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THE CONSTITUTION OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG

of October 17th, 1868 (Memorial 1868, p. 220)

incorporating the revisions of May 15th, 1919 (Memorial 1919, p. 529), April 28th, May 6th, 15th and 21st, 1948 (Memorial 1948, p. 649, 685, 717 and 797), July 27th and October 25th, 1956 (Memorial 1956, p. 927 and 1151), January 27th, 1972 (Memorial A 1972, p. 134), June 13th, 1979 (Memorial A 1979, p. 1104 and 1105), November 25th, 1983 (Memorial A 1983, p. 2181, 2182 and 2183; Rectification, p. 2280), December 20th, 1988 (Memorial A 1988, p. 1273), March 31st, 1989 (Memorial A 1989, p. 259 and 260), April 20th, 1989 (Memorial A 1989, p. 535), June 13th, 1989 (Memorial A 1989, p. 857, 858, 859 and 860), June 16th, 1989 (Memorial A 1989, p. 860) and June 19th, 1989 (Memorial A 1989, p. 861; Rectification, p. 1192).

Chapter I. – The Territory and the Grand Duke

Art. 1. (*Revision of April 28th, 1948*) „The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg forms a free, independent and indivisible State.”

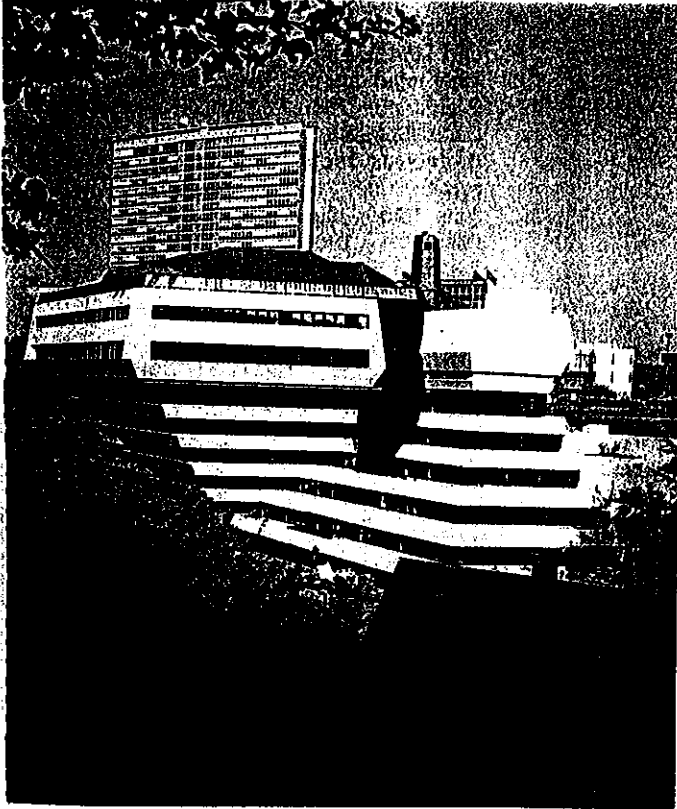
Art. 2. The boundaries and chief towns of judicial or administrative districts, of cantons and of communes may only be changed pursuant to a law.

Art. 3. The Crown of the Grand Duchy is hereditary in the Nassau family in accordance with the Pact of June 30th, 1783, art. 71 of the Treaty of Vienna of June 9th, 1815, and art. 1 of the Treaty of London of May 11th, 1867.

Art. 4. The person of the Grand Duke is sacred and inviolable.

Art. 5. (*Revision of November 25th, 1983*) „(1) The Grand Duke of Luxembourg attains his majority on the completion of eighteen years of age. On acceding to the throne, he takes as soon as possible, in the presence of the Chamber of Deputies or of a deputation appointed by it, the following oath:

(2) „I swear to observe the Constitution and the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, to maintain the national independence and integrity of the territory, as well as public and individual liberties.”



Chapter II. – The Luxembourgers and their Rights

Art. 6. II, on the death of the Grand Duke, His successor is a minor, the regency is exercised in accordance with the Family Pact.

