) he would not be qualified to be elected Yang di-Pertuan Agong; or
 - (b) he has notified the Keeper of the Rulers' Seal that he does not desire to be elected.
6. The Conference of Rulers shall not elect a Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong while the office of Yang di-Pertuan Agong is vacant.

7. The Conference of Rulers shall offer the office of Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong to the Ruler qualified for election who, on the death of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong last elected, would be the first entitled to be offered the office of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and, if he does not accept it, to the next and so on until a Ruler accepts the office.

PART III

REMOVAL OF YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG

8. A resolution of the Conference of Rulers to remove the Yang di-Pertuan Agong from office shall not be carried unless at least five members of the Conference have voted in favour of it.

PART IV

GENERAL

9. (*Repealed*).

10. In subsection 4(3) the expression “Ruler” includes a past Ruler.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

[Article 37]

*Oaths of Office of Yang di-Pertuan Agong and
Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong*

PART I

OATH OF YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG

Kami.....ibni
Yang di-Pertuan Agong bagi Malaysia bersumpah dengan melafazkan:

Wallahi;

Wabillahi;

Watallahi;

maka dengan lafaz ini berikrarlah Kami dengan sesungguhnya dan dengan sebenarnya mengaku akan taat setia pada menjalankan dengan adilnya pemerintahan bagi Malaysia dengan mengikut sebagaimana undang-undang dan Perlembagaan yang telah disah dan dimasyhurkan dan yang akan disah dan dimasyhurkan di masa hadapan ini. Dan lagi Kami berikrar mengaku dengan sesungguhnya dan dengan sebenarnya memelihara pada setiap masa Agama Islam dan berdiri tetap diatas pemerintahan yang adil dan aman di dalam Negeri.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Third Schedule, Part I

Section 4: See section 2.

Paragraph 4(1)(a): The words “Their Royal Highnesses” substituted for “Their Highnesses” by Act A31, section 2, in force from 24-03-1971.

Subsection (3): See section 10.

Third Schedule, Part II

Heading: The words “TIMBALAN YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG” substituted for “DEPUTY SUPREME HEAD” by Act A354, section 11, in force from 27-08-1976.

Section 5, 6 and 7: The words “Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong” substituted For “Deputy Supreme Head” by Act A354, section 11, in force from 27-08-1976.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Third Schedule, Part IV

Section 9:

This section which read as follows was repealed by Act 25/1963, section 8, in force from 29-08-1963:

“9. An election held in accordance with this Schedule before Merdeka Day shall be valid and shall take effect on that day.”.

Fourth Schedule:

The word “Malaysia” was substituted for “Persekutuan Tanah Melayu” in Parts I and II and for “the Federation of Malaya” in Part III by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963.

PART II

OATH OF TIMBALAN YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG

Kami ibni
yang telah dilantik menjadi Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong bagi Malaysia
bersumpah dengan melafazkan:

Wallahi;

Wabillahi;

Watallahi;

dan dengan lafaz ini berikrarlah kami dengan sesungguhnya dan dengan sebenarnya
mengaku akan taat setia pada menjalankan tanggungan Kami yang telah ditetapkan
dan yang akan ditetapkan pada suatu masa ke suatu masa yang ke hadapan ini
oleh undang-undang dan Perlembagaan Negeri Malaysia.

PART III

ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

We.....ibni
Yang di-Pertuan Agong of Malaysia do hereby swear:

Wallahi;

Wabillahi;

Watallahi;

and by virtue of that oath do solemnly and truly declare that We shall justly
and faithfully perform (carry out) our duties in the administration of Malaysia
in accordance with its laws and Constitution which have been promulgated or
which may be promulgated from time to time in the future. Further We do
solemnly and truly declare that We shall at all time protect the Religion of Islam
and uphold the rules of law and order in the Country.

We ibni
being elected to be the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong of Malaysia do hereby
swear:

Wallahi;

Wabillahi;

Watallahi;

and by virtue of that oath do solemnly and truly declare that We shall faithfully
perform (carry out) our duties as Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong as laid down
and as may from time to time be laid down by the laws and the Constitution
of Malaysia.



FIFTH SCHEDULE

[Article 38(1)]

The Conference of Rulers

1. The Conference of Rulers shall, subject to the following provisions of this Schedule, consist of Their Royal Highnesses the Rulers and the Yang di-Pertua-Yang di-Pertua Negeri of States not having a Ruler.
 2. The place of His Royal Highness the Ruler of any State or the Yang di-Pertua Negeri of any State as a member of the Conference of Rulers may in any case in which the Constitution of that State so provides be taken by such person as that Constitution may provide.
 3. The Conference of Rulers shall have a Rulers' Seal, which shall be kept in the custody of a person appointed by the Conference.
 4. The person appointed under section 3 shall be known as the Penyimpan Mohor Besar Raja-Raja (Keeper of the Rulers' Seal), shall act as secretary to the Conference of Rulers and shall hold his office at the pleasure of the Conference.
 5. A majority of the members of the Conference of Rulers shall form a quorum and, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Conference may determine its own procedure.
 6. The Keeper of the Rulers' Seal shall convene the Conference of Rulers whenever required to do so by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong or by not less than three members of the Conference and, without being so required, not later than four weeks before the expiry of the term of office of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and whenever a vacancy occurs in that office or in the office of the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong.
 7. The Yang di-Pertuan-Yang di-Pertua Negeri of States not having a Ruler shall not be members of the Conference of Rulers for the purposes of any proceedings relating to the election or removal of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong or the election of the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong or relating solely to the privileges, position, honours and dignities of Their Royal Highnesses or to religious acts, observances or ceremonies.
 8. In any case where the Conference of Rulers is not unanimous it shall take its decision by a majority of the members voting, subject however to the provisions of the Third Schedule.
 9. Any consent, appointment or advice of the Conference of Rulers required under this Constitution shall be signified under the Rulers' Seal; and where, in the case of any proposed appointment, a majority of the members of the Conference have indicated, by writing addressed to the Keeper of the Rulers' Seal, that they are in favour of the appointment, he shall so signify the advice of the Conference without convening it.
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Federal Constitution

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Fourth Schedule, Part III:

The words “Religion of Islam” substituted for “Muslim Religion” and “Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong” substituted for “Deputy Yang di-Pertuan Agong” by Act A354, section 45, 11, in force from 27-08-1976.

Fifth Schedule

See Art. 160(2) definition of “Ruler”.

Section 1 and 7:

The words “States not having a Ruler” were substituted for “Malacca and Penang” by Act 26/1963, section 6, in force from 16-09-1963.

Section 1:

The words “Their Royal Highness” substituted for “Their Highnesses” by Act A31, section 2, in force from 24-03-1971, and “Yang di-Pertua Negeri-Yang di-Pertua Negeri” substituted for “Governors” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

Section 2:

The words “Their Royal Highness” substituted for “Their Highnesses” by Act A31, section 2, in force from 24-03-1971, and “Yang di-Pertua Negeri” substituted for “Governor” by Act A354, section 42, in force from 27-08-1976.

Section 3: See section 4.

Federal Constitution

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Fifth Schedule—(cont.)

Section 6:

The words “Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong” substituted for “Deputy Supreme Head of the Federation” by Act A354, section 11, in force from 27-08-1976.

Section 7:

The words “Yang di-Pertua” substituted for “Governor” and Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong” substituted for “Deputy Supreme Head of the Federation” by Act A354, sections 42, 11, in force from 27-08-1976, and “Their Royal Highnesses” substituted for “Their Highnesses” by Act A31, section 2, in force from 24-03-1971.

Sixth Schedule:

1. The note which appears after paragraph I was inserted by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963, which also substituted the word “Malaysia” for “the Federation of Malaya” in paragraph. 1 and 2.
2. *See* Art. 159 (4)(a), 160 (4).
3. In the note to paragraph 1, the words “Federal Court, other than the Chief Justice, a judge of the Court of Appeal or of a High Court, or a judicial commissioner” substituted for the words “Supreme Court, other than the Lord President, or a judge of a High Court”; and the words “or any other” deleted by Act A885, section 43, in force from 24-06-1994.

SIXTH SCHEDULE

[Article 43(6), 43B(4), 57(1A)(a),
59(1), 124, 142(6)]

Forms of Oaths and Affirmations

1. *Oath of Office and Allegiance*

“I,, having been elected (or appointed) to the office ofdo solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully discharge the duties of that office to the best of my ability, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to Malaysia, and will preserve, protect and defend its Constitution.”

(NOTE—A judge of the Federal Court, other than the Chief Justice, a judge of the Court of Appeal or of a High Court or a judicial commissioner shall use the words “my judicial duties in that office” in place of the words “the duties of that office”.)

2. *Oath as Member of Parliament and of Allegiance*

“I,, having been elected (or appointed) as a member of the House of Representatives (or the Senate) do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully discharge my duties as such to the best of my ability, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to Malaysia, and will preserve, protect and defend its Constitution.”

3. *Oath of Secrecy*

“I....., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will not directly or indirectly communicate or reveal to any person any matter which shall be brought under my consideration or shall become known to me as except as may be required for the due discharge of my duties as such or as may be specially permitted by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.”

SEVENTH SCHEDULE

[Article 45]

Election of Senators

1. (1) *(Repealed).*

(2) As often as there is a vacancy among the members elected to the Senate by a State the Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall give notice to the Ruler or Yang di-Pertua Negeri of the State that an election of a Senator is required and the Ruler or Yang di-Pertua Negeri shall require the Legislative Assembly to elect a Senator as soon as may be.

2. (1) The names of candidates for election shall be proposed and seconded by members of the Assembly and the member proposing or the member seconding shall submit a statement in writing, signed by the person nominated, that he is willing to serve as a Senator if elected.

(2) When all the nominations have been received, the presiding officer shall announce the names of the persons nominated in alphabetical order and shall then put their names to the vote in that order.

(3) Each member present shall be entitled to vote for as many candidates as there are vacancies to be filled, and the names of the members voting for each candidate shall be recorded; and if any member casts a vote in addition to those allowed by this subsection that vote shall be void.

(4) The presiding officer shall declare to be elected the candidate or candidates who receive the largest number of votes, but if two or more candidates have an equal number of votes and the number of those candidates is larger than the number of vacancies to be filled, the election of those candidates shall be determined by lot.

3. Notwithstanding anything in section 2, if a vacancy due to the expiry of the term of office of a Senator is to be filled at the same meeting as a vacancy arising in any other way there shall first be an election to fill the vacancy due to the expiry of the term and then a separate election to fill the other vacancy.

4. The presiding officer shall certify to the Clerk to the Senate, by writing under his hand, the name of a person elected as Senator in accordance with the provisions of this Schedule.

5. If any question arises whether a member of the Senate has been duly elected in accordance with the provisions of this Schedule, the decision of the Senate shall be taken and shall be final, but the failure to hold an election under subsection 1(2) as soon as may be shall not of itself invalidate the election of any Senator.

EIGHTH SCHEDULE

[Article 71]

Provisions to be Inserted in State Constitutions

PART I

FINAL PROVISIONS

Ruler to act on advice

1. (1) In the exercise of his functions under the Constitution of this State or any law or as a member of the Conference of Rulers the Ruler shall act in accordance with the advice of the Executive Council or of a member thereof acting under the general authority of the Council, except as otherwise provided by the Federal Constitution or the State Constitution; but shall be entitled, at his request, to any information concerning the government of the State which is available to the Executive Council.

(1A) In the exercise of his functions under the Constitution of this State or any law or as a member of the Conference of Rulers, where the Ruler is to act in accordance with advice or on advice, the Ruler shall accept and act in accordance with such advice.

(2) The Ruler may act in his discretion in the performance of the following functions (in addition to those in the performance of which he may act in his discretion under the Federal Constitution) that is to say:

- (a) the appointment of a Menteri Besar;
- (b) the withholding of consent to a request for the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly;
- (c) the making of a request for a meeting of the Conference of Rulers concerned solely with the privileges, position, honours and dignities of Their Royal Highnesses or religious acts, observances or ceremonies;
- (d) any function as Head of the religion of Islam or relating to the custom of the Malays;
- (e) the appointment of an heir or heirs, consort, Regent or Council or Regency;
- (f) the appointment of persons to Malay customary ranks, titles, honours and dignities and the designation of the functions appertaining thereto;
- (g) the regulation of royal courts and palaces.

(3) State law may make provision for requiring the Ruler to act after consultation with or on the recommendation of any person or body of persons other than the Executive Council in the exercise of any of his functions other than—

- (a) functions exercisable in his discretion;
- (b) functions with respect to the exercise of which provision is made in the State Constitution or the Federal Constitution.

Proceedings against the Ruler

1A. (1) Where the Ruler is charged with an offence under any law in the Special Court established under Part XV of the Federal Constitution, he shall cease to exercise the functions of the Ruler of the State.

(2) During the period when the Ruler ceases, under subsection (1), to exercise the functions of the Ruler of the State, a Regent or a Council of Regency, as the case may be, shall be appointed in accordance with the State Constitution to exercise the functions of the Ruler of the State.

(3) Where the Ruler is convicted of an offence in the Special Court and sentenced to imprisonment for more than one day he shall cease to be the Ruler of the State unless he receives a free pardon.

The Executive Council

2. (1) The Ruler shall appoint an Executive Council.

- (2) The Executive Council shall be appointed as follows, that is to say:
- (a) the Ruler shall first appoint as Menteri Besar to preside over the Executive Council a member of the Legislative Assembly who in his judgment is likely to command the confidence of the majority of the members of the Assembly; and
 - (b) he shall on the advice of the Menteri Besar appoint not more than ten nor less than four other members from among the members of the Legislative Assembly,

but if an appointment is made while the Legislative Assembly is dissolved a person who was a member of the last Legislative Assembly may be appointed but shall not continue to hold office after the first sitting of the next Legislative Assembly unless he is a member thereof.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this section, a person who is a citizen by naturalization or by registration under Article 17 of the Federal Constitution shall not be appointed Menteri Besar.

(4) In appointing a Menteri Besar the Ruler may, in his discretion, dispense with any provision in the Constitution of this State restricting his choice of a Menteri Besar, if in his opinion it is necessary to do so in order to comply with the provisions of this section.

(5) The Executive Council shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly.

(6) If the Menteri Besar ceases to command the confidence of the majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly, then, unless at his request the Ruler dissolves the Legislative Assembly, he shall tender the resignation of the Executive Council.

(7) Subject to subsection (6), a member of the Executive Council other than the Menteri Besar shall hold office at the Ruler's pleasure, but any member of the Council may at any time resign his office.

(8) A member of the Executive Council shall not engage in any trade, business or profession connected with any subject or department for which he is responsible and shall not, so long as he is engaged in any trade, business or profession, take part in any decision of the Executive Council relating to that trade, business or profession or in any decision likely to affect his pecuniary interests therein.

Legislature of the State

3. The Legislature of the State shall consist of the Ruler and one House, namely, the Legislative Assembly.

Composition of Legislative Assembly

4. (1) The Legislative Assembly shall consist of such number of elected members as the Legislature may by law provide.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Seventh Schedule:

PART I:

See Art. 54 (3), 159 (4)(a).

