

MOORISH NATIONAL REPUBLIC OF PEACE

Supreme Religious Council The Exile Act



EXILE, EXPULSION, MEMBERSHIP STANDING, AND PARTICIPATION ACT

Pursuant to the Moorish National Republic of Peace Constitution, Amendment XVIII,
Section 3, wherein it states:

"The Moorish National Republic of Peace shall make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the Moorish National Republic of Peace, or any Department or Officer thereof," there shall hereby be designated an EXILE, EXPULSION, MEMBERSHIP STANDING, AND PARTICIPATION ACT

to govern the proper removal of individuals whose actions are deemed a threat to the sovereignty, security, and lawful governance of the Moorish National Republic of Peace (MNRP).

This Public Law shall go into immediate force.

PUBLIC LAW VOTED ON: July 5th 2026th

GRAND WAZIR OF M.N.R.P.: /s/:Eric Ingram Bey

EXILE, EXPULSION, MEMBERSHIP STANDING, AND PARTICIPATION ACT

TO ESTABLISH LAWFUL INTERNAL PROCEDURES FOR EXILE, EXPULSION, SUSPENSION, RESTORATION, AND PARTICIPATION WITHIN THE MOORISH NATIONAL REPUBLIC OF PEACE RELIGIOUS ORDER

Pursuant to the Constitution of the Moorish National Republic of Peace, including the provisions recognizing the MNRP as a religious and cultural national body exercising internal religious, cultural, organizational, contractual, and membership-based authority over Moroccan Nationals who voluntarily pledge allegiance to the Constitution and institutions of the Order, there shall hereby be established the **Exile, Expulsion, Membership Standing, and Participation Act**.

This Act shall be interpreted in harmony with the MNRP Constitution, the Repatriation Act, the Court of Justice Law, the Divine Rights and Dominion Act, the Trust Law Act, and all amended Public Laws of the MNRP.

The new Constitution makes clear that MNRP jurisdiction applies to Moroccan Nationals who voluntarily pledge allegiance and submit internal disputes to MNRP courts, while not negating federal or state civil/criminal jurisdiction. The Repatriation Act also requires due process before any denial, suspension, expulsion, restriction, or deprivation of internal rights.

TITLE I

GENERAL PURPOSE, LAWFUL SCOPE, AND JURISDICTION

Section 1. Purpose

The purpose of this Act is to protect the peace, integrity, sacred order, lawful administration, membership discipline, institutional stability, and constitutional government of the Moorish National Republic of Peace.

This Act establishes lawful internal procedures for:

1. Suspension of membership standing;
2. Removal from office;
3. Restriction from MNRP property or programs;
4. Expulsion from membership;
5. Exile from internal MNRP fellowship, benefits, offices, and privileges;
6. Revocation or suspension of internal credentials;
7. Restoration of standing after repentance, correction, and lawful review;
8. Participation requirements that determine whether a person remains in good standing within the MNRP.

The word “**exile**” under this Act shall mean an internal ecclesiastical, organizational, contractual, and membership-based separation from the MNRP Religious Order. It shall not mean unlawful banishment from the United States, deportation, physical forced removal from public land, imprisonment, civil death, seizure of property, or deprivation of rights protected by applicable law.

Section 2. Lawful Scope

This Act governs only the internal affairs of the MNRP Religious Order.

It applies to:

1. Moroccan Nationals of the MNRP Religious Order;
2. Citizens of the MNRP;
3. Residents participating in MNRP communities, programs, property, or institutions;
4. Non-Moroccan Residents, guests, invitees, contractors, employees, officers, ministers, trustees, fiduciaries, and voluntary participants who agree by contract, oath, membership agreement, property-use agreement, trust instrument, arbitration clause, written consent, or program participation to follow MNRP rules;
5. Conduct affecting MNRP institutions, property, programs, records, treasury, sacred grounds, offices, courts, ministries, assemblies, membership relations, or internal governance.

Section 3. Limitation Under the Law of the Land

This Act shall be lawfully administered according to the law of the land.

Nothing in this Act shall be interpreted to:

1. Create civil territorial sovereignty over land within the United States or any other nation;
2. Authorize unlawful detention, imprisonment, physical banishment, forced transportation, confiscation, retaliation, or violence;
3. Override federal, state, county, municipal, probate, tax, criminal, licensing, banking, securities, property, family, or civil court jurisdiction;
4. Bind non-members or non-consenting persons;
5. Deprive any person of property without lawful consent, trust instrument, contract, court order, or due process;
6. Prevent referral to lawful civil authorities where conduct violates applicable law;
7. Misrepresent MNRP internal orders as state or federal court orders.