Art. 7. If the Grand Duke is unable to reign, the regency is ensured as in the case of minority.

Should the throne become vacant, the Chamber makes temporary arrangements for the regency. A new Chamber, to be summoned with double the customary number of members within thirty days, takes the final steps to fill the vacancy.

Art. 8. (Revision of November 25th, 1983) „(1) On taking up his functions, the Regent takes the following oath:

(2) „I swear allegiance to the Grand Duke. I swear to observe the Constitution and the laws of the country.”

Art. 9. The status of Luxembourger is acquired, retained and lost in accordance with the rules determined by civil law. – This Constitution and other laws relating to political rights determine what conditions, in addition to this status, are necessary for the exercise of these rights.

Art. 10. (Revision of May 6th, 1948) „(1) Naturalization is granted by the legislative power.

(2) The law determines the effects of naturalization.”

Art. 11. (Revision of May 21st, 1948) „(1) There is no distinction of orders in the State.

(2) Luxembourgers are equal before the law; they alone are eligible for civil and military services, subject to the exceptions that may be established in particular cases by a law.

(3) The State guarantees the natural rights of the individual and of the family.

(4) The law guarantees the right to work and insures to every citizen the exercise of this right.

(5) The law organises social security, health protection and rest for workers and guarantees the freedom of trade unions.

(6) The law guarantees the freedom of trade and industry, the exercise of liberal professions and of agricultural labour, subject to restrictions that may be imposed by the legislative power.”

Art. 12. Individual freedom is guaranteed.—No one may be prosecuted otherwise than in cases and according to the procedure laid down by law.—Except in cases of „flagrante delicto” no one may be arrested without a warrant of a judge served at the time of arrest or within twenty four hours at the latest.

Art. 13. No one may be deprived against his will of the judge assigned to him by law.

Art. 14. No penalty may be fixed or applied except in pursuance of the law.

Art. 15. The residence is inviolable. No domiciliary visit may be made except in cases and according to the procedure laid down by law.

Art. 16. No one may be deprived of his property except on grounds of public interest, in the cases and in the manner laid down by law and in consideration of just and prior compensation.

Art. 17. Confiscation of property may not be instituted.

Art. 18. The death penalty on political grounds and civil death and branding are abolished.

Art. 19. Freedom of religion and of public worship, as well as the freedom to express one's religious opinions, are guaranteed, subject to the repression of offences committed in the exercise of such freedoms.

Art. 20. No one may be forced to take part in any way whatsoever in the acts and ceremonies of a religion or to observe its days of rest.

Art. 21. Civil marriage must always precede the religious wedding.

Art. 22. The State's intervention in the appointment and installation of heads of religions, the mode of appointing and dismissing other ministers of religions, the right of any of them to correspond with their superiors and to publish their acts, as well as the Church's relations with the State, are subject to conventions to be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies for the provisions governing its intervention.

Art. 23. *(Revision of June 13th, 1989)* „The State takes care that every Luxembourger is given primary education, which shall be

compulsory and free of charge. Medical and social aid shall be regulated by law.

The State sets up free secondary schools and the necessary courses of higher education.

The law determines the means of supporting public education and the conditions under which it is to be supervised by the Government and the communes; it also regulates, according to legal criteria, all educational matters and provides a scheme of aids in favour of pupils and students.

Every Luxembourger is free to study in the Grand Duchy or abroad and to attend universities of his own choice, subject to the provisions of the law concerning admission to employment and the exercise of stated professions.”

Art. 24. Freedom of speech in all matters and freedom of the press are guaranteed, subject to the repression of offences committed in the exercise of these freedoms.—Censorship may never be introduced.—Security may not be required of writers, publishers or printers. Stamp duty on inland newspapers and periodicals is abolished.—No publisher, printer or distributor may be prosecuted if the author is known, if he is a Luxembourger and resident in the Grand Duchy.

Art. 25. Luxembourgers have the right to assemble peacefully and unarmed in compliance with the laws governing the exercise of this right, which may not be subject to prior authorization. This provision does not apply to open-air political, religious or other meetings which are fully governed by laws and police regulations.