Subsection 1(1):

This subsection which read as follows was repealed by Act 25/1963, section 8, in force from 29-08-1963:

“1. (1) As soon as may be after the dissolution of the Legislative Council the Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall give notice to the Ruler or Governor of each State that an election of Senators is required and the Ruler or Governor shall require the Legislative Assembly to elect Senators as soon as may be.”.

Subsection 1(2):

1. *See* section 5.

2. The words “Yang di-Pertua Negeri” substituted for “Governor” by Act A354, section 42, in force from 27-08-1976.

Subsection 2(1): See section 3.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Seventh Schedule, Part I—(cont.)

Section 5:

The words “, but the failure to hold an election under section 1(2) as soon as may be shall not of itself invalidate the election of any Senator” were added by Act 31/1965, subsection 2(2), in force from 01-07-1965.

PART II:

Section 6 and 7:

These sections which read as follows were repealed by Act 25/1963, section 8, in force from 29-08-1963:

“6. The term of office of one of the two Senators elected at the first election held in accordance with the provisions of this Schedule shall be three years, and the Senator whose term is six years shall, if both receive the same number of votes, be determined by lot and shall otherwise be the one who receives the greater number of votes.

7. Of the persons first appointed to be Senators eight shall be appointed for a term of three years.”.

2. (a) The headings “*Election and Retirement of Senators*” and “PART I” were deleted by Act A1130, paragraph 13(a) and (c), in force from 28-09-2001;

(b) The heading of “*Election of Senators*” were substituted for the heading “ELECTION OF SENATORS” by Act A1130, paragraph 13(b), in force from 28-09-2001;

(c) Part II was deleted by Act A1130, paragraph 13(c), in force from 28-09-2001.

Eighth Schedule:

See Art. 160(2) definitions of “Enactment” and “Legislative Assembly”.

(2) *(Repealed)*.

Qualifications of members

5. Every citizen of or over the age of twenty-one years who is resident in the State is qualified to be a member of the Legislative Assembly, unless he is disqualified for being a member by the Federal Constitution or this Constitution or by any such law as is mentioned in section 6 to the Eighth Schedule to the Federal Constitution.

Disqualification for membership of Legislative Assembly

6. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, a person is disqualified for being a member of the Legislative Assembly if—

- (a) he is and has been found or declared to be of unsound mind;
- (b) he is an undischarged bankrupt;
- (c) he holds an office of profit;
- (d) having been nominated for election to either House of Parliament or to the Legislative Assembly, or having acted as election agent to a person so nominated, he has failed to lodge any return of election expenses required by law within the time and in the manner so required;
- (e) he has been convicted of an offence by a court of law in the Federation (or, before Malaysia Day, in the territories comprised in the States of Sabah and Sarawak or in Singapore) and sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than one year or to a fine of not less than two thousand ringgit and has not received a free pardon;
- (f) he is disqualified under any law relating to offences in connection with elections to either House of Parliament or to the Legislative Assembly by reason of having been convicted of such an offence or having in proceedings relating to such an election been proved guilty of an act constituting such an offence; or
- (g) he has voluntarily acquired citizenship, of, or exercised rights of citizenship in, a foreign country or has made a declaration of allegiance to a foreign country.

(2) The disqualification of a person under paragraph (d) or paragraph (e) of subsection (1) may be removed by the Ruler and shall, if not so removed, cease at the end of the period of five years beginning with the date on which the return mentioned in the said paragraph (d) was required to be lodged or, as the case may be, the date on which the person convicted as mentioned in the said paragraph (e) was released from custody or the date on which the fine mentioned in the said paragraph (e) was imposed, and a person shall not be disqualified under paragraph (g) of subsection (1) by reason only of anything done by him before he became a citizen.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this section where a member of the Legislative Assembly becomes disqualified from continuing to be a member thereof pursuant to paragraph (e) of subsection (1), or under a law as is referred to in paragraph (f) of subsection (1)—

- (a) the disqualification shall take effect upon the expiry of fourteen days from the date on which he was—
 - (i) convicted and sentenced as specified in the aforesaid paragraph (e); or
 - (ii) convicted of an offence or proved guilty of an act under a law as is referred to in the aforesaid paragraph (f); or
- (b) if within the period of fourteen days specified in paragraph (a) an appeal or any other court proceeding is brought in respect of such conviction or sentence, or in respect of being so convicted or proved guilty, as the case may be, the disqualification shall take effect upon the expiry of fourteen days from the date on which such appeal or other court proceeding is disposed of by the court; or
- (c) if within the period specified in paragraph (a) or the period after the disposal of the appeal or other court proceeding specified in paragraph (b) there is filed a petition for a pardon, such disqualification shall take effect immediately upon the petition being disposed of.

(4) Subsection (3) shall not apply for the purpose of nomination or election of any person to the Legislative Assembly, for which purpose the disqualification shall take effect immediately upon the occurrence of the event referred to in paragraph (e) or (f), as the case may be, of subsection (1).

(5) A person who resigns his membership of the Legislative Assembly of this State or any other State, shall, for a period of five years beginning with the date on which his resignation takes effect, be disqualified from being a member of the Legislative Assembly of this State.

Provision against double membership

7. A person shall not at the same time be a member of the Legislative Assembly for more than one constituency.

Decision as to disqualification

8. (1) If any question arises whether a member of the Legislative Assembly has become disqualified for membership, the decision of the Assembly shall be taken and shall be final:

Provided that this section shall not be taken to prevent the practice of the Assembly postponing a decision in order to allow for the taking or determination of any proceedings that may effect the decision (including proceedings for the removal of the disqualification).

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Eighth Schedule

PART I

See Art. 71(4), (5), 8th Sch. sections 22, 23.

Section 1(2): See section 22.

Section 1(2)(c): The words “Their Royal Highnesses” substituted for “Their Highnesses” by Act A31, section 2, in force from 24-03-1971.

Section 1(2)(d): The words “religion of Islam” substituted for “Muslim religion” by Act A354, section 45, in force from 27-08-1976.

Section 1(1A): Added by Act A885, section 44, in force from 24-06-1994.

Section 1A: Added by Act A848, section 9, in force from 30-03-1993.

Section 2(1): See Art. 71(5); 8th Sch. section 20.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Eighth Schedule, Part I—(cont.)

Section 2(2)(b): The word “ten” substituted for “eight” by Act A919, subparagraph 2(a)(i), in force from 21-07-1995.

Section 2(4): *See* section 22.

Section 3: The words “namely, the” which appear after “one House” were substituted for “to be known as the Dewan Negeri” by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963.

Section 4(1):

1. The words “and until other provision is so made, the number of members shall be the number specified in Article 171 of the Federal Constitution” which appeared at the end of the section were deleted by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963.

2. *See* Art. 71(5), 8th Sch. section 19(5), 21.

Section 4(2):

This subsection which read as follow was inserted by Act 14/1962, paragraph 28(a), in force from 21-06-1962, and was repealed by Act A584, paragraph (4)(a), in force from 16-12-1983:

“(2) The number of elected members of the Legislative Asembly shall be the same as or a multiple of the number of the Federal constituencies into which the State is divided under Article 116 of the Federal Constitution.”.

(2) Where a member of the Legislative Assembly becomes disqualified under paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 6, or under a law as is referred to in paragraph (f) of subsection (1) of section 6, the foregoing subsection (1) shall not apply, and he shall cease to be a member of the Legislative Assembly, and his seat shall become vacant, immediately upon his disqualification taking effect in accordance with subsection (3) of section 6.

Summoning, prorogation and dissolution of Legislative Assembly

9. (1) The Ruler shall from time to time summon the Legislative Assembly and shall not allow six months to elapse between the last sitting in one session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next session.

(2) The Ruler may prorogue or dissolve the Legislative Assembly

(3) The Legislative Assembly unless sooner dissolved shall continue for five years from date of its first sitting and shall then stand dissolved.

(4) Whenever the Legislative Assembly is dissolved a general election shall be held within sixty days from the date of the dissolution and the new Legislative Assembly shall be summoned to meet on a date not later than one hundred and twenty days from that date.

(5) A casual vacancy shall be filled within sixty days from the date on which it is established by the Election Commission that there is a vacancy:

Provided that if a casual vacancy is established on a date within two years of the date the Legislative Assembly shall, in accordance with subsection (3), stand dissolved, such casual vacancy shall not be filled unless the Speaker notifies the Election Commission in writing that the numerical strength of the party that constitutes a majority of all the members of the Legislative Assembly is being affected by such vacancy, in which event such vacancy shall be filled within sixty days from the date of the receipt of that notification.

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly

10. (1) The Legislative Assembly shall from time to time elect as Speaker such person as the Assembly may determine and shall transact no business when the office of the Speaker is vacant other than the election of the Speaker.

(1A) A person shall not be elected to be the Speaker unless he is a member or qualified to be a member of the Legislative Assembly.

(1B) Any person elected as Speaker who is not a member of the Legislative Assembly—

(a) shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe before the Assembly an oath of office; and

(b) shall, by virtue of holding his office, be a member of the Assembly additional to the members elected to the Assembly:

Provided that paragraph (b) shall not have effect for the purposes of the provisions of section 2 and no person shall be entitled by virtue of that paragraph to vote on any matter before the Assembly.

(2) The Speaker may at any time resign his office and shall vacate his office—

- (a) when the Legislative Assembly first meets after a general election;
- (b) on his ceasing to be a member of the Assembly otherwise than by reason of a dissolution thereof or, if he is a member by virtue only of paragraph (b) of subsection (1B), on his ceasing to be qualified to be a member;
- (c) upon being disqualified under subsection (4); or
- (d) if the Assembly at any time so resolves.

(3) During any absence of the Speaker from a sitting of the Legislative Assembly such member as may be determined by the rules of procedure of the Assembly shall act as Speaker.

(4) A member who is elected to be the Speaker shall be disqualified from holding such office if after three months of his election to such office or at any time thereafter he is or becomes a member of any board of directors or board of management, or an officer or employee, or engages in the affairs or business, of any organization or body, whether corporate or otherwise, or of any commercial, industrial or other undertaking, whether or not he receives any remuneration, reward, profit or benefit from it:

Provided that such disqualification shall not apply where such organization or body carries out any welfare or voluntary work or objective beneficial to the community or any part thereof, or any other work or objective of a charitable or social nature, and the member does not receive any remuneration, reward, profit or benefit from it.

(5) Where any question arises regarding the disqualification of the Speaker under subsection (4) the decision of the Legislative Assembly shall be taken and shall be final.

Exercise of legislative power

11. (1) The power of the Legislature to make laws shall be exercised by Bills passed by the Legislative Assembly and assented to by the Ruler.

(2) No Bill or amendment involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State may be introduced or moved in the Legislative Assembly except by a member of the Executive Council.

(2A) The Ruler shall within thirty days after a Bill is presented to him assent to the Bill.

(2B) If a Bill is not assented to by the Ruler within the time specified in subsection (2A), it shall become law at the expiration of the time specified in that subsection in the like manner as if he had assented to it.

(3) A Bill shall become law on being assented to by the Ruler or as provided in subsection (2B) but no law shall come into force until it has been published, without prejudice, however, to the power of the Legislature to postpone the operation of any law or to make laws with retrospective effect.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Eighth Schedule, Part I—(cont.)

Section 6:

See section 5, 21(2).

Section 6(1)(e):

The present paragraph was inserted by Act 14/1962, paragraph 28(b), in force from 21-06-1962. The words “(or, before Malaysia Day, in the territories comprised in the Borneo States or in Singapore)” were inserted by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963. The original paragraph read as follows:

“(e) he has been convicted of an offence by a court of law in the Federation and sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than two years and has not received a free pardon;”.

The words “States of Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for “Borneo States” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976, and “ringgit” substituted for “dollars” by Act 160, section 2, in force from 29-08-1975.

Subsection (2):

The words “or the date on which the fine mentioned in the said paragraph (e) was imposed” were inserted by Act 14/1962, paragraph 28(c), in force from 21-06-1962.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Eighth Schedule, Part I—(cont.)

Section 6:

Subsection (3) and (4): Added by Act A566, paragraph 21(a), in force from 16-12-1983.

Subsection (5): Added by Act A767, section 6, in force from 11-05-1990.

Section 8:

Proviso added by Act 26/1963, subsection 11(2), in force from 16-09-1963.

Subsection (1): Renumbered by Act A566, paragraph 21(b), in force from 16-12-1983.

Subsection (2): Inserted by Act A566, paragraph 21(b), in force from 16-12-1983.

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

No taxation unless authorized by law

12. No tax or rate shall be levied by or for the purposes of the State except by or under the authority of law.

Expenditure charged on Consolidated Fund

13. (1) There shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State, in addition to any grant, remuneration or other moneys so charged by any other provision of the Constitution of the State or by State law—

- (a) the Civil List of the Ruler and the remuneration of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly;
- (b) all debt charges for which the State is liable; and
- (c) any moneys required to satisfy any judgment, decision or award against the State by any court or tribunal.

(2) For the purposes of this provision debt charges include interest, sinking fund charges, repayment or amortization 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.

Annual financial statement

14. (1) Subject to subsection (3), the Ruler shall, in respect of every financial year, cause to be laid before the Legislative Assembly a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State for that year, and, unless the State Legislature in respect of any year otherwise provides, that statement shall be so laid before the commencement of the year.

(2) The estimates of expenditure shall show separately—

- (a) the total sums required to meet expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund; and
- (b) subject to subsection (3), the sums respectively required to meet the heads of other expenditure proposed to be met from the Consolidated Fund.

(3) The estimated receipts to be shown in the said statement do not include any sums received by way of Zakat, Fitrah and Baitulmal or similar Islamic religious revenue; and the sums to be shown under paragraph (b) of subsection (2) do not include—

- (a) sums representing the proceeds of any loan raised by the State for specific purposes and appropriated for those purposes by the law authorizing the raising of the loan;
- (b) sums representing any money or interest on money received by the State subject to a trust and to be applied in accordance with the terms of the trust;

- (c) sums representing any money held by the State which has been received or appropriated for the purpose of any trust fund established by or in accordance with federal or State law.

(4) The said statement shall also show, so far as is practicable, the assets and liabilities of the State at the end of the last completed financial year, the manner in which those assets are invested or held, and the general heads in respect of which those liabilities are outstanding.

Supply Bill

15. The heads of expenditure to be met from the Consolidated Fund of the State but not charged thereon, other than the sums mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 14(3) of the Eighth Schedule to the Federal Constitution, shall be included in a Bill, to be known as a Supply Bill, providing for the issue from the Consolidated Fund of the sums necessary to meet that expenditure and the appropriation of those sums for the purposes specified therein.

Supplementary and excess expenditure

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

- (a) that the amount appropriated by the Supply Enactment for that purpose is insufficient, or that a need has arisen for expenditure for a purpose for which no amount has been appropriated by the Supply Enactment; or
- (b) that any moneys have been expended for any purpose in excess of the amount (if any) appropriated for that purpose by the Supply Enactment,

a supplementary estimate showing the sums required or spent shall be laid before the Legislative Assembly and the heads of any such expenditure shall be included in a Supply Bill.

Withdrawals from the Consolidated Fund

17. (1) Subject to the following provisions of this section, no moneys shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund unless they are—

- (a) charged on the Consolidated Fund; or
- (b) authorized to be issued by a Supply Enactment.

(2) No moneys shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund except in the manner provided by federal law.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to any such sums as are mentioned in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of section 14 (3) of the Eighth Schedule to the Federal Constitution.