The MNRP Court of Justice Law confirms that the Court handles internal membership status, suspension, expulsion, restoration, internal remedies, and Public Law violations, but may not conduct public criminal prosecution or bind non-consenting parties.

TITLE II

DEFINITIONS

Section 1. Definitions

For purposes of this Act:

MNRP means the Moorish National Republic of Peace, a Moorish religious order, cultural national body, and self-governing ecclesiastical community.

Moroccan National means a person who has voluntarily pledged allegiance to the MNRP Constitution, completed the nationalization or recognition process, and submitted to the internal religious, cultural, organizational, and membership governance of the MNRP.

Citizen means a Moroccan descendant or recognized member who has pledged allegiance but does not possess full National status or full voting authority unless admitted to National standing.

Resident means a person who resides, participates, or operates within MNRP communities, lands, institutions, or programs without completing full oath or nationalization.

Non-Moroccan Resident means a person who is not of Moorish or Moroccan descent but participates, resides, contracts, visits, works, or receives services from MNRP communities or programs through lawful agreement or consent.

Participation means active, faithful, peaceful, and lawful involvement in the MNRP according to the person's membership class, including obedience to the Constitution, respect for public laws, attendance where required, contribution where required, completion of educational duties, lawful conduct, protection of community peace, and support of the mission of the Order.

Good Standing means the condition of a National, Citizen, Resident, officer, minister, trustee, contractor, or participant who remains compliant with the Constitution, Public Laws, membership duties, participation duties, financial obligations, trust obligations, property rules, court orders, and ethical standards of the MNRP.

Exile means the highest internal separation from the MNRP Religious Order, entered by final order of the MNRP Court of Justice after due process, resulting in loss of internal membership standing, titles, offices, privileges, voting rights, credentials, access to restricted programs, and recognition as a person in good standing.

Expulsion means permanent removal from membership or participation in the MNRP, subject to restoration only by petition, repentance, correction, and lawful approval.

Suspension means temporary restriction of rights, privileges, office, access, credentials, or participation pending investigation, hearing, correction, or final judgment.

Restriction means a limited order prohibiting access to specific offices, programs, properties, sacred grounds, meetings, records, treasury systems, educational programs, or internal functions.

Internal Sanctions means non-criminal corrective measures, including warning, correction, education, restitution, suspension, revocation of privileges, removal from office, disqualification, loss of standing, expulsion, exile, or referral to lawful authorities.

TITLE III

PARTICIPATION, STANDING, AND CONTINUED MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Participation as a Condition of Remaining in Good Standing

Participation in the MNRP is not merely symbolic. Participation is the living evidence of allegiance, commitment, discipline, and lawful submission to the Constitution and institutions of the Order.

A person's continued stay, standing, benefits, office eligibility, and access within the MNRP shall be determined by:

1. Their membership class;
2. Their oath or agreement;
3. Their obedience to the Constitution and Public Laws;
4. Their peaceful conduct;
5. Their fulfillment of duties;
6. Their respect for MNRP courts, ministries, property rules, and lawful orders;
7. Their contribution to the mission of the Order according to their capacity;
8. Their refusal to undermine, sabotage, defraud, endanger, or betray the MNRP.

Section 2. Minimum Participation Duties

Every Moroccan National in good standing shall:

1. Honor the Constitution and Public Laws of the MNRP;
2. Maintain peaceful conduct;
3. Respect the authority of the Supreme Religious Council and Court of Justice;
4. Attend required assemblies, trainings, ceremonies, or educational sessions unless excused;
5. Maintain accurate records with the Registrar General;
6. Refrain from fraud, violence, corruption, sabotage, slanderous disruption, or conduct harmful to the Order;
7. Pay lawful dues, fees, assessments, or contributions where required by membership agreement or program participation;

8. Protect sacred grounds, records, trust property, community resources, and institutional integrity;
9. Cooperate with lawful internal investigations and court proceedings;
10. Avoid misusing MNRP credentials or claiming authority not granted by MNRP law.

Section 3. Participation Tiers and Effect on Standing

Participation shall be classified as follows:

A. Active Good Standing

A person is in active good standing when they remain current in duties, lawful conduct, education, records, dues, service, attendance, and obedience to the Constitution.

B. Limited Standing

A person may be placed in limited standing where they remain a member but fail to satisfy participation duties. Limited standing may restrict voting, office eligibility, program access, treasury benefits, land-use privileges, or credentials until corrected.