Art. 26. *(Revision of June 13th, 1989)* „Luxembourgers have the right of association. This right may not be subject to any prior authorization.”

Art. 27. Everyone has the right to address petitions, signed by one or more persons, to public authorities.—Only the constituted authorities have the right to address petitions collectively.

Art. 28. The secrecy of correspondence is inviolable.—The law determines the agents responsible for the violation of the secrecy of correspondence entrusted to postal services.

The law lays down the guarantee to be given to the secrecy of telegrams.

Art. 29. (*Revision of May 6th, 1948*) „The law shall regulate the use of languages in administrative and judicial matters.”

Art. 30. No prior authorization is required before instituting proceedings against civil servants for their administrative acts, except as provided for concerning members of the Government.

Art. 31. Civil servants, to whatever order they may belong, members of the Government excepted, may only be deprived of their offices, honours and pensions in the manner laid down by law.

Art. 32. (*Revision of May 15th, 1919*) „The sovereign power resides in the Nation.

The Grand Duke exercises it in compliance with this Constitution and the laws of the country.

He has no powers other than those formally vested in him by the Constitution and the special laws passed pursuant to the Constitution, without prejudice to art. 3 of this Constitution.”

§ 1. – *The Grand Duke's Prerogative*

Art. 33. The Grand Duke alone exercises the executive power.

Art. 34. (*Revision of May 6th, 1948*) „The Grand Duke sanctions and promulgates the laws. He makes his resolve known within three months of the vote of the Chamber.”

Art. 35. The Grand Duke appoints to civil and military posts in compliance with and subject to any exceptions made by law.

No office remunerated by the State can be created otherwise than in pursuance of a legislative provision.

Art. 36. The Grand Duke enacts the regulations and orders necessary for carrying laws into effect, but may never suspend the laws themselves or dispense from their enforcement.

Art. 37. (*Revision of October 25th, 1956*) „The Grand Duke makes the treaties. The treaties shall not come into effect until they have been sanctioned by law and published in the manner laid down for the publication of laws.

The treaties referred to in Chapter III, § 4, Art. 49bis are sanctioned by a law voted under the conditions of Art. 114, al. 5.

Secret treaties are abolished.

The Grand Duke enacts the regulations and orders necessary for carrying the treaties into effect in accordance with the procedure governing measures for the execution of laws and with the effects attached to such measures, without prejudice to matters reserved to the law by the Constitution.

No cession, exchange or addition of territory may be effected except pursuant to a law.

The Grand Duke commands the armed forces; he declares war and the end of war after having been authorized thereto by a vote of the Chamber taken under the conditions of article 114, al. 5 of the Constitution.”

Art. 38. The Grand Duke has the right to remit or reduce penalties pronounced by judges, except as provided for concerning members of the Government.

Art. 39. The Grand Duke has the right to mint money in execution of the law.

Art. 40. The Grand Duke has the right to bestow titles of nobility without ever attaching any privilege to them.

Art. 41. The Grand Duke confers civil and military orders, while complying with the provisions stated by law.

Art. 42. The Grand Duke may have Himself represented by a Prince of the blood, who bears the title of Lieutenant of the Grand Duke and resides in the Grand Duchy.

This representative shall take an oath to observe the Constitution before wielding power.

Art. 43. (*Revision of May 6th, 1948*) „The civil list is fixed at three hundred thousand gold francs a year.

It may be changed by law at the beginning of each reign. The budget law may allocate each year to the Sovereign House the sums needed to cover representation expenses.”

Art. 44. (*Revision of May 6th, 1948*) „The Grand Ducal Palace and the Castle of Berg are reserved for the residence of the Grand Duke.”

Art. 45. (*Revision of June 13th, 1989*) „All provisions of the Grand Duke require the countersignature of a responsible member of the Government.”

§ 2. – *The Legislature*

Art. 46. Each law requires the assent of the Chamber of Deputies.

Art. 47. The Grand Duke addresses to the Chamber the proposals or bills of law he wishes to submit to adoption.