(4) The State Legislature may in respect of any financial year authorize, before the passing of the Supply Enactment, expenditure for part of the year and the issue from the Consolidated Fund of any moneys required to meet that expenditure.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Eighth Schedule, Part I—(cont.)

Section 9(3): Section 4 of Act 27/1968, in force from 09-08-1968, reads as follows:

“Variation of section 9(3) of Eighth Schedule in the case of Sarawak. 4. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 9(3) of the Eighth Schedule it is provided that in the case of Sarawak, the Council Negri existing at the commencement of this Act shall not be subject to the prescribed period of five years for it to stand dissolved but shall stand dissolved on the date on which the federal Parliament is next dissolved or next stands dissolved after the date of commencement of this Act.”.

Section 9(4):

1. The words "in the States of Malaya and ninety days in the Borneo States" were inserted by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 19-09-1966. The Act also substituted the words "one hundred and twenty days" for "ninety days". The words "States of Sabah and Sarawak" substituted for "Borneo States" by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

2. The words "in the States of Malaya and ninety days in the States of Sabah and Sarawak" were deleted by Act A585, section 27(a), in force from 14-04-1984.

Section 9(5):

1. The words "or in the case of the Legislative Assembly of each of the Borneo States within ninety days" were inserted by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 19-09-1966, and the words "is established that there is a vacancy" were substituted for "occurs" by Act 26/1963, subsection 11(2), in force from 16-09-1963. The words "States of Sabah and Sarawak" substituted for "Borneo States" by Act A354, section 43, in force from 27-08-1976, and proviso inserted by Act A1, section 3, in force from 18-11-1968.

2. The words "or in the case of each of the Legislative Assembly of each of the States of Sabah and Sarawak within ninety days" were deleted by Act A585, paragraph 27(b), in force from 14-04-1984.

3. The words "by the Election Commission" were inserted after the words "it is established" by Act A585, paragraph 27(c), in force from 14-4-1984.

4. The proviso was inserted by Act A857, section 4, in force from 20-08-1993. The previous proviso read as follows:

“Provided that if a casual vacancy is established on a date within six months of the date the Legislative Assembly shall, in accordance with subsection (3) of this section stand dissolved, such casual vacancy shall not be filled.

Section 10:

See section 23.

Sections 10(1), (1A), (1B) and (2):

Substituted for sections 10(1) and (2) by Act A919, subparagraph 2(a)(ii), in force from 21-07-1995. The original section 10(1) and before amendment read as follows:

“10. (1) The Legislative Assembly shall from time to time choose one of its members to be Speaker and shall transact no business while the office of Speaker is vacant other than the election of a Speaker.

(2) A member holding office as Speaker shall vacate his office on ceasing to be a member of the Legislative Assembly or upon being disqualified under subsection (4), and may at any time resign his office.”.

Section 10(2):

The words "or upon being disqualified under subsection (4)," inserted after the word "Assembly" by Act A514, section 16, in force from 15-05-1981.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Eighth Schedule, Part I—(cont.)

Section 10(3):

The words "other" deleted by Act A919, subparagraph (2)(a)(iii), in force from 21-07-1995.

Section 10(4) and (5):

Added by Act A514, section 16, in force from 15-05-1981.

Section 11:

Subsections (3) & (4): These subsections which were substituted by Act A566, paragraph 21(c), in force from 16-12-1983 which read as follows:

"(3) A Bill shall become law on being assented to by the Ruler. If for any reason whatsoever the Bill is not assented to within fifteen days of the Bill being presented to the Ruler, he shall be deemed to have assented to the Bill and the Bill shall accordingly become law.

(4) No law shall come into force until it has been published, without prejudice, however, to the power of the Legislature to postpone the operation of any law or to make laws with retrospective effect."

Subsequently it was amended by Act A584 which restored the original subsection as it was before the amendment made by Act A566 as it now appears.

Subsections (2A) and (2B): Added by Act A885, section 44, in force from 24-06-1994.

Subsection (3): The words "Ruler or as provided in subsection (2B)" substituted for the word "Ruler," by Act Act A885, section 44, in force from 24-06-1994.

IMPARTIAL TREATMENT OF STATE EMPLOYEES

Impartial treatment of State employees

18. All persons of whatever race in the same grade of the service of the State, shall, subject to the terms and conditions of their employment, be treated impartially.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

Amendment of the Constitution

19. (1) The following provisions of this section shall have effect with respect to the amendment of the Constitution of this State.

(2) The provisions affecting succession to the throne and the position of the Ruling Chiefs and similar Malay customary dignitaries may not be amended by the State Legislature.

(3) Any other provisions may, subject to the following provisions of this section, be amended by an Enactment of the State Legislature but may not be amended by any other means.

(4) A Bill for making an amendment to the said Constitution (other than an amendment excepted from the provisions of this subsection) shall not be passed by the Legislative Assembly unless it has been supported on Second and Third Readings by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the total number of members thereof.

(5) The following amendments are excepted from the provisions of subsection (4), that is to say:

(a) any amendment consequential on such a law as is mentioned in section 4 or section 21 of the Eighth Schedule to the Federal Constitution; and

(aa) any amendment to the definition of the territory of the State which is made in consequence of the passing of a law altering the boundaries of the State under Article 2 of the Federal Constitution to which the State Legislative Assembly and the Conference of Rulers have consented under the said Article; and

(b) any amendment the effect of which is to bring the Constitution of this State into accord with any of the provisions of the said Schedule, but only if it is made after the Legislative Assembly has been elected in accordance with section 4 of that Schedule.

(6) This section does not invalidate any provision of the Constitution of this State requiring the consent of any body of persons to any amendment affecting—

(a) the appointment and attributes of an heir or heirs to the throne, of the Ruler's Consort or of the Regent or Members of the Council of Regency of the State;

- (b) the removal, withdrawal, or abdication of the Ruler or his heir or heirs;
- (c) the appointment and attributes of the Ruling Chiefs or similar Malay customary dignitaries and of members of religious or customary Advisory Councils or similar bodies;
- (d) the establishment, regulation, confirmation and deprivation of Malay customary ranks, titles, honours, dignities and awards and the attributes of the holders thereof and the regulation of the royal courts and palaces.

(7) In this section "amendment" includes addition and repeal.

PROVISIONS IN RESPECT OF YANG DI-PERTUA NEGERI
IN RELATION TO THE STATES OF MALACCA,
PENANG, SABAH AND SARAWAK

Yang di-Pertua Negeri

19A. (1) There shall be a Yang di-Pertua Negeri of the State who shall be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong acting in his discretion but after consultation with the Chief Minister.

(2) The Yang di-Pertua Negeri shall be appointed for a term of four years but may at any time resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and may be removed from office by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong in pursuance of an address by the Legislative Assembly of the State supported by votes of not less than two-thirds of the total number of its members.

(3) The Legislature may by law make provision for enabling the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, acting in his discretion but after consultation with the Chief Minister, to appoint a person to exercise the functions of the Yang di-Pertua Negeri during any period during which the Yang di-Pertua Negeri is unable to do so himself owing to illness, absence or any other cause; but no person shall be so appointed unless he would be qualified to be appointed a Yang di-Pertua Negeri.

(4) A person appointed under subsection (3) may take the place of the Yang di-Pertua Negeri as a member of the Conference of Rulers during any period during which under that subsection he may exercise the functions of the Yang di-Pertua Negeri.

Qualifications and disabilities of Yang di-Pertua Negeri

19B. (1) A person who is not a citizen or is a citizen by naturalization or by registration under Article 17 of the Federal Constitution shall not be appointed a Yang di-Pertua Negeri.

(2) The Yang di-Pertua Negeri shall not hold any office of profit and shall not actively engage in any commercial enterprise.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Eighth Schedule, Part I—(cont.)

Section 14 (3):

See section 15, 17(3), 32.

Subsection (3)(c):

Added by Act 19/1964, section 8, in force from 30-07-1964. The words "federal or" which appear before "State law" were inserted by Act 31/1965, subsection 2(2), in force from 01-07-1965, L.N. 289/1965 and 307/1965 corrected a printing error in the First Schedule to Act 31/1965. The words "Islamic religious revenue" substituted for "Muslim revenue" by Act A354, section 45, in force from 27-08-1976.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Eighth Schedule, Part I—(cont.)

Section 17(3): The words "(a), (b) and (c)" were substituted for "(a) and (b)" by Act 31/1965, subsection 2(2), in force from 01-07-1965.

Civil List of Yang di-Pertua Negeri

19c. The Legislature shall by law provide a Civil List of the Yang di-Pertua Negeri, which shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund and shall not be diminished during his continuance in office.

Oath of office of Yang di-Pertua Negeri

19d. (1) The Yang di-Pertua Negeri shall before exercising his functions take and subscribe in the presence of the Chief Judge or of a judge of the High Court, an oath or affirmation in the following form, that is to say:

"I,.....
having been appointed Yang di-Pertua Negeri of the State of.....
do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully discharge my duties as such to the best of my ability, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the State of.....
and to the Federation of Malaysia, and that I will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Federation of Malaysia and the Constitution of the State of.....".

(2) Any law made under subsection (3) of section 19A shall make provision corresponding (with necessary modifications) to subsection (1)

PART II

TEMPORARY PROVISIONS ALTERNATIVE TO PROVISIONS IN PART I

The Executive Council (alternative to section 2)

20. (1) The Ruler shall appoint an Executive Council.

(2) The Executive Council shall be appointed as follows, that is to say:

- (a) the Ruler shall first appoint as Menteri Besar to preside over the Executive Council a person who in his judgment is likely to command the confidence of the majority of the Assembly; and
- (b) he shall on the advice of the Menteri Besar appoint not more than ten nor less than four other persons.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this section, a person who is a citizen by naturalization or by registration under Article 17 of the Federal Constitution shall not be appointed Menteri Besar.

(4) In appointing a Menteri Besar the Ruler may, in his discretion, dispense with any provision in the Constitution of this State restricting his choice of a Menteri Besar, if in his opinion it is necessary to do so in order to comply with the provisions of this section.

(5) The Executive Council shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly.

(6) The Menteri Besar shall cease to hold office at the expiration of a period of three months from the date of his appointment, unless before the expiration of that period a resolution of confidence in him has been passed by the Legislative Assembly; and if at any time he ceases to command the confidence of the majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly, then unless at his request the Ruler dissolves the Legislative Assembly, he shall tender the resignation of the Executive Council.

(7) Subject to subsection (6), a member of the Executive Council other than the Menteri Besar shall hold office at the Ruler's pleasure, but any member of the Council may at any time resign his office.

(8) A member of the Executive Council shall not engage in any trade, business or profession connected with any subject or department for which he is responsible and shall not, so long as he is engaged in any trade, business or profession, take part in any decision of the Executive Council relating to that trade, business or profession or in any decision likely to affect his pecuniary interests therein.

Composition of Legislative Assembly (alternative to section 4)

21. (1) The Legislative Assembly shall consist of—

- (a) such number of elected members as the Legislature may by law provide; and
- (b) such number of other members, being less than the number of elected members, as the Ruler may appoint,

and, until other provision is made as aforesaid, the number of elected members shall be the number specified in Article 171 of the Federal Constitution.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in section 6 of the Eighth Schedule to the Federal Constitution, a person shall not be disqualified for being an appointed member of the Legislative Assembly by reason only that he holds an office of profit.

PART III

MODIFICATIONS OF PARTS I AND II IN RELATION TO
MALACCA AND PENANG

22. In the application of Parts I and II of this Schedule to the State of Malacca and Penang references to the Yang di-Pertua Negeri shall be substituted for references to the Ruler, and the following shall be omitted, that is to say, paragraphs (c) to (g) of subsection 1(2), section 1A, subsection 2(4), subsection 19(2) and (6), subsection 20(4), in subsection 14(3) the words preceding "the sums to be shown under paragraph (b)" and in subsection 19(3) the word "other" in the first place where it occurs.

23. Part I of this Schedule shall apply to the States of Sabah and Sarawak as it applies to the States of Penang and Malacca.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Eighth Schedule, Part I—(cont.)

Subsection 19(2) and (3): See section 22.

Subsection 19(5): Paragraph (aa) inserted by Act A193, section 6, in force from 05-05-1973.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Eighth Schedule, Part I—(cont.)

Subsection 19(6): See section 22.

Sections 19A to 19D:

Inserted by Act A354, section 47, in force from 27-08-1976.

In Subsection 19D(1), the word "Judge" substituted for the word "Justice" by Act A885, section 44, in force from 24-06-1994.

NINTH SCHEDULE

[Articles 74, 77]

Legislative Lists

List I—Federal List

1. External affairs, including—
 - (a) Treaties, agreements and conventions with other countries and all matters which bring the Federation into relations with any other country;
 - (b) Implementation of treaties, agreements and conventions with other countries;
 - (c) Diplomatic, consular and trade representation;
 - (d) International organizations; participation in international bodies and implementation of decisions taken thereat;
 - (e) Extradition; fugitive offenders; admission into, and emigration and expulsion from, the Federation;
 - (f) Passports; visas; permits of entry or other certificates; quarantine;
 - (g) Foreign and extra-territorial jurisdiction; and
 - (h) Pilgrimages to places outside Malaysia.

2. Defence of the Federation or any part thereof, including—
 - (a) Naval, military and air forces and other armed forces;
 - (b) Any armed forces attached to or operating with any of the armed forces of the Federation; visiting forces;
 - (c) Defence works; military and protected areas; naval, military and air force bases; barracks, aerodromes and other works;
 - (d) Manoeuvres;
 - (e) War and peace; alien enemies and enemy aliens; enemy property; trading with an enemy; war damage; war risk insurance;
 - (f) Arms, fire-arms, ammunition and explosives;
 - (g) National service; and
 - (h) Civil defence.

3. Internal security, including—
 - (a) Police; criminal investigation; registration of criminals; public order;
 - (b) Prisons; reformatories; remand homes; places of detention; probation of offenders; juvenile offenders;
 - (c) Preventive detention; restriction of residence;
 - (d) Intelligence services; and
 - (e) National registration.

4. Civil and criminal law and procedure and the administration of justice, including—

- (a) Constitution and organization of all courts other than Syariah Courts;
- (b) Jurisdiction and powers of all such courts;
- (c) Remuneration and other privileges of the judges and officers presiding over such courts;
- (d) persons entitled to practise before such courts;
- (e) Subject to paragraph (ii), the following:

(i) Contract; partnership, agency and other special contracts; master and servant; inns and inn-keepers; actionable wrongs; property and its transfer and hypothecation, except land; *bona vacantia*; equity and trusts; marriage, divorce and legitimacy; married women's property and status; interpretation of federal law; negotiable instruments; statutory declarations; arbitration; mercantile law; registration of businesses and business names; age of majority; infants and minors; adoption; succession, testate and intestate; probate and letters of administration; bankruptcy and insolvency; oaths and affirmations; limitation; reciprocal enforcement of judgments and orders; the law of evidence;

(ii) the matters mentioned in paragraph (i) do not include Islamic personal law relating to marriage, divorce, guardianship, maintenance, adoption, legitimacy, family law, gifts or succession, testate and intestate;

- (f) Official secrets; corrupt practices;
- (g) Use or exhibition of coats of arms, armorial bearings, flags, emblems, uniforms, orders and decorations other than those of a State;
- (h) Creation of offences in respect of any of the matters included in the Federal List or dealt with by federal law;
- (i) Indemnity in respect of any of the matters in the Federal List or dealt with by federal law;
- (j) Admiralty Jurisdiction;
- (k) Ascertainment of Islamic law and other personal laws for purposes of federal law; and
- (l) Betting and lotteries.

