BRIEF 3

THE EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL POWERS

FUNCTIONS OF THE PRESIDENCY:

The President has the unrestricted right to:
- Name Ministers of State, chiefs of the Armed Forces and all public service positions not designated by law for Congressional approval;
- Exercise with his Ministers of State the highest level of public administration;
- Act as commander in chief of the Armed Forces;
- Maintain diplomatic relations and accredit foreign representatives;

Subject to Congressional overright powers (as described below), the President has the powers of initiative to:
- To propose and veto legislation;
- To nominate ambassadors, supreme court and superior court judges, the Attorney-General, the President and governors of the Central Bank, and three ministers of the Federal Accounts Tribunal;
- Declare states of defence, of siege or of intervention which suspend normal individual rights and legal powers of lower levels of government;
- Declare war, celebrate peace and permit foreign forces to transit through or temporarily occupy national territory;
- Declare provisional legal measures and delegated laws;

The President has the following responsibilities to Congress:
- To send a "State of the Union" message to Congress at the start of each annual legislative session regarding the government's plans;
- To submit to Congress the government's budget and multi-year investment plan;
- To send the government's accounts to Congress within 60 days of the opening of next year's legislative session;

FUNCTIONS OF CONGRESS:

The National Congress is composed of the two elected chambers, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. Normally they will meet separately; but they will meet together as the National Congress to:
- inaugurate the legislative session;
- receive the oath of office of the President and Vice-President;
- deliberate on Presidential vetoes;