The Chamber has the right to propose bills of law to the Grand Duke.

Art. 48. The interpretation of laws by way of authority may only be effected through the law.

§ 3. – *The Justice*

Art. 49. Justice is rendered in the name of the Grand Duke by the courts and the tribunals.

Judgements and decisions are enforced in the name of the Grand Duke.

(Revision of October 25th, 1956)

„§ 4. – *The International Powers*

Art. 49bis. The exercise of the powers reserved by the Constitution to the legislative, executive and judiciary powers may be temporarily vested by treaty in institutions governed by international law.”

Art. 50. The Chamber of Deputies represents the country. — Deputies vote without referring to their constituents and may only have in view the general interests of the Grand Duchy.

Art. 51. *(Revision of May 21st, 1948)* „(1) The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is ruled by a system of parliamentary democracy.

(2) The organization of the Chamber is regulated by law.”

(3) *(Revision of December 20th, 1988)* „The Chamber is composed of 60 deputies. A law passed under the provisions of art. 114, al. 5 sets the number of deputies to be elected in each of the constituencies.”

(Revision of May 21st, 1948) „(4) The election is direct.

(5) Deputies are elected by straightforward universal suffrage on the party-list system in accordance with the rules of proportional representation, and according to the principle of the small-

lest electoral quota and under the rules to be determined by law.”

(6) *(Revision of June 13th, 1979)* „The country is divided into four electoral districts: the South (Esch/Alzette and Capellen), the Centre (Luxembourg and Mersch), the North (Diekirch, Redange, Wiltz, Clervaux and Vianden) and the East (Grevenmacher, Remich and Echternach).”

(7) *(Revision of May 21st, 1948)* „The electors may be requested to pronounce themselves by way of a referendum in cases and under conditions to be determined by law.”

Art. 52. *(Revision of January 27th, 1972)* „To be an elector, it is necessary:

- 1° to be a Luxembourger, man or woman;
- 2° to enjoy civil and political rights;
- 3° to have completed 18 years of age.

To these three qualities shall be added those determined by law. No tax condition may be required.

To be eligible, it is necessary:

1. to be a Luxembourger, man or woman;
2. to enjoy civil and political rights;
3. to have completed 21 years of age;
4. to be resident in the Grand Duchy.

No other condition of eligibility may be imposed.”

Art. 53. *(Revision of June 13th, 1989)* „May neither be electors nor eligible:

1. persons sentenced to criminal punishments;
2. persons sentenced for minor offences depriving them of the right to vote;
3. persons of full age under guardianship.

No other exclusion clause may be foreseen.

The right to vote may be restored by the way of reprieve to persons sentenced by penal courts.”

Art. 54. *(Revision of May 15th, 1948)* „(1) The deputy's mandate is incompatible:

1. with the duties of member of the Government;

ter IV. –
Chamber of
Deputies

2. with those of member of the Council of State;
3. with those of magistrate of the judicial order;
4. with those of member of the Audit Chamber;
5. with those of district commissioner;
6. with those of State collector or accounting officer;
7. with those of career soldier in active service.

(2) Civil servants involved in a case of incompatibility have the right to choose between the mandate confided to them and their duties.

(3) A deputy called to the duties of member of the Government and who relinquishes these duties is automatically reinstated as first substitute on the list on which he was elected.

The same shall apply to the substitute-deputy who, called to the duties of member of the Government, renounces the deputy's mandate devolving upon him in the course of these duties.

In the event of a contest between several rightful claimants, reinstatement shall follow the order of the number of votes polled at the elections."

Art. 55. The incompatibilities referred to in the preceding article do not preclude the law from stipulating others in future.

Art. 56. (*Revision of July 27th, 1956*) „Deputies are elected for a term of five years."

Art. 57. (*Revision of November 25th, 1983*) „(1) The Chamber verifies the credentials of its members and settles any disputes arising on the subject.

(2) On taking up office, they take the following oath:

„I swear allegiance to the Grand Duke, obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the State."

(3) This oath is taken at a public sitting in the hands of the President of the Chamber."