5. Federal citizenship and naturalization; aliens.

6. The machinery of government, subject to the State List, but including—

- (a) Elections to both Houses of Parliament and the Legislative Assemblies of the States and all matters connected therewith;
- (b) The Armed Forces Council and the Commissions to which Part X applies;
- (c) Federal services including the establishment of services common to the Federation and the States; services common to two or more States;

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Eighth Schedule—(cont.)

PART II:

See Art. 71(5), 8th Sch. section 22.

Paragraph 20(2)(b): The word “ten” substituted for “eight” by Act A919, paragraph 2(b), in force from 21-07-1995.

Subsection 20(3): Art. 17 which is referred to in this subsection has been repealed.

Subsection 20(4): *See* section 22.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Eighth Schedule, Part II—(cont.)

Section 21:

1. See paragraph 19(5)(a).
2. Art. 171 which is referred to in subsection (1) has been repealed.

PART III:

Section 22:

The words “and Chief Minister” which appeared after “Governor”, “respectively” which appeared after “shall be substituted” and “and the Menteri Besar” which appeared after “Ruler” were deleted by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963. The words “Yang di-Pertua Negeri” substituted for “Governor” by Act A354, section 42, in force from 27-08-1976.

The words “section 1A” inserted after the words “section 1(2),” by Act A849, section 3, in force from 16-07-1993.

Section 23:

Added by Act 26/1963, subsection 12(3), in force from 16-09-1963. Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965, substituted the words “and Sarawak” for “, Sarawak and Singapore” in subsection (1) and the words “or Sarawak” for “, Sarawak or Singapore” in subsection (2).

Subsection 23(1):

1. The words “except for the modifications of section 10 stated in subsection (2) of this section” deleted by Act A919, subparagraph 2(c)(i), in force from 21-07-1995.
2. Subsection 23(1) renumbered as section 23 by Act A919, subparagraph 2(c)(ii), in force from 21-07-1995.

Subsection 23(2):

Deleted by Act A919, subparagraph 2(c)(iii), in force from 21-07-1995. The original subsection 23(2) before amendment read as follows:

‘(2) Section 10 in its application to the State of Sabah or Sarawak may be modified by the substitution for the words “one of its members to be Speaker” in subsection (1) of the words “as Speaker such person as the Assembly may determine”, by the omission of the word “other” in subsection (3), and by the addition of a subsection (4):

“(4) A person shall not be chosen to be Speaker, unless he is a member or qualified to be a member of the Legislative Assembly, and the Speaker, whether a member or not, shall vacate his office on the dissolution of the Assembly, and may at any time resign his office.”’.

- (d) Pensions and compensation for loss of office; gratuities and conditions of service;
 - (e) Government and administration of the Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya including Islamic law therein to the same extent as provided in item 1 in the State List and in respect of the Federal Territory of Labuan, native law and custom to the same extent as provided in item 13 of the Supplement to State List for States of Sabah and Sarawak;
 - (f) Federal Government contracts;
 - (g) Federal public authorities; and
 - (h) Purchase, acquisition and holding of, and dealing with, property for federal purposes.
7. Finance, including—
- (a) Currency, legal tender and coinage;
 - (b) National savings and savings banks;
 - (c) Borrowing on the security of the Federal Consolidated Fund;
 - (d) Loans to or borrowing by the States, public authorities and private enterprise;
 - (e) Public debt of the Federation;
 - (f) Financial and accounting procedure, including procedure for the collection, custody and payment of the public moneys of the Federation and of the States, and the purchase, custody and disposal of public property other than land of the Federation and of the States;
 - (g) Audit and accounts of the Federation and the States and other public authorities;
 - (h) Taxes; rates in the federal capital;
 - (i) Fees in respect of any of the matters in the Federal List or dealt with by federal law;
 - (j) Banking; money-lending; pawnbrokers; control of credit;
 - (k) Bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes and other similar instruments;
 - (l) Foreign exchange; and
 - (m) Capital issues; stock and commodity exchanges.
8. Trade, commerce and industry, including—
- (a) Production, supply and distribution of goods; price control and food control; adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods;
 - (b) Imports into, and exports from, the Federation;
 - (c) Incorporation, regulation and winding up of corporations other than municipal corporations (but including the municipal corporation of the federal capital); regulation of foreign corporations; bounties on production in or export from the Federation;

- (d) Insurance, including compulsory insurance;
 - (e) Patents; designs, inventions; trade marks and mercantile marks; copyrights;
 - (f) Establishment of standards of weights and measures;
 - (g) Establishment of standards of quality of goods manufactured in or exported from the Federation;
 - (h) Auctions and auctioneers;
 - (i) Industries; regulation of industrial undertakings;
 - (j) Subject to item 2(c) in the State List: Development of mineral resources; mines, mining, minerals and mineral ores; oils and oilfields; purchase, sale, import and export of minerals and mineral ores; petroleum products; regulation of labour and safety in mines and oilfields;
 - (k) Factories; boilers and machinery; dangerous trades; and
 - (l) Dangerous and inflammable substances.
9. Shipping, navigation and fisheries, including—
- (a) Shipping and navigation on the high seas and in tidal and inland waters;
 - (b) Ports and harbours; foreshores;
 - (c) Lighthouses and other provisions for the safety of navigation;
 - (d) Maritime and estuarine fishing and fisheries, excluding turtles;
 - (e) Light dues; and
 - (f) Wrecks and salvage.
10. Communications and transport, including—
- (a) Roads, bridges, ferries and other means of communication if declared to be federal by or under federal law;
 - (b) Railways, excluding Penang Hill Railway;
 - (c) Airways, aircraft and air navigation; civil aerodromes; provisions for the safety of aircraft;
 - (d) Regulation of traffic by land, water and air other than on rivers outside harbour areas wholly within one State;
 - (e) Carriage of passengers and goods by land, water and air;
 - (f) Mechanically propelled vehicles;
 - (g) Posts and telecommunications; and
 - (h) Wireless, broadcasting and television.
11. Federal works and power, including—
- (a) Public works for federal purposes;
 - (b) Water supplies, rivers and canals, except those wholly within one State or regulated by an agreement between all the States concerned; production, distribution and supply of water power; and

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Ninth Schedule, List I:

See Art. 74(1), 76A(1), 79(1), 95B(1), (3).

Item 1(h): The word “Malaysia” was substituted for “Malaya” by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Ninth Schedule, List I—(cont.)

Item 4(a): The words “Syariah Courts” substituted for “Muslim Courts” by Act A354, section 45, in force from 27-08-1976.

Item 4(e)(ii): The word “legitimacy” in line three was inserted by Act 31/1965, subsection 2(2), in force from 01-07-1965. The words “Islamic personal law” substituted for “Muslim personal law” by Act A354, section 44, in force from 27-08-1976.

Item 4(h) and (i): The words “or dealt with by federal law” which appear at the end were inserted by Act 25/1963, paragraph 6(1)(a), in force from 29-08-1963.

Item 4(k): The words “and other personal laws” were inserted by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963. The words “Islamic Law” substituted for “Muslim Law” by Act A354, section 45, in force from 27-08-1976.

- (c) Electricity; gas and gas works; and other works for the production and distribution of power and energy.
12. Surveys, inquiries and research, including—
- (a) Census; registration of births and deaths; registration of marriages; registration of adoptions other than adoptions under Islamic law or Malay custom;
 - (b) Survey of the Federation; social, economic and scientific surveys; meteorological organizations;
 - (c) Scientific and technical research; and
 - (d) Commissions of inquiry.
13. Education, including—
- (a) Elementary, secondary, and university education; vocational and technical education; training of teachers; registration and control of teachers, managers and schools; promotion of special studies and research; scientific and literary societies;
 - (b) Libraries; museums; ancient and historical monuments and records; archaeological sites and remains.
14. Medicine and health including sanitation in the federal capital, and including—
- (a) Hospitals, clinics and dispensaries; medical profession; maternity and child welfare; lepers and leper institutions;
 - (b) Lunacy and mental deficiency, including places for reception and treatment;
 - (c) Poisons and dangerous drugs; and
 - (d) Intoxicating drugs and liquors; manufacture and sale of drugs.
15. Labour and social security including—
- (a) Trade unions; industrial and labour disputes; welfare of labour including housing of labourers by employers; employer's liability and workmen's compensation;
 - (b) Unemployment insurance; health insurance; widow's orphans' and old age pensions; maternity benefit; provident and benevolent funds; superannuation; and
 - (c) Charities and charitable institutions; charitable trusts and trustees excluding Wakafs; Hindu endowments.
16. Welfare of the aborigines.
17. Professional occupations other than those specifically enumerated.
18. Holidays other than State holidays; standard of time.
19. Unincorporated societies.

20. Control of agricultural pests; protection against such pests; prevention of plant diseases.
21. Newspapers; publications; publishers; printing and printing presses.
22. Censorship.
23. Subject to item 5(f) of the State List: theatres; cinemas; cinematograph films; places of public amusement.
24. (*Repealed*).
25. Co-operative societies.
- 25A. Tourism.
26. Subject to item 9A of the Concurrent List, prevention and extinguishment of fire, including fire services and fire brigades.
27. All matters relating to the Federal Territories, including the matters enumerated in items 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the State List and in the case of Federal Territory of Labuan, the matters enumerated in items 15, 16 and 17 of the Supplement to State List for States of Sabah and Sarawak.

List II—State List

1. Except with respect to the Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya, Islamic law and personal and family law of persons professing the religion of Islam, including the Islamic law relating to succession, testate and intestate, betrothal, marriage, divorce, dower, maintenance, adoption, legitimacy, guardianship, gifts, partitions and non-charitable trusts; Wakafs and the definition and regulation of charitable and religious trusts, the appointment of trustees and the incorporation of persons in respect of Islamic religious and charitable endowments, institutions, trusts, charities and charitable institutions operating wholly within the State; Malay customs; Zakat, Fitrah and Baitulmal or similar Islamic religious revenue; mosques or any Islamic public places of worship, creation and punishment of offences by persons professing the religion of Islam against precepts of that religion, except in regard to matters included in the Federal List; the constitution, organization and procedure of Syariah courts, which shall have jurisdiction only over persons professing the religion of Islam and in respect only of any of the matters included in this paragraph, but shall not have jurisdiction in respect of offences except in so far as conferred by federal law; the control of propagating doctrines and beliefs among persons professing the religion of Islam; the determination of matters of Islamic law and doctrine and Malay custom.
2. Except with respect to the Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya, land including—
 - (a) Land tenure, relation of landlord and tenant; registration of titles and deeds relating to land; colonization, land improvement and soil conservation; rent restriction;

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Ninth Schedule, List I—(cont.)

Item 11(b): The words “Water supplies, rivers, and canals, except those wholly within one State or” at the commencement were substituted for “Inter State water supplies and rivers and canals so far as not” by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963.

Item 12: The words “Islamic law” substituted for “Muslim law” by Act A354, section 45, in force from 27-08-1976.

Item 14: See List IIIA, item 18.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Ninth Schedule, List I—(cont.)

Item 15(c): The words “Wakafs” substituted for “Muslim Wakafs” by Act A354, section 45, in force from 27-08-1976.

Item 24: This Item which read as follows was repealed by Act A704, section 12, in force from 10-06-1988:

“24. Federal housing and improvement trusts.”.

Item 25A: Added by Act A885, section 45, in force from 24-06-1994.

Item 26: The word “Subject” substituted for “Except with respect to Sabah and Sarawak, and subject” by Act A514, section 17, in force from 15-05-1981.

Item 27:

1. Added by Act A566, section 22, in force from 01-02-1974 and the words “and in the case of the Federal Territory of Labuan, the matters enumerated in items 15, 16 and 17 of the Supplement to State List for States of Sabah and Sarawak” were inserted after the word “List” by Act A585, Schedule, in force from 16-04-1984.

2. Subsequently, the words “to the Federal Territories” were substituted for “to the Federal Territory” by Act A1095, subparagraph 20(a)(ii), in force from 01-02-2001.

Ninth Schedule, List II:

See Act. 74(2), 76(1), 79(1), 80(2), 95B(1)(b), (3).

Item 1: The word “adoption,” in line four was inserted by Act 31/1965, subsection 2(2), in force from 01-07-1965. The words “Except with respect to the Federal Territory,” inserted at the beginning before “Muslim Law” by Act A206, section 11, in force from 01-02-1974. The words “Islamic law” substituted for “Muslim law”, “religion of Islam” substituted for “Muslim religion”, “Wakafs” substituted for “Muslim Wakafs”, “Islamic religious and charitable” substituted for “Muslim religious and charitable”, “Islamic religious revenue” substituted for “Muslim revenue”, “Islamic public place” substituted for “Muslim public place” and “Syariah courts” substituted for “Muslim courts” by Act A354, section 45, in force from 27-08-1976. Subsequently, the words “Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya” substituted for “Kuala Lumpur and Labuan” by Act A1095, paragraph 20(b), in force from 01-02-2001.

- (b) Malay reservations or, in the States of Sabah and Sarawak, native reservations;
 - (c) Permits and licences for prospecting for mines; mining leases and certificates;
 - (d) Compulsory acquisition of land;
 - (e) Transfer of land, mortgages, leases and charges in respect of land; easements; and
 - (f) Escheat; treasure trove excluding antiquities.
3. Except with respect to the Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya, agriculture and forestry, including—
- (a) Agriculture and agricultural loans; and
 - (b) Forests.
4. Local government outside the Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya, including—
- (a) Local administration; municipal corporations; local, town and rural board and other local authorities; local government services, local rates, local government elections;
 - (b) Obnoxious trades and public nuisances in local authority areas; and
 - (c) (*Repealed*);
5. Except with respect to the Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya, other services of a local character, that is to say:
- (a) (*Repealed*);
 - (b) Boarding houses and lodging houses;
 - (c) Burial and cremation grounds;
 - (d) Pounds and cattle trespass;
 - (e) Markets and fairs; and
 - (f) Licensing of theatres, cinemas and places of public amusement.
6. State works and water, that is to say:
- (a) Public works for State purposes;
 - (b) Roads, bridges and ferries other than those in the Federal List, regulation of weight and speed of vehicles on such roads; and
 - (c) Subject to the Federal List, water (including rivers and canals but excluding water supplies and services); control of silt; riparian rights.
7. Machinery of the State Government, subject to the Federal List, but including—
- (a) Civil List and State pensions;
 - (b) Exclusive State services;

- (c) Borrowing on the security of the State Consolidated Fund;
 - (d) Loans for State purposes;
 - (e) Public debt of the State; and
 - (f) Fees in respect of any of the matters included in the State List or dealt with by State Law.
8. State holidays.
9. Creation of offences in respect of any of the matter included in the State List or dealt with by State law, proofs of State law and of things done thereunder, and proof of any matter for purposes of State law.
10. Inquiries for State purposes, including commissions of inquiry and collection of statistics with respect to any of the matters included in the State List or dealt with by State law.
11. Indemnity in respect of any of the matters in the State List or dealt with by State law.
12. Turtles and rivering fishing.
- 12A. Libraries, museums, ancient and historical monuments and records and archaeological sites and remains, other than those declared to be federal by or under federal law.

