

**Article 134 [Establishing Taxes]**

No general tax may be established, amended, or abolished except by a law. No one may be exempted, wholly or partially, from the duty to pay such taxes except in the cases specified by law. No one may be required to pay any other tax, fee, or imposition except within the limits of law.

**Article 135 [Funds]**

The law prescribes rules for the collection of public funds and the procedure for their expenditure.

**Article 136 [Public Loans]**

Public loans are concluded by a law. The Government may grant or guarantee a loan by a law, or within the limits of the funds appropriated for the said purpose in the budget.

**Article 137 [Loans of Self-Governing Bodies]**

General and local self-governing bodies may grant or guarantee loans according to law.

**Article 138 [State Properties]**

The law lays down the rules for the protection of State properties, their administration, the conditions of their disposal, and the limits within which any of these properties may be relinquished.

**Article 139 [Financial Year]**

The financial year is fixed by law.

**Article 140 [Annual Budget]**

The Government draws up the annual budget, comprising the revenue and expenditure of the State, and submits it to the National Assembly for examination and approval at least two months before the end of each current financial year.

**Article 141 [Budget Discussion, Purpose]**

- (1) The budget shall be discussed in the National Assembly part by part.
- (2) None of the public revenues may be allocated for a specific purpose except by law.

**Article 142 [Specific Funds]**

Specific funds may be appropriated by law for more than one year if the nature of the expenditure so requires, provided that each budget shall include the funds allocated for that year, or alternatively, an extraordinary budget covering more than one financial year shall be drawn up.

**Article 143 [No Tax Inclusion]**

The budget law may not include any provisions establishing a new tax, increasing an existing tax, amending an existing law, or evading the issue of a special law on a matter in respect of which the Constitution provides that a law should be issued.

**Article 144 [Budget by Law]**

The budget shall be issued by a law.

**Article 145 [Continuing Budget]**

(1) If the budget law has not been promulgated before the beginning of the financial year, the preceding budget applies until the new one is issued and revenues are collected and disbursements made in accordance with laws in force at the end of the preceding year.

(2) However, if the National Assembly has approved one or more parts of the new budget, they are put into effect.

**Article 146 [Changes of Budget]**

Any expenditure not included in the budget, or in excess of the budget appropriations, as well as the transfer of any fund from one part of the budget to another, must be effected by law.

**Article 147 [Maximum Expenditure]**

In no case may the maximum estimate of expenditure, included in the budget law or the laws amending it, be exceeded.

**Article 148 [General Budgets]**

The general budgets, both independent and annexed, must be specified by law to which the provisions regarding the budget of the State apply.

**Article 149 [Final Accounts]**

The final accounts of the financial administration of the State for the preceding year are submitted, within four months following the end of the said year, to the National Assembly for consideration and approval.

**Article 150 [Statement of Government]**

The government submits to the National Assembly, at least once during each ordinary session, a statement upon the financial position of the State.

**Article 151 [Audit Commission]**

A financial control and audit commission is established by a law, which ensures its independence. The commission is attached to the National Assembly and assists the government and the National Assembly in controlling the collection of the State revenues and the disbursement of its expenditures within the limits of the budget. The commission submits to both the Government and the National Assembly an annual report on its activities and its observations.

**Article 152 [Natural Resources]**

No concession for exploitation of either a natural resource or a public service may be granted except by a law and for a limited period. In this respect, the preparatory measures facilitate the operations of prospecting and exploration and ensure publicity and competition.

**Article 153 [Monopoly]**

No monopoly may be granted except by a law and for a limited period.

**Article 154 [Currency, Banking, Standards]**

Currency and banking as well as standards, weights, and measures are regulated by law.

**Article 155 [Pensions]**

Law regulates salaries, pensions, compensation, subsidies, and gratuities, which are a charge on the State treasury.

**Article 156 [Local Budgets]**

Provisions relating to the budgets and the final accounts of local bodies and authorities which have a public legal personality are determined by law.