Art. 58. A deputy appointed by the Government to a salaried post which he accepts ceases immediately to sit and resumes his functions only by virtue of a new election.

Art. 59. All the laws are submitted to a second vote unless the Chamber decides otherwise, in agreement with the Council of State in a public sitting. — There shall be an interval of at least three months between the two votes.

Art. 60. (*Revision of May 6th, 1948*) „At each session the Chamber appoints its President and Vice-presidents and sets up its bureau."

Art. 61. Sittings of the Chamber are held in public, subject to the exceptions stated in its rules of procedure.

Art. 62. Every resolution requires an absolute majority of votes. Should the votes be equally divided, the measure under discussion is rejected.

The Chamber may not pass a resolution unless the majority of its members are present.

Art. 63. (*Revision of March 31st, 1989*) „Voting on bills as a whole always takes place by roll call."

Art. 64. The Chamber has the right of inquiry. The exercise of this right is regulated by law.

Art. 65. A bill of law may be passed by the Chamber only after it has been voted article by article.

Art. 66. The Chamber has the right to amend and divide the articles and amendments proposed.

Art. 67. Petitions to the Chamber cannot be presented in person.

The Chamber has the right to refer to members of the Government any petitions addressed to it. — Members of the Government shall provide explanations of their contents whenever the Chamber so requests.

The Chamber does not concern itself with any petition that has private interests in view, unless it is aimed at redressing grievances stemming from illegal acts of the Government or of the authorities or unless the decision to intervene lies within the competence of the Chamber.

Art. 68. No deputy can be prosecuted or tried on account of opinions expressed or votes cast by him in the course of his duties.

Art. 69. No deputy can be prosecuted or arrested in a repressive matter in the course of a session, without the Chamber's authorization, unless he is caught in the act. — None of its members may be imprisoned during the session without the same authorization. — The detention or prosecution of a deputy is suspended during and throughout the session if the Chamber so demands.

Art. 70. The Chamber determines in its rules of procedure the manner in which it exercises its powers.

Art. 71. The sittings of the Chamber are held in the place of residence of the administration of the Grand Duchy.

Art. 72. (*Revision of May 6th, 1948*) „(1) The Chamber meets each year in ordinary session at the time specified in the rules of procedure.

(2) The Grand Duke may summon the Chamber to an extraordinary sitting; he must do so if one third of the deputies so request.

(3) Every session is opened and closed by the Grand Duke in person, or in his name by an authorized representative appointed for the purpose.”

Art. 73. The Grand Duke may adjourn the Chamber. Such adjournment however may not exceed a period of one month, nor be repeated during the same session without the Chamber's consent.

Art. 74. The Grand Duke may dissolve the Chamber.

New elections are held at the latest within three months of the dissolution.

Art. 75. (*Revision of May 6th, 1948*) „Members of the Chamber of Deputies shall receive, in addition to their travelling expenses, an allowance of which the law determines the amount and conditions.”

Art. 76. The Grand Duke regulates the organization of his Government, which consists of at least three members.

(. . .) (*2nd paragraph cancelled by the revision of June 13th, 1989*)

Art. 77. The Grand Duke appoints and dismisses the members of the Government.

Art. 78. Members of the Government are responsible.

Art. 79. There is no intermediate authority between members of the Government and the Grand Duke.

Art. 80. Members of the Government or Commissioners acting as their deputies have access to the Chamber and must be heard at their request.

The Chamber may require their presence.

Art. 81. In no case may an oral or written order of the Grand Duke relieve a member of the Government of his responsibilities.

Art. 82. The Chamber has the right to accuse members of the Government. — A law shall determine the cases of responsibility, the penalties to be inflicted and the procedure to be followed, regards either the accusation admitted by the Chamber or the action brought by the injured parties.

Art. 83. The Grand Duke may not pardon a condemned member of the Government except at the request of the Chamber.

(*Revision of June 13th, 1989*)

„Chapter Vbis. — The Council of State

Art. 83bis. The Council of State is called to express its views on bills of law and amendments that might be proposed thereto, as well as on all other matters deferred to it by the Government, by the laws.