*List II A—Supplement to State List for States of
Sabah and Sarawak*

[Article 95B(1)(a)]

13. Native law and custom, including the personal law relating to marriage, divorce, guardianship, maintenance, adoption, legitimacy, family law, gifts or succession, testate or intestate; registration of adoptions under native law or custom; the determination of matters of native law or custom; the constitution, organization, and procedure of native courts (including the right of audience in such courts), and the jurisdiction and powers of such courts, which shall extend only to the matters included in this paragraph and shall not include jurisdiction in respect of offences except in so far as conferred by federal law.
14. Incorporation of authorities and other bodies set up by State law, if incorporated directly by State law, and regulation and winding up of corporations so created.
15. Ports and harbours, other than those declared to be federal by or under federal law; regulation of traffic by water in ports and harbours or on rivers wholly within the State, except traffic in federal ports or harbours; foreshores.
16. Cadastral land surveys.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Ninth Schedule, List II—(cont.)

Item 2: The words “Except with respect to the Federal Territory”, inserted at the beginning before “Land, including” by Act A206, section 11, in force from 01-02-1974.

Item 2(b): The words “or, in the Borneo States, native reservations” were added by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963. The words “States of Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for “Borneo States” by Act A354, section 43, in force from 27-08-1976.

Item 3: The words “Except with respect to the Federal Territory,” inserted at the beginning before “Agriculture and forestry” by Act A206, section 11, in force from 01-02-1974.

Item 4: The words “Federal Territory” substituted for “federal capital” by Act A206, section 11, in force from 01-02-1974.

Items 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5: The words “Territories of Kuala Lumpur and Labuan” were substituted for the word “Territory” by Act A585, Schedule, in force from 14-04-1984. The words “Kuala Lumpur, Labuan and Putrajaya” were subsequently substituted for “Kuala Lumpur and Labuan” by Act A1095, paragraph 20(b), in force from 01-02-2001.

Item 4(c): This Item which read as follows was repealed by Act A704, section 12, in force from 10-06-1988:

“(c) Housing and provisions for housing accommodation, improvement trusts.”.

Item 5(f): See List 1, Item 23. The words “Except with respect to the Federal Territory,” inserted at the beginning before “other services” by Act A206, section 11, in force from 01-02-1974.

Paragraph (a) before its repeal by Act A354, section 48, in force from 27-08-1976, read as follows:

“(a) Fire brigades, except in the federal capital;”.

This paragraph was amended by deleting “,except in the federal capital” by Act A206, section 11, in force from 01-02-1974.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Ninth Schedule, List II—(cont.)

Item 6(c): The words “Subject to the Federal List, water (including water supplies, rivers and canals)” at the commencement were substituted for “Water, subject to the Federal List, water supplies and canals” by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963. Subsequently the words “Subject to the Federal List, water (river and canals but excluding water supplies and services); control of silt; riparian rights.” were substituted for “Subject to the Federal List, water (including water supplies, rivers and canals)” by Act A1239, paragraph 4(a), in force from 21-03-2005.

Item 7(f): The words “or dealt with by State law” were added by Act 25/1963, paragraph 6(1)(b), in force from 29-08-1963.

Items 9, 10 and 11: The words “or dealt with by State law” were added by Act 25/1063, paragraph 6(1)(b), in force from 29-08-1963, and paragraph 6(1)(c) added the words “proof of State law and of things done thereunder, and proof of any matter for purposes of State law” at the end of item 9.

Item 12A: Added by Act A704, section 12, in force from 10-06-1988.

Ninth Schedule, List IIa:

Added by Act 26/1963, section 36, in force from 16-09-1963. The word “legitimacy,” in line 2 of item 13 was inserted by Act 31/1965, section 2, in force from 01-07-1965.

Heading: The words “States of Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for “Borneo States” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

17. *(Repealed)*.
18. In Sabah, the Sabah Railway.
19. *(Repealed)*.
20. Subject to the Federal List, water supplies and services.

List II_B—(Repealed)

List III—Concurrent List

1. Social welfare; social services subject to Lists I and II; protection of women, children and young persons.
2. Scholarships.
3. Protection of wild animals and wild birds; National Parks.
4. Animal husbandry; prevention of cruelty to animals; veterinary services; animal quarantine.
5. Town and country planning, except in the federal capital.
6. Vagrancy and itinerant hawkers.
7. Public health, sanitation (excluding sanitation in the federal capital) and the prevention of diseases.
8. Drainage and irrigation.
9. Rehabilitation of mining land and land which has suffered soil erosion.
- 9A. Fire safety measures and fire precautions in the construction and maintenance of buildings.
- 9B. Culture and sports.
- 9C. Housing and provisions for housing accommodation; improvement trusts.
- 9D. Subject to the Federal List, water supplies and services.
- 9E. Preservation of heritage.

List III_A—Supplement to Concurrent List for States of Sabah and Sarawak

[Article 95_B (1)(b)]

10. Personal law relating to marriage, divorce, guardianship, maintenance, adoption, legitimacy, family law, gifts or succession, testate or intestate.
11. Adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods.
12. Shipping under fifteen registered tons, including the carriage of passengers and goods by such shipping; maritime and estuarine fishing and fisheries.
13. The production, distribution and supply of water power and of electricity generated by water power.

14. Agricultural and forestry research, control of agricultural pests, and protection against such pests; prevention of plant diseases.
15. Charities and charitable trusts and institutions in the State (that is to say, operating wholly within, or created and operating in, the State) and their trustees, including the incorporation thereof and the regulation and winding up of incorporated charities and charitable institutions in the State.
16. Theatres; cinemas; cinematograph films; places of public amusement.
17. Elections to the State Assembly held during the period of indirect elections.
18. In Sabah until the end of the year 1970 (but not in Sarawak), medicine and health, including the matters specified in items 14 (a) to (d) of the Federal List.

List III_B—(*Repealed*)

TENTH SCHEDULE

[Articles 109, 112c, 161c(3)]

Grants and Sources of Revenue Assigned to States

PART I

CAPITATION GRANT

1. (1) The capitation grant payable to each State in respect of a financial year shall be at the following rates:

- (a) for the first 100,000 persons at the rate of RM72.00 per person;
- (b) for the next 500,000 persons at the rate of RM10.20 per person;
- (c) for the next 500,000 persons at the rate of RM10.80 per person;
- (d) for the remainder at the rate of RM11.40 per person,

and shall be based on the annual population projections of the State as determined by the Federal Government and calculated as of the last population census:

Provided that if the last census was taken one year before the beginning of the financial year, the grant for that particular year shall be based on the population as determined by that population census.

(2) (*Repealed*).

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Ninth Schedule, List II—(*cont.*)

Item 17: This Item which read as follows was repealed by Act A704, section 12, in force from 10-06-1988:

“17. Factories; boilers and machinery; dangerous trades; dangerous and inflammable substances.”.

Item 19: Inserted by Act A354, section 48, in force from 27-08-1976 and repealed by Act A514, section 17, in force from 15-05-1981 read as follows:

“19. Prevention and extinguishment of fire, including fire services and fire brigades.”

Item 20: Inserted by Act A1239, paragraph 4(*b*), in force from 21-03-2005, read as follows:

“20. Subject to the Federal List, water supplies and services.”

Ninth Schedule, List II:

This list which read as follows was inserted by Act 26/1963, section 36, in force from 16-09-1963, and repealed by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965:

“LIST 11B—SUPPLEMENT TO STATE LIST FOR SINGAPORE

13. Education, including the matters specified in items 13(*a*) and (*b*) of the Federal List.
14. Medicine and health, including the matters specified in items 14(*a*) to (*d*) of the Federal List.
15. Labour and social security, including the matters specified in items 15(*a*) and (*b*), but not those specified in item 15(*c*) of the Federal List.
16. Pensions, gratuities and other like allowances, and compensation for loss of office, in respect of service under the State (including any Government service in the State before Malaysia Day).
17. Factories; boilers and machinery; dangerous trades; dangerous and inflammable substances.
18. Electricity; gas and gas works.
19. Itinerant hawkers.”.

Ninth Schedule, List III:

See Art. 74(1), (2), 76A(3), 79(1), 80(2), 82, 95B(1)(*a*), (*b*), (2).

Item 9A: Inserted by Act A354, section 48, in force from 27-08-1976.

The word “Fire” substituted for “Except with respect to Sabah and Sarawak, fire” by Act A514, section 17, in force from 15-05-1981.

Items 9B and 9C: Added by Act A704, section 12, in force from 10-06-1988.

Item 9D and 9E: Inserted by Act A1239, paragraph 4(*c*), in force from 21-03-2005.

Ninth Schedule, List IIIA:

Added by Act 26/1963, section 36, in force from 16-09-1963.

Heading: The words “States of Sabah and Sarawak” substituted for “Borneo States” by Act A514, section 19, in force from 27-08-1976.

Item 10: The words “legitimacy” in line 2 was inserted by Act 31/1965, subsection 2(2), in force from 01-07-1965.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Ninth Schedule, List IIIB:

This list which reads as follows was inserted by Act 26/1963, section 36, in force from 16-09-1963, and repealed by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 09-08-1965:

“LIST IIIB—SUPPLEMENT TO CONCURRENT LIST FOR SINGAPORE

10. Personal law relating to marriage, divorce, guardianship, maintenance, adoption, legitimacy, family law, gifts or succession testate or intestate.
11. Loans to, or borrowing by, the State or statutory authorities exercising powers vested in them by the State law in Singapore.
12. (a) Production, supply and distribution of goods, but not bountise on production; price control and food control, adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods;
(b) Imports into, and exports from, the Federation, but not bounties on export;
(c) Insurance, including compulsory insurance;
(d) Auctions and auctioneers;
(e) Industries; regulation of industrial undertakings;
(f) Banking; money-lending; pawnbrokers.
13. Shipping and navigation, including the matters specified in items 9(a), (b), (c), (e) and (f) of the Federal List.
14. Professional occupations other than those specifically enumerated in the Federal List.
15. Unincorporated societies.
16. Charities and charitable trusts and institutions in the State (that is to say, operating wholly within, or created and operating in, the State) and their trustees, including the incorporation thereof and the regulation and winding up of incorporated charities and charitable institutions in the State.
17. Newspapers; publications; publishers; printing and printing presses.
18. Censorship.
19. Theatres; cinemas; cinematograph films; places of public amusement.
20. Until the end of August 1968, and thereafter until Parliament with the concurrence of the State government otherwise provides, elections to the Legislative Assembly.”.

Tenth Schedule:

PART I: *See* Art. 109(1)(a).

Section 1(1): This subsection was substituted by Act A392, section 2, in force from 01-01-1976. The original subsection read as follows:

“1. (1) The capitation grant payable to each State in respect of a financial year shall be at the following rates—

- (a) for the first 50,000 persons at the rate of \$15 per person;
- (b) for the next 200,000 persons at the rate of \$10 per person;
- (c) for the remainder at the rate of \$4 per person,

and shall be based on the population of the State as determined at the last census taken before the beginning of the preceding financial year.”.

The words “and shall be based on the annual population projections of the State as determined by the Federal Government and calculated as of the last population census:

Provided that if the last census was taken one year before the beginning of the financial year, the grant for that particular year shall be based on the population as determined by that population census” substituted for “and shall be based on the population of the State as determined at the census taken before the beginning of the preceding financial year.” by Act A514, section 18, in force from 15-05-1981.

PART II

STATE ROAD GRANT

2. The State road grant payable to each of the States of Malaya in respect of a financial year shall be calculated by multiplying—
 - (a) the average cost to a State of maintaining a mile of State road at the minimum standard determined for State roads in those States by the Federal Government after consultation with the National Finance Council; by
 - (b) so much of the mileage of State roads in the State as qualifies for grant.
3. For the purpose of section 2—
 - (a) the mileage of State roads in a State shall be taken to be that mileage as on the thirty-first day of December of the preceding financial year, and the average cost mentioned in paragraph (a) of that section shall be taken to be the average cost in that State calculated in the preceding financial year; and
 - (b) the maintenance of State roads means the preservation, upkeep and restoration of State roads, roadside furniture, bridges, viaducts or culverts forming part thereof or connected therewith as nearly as possible in their original condition as constructed or as subsequently improved.
4. A length of State road if it is actually maintained by the Public Works Department of the State at or above the minimum standard mentioned in section 2(a) and a length of any road within the limit of a local authority if such road is certified by the Public Works Department of the State as coming within the qualifying standard and maintained at or above the minimum standard as mentioned in section 2(a) qualify for grant.
5. In this Part of this Schedule, “State road” means any public road other than a federal road, and any other road other than a federal road to which the public has access.
6. (1) The State road grant payable to Sabah or Sarawak shall, in each of the years 1964 and 1965, be payable at the rate of RM4,500 a mile in respect of a mileage in Sabah of 1,151 miles and in Sarawak of such amount as may be agreed between the Federal and State Governments.
 - (2) Thereafter sections 2 to 5 shall apply to the State road grant so payable with the following modifications:
 - (a) the minimum standard mentioned in section 2(a) shall be the minimum standard determined for State roads in the State; and
 - (b) any length of road maintained by a local authority at the expense of the State shall be treated as maintained by the Public Works Department of the State.

PART III

SOURCES OF REVENUE ASSIGNED TO STATES

1. Revenue from toddy shops.
2. Revenue from lands, mines and forests.
- *3. Revenue from licences other than those connected with water supplies and services, mechanically propelled vehicles, electrical installations and registration of businesses.
4. Entertainments duty.
5. Fees in courts other than federal courts.
6. Fees and receipts in respect of specific services rendered by departments of the State Governments.
7. Revenue of town boards, town councils, rural boards, local councils and similar local authorities other than—
 - (a) municipalities established under any Municipal Ordinance;
 - (b) those town boards, town councils, rural boards, local councils and similar local authorities which have power under written law to retain their revenues and control the spending thereof.
- **8. Receipts in respect of raw water.
9. Rents on State property.
10. Interest on State balances.
11. Receipts from land sales and sales of State property.
12. Fines and forfeitures in courts other than federal courts.
13. Zakat, Fitrah and Baitulmal and similar Islamic religious revenue.
14. Treasure trove.

PART IV

SPECIAL GRANTS TO STATES OF SABAH AND SARAWAK

1. (1) In the case of Sarawak a grant of RM5,800,000 in each year.
- (2) In the case of Sarawak, a grant of which the amount in 1964 and each of the four following years shall be respectively RM3 1/2m., RM7m., RM11 1/2m., RM16m. and RM21m., and in later years shall be fixed on a review under Article 112D.

*NOTE—Amendment to this item by the insertion of the words “water supplies and services,” after the words “connected with” *vide* Act A1239 is not yet in force—*see* P.U. (B) 97/2005.

**NOTE—Amendment to this item by the substitution for this item, the followingã item: “8. Receipt in respect of raw water.” *vide* Act A1239 is not yet in force—*see* P.U. (B) 97/2005.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Tenth Schedule, Part I—(cont.)