C. Probationary Standing

A person may be placed on probation after misconduct, repeated nonparticipation, failure to comply with court orders, or failure to correct deficiencies after notice.

D. Suspended Standing

A person may be suspended where continued participation presents a risk to institutional safety, property, records, finances, sacred grounds, judicial proceedings, or community peace.

E. Expelled or Exiled Standing

A person may be expelled or exiled only after serious violation, due process, written findings, and final order of the MNRP Court of Justice or Supreme Religious Council.

TITLE IV

GROUND FORS SUSPENSION, EXPULSION, OR EXILE

Section 1. Highest-Level Grounds for Exile

A person may be subject to exile only upon clear and convincing evidence of serious misconduct that substantially endangers the MNRP, its members, institutions, property, records, treasury, sacred grounds, or constitutional order.

Grounds include:

1. **Treason Against the MNRP** — knowingly betraying, sabotaging, or attempting to overthrow the internal constitutional order of the MNRP.

2. **Violent Threats to the Order** — engaging in violence, credible threats, organized intimidation, terrorism-like conduct, armed disruption, or threats to life, safety, or sacred property.
3. **Espionage or Unauthorized Disclosure** — knowingly stealing, transferring, selling, or exposing restricted MNRP records, member data, treasury records, court records, trust documents, security plans, or confidential communications to hostile parties.
4. **Conspiracy with Hostile Outside Actors** — knowingly cooperating with external persons or entities to defraud, sabotage, destabilize, infiltrate, or unlawfully destroy the MNRP.
5. **Corruption and Abuse of Office** — using office for bribery, fraud, self-dealing, theft, coercion, witness tampering, obstruction, or unlawful personal gain.
6. **Fiduciary Betrayal** — misappropriating trust property, treasury funds, land, records, donations, member contributions, sacred property, or estate assets.
7. **Severe Criminal Conduct Affecting MNRP Safety** — conduct involving murder, rape, assault, arson, biological weapons, chemical weapons, child endangerment, trafficking, serious fraud, embezzlement, or comparable public-safety threats.
8. **Persistent Defiance of Lawful Orders** — repeated refusal to obey final lawful orders of the MNRP Court of Justice after notice, opportunity to cure, and written warning.
9. **False Claim of Authority** — impersonating MNRP officers, forging credentials, issuing unauthorized decrees, misusing seals, or falsely claiming power to bind the MNRP.
10. **Destruction of Sacred or Institutional Property** — damaging, defacing, destroying, selling, encumbering, or misusing sacred grounds, archives, records, trust property, treasury property, or cultural materials.
11. **Conduct Creating Grave Harm to the People** — any organized, intentional, or reckless conduct causing substantial harm to the welfare, safety, unity, finances, or lawful mission of the MNRP.

Section 2. Grounds for Expulsion

Expulsion may be ordered for:

1. Repeated serious violations of Public Law;
2. Fraudulent use of MNRP credentials;
3. Refusal to comply with participation duties after notice and opportunity to cure;
4. Threats, harassment, intimidation, retaliation, or witness interference;
5. Misuse of MNRP property, programs, treasury resources, or records;
6. Unlawful discrimination, exploitation, or abuse of members;
7. Repeated disruption of assemblies, courts, ministries, or official functions;

8. Breach of trust, fiduciary misconduct, or misuse of office;
9. Refusal to honor final internal judgments or restitution orders;
10. Conduct showing abandonment of allegiance to the Constitution.

Section 3. Grounds for Suspension or Limited Standing

Suspension or limited standing may be imposed where:

1. Allegations require investigation;
2. The person fails to complete required education or participation duties;
3. The person becomes inactive without notice or lawful excuse;
4. The person fails to update records or credentials;
5. The person fails to satisfy dues, fees, or lawful obligations after notice;
6. The person disrupts programs, meetings, court proceedings, or official functions;
7. Temporary restriction is needed to protect records, property, safety, children, elders, treasury funds, or sacred grounds;
8. The person is under review for misconduct that could lead to expulsion or exile.

TITLE V

PROCEDURE FOR EXILE, EXPULSION, OR SUSPENSION

Section 1. Initiation of Complaint

A proceeding may begin by:

1. Written complaint from a Moroccan National, Citizen, Resident, officer, trustee, minister, property administrator, or participant;
2. Referral from a ministry;
3. Referral from the Supreme Religious Council;
4. Referral from the Registrar General;
5. Referral from the Minister of Records and National Archives;
6. Referral from the National Treasury;
7. Referral from the Court of Justice;
8. Emergency report involving safety, fraud, violence, property damage, corruption, or institutional threat.

