

Section I The Cabinet

Article 123 [Council of Ministers]

The Council of Ministers has control over the departments of the State. It formulates the general policy of the Government, pursues its execution, and supervises the conduct of work in Government departments.

Article 124 [Remuneration of Government]

- (1) A law determines the remuneration of the Prime Minister and the Ministers.
- (2) All other provisions regarding Ministers apply to the Prime Minister unless otherwise stated.

Article 125 [Qualifications of Ministers]

A Minister has to satisfy the qualifications laid down in Article 82.

Article 126 [Oath of Ministers]

Before assuming office, the Prime Minister and Ministers, before the Emir, take the Oath specified in Article 91.

Article 127 [Supervision by Prime Minister]

The Prime Minister presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers and supervises the co-ordination of work among the various ministries.

Article 128 [Secrecy, Quorum, Majority, Co-operation, Submission]

- (1) Deliberations of the Council of Ministers are secret. Resolutions are passed only when the majority of its members are present and with the approval of the majority of those present. In case of an equal division of votes, that side prevails on which the Prime Minister has voted.
- (2) Unless they resign, the minority has to abide by the opinion of the majority.
- (3) Resolutions of the Council of Ministers are submitted to the Emir for approval in cases where the issue of a decree is required.

Article 129 [Government Follows Prime Minister]

The resignation of the Prime Minister or his removal from office involve the resignation or removal of all other Ministers.

Article 130 [Ministries, Directives]

Every Minister supervises the affairs of his ministry and executes therein the general policy of the Government. He also formulates directives for the ministry and supervises their execution.

Article 131 [Immunities of Ministers]

- (1) While in office, a Minister may not hold any other public office or practice, even indirectly, any profession, or undertake any industrial, commercial, or financial business. Furthermore, he may not participate in any concession granted by the Government or by public bodies or cumulate the ministerial post with membership of the board of directors of any company.

(2) In addition, during the said period, a Minister may not buy or otherwise acquire any property of the State even by public auction, nor may he let, sell, or switch any of his property to the Government.

Article 132 [Ministerial Offences and Indictment]

A special law defines the offences which may be committed by Ministers in the performance of their duties, and specifies the procedure for their indictment and trial and the competent authority for the said trial, without affecting the application of other laws to their ordinary acts or offences and to the civil liability arising there from.

Article 133 [Self-Government]

The law regulates general and municipal self-governing bodies in such a way as to ensure their independence under the direction and supervision of the Government.