Section 1(1): Paragraph (a), (b), (c) and (d) which read as follows were substituted by Act 503, section 2, in force from 01-01-1992:

- “(a) for the first 100,000 persons at the rate of \$20 per person;
- (b) for the next 150,000 persons at the rate of \$10 per person;
- (c) for the next 250,000 persons at the rate of \$3 per persons;
- (d) for the remainder at the rate of \$3 per person.”.

Section 1(1): Paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) which read as follows were substituted by Act 622, section 2, force from 01-01-2002:

- “(a) for the first 50,000 persons at the rate of RM60.00 per person;
- (b) for the next 500,000 persons at the rate of RM8.50 per person;
- (c) for the next 500,000 persons at the rate of RM9.00 per persons;
- (d) for the remainder at the rate of RM9.50 per person.”.

Section 1(2): This subsection which read as follows was repealed by Act 25/1963, section 8, in force from 29-08-1965:

“(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), if a capitation grant falls to be made in respect of a financial year beginning before the first day of January, nineteen hundred and fifty-nine, it shall be based on the population of the State as determined at the census taken in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-seven.”.

PART II: See Art. 109(1)(b).

Section 2:

1. The words “each of the States of Malaya” were substituted for “each State” by Act 26/1963, section 51(a), in force from 16-09-1963.
2. See section 3, 4, 6(2).

Paragraph (a): The words “to a State” which appear after “average cost” were inserted by Act 25/1963, subsection 7(1), in force from 01-01-1958, and the words “State roads in those States” were substituted for “such roads” by Act 26/1963, section 51(a), in force from 16-09-1963. The words “including the cost of repairing and maintaining any bridges, viaducts or culverts forming part thereof or connected therewith,” which appear after, “State road” were inserted by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 01-01-1963.

Section 2(a):

The words, “including the cost of repairing and maintaining any bridges, viaducts or culverts forming part thereof or connected therewith,” deleted from paragraph (a) after the words “State road” by Act A514, section 18, in force from 15-05-1981.

Section 3:

1. The word “State of Malaya” were substituted for “Federation” by Act 26/1963, paragraph 51(b), in force from 16-09-1963.
2. See subsection 6(2).
3. The section was substituted by Act A514, section 18, in force from 15-05-1981. The earlier section read as follows:

“3. For the purposes of section 2 the mileage of State roads in a State shall be taken to be that mileage as on the thirty-first day of December of the basis year, and the average mentioned in paragraph (a) of that section shall be taken to be average throughout the Federation in the basis year.”.

Section 4:

1. The present section was inserted by Act 59/1966, section 2, in force from 01-01-1963, and replaced the original section which read as follows:

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Tenth Schedule, Part I—(cont.)

“4. A length of State road qualifies for grant if it is actually maintained by the Public Works Department of the State at or above the minimum standard mentioned in section 2(a); except that any length not qualifying for grant in the preceding financial year qualifies for grant only if the Federal Government has agreed to its so qualifying.”.

2. *See* subsection 6(2).

3. The words “except that any length not qualifying for grant in the preceding financial year qualifies for grant only if the Federal Government has agreed to its so qualifying” were deleted after the words “qualify for grant” in the present section by Act A514, section 18, in force from 15-05-1981.

Section 5:

1. The words “public road other than a federal road, and any other road other than a federal road to which the public has access” were substituted for the words “road other than a federal road” by Act 14/1962, section 29, in force from 21-06-1962.

2. *See* subsection 6(2).

3. This section was substituted by Act A514, section 18, in force from 15-05-1981. The earlier section read as follows:

“5. In this Part of this Schedule—

(a) “State road” means any public road other than a federal road, and any other road other than a federal road to which the public has access;

(b) “basis year” means the financial year beginning two years earlier than the financial year in respect of which the grant made.”.

Section 6: Added by Act 26/1963, subsection 45(2), in force from 16-09-1963.

Paragraph 6(2)(a):

Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) was substituted by Act A514, section 18, in force from 15-05-1981. The earlier subsection read as follows:

“(a) the average cost and minimum standard mentioned in section 2(a) shall be respectively the average in the State and the minimum standard determined for State roads in the State;”.

PART III: *See* Art. 110.

Items 1, 3-8, 12, 14: *See* Art. 110(2).

Items 13: The words “Islamic religious revenue” substituted for “Muslim revenue” by Act A354, section 45, in force from 27-08-1976.

PART IV:

1. Added by Act 26/1963, section 45(1), in force from 16-09-1963.

2. *See* Art. 112c(1)(a) and (2), 112d(1).

Section 1 & 2: *See* Art, 112d(1).

2. (1) In the case of Sabah, a grant of amount in each year to two-fifths of the amount by which the net revenue derived by the Federation from Sabah exceeds the net revenue which would have been so derived in the year 1963 if—

- (a) the Malaysian Act had been in operation in that year as in the year 1964; and
- (b) the net revenue for the year 1963 were calculated without regard to any alteration of any tax or fee made on or after Malaysia Day,

(“net revenue” meaning for this purpose the revenue which accrues to the Federation, less the amount received by the State in respect of assignments of the revenue) .

(2) In the case of Sabah, for any year before 1968 in which the State road grant is less than RM5,179,500, a supplement to that grant of an amount equal to the deficiency.

3. In either case, for any year before 1974 and, if at the beginning of 1974 the Legislature of the State has power to make laws with respect to the carriage of passengers and goods by land or to mechanically propelled road vehicles, then during the continuance of that power, a grant equal to the cost to the State in the year of the State road transport department.

PART V

ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF REVENUE ASSIGNED TO STATES OF SABAH AND SARAWAK

1. Import duty and excise duty on petroleum products.
2. Export duty on timber and other forest produce.
3. So long as the royalty levied by the State on any mineral chargeable with export duty other than tin (but including mineral oils) does not amount to 10 per cent *ad valorem* calculated as for export duty, export duty on that mineral or such part of the export duty as makes the total of royalty and duty on exported mineral up to 10 percent *ad valorem* so calculated.
4. In the case of Sabah, so long as medicine and health remains an item in the Concurrent List and expenses in respect of that item are borne by the State, 30 per cent of all customs revenue other than that in respect of the duties mentioned in sections 1, 2 and 3.
5. For any year before 1974 and, if at the beginning of 1974 the Legislature of the State has power to make laws with respect to the carriage of passengers and goods by land or with respect to mechanically propelled road vehicles or licences connected with those vehicles, then during the continuance of that power, fees from such licences.

6. For any year before 1974, and if at the beginning of 1974 the Legislature of the State has power to make laws with respect to the registration of mechanically propelled vehicles, then during the continuance of that power, fees from the registration of such vehicles.
7. State sales taxes.
8. Fees and dues from ports and harbours other than federal ports and harbours.
9. Receipts in respect of water supplies and services, including water rates.
10. Revenue from licences connected with water supplies and services.

ELEVENTH SCHEDULE

[Article 16(1)]

***Provisions Of the Interpretation and
General Clauses Ordinance 1948
(Malayan Union Ordinance No. 7 of 1948),
Applied for Interpretation of the Constitution***

Section	Subject Matter
2(56)	<p><i>Meaning of “month”</i>—</p> <p>“month” means calendar month according to the Gregorian calendar.</p>
2(61)	<p><i>Meaning of “person” and “party”</i>—</p> <p>“person” and “party” includes any body of persons, corporate or unincorporate.</p>
2(88)	<p><i>Definition of “subsidiary legislation”</i>—</p> <p>“subsidiary legislation” means any Order in Council, proclamation, rule, regulation, order, notification, by-law or other instrument made under any Ordinance, Enactment or other lawful authority and having legislative effect.</p>
2(94)	<p><i>Construction of masculine gender</i>—</p> <p>words importing the masculine gender include females.</p>
2(95)	<p><i>Construction of singular or plural</i>—</p> <p>words in the singular include the plural, and words in the plural include the singular.</p>

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Tenth Schedule—(cont.)

PART V:

1. Added by Act 26/1963, subsection 45(1), in force from 16-09-1963.

2. *See* Art. 112c(1)(b), (2), 112D(5).

Section 1 & 2: See section 4.

Section 3: See Art. 112c(2), 10th Sch. section 4.

Section 4: See Art. Art. 112c(2), 112D(5).

Section 5-8: See Art. 112D(5).

Item 9 and 10: Added by Act A1239, paragraph 5(b), in force from 21-03-2005.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Eleventh Schedule:

Section 13: Added by Act 14/1962, section 30, in force from 31-08-1957.

Section	Subject Matter
2(96)	<p><i>Meaning of “writing”—</i></p> <p>“writing” and expressions referring to writing include printing, lithography, typewriting, photography, and other modes of representing or reproducing words or figures in visible form.</p>
2(98)	<p><i>Meaning of “year”—</i></p> <p>“year” means a year reckoned according to the Gregorian calendar.</p>
7	<p><i>Forms—</i></p> <p>Save as is otherwise expressly provided, whenever forms are prescribed slight deviations therefrom, not affecting the substance or calculated to mislead, shall not invalidate them.</p>
13	<p><i>Effect of repeal—</i></p> <p>Where a written law repeals in whole or in part any other written law, then, unless the contrary intention appears, the repeal shall not—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) revive anything not in force or existing at the time at which the repeal takes effect; or (b) affect the previous operation of any written law so repealed or anything duly done or suffered under any written law so repealed; or (c) affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under any written law so repealed; or (d) affect any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any written law so repealed; or (e) effect any investigation, legal proceeding, or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid, <p>and any such investigation, legal proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced, and any such penalty, forfeiture or punishment may be imposed, as if the repealing law had not been passed.</p>
21	<p><i>(Repealed).</i></p>

Section	Subject Matter
23	<i>General provisions with respect to power given to any authority to make subsidiary legislation—</i> <p>Where an Ordinance or Enactment confers power on any authority to make subsidiary legislation, such subsidiary legislation may at any time be amended, varied, rescinded or revoked by the same authority and in the same manner by and in which it was made.</p>
28	<i>Construction of provisions as to exercise of powers and duties—</i> <p>(1) Where a written law confers a power or imposes a duty, then, unless the contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed from time to time as occasion requires.</p> <p>(2) Where a written law confers a power or imposes a duty the holder of an office as such, then, unless the contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed by the holder of the office for the time being or by a person duly appointed to act for him.</p>
29	<i>Power to appoint includes power to dismiss —</i> <p>Where a written law confers upon any person or authority a power to make appointments to any office or place, the power shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be construed as including a power to dismiss or suspend any person appointed and to appoint another person temporarily in the place of any person so suspended or in place of any sick or absent holder of such office or place:</p> <p>Provided that where the power of such person or authority to make such appointment is only exercisable upon the recommendation or subject to the approval or consent of some other person or authority, such power of dismissal shall, unless the contrary intention appears, only be exercisable upon the recommendation or subject to the approval or consent of such other person or authority.</p>
30	<i>Construction of enabling words—</i> <p>Where a written law confers power on any person to do or enforce the doing of any act or thing, all such powers shall be understood to be also conferred as are reasonably necessary to enable the person to do or enforce the doing of the act or thing.</p>

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Eleventh Schedule—(cont.)

Section 21: This section which read as follows was repealed by Act 25/1963, section 8, in force from 29-08-1963:

“21—Exercise of statutory powers between enactment and commencement of Act of Parliament, Ordinance or Enactment—

When an Ordinance or Enactment which is not to come into operation immediately on the passing thereof confers power to make any appointment or to make subsidiary legislation, or to issue notifications, or to prescribe forms or to do any other thing for the purposes of the Ordinance or Enactment, such power may, unless the contrary intention appears, be exercised at any time after the passing of the Ordinance or Enactment, subject to the restriction that any appointment, instrument, notification or thing made, granted, issued, given or done under such power shall not, unless the contrary intention appears in the Ordinance or Enactment, or the appointment, instrument, notification or thing is necessary for bringing the Ordinance or Enactment into operation, have any effect until the Ordinance or Enactment comes into operation.”.

Section 23: Added by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Eleventh Schedule—(cont.)

Section 33c: Added by Act 31/1965, subsection 2(1), in force from 16-09-1963.

Section 35: This section which read as follows was repealed by Act 25/1963, section 8, in force from 29-08-1963:

“35—Time of commencement—

Where any written law, or any part of a written law, or any instrument or notification made thereunder, is expressed to come into operation on a particular day, it shall, unless it be otherwise expressly provided, be construed as coming into operation immediately on the expiration of the day next preceding such day.”.

Section

Subject Matter

32 *Official designation to include officer executing duties—*

When reference is made in any written law, instrument, warrant or process of any kind made or issued by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, or a Ruler or any body or person having authority under any written law to make or to issue the same to any public officer by the term designating his office, such officer shall include the officer for the time being executing the duties of such office or any portion of such duties.

33 *Power of Yang di-Pertuan Agong to provide for execution of duties of public officer during temporary absence or inability—*

(1) Where by or under any written law any powers are conferred or any duties are imposed upon a public officer, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong or, in the case of a public officer borne on the establishment of a State, the Ruler of that State, may direct that if, during any period, owing to absence or inability to act from illness or any other cause, such public officer is unable to exercise the powers or perform the duties of his office in any place under his jurisdiction or control, such powers shall be had and may be exercised and such duties shall be performed in such place by a person named by, or by a public officer holding the office designated by, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong or Ruler, as the case may be; and thereupon such person or public officer, during any period as aforesaid, shall have and may exercise the powers and shall perform the duties aforesaid subject to such conditions, exceptions and qualifications as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong or Ruler may direct.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of subsection (1), when a substantive holder of any office is on leave of absence pending relinquishment of his office, it shall be lawful for another person to be appointed substantively in his place.

33c *Powers of board, etc., not affected by vacancy, etc.—*

Where by or under written law any board, commission, committee or similar body, whether corporate or unincorporate, is established, then, unless the contrary intention appears, the powers and proceedings of such board, commission, committee or similar body shall not be affected by—

- (a) any vacancy in the membership thereof;
- (b) any defects afterwards discovered in the appointment or qualification of a person purporting to be a member thereof; or
- (c) any minor irregularity in the convening of any meeting thereof.

Section	Subject Matter
35	<i>(Repealed).</i>
36	<i>Computation of time—</i> In computing time for the purposes of any written law, unless the contrary intention appears— (a) a period of days from the happening of an event or the doing of any act or thing shall be deemed to be exclusive of the day in which the event happens or the act or thing is done. (b) if the last day of the period is a weekly holiday or a public holiday (which days are in this section referred to as excluded days) the period shall include the next following day not being an excluded day; (c) when any act or proceeding is directed or allowed to be done or taken on a certain day, then, if that day happens to be an excluded day, the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards, not being an excluded day; (d) when an act or proceeding is directed or allowed to be done or taken within any time not exceeding six days, excluded days shall not be reckoned in the computation of the time.
38	<i>Provision when no time prescribed—</i> When no time is prescribed or allowed within which anything shall be done, such thing shall be done with all convenient speed and so often as the prescribed occasion arises.
39	<i>Construction of power of extending time—</i> Where in any written law a time is prescribed for doing any act or taking any proceeding and power is given to a court or other authority to extend such time, unless the contrary intention appears the power may be exercised by the court or other authority although the application for the same is not made until after the expiration of the time prescribed.
40A	<i>Solicitor General to exercise powers of Attorney General—</i> (1) Unless in any written law it is otherwise expressly provided, the Solicitor General may perform any of the duties and may exercise any of the powers of the Attorney General.

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Eleventh Schedule—(cont.)