The Litigation Committee is the supreme jurisdiction in administrative matters.

The organization of the Council of State and of the Litigation Committee, as well as the way its prerogatives are carried out are regulated by law.”

Chapter VI. — The Justice

Art. 84. Disputes over civil rights lie exclusively within the competence of the courts.

Art. 85. Disputes over political rights lie within the competence of the courts except as otherwise provided by law.

Art. 86. No court or jurisdiction in contentious matters may be set up, except by virtue of a law. No extraordinary commissions or courts may be set up, under whatever name.

Art. 87. The organization of the High Court of Justice is provided for by a law.

Art. 88. Hearings in court are public, unless such publicity is a threat to good order and morality, in which case the court so declares by way of a judgement.

Art. 89. Every judgement passed is grounded. It is pronounced in public hearing.

Art. 90. Justices of the peace and judges of the courts are directly appointed by the Grand Duke. — Councillors of the High Court of Justice and presidents and vice-presidents of the di-

Chapter V. — Government of the Grand Duchy

strict courts are appointed by the Grand Duke upon the advice of the High Court of Justice.

Art. 91. (*Revision of April 20th, 1989*) „Justices of the peace, district court judges and councillors of the High Court of Justice are irremovable.“—None of them may be deprived of his post or suspended, save by a judgement.—None of these judges may be transferred, except by way of a new appointment and with his consent.

In the event of infirmity or misconduct however he may be suspended, dismissed or transferred, under the provisions laid down by law.

Art. 92. The salaries of members of the judiciary are fixed by law.

Art. 93. Except where otherwise provided for by law, no judge is allowed to accept salaried functions from the Government unless he performs them free of charge, without prejudice however to cases of incompatibility determined by law.

Art. 94. Special laws regulate the organization of military courts, their duties, the rights, obligations and terms of office of their members.

(*Revision of June 19th, 1989*) „The law also regulates the organization of the jurisdictions pertaining to labour and social security matters, their duties, the mode of appointment and the terms of office of their members.“

Art. 95. Courts and tribunals apply general and local decisions and regulations only in so far as these comply with the laws.—The High Court of Justice settles disputes as to competence, in accordance with the procedure laid down by law.

Art. 96. All matters connected with the armed force are regulated by law.

Art. 97. (*Revision of June 13th, 1989*) „The organization and the powers of the forces in charge of public order are settled by law.“

Art. 98. A Civil Guard, whose organization is regulated by law, may be formed.

Art. 99. No tax for the benefit of the State may be imposed, except pursuant to a law.—No loan to be borne by the State may be contracted without the consent of the Chamber.—(*Revision of June 16th, 1989*) „No real estate property of the

State may be alienated, unless such alienation is authorized by a special law. However, a general law may fix a limit up to which no special authorization is requested.—Every purchase by the State of significant real estate property, every significant commitment of funds in large infrastructure or important building plans, must be authorized by a special law. A general law sets the thresholds from which this authorization is requested.“—No commitment may burden the State budget further than one fiscal year, except by a special law.—No communal charge or tax may be introduced, except with the consent of the communal council.—A law determines the exceptions shown by experience to be necessary as regards communal taxes.

Art. 100. Taxes for the benefit of the State are voted annually.—Legislation introducing them remains in force for one year only, unless renewed.

Art. 101. No privilege may be introduced in the matter of taxation. No exemption or reduction may be established, except pursuant to a law.

Art. 102. Save in cases formally stated by law, no payment may be demanded of citizens or public establishments, except in the form of taxes for the benefit of the State or the commune.

Art. 103. No pension, half-pay or gratuity charged to the treasury may be granted except pursuant to the law.

Art. 104. Each year, the Chamber passes the accounts bill and votes the budget.—All revenues and expenditures of the State must be shown in the budget and the accounts.

Art. 105. An Audit Chamber is charged with the examination and liquidation of the accounts of the general administration and of all those accountable to the public treasury.

The law regulates its organization, the exercise of its powers and the method of appointing its members.