Section 2. Preliminary Review

The proper ministry or Court officer shall conduct a preliminary review to determine whether the complaint:

1. Falls within MNRP internal jurisdiction;
2. Concerns a person subject to MNRP governance;
3. States facts that may violate the Constitution or Public Laws;
4. Requires emergency protection;
5. Should be dismissed, mediated, corrected administratively, referred to the Court, or referred to lawful civil authorities.

Section 3. Written Notice Required

No person shall be exiled, expelled, suspended, restricted, removed from office, or deprived of internal rights without written notice, except for temporary emergency restrictions necessary to prevent immediate harm.

Written notice shall include:

1. Name of the accused person;
2. Membership class or participation status;
3. Specific allegations;
4. Public Law or constitutional provisions allegedly violated;
5. Summary of supporting facts;
6. Possible sanctions;
7. Hearing date, time, and place;
8. Right to respond;
9. Right to present evidence;
10. Right to witnesses;
11. Right to representation or assistance where permitted;
12. Right to appeal.

Section 4. Hearing Before the MNRP Court of Justice

All exile and expulsion proceedings shall be heard by the MNRP Court of Justice or authorized tribunal.

The accused shall have:

1. Right to appear;

2. Right to make a statement;
3. Right to submit documents;
4. Right to call witnesses;
5. Right to challenge evidence;
6. Right to object to bias or conflict of interest;
7. Right to written findings;
8. Right to appeal.

Section 5. Standard of Proof

Exile shall require clear and convincing evidence.

Expulsion shall require clear and convincing evidence where permanent removal is sought.

Suspension, restriction, or probation may be imposed by a preponderance of evidence, unless the tribunal requires a higher standard.

Section 6. Written Findings

Any order imposing exile, expulsion, suspension, restriction, restitution, removal from office, or loss of privileges shall contain written findings stating:

1. Jurisdiction;
2. Facts proven;
3. Law applied;
4. Evidence relied upon;
5. Sanction imposed;
6. Duration of sanction;
7. Conditions for restoration, if any;
8. Appeal rights.

TITLE VI

CONSEQUENCES OF EXILE OR EXPULSION

Section 1. Internal Consequences

A final Order of Exile may result in:

1. Revocation of Moroccan National standing within the MNRP Religious Order;

2. Loss of voting rights;
3. Loss of eligibility to hold office;
4. Removal from all offices, ministries, committees, fiduciary roles, and trust positions;
5. Revocation or suspension of internal credentials;
6. Loss of access to restricted MNRP programs, assemblies, property, records, archives, treasury systems, and sacred grounds;
7. Removal from internal registries of good standing;
8. Prohibition from representing oneself as an authorized official, member in good standing, minister, officer, agent, trustee, jurist, or representative of the MNRP;
9. Entry of the order into the National Archives;
10. Notice to affected ministries, provinces, trustees, courts, and records officers.

Section 2. Property, Trust, and Contract Limitation

Exile or expulsion shall not automatically seize, transfer, forfeit, or destroy lawful property rights.

Any effect on property, trust interests, contracts, leases, business interests, donations, fiduciary roles, land-use rights, or treasury interests must be determined according to:

1. The governing trust instrument;
2. Contract terms;
3. Property-use agreement;
4. Membership agreement;
5. Court order;
6. Due process;
7. Applicable federal, state, and local law.

Section 3. Public-Law Limitation

An Order of Exile shall not:

1. Deport a person;
2. Physically banish a person from public territory;
3. Strip United States citizenship or any civil nationality;
4. Cancel state or federal rights;
5. Void lawful civil property rights;
6. Nullify court orders;

7. Prevent lawful access to civil remedies;
8. Authorize violence, detention, threats, or forced removal.

TITLE VII

EMERGENCY RESTRICTIONS

Section 1. Temporary Emergency Action

Temporary emergency restrictions may be imposed before a full hearing only when immediate action is necessary to protect:

1. Life;
2. Children, elders, or vulnerable persons;
3. Sacred grounds;
4. MNRP property;
5. Trust property;
6. Treasury funds;
7. Court records;
8. Confidential records;
9. Public safety;
10. Institutional integrity.

Section 2. Prompt Review

Any emergency restriction shall be reviewed promptly by the MNRP Court of Justice.