Section 39: Added by Act A857, section 5, in force from 20-08-1993.

Section 46: This section which read as follows was repealed by Act A1130, section 14, in force from 28-09-2001:

“46. *English text to prevail—*

In case of any conflict or discrepancy between the English text and any translation thereof, the English text shall prevail.

Twelfth Schedule:

This Schedule which read as follows was repealed by Act 25/1963, section 8, in force from 29-08-1963:

“TWELFTH SCHEDULE

PROVISIONS OF THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA AGREEMENT, 1948 AS APPLIED TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AFTER MERDEKA DAY

<i>Provisions of the Agreement</i>	<i>Modification</i>
Clause 36 	In subclause (2) the words “two <i>ex officio</i> members” shall be omitted and for the word “thirty-three” the word “thirty-five” shall be substituted.
Clause 36A 	In subclauses (1) and (3) the words “with the concurrence of Their Highnesses the Rulers” shall be omitted.
Clause 38 	For the words after “Malay States” the words “and the two Chief Ministers of Malacca and Penang” shall be substituted.
Clause 39 	For the word “eight”, the word “ten” shall be substituted.
Clause 40 	The words from “who the High Commissioner” to “proceedings of the Council” in subclause (1) and the words from “and who the High Commissioner” to “proceedings of the Council” in subclause (2) shall be omitted.
Clause 40A 	In subclause (1) the words from “and who are able” to the end of the subclause shall be omitted. In subclause (2) for the words “from time to time in force in the Federation” the words “in force in the Federation immediately before Merdeka Day” shall be substituted.

Federal Constitution

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<i>Provisions of the Agreement</i>			<i>Modification</i>
Clause 59	—
Clause 60	—
Clause 61, other than subclause (4) thereof	In subclause (1) the words “with the assent of Their Highnesses the Rulers” shall be omitted. In subclause (2) after the words “at any time” the words “after the first day of January, 1959” shall be inserted.

Thirteenth Schedule:

This Schedule was added by Act 14/1962, section 31, in force from 21-06-1962—see P.U. 277/1968.

2. The following principles shall as far as possible be taken into account in dividing any unit of review into constituencies pursuant to the provisions of Articles 116 and 117—

- (a) while having regard to the desirability of giving all electors reasonably convenient opportunities of going to the polls, constituencies ought to be delimited so that they do not cross State boundaries and regard ought to be had to the inconveniences of State constituencies crossing the boundaries of federal constituencies;
- (b) regard ought to be had to the administrative facilities available within the constituencies for the establishment of the necessary registration and polling machines;
- (c) the number of electors within each constituency in a State ought to be approximately equal except that, having regard to the greater difficulty of reaching electors in the country districts and the other disadvantages facing rural constituencies, a measure of weightage for area ought to be given to such constituencies;
- (d) regard ought to be had to the inconveniences attendant on alterations of constituencies, and to the maintenance of local ties.

3. For the purposes of this Part, the number of electors shall be taken to be as shown on the current electoral rolls.

3A. For the purposes of this Part, in any review of constituencies for the purposes of election to the House of Representatives, the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur, the Federal Territory of Labuan and the Federal Territory of Putrajaya shall each be regarded as a State.

PART II

PROCEDURE FOR DELIMITATION OF CONSTITUENCIES

4. Where the Election Commission have provisionally determined to make recommendations under Clause (2) of Article 113 affecting any constituency, they shall inform the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Prime Minister accordingly, and shall publish in the *Gazette* and in at least one newspaper circulating in the constituency a notice stating—

- (a) the effect of their proposed recommendations, and (except in a case where they propose to recommend that no alteration be made in respect of the constituency) that a copy of their recommendations is open to inspection at a specified place within the constituency; and
- (b) that representations with respect to the proposed recommendations may be made to the Commission within one month after the publication of such notice,

and the Commission shall take into consideration any representations duly made in accordance with any such notice.

5. Where, on the publication of the notice under section 4 of a proposed recommendation of the Election Commission for the alteration of any constituencies, the Commission receive any representation objecting to the proposed recommendations from—

- (a) the State Government or any local authority whose area is wholly or partly comprised in the constituencies affected by the recommendation; or
- (b) a body of one hundred or more persons whose names are shown on the current electoral rolls of the constituencies in question,

the Commission shall cause a local enquiry to be held in respect of those constituencies.

6. In relation to any enquiry held under section 5 the Election Commission shall have all the powers conferred on Commissioners by the Commissions of Enquiry Act 1950 [*Act 119*].

7. Where the Election Commission revise any proposed recommendations after publishing a notice thereof under section 4, the Commission shall comply again with that section in relation to the revised recommendations, as if no earlier notice had been published:

Provided that it shall not be necessary to hold more than two local enquiries in respect of any such recommendations.

8. The Election Commission shall, having completed the procedure prescribed by this Part, submit to the Prime Minister a report on constituencies showing—

- (a) the constituencies into which they recommend that each unit of review should be divided in order to give effect to the principles set out in section 2; and
- (b) the names by which they recommend that those constituencies shall be known,

or stating that in their opinion no alteration is required to be made in order to give effect to the said principles.

9. As soon as may be after the Election Commission have submitted their report to the Prime Minister under section 8, he shall lay the report before the House of Representatives, together (except in a case where the report states that no alteration is required to be made) with the draft of an Order to be made under section 12 for giving effect, with or without modifications, to the recommendations contained in the report.

10. If any draft Order referred to in section 9 is approved by the House of Representatives by resolution supported by the votes of not less than one-half of the total number of members of that House, the Prime Minister shall submit the draft Order to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

11. If a motion for the approval of any draft Order referred to in section 9 is rejected by the House of Representatives, or is withdrawn by leave of the House, or is not supported by the votes of not less than one-half of the total number of members of the House, the Prime Minister may, after such consultation with the Election Commission as he may consider necessary, amend the draft and lay the amended draft before the House of Representatives; and if the draft as so amended is approved by the House by a resolution supported by the votes of not less than one-half of the total number of members of the House, the Prime Minister shall submit the amended draft to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

12. Where the draft of an Order is submitted to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong under this Part, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong shall make an Order in the terms of the draft submitted to him, and the Order shall come into force on such date as may be specified therein:

Provided that the coming into force of any such Order shall not affect any election to the House of Representatives or a Legislative Assembly until the next dissolution of Parliament or the Assembly, as the case may be, occurring on or after the date.

Federal Constitution

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Thirteenth Schedule—(cont.)

Section 3A: The words “,the Federal Territory of Labuan and the Federal Territory of Putrajaya” were substituted for “or the Federal of Labuan, as the case may be,” by Act A1095, section 21, in force from 01-02-2001.

Section 6: The word “Act” substituted for “Ordinance” by Act 1, subsection 14(2).

Section 8: See section 9.

Paragraph (a): The words “each unit of review” which appear in lines one and two were substituted for “the Federation and each State” by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963.

Section 9: See sections 10, 11.

Sections 10 and 11: See Art. 62(3).

Federal Constitution

NOTES

Thirteenth Schedule—(cont.)

Section 12

1. The words “to the House of Representatives or a Legislative Assembly until the next dissolution of Parliament or the Assembly, as the case may be, occurring on or after that date” were substituted for “until a proclamation is issued by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong under Article 55 summoning a new Parliament” by Act 26/1963, section 70, in force from 16-09-1963.

2. *See* section 9.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

LIST OF AMENDMENTS

Amending law	Short title
Ord. 42/1958	Constitution (Temporary Amendment) Ordinance 1958
Act 10/1960	Constitution (Amendment) Act 1960
Act 14/1962	Constitution (Amendment) Act 1962
Act 25/1963	Constitution (Amendment) Act 1963
Act 26/1963	Malaysia Act
Act 19/1964	Constitution (Amendment) Act 1964
Act 31/1965	Constitution and Malaysia Act (Amendment) Act 1965
Act 53/1965	Constitution and Malaysia (Singapore Amendment) Act 1965
Act 59/1966	Constitution (Amendment) Act 1966
Act 68/1966	Emergency (Federal Constitution and Constitution of Sarawak) Act 1966
Act 27/1968	Constitution (Amendment) Act 1968
Act A1	Constitution (Amendment) Act 1965
P.U. (B) 83/1969	Resolution pursuant to Article 122A(1)
Ord. 1/1969	Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance 1969
Ord. 3/1969	Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance No. 3, 1965
Ord. 32/1970	Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance No. 32, 1970
Act A30	Constitution (Amendment) Act 1971
Act A31	Constitution (Amendment)(No. 2) Act 1971
Act A193	Constitution (Amendment) Act 1973
Act A206	Constitution (Amendment)(No. 2) Act 1973

Amending law	Short title
Act 160	Malaysian Currency (Ringgit) Act 1975
Act A335	Constitution (Amendment) (No. 2) Act 1976
Act A354	Constitution (Amendment) Act 1976
Act A392	Capitation Grant Act 1977
Act A442	Constitution (Amendment) Act 1978
Act A514	Constitution (Amendment) Act 1981
P.U. (A) 114/1982	Constitution of the Federal Court (Judges) Order 1982
Act A566	Constitution (Amendment) Act 1983
Act A584	Constitution (Amendment) Act 1984
Act A585	Constitution (Amendment)(No. 2) Act 1984
Act A631	Constitution (Amendment) Act 1985
Act A704	Constitution (Amendment) Act 1988
Act A767	Federal Constitution (Amendment) Act 1990
P.U. (A) 149/1990	Constitution of the Public Services Commission Order 1990
P.U. (A) 150/1990	Constitution of the Education Service Commission Order 1990
Act A837	Constitution (Amendment) Act 1992
Act 503	Capitation Grant Act 1993
Act A848	Constitution (Amendment) Act 1993
Act A849	Constitution (Amendment) (No. 2) Act 1993
Act A857	Constitution (Amendment) (No. 3) Act 1993
Act A885	Constitution (Amendment) Act 1994
Act A919	Federal Constitution (Amendment) Act 1995
Act A945	Constitution (Amendment) Act 1996
Act A1095	Constitution (Amendment) Act 2001

Amending law	Short title
Act A1130	Constitution (Amendment) (No. 2) Act 2001
P.U. (A) 169/2001	Constitution of the Education Service Commission Order 2001
P.U. (A) 378/2001	Constitution of the Court of Appeal Order 2001
Act 622	Capitation Grant Act 2002
Act A1198	Constitution (Amendment) Act 2000
P.U. (A) 229/2005	Constitution of the Federal Court Order 2005
Act A1239	Constitution (Amendment) Act 2005
Act A1260	Constitution (Amendment) (No. 2) Act 2005

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

LIST OF ARTICLES AMENDED

Article	Amending authority	In force from
1	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 59/1966	09-08-1965
	Act A206	01-02-1974
	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A566	01-02-1974
	Act A585	16-04-1984
	Act A1095	01-02-2001
3	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 59/1966	09-08-1965
	Act A206	01-02-1974
	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A585	16-04-1984
	Act A1095	01-02-2001
4	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A885	24-06-1994
5	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A354	31-08-1957
	Act A704	10-06-1988
6	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A1130	28-09-2001
8	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A1130	28-09-2001
9	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 19/1964	30-07-1964
	Act 59/1966	19-09-1966
10	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A30	10-03-1971
11	Act A206	01-02-1974
	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A585	16-04-1984
	Act A1095	01-02-2001
12	Act 25/1963	31-08-1957
	Act A354	27-08-1976
14	Act 14/1962	01-10-1962
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 59/1966	09-08-1965

Article	Amending authority	In force from
15	Act 10/1960	01-12-1960
	Act 14/1962	01-10-1962
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 59/1966	09-08-1965
	Act A514	27-08-1976
15A	Act 14/1962	01-10-1962
16	Act 10/1960	01-12-1960
	Act 25/1963	29-08-1963
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 59/1966	09-08-1965
16A	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 59/1966	09-08-1965
	Act A514	27-08-1976
17	Act 10/1960	01-12-1960
	Act 14/1962	01-07-1963
18	Act 14/1962	01-07-1963
	Act 25/1963	29-08-1963
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 59/1966	09-08-1965
19	Act 14/1962	01-10-1962
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 59/1966	09-08-1965
	Act A354	27-08-1976
19A	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 59/1966	09-08-1965
20	Act 14/1962	01-02-1964
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
21	Act 14/1962	01-02-1964
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
22	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
23	Act 10/1960	01-12-1960
	Act 14/1962	31-08-1957
24	Act 14/1962	01-10-1962
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A354	27-08-1976
25	Act 14/1962	01-10-1962
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 160	29-08-1975
	Act A354	27-08-1976

Article	Amending authority	In force from
26	Act 14/1962	01-10-1962
	Act 19/1964	30-07-1964
26A	Act 14/1962	01-10-1962
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 59/1966	09-08-1965
26B	Act 14/1962	01-10-1962
28	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
28A	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 59/1966	09-08-1965
	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A514	27-08-1976
30	Act 10/1960	01-12-1960
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 59/1966	09-08-1965
30A	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 59/1966	09-08-1965
30B	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 59/1966	09-08-1965
31	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
32	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A848	30-03-1993
33	Act A354	27-08-1976
33A	Act A848	30-03-1993
34	Ord. 42/1958	05-12-1958
	Act 10/1960	11-09-1960
	Act A354	27-08-1976
35	Act 14/1962	21-06-1962
	Act 19/1964	01-01-1965
	Act A354	27-08-1976
37	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A566	01-01-1985
	Act A885	24-06-1994
38	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A514	27-08-1976
	Act A848	30-03-1993

Article	Amending authority	In force from
39	Act 14/1962	31-08-1957
40	Act A31 Act A885	24-03-1971 24-06-1994
42	Act 10/1960 Act 26/1963 Act 59/1966 Act A206 Act A354 Act A514 Act A585 Act A848 Act A1095	31-05-1960 16-09-1963 09-08-1965 01-02-1974 27-08-1976 15-05-1981 16-04-1984 30-03-1993 01-02-2001
43	Act 10/1960 Act A857	31-05-1960 20-08-1993
43A	Act 10/1960 Act A31 Act A566 Act A885	31-05-1960 24-03-1971 16-12-1983 24-06-1994
43B	Act 19/1964 Act A31 Act A566	16-09-1963 24-03-1971 16-12-1983
43C	Act 19/1964	16-09-1963
45	Act 26/1963 Act 19/1964 Act A442 Act A514 Act A585 Act A1095 Act A1130	16-09-1963 30-07-1964 31-12-1978 15-05-1981 16-04-1984 01-02-2001 28-09-2001
46	Act 14/1962 Act 26/1963 Act 59/1966 Act A206 Act A566 Act 585 Act A631 Act A837 Act A945 Act A1095 Act A1198 Act A1260	21-06-1962 16-09-1963 09-08-1965 23-08-1973 16-12-1983 16-04-1984 24-02-1986 20-11-1992 07-06-1996 01-02-2001 15-08-2003 19-01-2006