The Audit Chamber ensures that no budget item of expenditure is exceeded.

No transfer may be made from one section of the budget to another except by virtue of a law.

Members of the Government may, however, within their own department, transfer surpluses of one item to another item in the same section, provided that they justify their action before the Chamber of Deputies.

er VII. —
Public Forces

er VIII. —
Finances

The Audit Chamber draws up the accounts of the different administrations of the State and is required to collect for this purpose all the information and vouchers necessary. The general account of the State is submitted to the Chamber of Deputies together with the Audit Chamber's comments.

Art. 106. The salaries and pensions of priests are borne by the State and regulated by law.

Art. 107. (Revision of June 13th, 1979) „(1) Communes form self-governing authorities, on a territorial basis, possessing legal personality and administering their patrimony and own interests.

(2) In each commune there is a communal council directly elected by the inhabitants who have to comply, besides to the requirements laid down in article 52 of the Constitution, to the legal residence requirements.

(3) The council annually draws up the budget of the commune and closes the accounts. It issues communal regulations, except in case of emergency. It may introduce communal taxes, with the Grand Duke's approval. The Grand Duke has the right to dissolve the council.

(4) The commune is administered under the authority of the corporate body of the mayor and aldermen who must be chosen among the communal councillors.

(5) The law fixes the composition, organisation and responsibilities of the communal organs. It fixes the legal status of the communal civil servants. The commune participates in the implementation of the education as stated by law.

(6) Supervision of the communal administration is ruled by law. It may defer certain decisions of communal authorities to the authorization by the supervising authority and may even foresee their cancellation or suspension, should they be illegal or contrary to the public interests, without prejudice to the powers of the courts of law or administrative tribunals."

Art. 108. The drawing up of birth, marriage and death registers lies exclusively within the attributions of the communal authorities.

Art. 109. The City of Luxembourg is the capital of the Grand Duchy and the seat of the Government. — The seat of the Government may not be transferred except temporarily for serious reasons.

Art. 110. (Revision of November 25th, 1983) „(1) No oath may be imposed except pursuant to the law, which determines the formula.

(2) All civil and public officials, before taking up their duties, take the following oath:

„I swear allegiance to the Grand Duke, obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the State. I promise to fulfill my duties with integrity, exactitude and impartiality."

Art. 111. Every foreigner on the territory of the Grand Duchy enjoys the protection granted to persons and property, except as otherwise provided for by law.

Art. 112. No law, decree or regulation from the central administration or from communal authorities comes into force until it has been published in the form determined by law.

Art. 113. No provision of the Constitution may be suspended.

Art. 114. The legislative power has the right to declare the need to amend any constitutional provision it specifies. — Following such declaration, the Chamber is by full right dissolved. — A new Chamber shall be convened in accordance with art. 74 of this Constitution. — This Chamber decides, by common consent with the Grand Duke, on the items to be amended. — In such case the Chamber shall not deliberate unless at least three quarters of its members are present, and no amendment may be adopted unless it is backed by at least two thirds of the votes.

Art. 115. No amendment to the Constitution may be made during a regency.

Art. 116. Until provided for by a law, the Chamber of Deputies has the discretionary power to accuse a member of the Government, and the High Court of Justice shall try him in general assembly specifying the offence and determining the penalty. — The penalty may not, however, exceed that of confinement, without prejudice to cases expressly provided for by the penal laws.

(...) (2nd paragraph cancelled by the revision of June 13th, 1979)

Art. 117. From the day the Constitution enters into force, all laws, decrees, decisions, regulations and other deeds in conflict with it are abolished.

Chapter XI. — Transitory and Additional Provisions

Art. 118. The death penalty, abolished in political matters, is replaced by the penalty immediately below it until this matter has been covered by a new law.

Art. 119. Pending the conclusion of the conventions referred to in art. 22, the current provisions concerning religions remain in force.

Art. 120. Until the laws and regulations foreseen by the Constitution have been promulgated, the laws and regulations in force at present continue to be applied.

Art. 121. (...) *(cancelled by the revision of March 31st, 1989)*