The restricted person shall receive:

1. Written notice;
2. Statement of emergency facts;
3. Opportunity to respond;
4. Hearing as soon as reasonably possible;
5. Written ruling continuing, modifying, or dissolving the restriction.

TITLE VIII

APPEAL

Section 1. Right to Appeal

A person subject to exile, expulsion, suspension longer than ninety days, removal from office, or permanent loss of privileges may appeal within thirty days after written order.

Section 2. Appeal Review

The Appellate Panel shall review:

1. Whether jurisdiction existed;
2. Whether due process was provided;
3. Whether findings were supported by evidence;
4. Whether the sanction was lawful and proportionate;
5. Whether bias, conflict, retaliation, or procedural error affected the outcome.

Section 3. Appeal Outcomes

The Appellate Panel may:

1. Affirm the order;
2. Reverse the order;
3. Modify the sanction;
4. Remand for new hearing;
5. Order correction of records;
6. Restore standing;
7. Require additional findings.

TITLE IX

RESTORATION OF STANDING

Section 1. Petition for Restoration

An exiled or expelled person may petition for restoration unless permanently barred by final order due to extreme danger, treason, violence, corruption, or severe betrayal of trust.

The petition shall include:

1. Full name and former status;
2. Date of exile or expulsion;
3. Grounds for restoration;

4. Evidence of correction;
5. Evidence of repentance, restitution, or rehabilitation;
6. Proof of compliance with prior orders;
7. Renewed agreement to obey the Constitution and Public Laws.

Section 2. Required Showing

Restoration may require:

1. Demonstration of loyalty to the Constitution;
2. Completion of corrective education;
3. Payment of restitution where ordered;
4. Written apology or correction where appropriate;
5. Proof of peaceful conduct;
6. New Oath of Allegiance;
7. Approval by the MNRP Court of Justice;
8. Registry update by the Registrar General.

Section 3. Restoration Not Automatic

Restoration is a privilege of mercy, equity, correction, and renewed allegiance. It is not automatic.

The Court may restore the person to:

1. Full standing;
2. Limited standing;
3. Probationary standing;
4. Resident or participant status only;
5. Restricted access with conditions.

TITLE X

RECORDS, ARCHIVES, AND LIST OF EXILED PERSONS

Section 1. Recordkeeping

The Minister of Records and National Archives shall maintain:

1. Complaints;
2. Notices;

3. Evidence logs;
4. Hearing records;
5. Written findings;
6. Orders of suspension, expulsion, or exile;
7. Appeal rulings;
8. Restoration petitions;
9. Restoration orders;
10. Credential revocation or reinstatement records.

Section 2. Internal List of Exiled Persons

The MNRP may maintain an internal List of Exiled Persons for administrative, security, records, and institutional purposes.

The list shall not be used for unlawful harassment, threats, public defamation, retaliation, discrimination, or interference with civil rights.

Publication, if any, shall be limited to what is necessary for internal governance, property access, office eligibility, credential control, institutional safety, and protection of the Order.

TITLE XI

ENFORCEMENT

Section 1. Internal Enforcement Authority

This Act shall be enforced by:

1. MNRP Court of Justice;
2. Supreme Religious Council;
3. Grand Wazir;
4. Vizier of Internal Affairs;
5. Registrar General;
6. Minister of Records and National Archives;
7. Ministry of Security and Community Protection;
8. Property administrators;
9. Trustees and fiduciaries where trust property is affected;
10. Any authorized tribunal or ministry acting within lawful authority.

Section 2. Referral to Lawful Authorities

Where conduct involves violence, threats, fraud, theft, embezzlement, child abuse, arson, weapons, chemical or biological threats, stalking, harassment, trespass, tax violations, securities violations, banking violations, or other external legal violations, the MNRP may preserve records and refer the matter to appropriate lawful authorities.

Section 3. No Retaliation

No person shall be disciplined, exiled, expelled, suspended, or restricted merely for:

1. Lawful speech;
2. Good-faith complaint;
3. Request for accounting;
4. Appeal;
5. Whistleblowing;
6. Refusal to participate in unlawful conduct;
7. Peaceful disagreement;
8. Exercise of protected rights under applicable law.

Discipline must be based on actual misconduct, violation of duty, breach of agreement, threat to institutional safety, or failure to maintain lawful standing.

TITLE XII

FINAL ENACTMENT

This Act shall take effect immediately upon enactment and ratification by the Supreme Religious Council

ENACTED AND RATIFIED

Signed into Law on July 26th , 2026

By Authority of the **Moorish National Republic of Peace**