Article	Amending authority	In force from
48	Act 10/1960	31-05-1950
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 160	29-08-1975
	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A514	27-08-1976
	Act A566	16-12-1983
	Act A767	11-05-1990
50	Act 25/1963	29-08-1963
52	Act A514	15-05-1981
53	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A566	16-12-1983
54	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 31/1965	01-07-1965
	Act 59/1966	19-09-1966
	Act A1	18-11-1968
	Act A31	24-03-1971
	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A585	14-04-1984
Act A857	20-08-1993	
55	Act 59/1966	19-09-1966
	Emergency Ord. 1/1969	15-05-1969
	Emergency Ord. 32/1970	12-05-1970
	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A514	27-08-1976
	Act A585	14-04-1974
	Act A885	24-06-1994
56	Act 10/1960	31-05-1960
	Act A514	15-05-1981
	Act A566	16-12-1983
	Act A1130	28-09-2001
57	Act 10/1960	31-05-1960
	Act 19/1964	30-07-1964
	Act A514	15-05-1981
	Act A566	16-12-1983
	Act A1130	28-09-2001
58	Act A566	16-12-1983
59	Act A566	16-12-1983
61	Act 10/1960	31-05-1960
	Act A31	24-03-1971
	Act A631	24-02-1986

Article	Amending authority	In force from
62	Act 14/1962	21-06-1962
	Act 19/1964	30-07-1964
63	Act A30	10-03-1971
	Act A848	30-03-1993
65	Act 14/1962	21-06-1962
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A354	31-08-1957
	Act A837	20-11-1992
	Act A885	24-06-1994
	Act A1130	28-09-2001
66	Act A566	16-12-1983
	Act A584	20-01-1984
	Act A885	24-06-1994
67	Act 14/1962	15-07-1962
70	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A514	27-08-1976
71	Act 25/1963	29-08-1963
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 59/1966	16-09-1963
	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A514	27-08-1976
72	Act A30	10-03-1971
	Act A848	30-03-1993
74	Act 25/1963	31-08-1957
76	Act 10/1960	31-05-1960
	Act 14/1962	21-06-1962
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A514	27-08-1976
76A	Act 26/1963	31-08-1957
80	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A566	01-01-1985
	Act A885	24-06-1994
83	Act A704	01-06-1988
84	Act A704	10-06-1988
85	Act A704	10-06-1988

Article	Amending authority	In force from
86	Act A585	14-04-1984
	Act A704	01-06-1988
87	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A566	01-01-1985
	Act A885	24-06-1994
88	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 59/1966	09-08-1965
	Act A514	27-08-1976
89	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A514	15-05-1981
	Act A585	01-02-1974
	Act A1095	01-02-2001
90	Act A566	16-12-1983
91	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A354	27-08-1976
92	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
94	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
95A	Act 10/1960	31-05-1960
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A354	27-08-1976
95B	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 59/1966	09-08-1965
	Act A514	27-08-1976
95C	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 31/1965	16-09-1963
95D	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 59/1966	09-08-1965
	Act A514	27-08-1976
95E	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 59/1966	09-08-1965
	Act A514	27-08-1976
97	Act A206	01-02-1974
	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A585	16-04-1984
	Act A1095	01-02-1901
99	Act 14/1962	21-06-1962
	Act A354	27-08-1976

Article	Amending authority	In force from
100	Act A354	27-08-1976
101	Act A354	27-08-1976
105	Act 26/1963 Act A566 Act A885	16-09-1963 01-01-1985 24-06-1994
106	Act A354	27-08-1976
107	Act A354	27-08-1976
108	Act 14/1962 Act A354	21-06-1962 27-08-1976
109	Act 25/1963	29-08-1963
110	Act 14/1962	21-06-1962
111	Act A354	27-08-1976
112	Act 160 Act A354	29-08-1975 27-08-1976
112A	Act 26/1963 Act 59/1966 Act A354 Act A514	16-09-1963 09-08-1965 27-08-1976 27-08-1976
112B	Act 26/1963 Act 59/1966 Act A514	16-09-1963 09-08-1965 27-08-1976
112C	Act 26/1963 Act A514	16-09-1963 27-08-1976
112D	Act 26/1963 Act A514	16-09-1963 27-08-1976
112E	Act 26/1963 Act 59/1966	16-09-1963 09-08-1965
113	Act 14/1962 Act 26/1963 Act 59/1966 Act A206 Act A514 Act A585 Act A837 Act A849 Act A1095	21-06-1962 16-09-1963 09-08-1965 23-08-1973 27-08-1976 14-04-1984 20-11-1992 20-11-1992 01-02-2001

Article	Amending authority	In force from
114	Act 10/1960	31-08-1957
	Act 14/1962	21-06-1962
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A514	15-05-1981
	Act A566	16-12-1983
	Act A885	24-06-1994
	Act A1130	28-09-2001
115	Act 14/1962	21-06-1962
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
116	Act 14/1962	21-06-1962
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A206	23-08-1973
117	Act 14/1962	21-06-1962
118	Act 25/1963	29-08-1963
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
118A	Act 31/1965	01-07-1965
	Act A704	10-06-1988
119	Act 10/1960	31-05-1960
	Act A1130	28-09-2001
120	Act 31/1965	01-07-1965
121	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 59/1966	09-08-1965
	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A514	27-08-1976
	Act A566	01-01-1985
	Act A704	10-06-1988
	Act A885	24-06-1994
122	Act 10/1960	31-05-1960
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 31/1965	01-07-1965
	Act A354	27-08-1976
	P.U. (A) 114/1982	01-05-1982
	Act A566	01-01-1985
	Act A885	24-06-1994
	Act A1239	21-03-2005
	P.U. (A) 229/2005	02-06-2005
122A	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 59/1966	09-08-1965
	P.U. (B) 83/1969	10-04-1969
	Act A354	27-08-1976

Article	Amending authority	In force from
	Act A566	01-01-1985
	Act A885	24-06-1994
	P.U. (A) 378/2001	01-01-2002
122AA	Act A885	24-06-1994
122B	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 59/1966	09-08-1965
	Act A514	27-08-1976
	Act A566	01-01-1985
	Act A885	24-06-1994
122AB	Act A885	24-06-1994
122C	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A566	01-01-1985
	Act A885	24-06-1994
123	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A566	01-01-1985
	Act A885	24-06-1994
124	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A566	01-01-1985
	Act A885	24-06-1994
	Act A1260	19-01-2006
125	Act 10/1960	31-05-1960
	Act 14/1962	21-06-1962
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 59/1966	19-09-1966
	Act A31	19-09-1966
	Act A566	01-01-1985
	Act A885	24-06-1994
	Act A1239	21-03-2005
	Act A1260	19-01-2006
125A	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A566	01-01-1985
	Act A885	24-06-1994
126	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A566	01-01-1985
	Act A885	24-06-1994
127	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A566	01-01-1985
	Act A885	24-06-1994
128	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A566	01-01-1985
	Act A885	24-06-1994

Article	Amending authority	In force from
129	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
130	Act 26/1963 Act A566 Act A885	16-09-1963 01-01-1985 24-06-1994
131	Act 25/1963 Act 26/1963 Act A566	29-08-1963 16-09-1963 01-01-1985
131A	Act 26/1963 Act A566 Act A885	16-09-1963 01-01-1985 24-06-1994
132	Act 10/1960 Act 14/1962 Act 26/1963 Act 31/1965 Act A193 Act A354 Act A837 Act A885	31-08-1957 31-05-1960 21-06-1962 16-09-1963 01-11-1959 01-05-1960 01-01-1974 27-08-1976 20-11-1992 24-06-1994
134	Act A885	24-06-1994
135	Act 10/1960 Act 26/1963 Act 27/1968 Act A31 Act A193 Act A354 Act A442	31-05-1960 16-09-1963 09-09-1968 24-03-1971 01-01-1974 27-08-1976 31-08-1957
137	Act 10/1960 Act 26/1963 Act A31 Act A1130	31-05-1960 16-09-1963 24-03-1971 28-09-2001
138	Act 10/1960 Act 26/1963 Act A354 Act A566 Act A885	31-05-1960 16-09-1963 27-08-1976 01-01-1985 24-06-1994
139	Act 10/1960 Act 25/1963 Act 26/1963 Act 59/1966	31-05-1960 29-08-1963 16-09-1963 19-09-1966

Article	Amending authority	In force from
	Act 27/1968	09-09-1968
	Act A514	15-05-1981
	Act A767	11-05-1990
	P.U. (A) 149/1990	14-06-1990
	Act A885	24-06-1994
140	Act 10/1960	01-04-1961
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A585	14-04-1984
141	Act 10/1960	31-05-1960
	Act A514	15-05-1981
141A	Act A193	01-01-1974
	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A442	31-12-1978
	Act A767	11-05-1990
	P.U. (A) 150/1990	14-06-1990
	P.U. (A) 169/2001	01-03-2001
142	Act 10/1960	01-04-1961
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A514	15-05-1981
	Act A566	16-12-1983
	Act A704	10-06-1988
	Act A885	24-06-1994
143	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A514	15-05-1981
	Act A566	01-01-1985
	Act A885	24-06-1994
144	Act 10/1960	31-05-1960
	Act 25/1963	29-08-1963
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 59/1966	19-09-1966
	Act A31	24-03-1971
	Act A193	01-01-1974
	Act A354	27-08-1976
145	Act 10/1960	16-09-1963
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A566	01-01-1985
	Act A704	10-06-1988
	Act A885	24-06-1994

Article	Amending authority	In force from
146	Act A354	27-08-1976
146A	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 31/1965	01-07-1965
	Act 59/1966	19-09-1966
	Act A354	27-08-1976
146B	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 59/1966	09-08-1965
	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A514	27-08-1976
		15-05-1981
146C	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 59/1966	09-08-1965
		19-09-1966
	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A514	27-08-1976
		15-05-1981
146D	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A514	27-08-1976
148	Act 10/1960	31-05-1960
		01-04-1961
	Act 14/1962	21-06-1962
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 59/1966	19-09-1966
	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A566	01-01-1985
	Act A885	24-06-1994
149	Act 10/1960	31-05-1960
	Act A442	31-12-1978
	Ac A514	15-05-1981
150	Act 10/1960	31-05-1960
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 68/1966	20-09-1966
	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A514	15-05-1981
		(section 15)
		27-08-1976
		(section 19)
	Act A566	16-12-1983
	Act A584	20-01-1984

Article	Amending authority	In force from
151	Act 10/1960	31-05-1960
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A566	01-01-1985
	Act A767	11-05-1990
	Act A885	24-06-1994
152	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A30	10-03-1971
	Act A566	01-01-1985
	Act A885	24-06-1994
153	Act A30	10-03-1971
	Act A514	27-08-1976
154	Act 10/1960	08-08-1960
155	Act 14/1962	01-10-1962
158	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A704	10-06-1988
159	Act 14/1962	31-08-1957
	Act 25/1963	29-08-1963
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 59/1966	09-08-1965
	Act A30	10-03-1971
	Act A31	24-03-1971
159A	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 59/1966	19-09-1966
	Act A31	24-03-1971
160	Act 14/1962	15-07-1962
		01-10-1962
		16-09-1963
	Act 25/1963	31-08-1957
		29-08-1963
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 19/1964	16-09-1963
	Act 31/1965	01-07-1965
	Act 59/1966	09-08-1965
	Act A31	24-03-1971
	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A566	01-01-1985
	Act A885	24-06-1994
	160A	Act A1130

Article	Amending authority	In force from
160B	Act A1130	28-09-2001
161	Act 25/1963	29-08-1963
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A514	27-08-1976
	Act A566	01-01-1985
	Act A885	24-06-1994
161A	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A30	10-03-1971
	Act A514	27-08-1976
	Act A585	16-04-1984
161B	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A514	27-08-1976
	Act A566	01-01-1985
	Act A885	24-06-1994
161C	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A354	27-08-1976
161D	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A354	27-08-1976
161E	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A514	27-08-1976
	Act A885	24-06-1994
161F	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 59/1966	09-08-1965
161G	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 59/1966	09-08-1965
161H	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 59/1966	09-08-1965
162	Act 25/1963	29-08-1963
	Act A31	24-03-1971
163	Act 25/1963	29-08-1963
164	Act 25/1963	29-08-1963
165	Act 25/1963	29-08-1963
166	Act 25/1963	29-08-1963

Article	Amending authority	In force from
167	Act 25/1963	29-08-1963
168	Act 25/1963	29-08-1963
169	Act 26/1963 Act 59/1966 Act A514	16-09-1963 09-08-1965 27-08-1976
170	Act 25/1963	29-08-1963
171	Act 25/1963	29-08-1963
172	Act 25/1963	29-08-1963
173	Act 25/1963	29-08-1963
174	Act 10/1960 Act 26/1963	31-05-1960 16-09-1963
181	Act A848	30-03-1993
182	Act A848 Act A885	30-03-1993 24-06-1994
183	Act A848	30-03-1993
1st Sch.	Act 14/1962	01-10-1962
2nd Sch.	Act 10/1960 Act 14/1962 Act 26/1963 Act 59/1966 Act 160 Act A514	01-12-1960 01-12-1960 16-09-1963 09-08-1965 29-08-1976 27-08-1976
3rd Sch.	Act 25/1963 Act A31 Act A354	29-08-1963 24-03-1971 27-08-1976
4th Sch.	Act 26/1963 Act A354	16-09-1963 27-08-1976
5th Sch.	Act 26/1963 Act A31 Act A354 Act A514	16-09-1963 24-03-1971 27-08-1976 27-08-1976
6th Sch.	Act 26/1963 Act A885	16-09-1963 24-06-1994

Article	Amending authority	In force from
7th Sch.	Act 25/1963	29-08-1963
	Act 31/1965	01-07-1965
	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A1130	28-09-2001
8th Sch.	Act 14/1962	21-06-1962
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 19/1964	30-07-1964
	Act 31/1965	01-07-1965
	Act 59/1966	09-08-1965
		19-09-1966
	Act 27/1968	09-09-1968
	Act A1	18-11-1968
	Emergency Ord. 3/1969	15-05-1969
	Act A31	24-03-1971
	Act A193	05-05-1973
	Act 160	29-08-1975
	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A514	27-08-1976
		15-05-1981
	Act A566	16-12-1983
	Act A584	16-12-1983
		20-01-1984
	Act A585	14-04-1984
	Act A767	11-05-1990
Act A848	30-03-1993	
Act A849	16-07-1993	
Act A857	20-08-1993	
Act A885	24-06-1994	
Act A919	21-07-1995	
9th Sch.	Act 25/1963	29-08-1963
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 31/1965	01-07-1965
	Act 59/1966	09-08-1965
	Act A206	01-02-1974
	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A514	15-05-1981
	Act A566	01-02-1974
	Act A585	16-04-1984
	Act A704	10-06-1988
	Act A885	24-06-1994
	Act A1095	01-02-2001
	Act A1239	21-03-2005
10th Sch.	Act 14/1962	21-06-1962
	Act 25/1963	01-01-1958
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 59/1966	01-01-1963

Article	Amending authority	In force from
	Act A392	01-01-1976
	Act A354	27-08-1976
	Act A514	15-05-1981
	Act 503	01-01-1992
	Act 622	01-01-2002
	Act A1239	21-03-2005
11th Sch.	Act 14/1962	31-08-1957
	Act 25/1963	29-08-1963
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 31/1965	16-09-1963
	Act A857	20-08-1993
	Act A1130	28-09-2001
12th Sch.	Act 25/1963	29-08-1963
13th Sch.	Act 14/1962	21-06-1962
	Act 26/1963	16-09-1963
	Act 1	01-01-1969
	Act A206	23-08-1973
	Act A585	16-04-1984
	Act A1095	01-02-2001
