

MOORISH NATIONAL REPUBLIC OF PEACE

Supreme Religious Council Assembled PUBLIC LAW 111-09



TO ESTABLISH PUBLIC LAWS FOR PROHIBITION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

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 laws for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to serve this purpose.

This Public Law shall go into immediate force.

PUBLIC LAW VOTED ON: July 5th 2026

GRAND WAZIR OF MNRP: Eric Ingram Bey

TITLE I - CRIMINAL CODE

CHAPTER 9 - PROHIBITION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

Section 1. Purpose, Authority, and Lawful Scope

- (a) This Chapter is enacted to protect the life, health, safety, property, institutions, land, water systems, food-security programs, records, officers, members, and communities of the Moorish National Republic of Peace from chemical weapons, toxic chemicals, unlawful chemical threats, chemical contamination, and misuse of chemical agents.
- (b) This Chapter governs only internal, organizational, ecclesiastical, contractual, property-based, membership-related, emergency-safety, and disciplinary matters of the MNRP Religious Order.
- (c) This Chapter applies to Moroccan Nationals, Citizens, Residents, officers, ministers, employees, agents, contractors, guests, invitees, program participants, affiliated entities, and any person who voluntarily submits to MNRP property rules, program rules, membership obligations, contracts, oaths, applications, trust instruments, arbitration clauses, or written agreements.
- (d) Nothing in this Chapter shall be interpreted to establish independent criminal jurisdiction outside lawful authority, authorize imprisonment or criminal sentencing by the MNRP, operate a chemical weapons program, interfere with public emergency response, or exempt any person from applicable federal, state, local, environmental, public health, weapons, terrorism, hazardous-materials, or criminal law.
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Section 2. Definitions

- (a) **Chemical Weapon** means any toxic chemical, precursor, munition, device, container, delivery system, dispersal mechanism, or equipment that is developed, possessed, transferred, threatened, or used for the purpose of harming, poisoning, incapacitating, coercing, intimidating, contaminating, damaging property, disrupting institutions, or endangering public safety.
- (b) **Toxic Chemical** means any chemical which, through its chemical action on life processes, can cause death, temporary incapacitation, permanent harm, serious illness, poisoning, injury, contamination, environmental damage, or harm to humans, animals, plants, crops, water systems, food systems, or property.
- (c) **Precursor** means any chemical reactant, component, mixture, ingredient, or substance that may be used in the production, preparation, manufacture, enhancement, or deployment of a toxic chemical or chemical weapon.
- (d) **Delivery System** means any device, container, sprayer, aerosol system, dispersal mechanism, ventilation system, drone, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, package, pipe, water system, food system,

munition, equipment, or method used or intended to release, spread, expose, contaminate, poison, or distribute a toxic chemical.

(e) **Lawful Purpose** means a legitimate, peaceful, documented, and legally permitted purpose, including medical, agricultural, cleaning, industrial, laboratory, scientific, educational, environmental, emergency-response, public-health, veterinary, defensive-safety, or evidence-preservation activity conducted in compliance with applicable law.

(f) **MNRP Property or Programs** includes all lands, facilities, buildings, institutions, community centers, farms, gardens, food-security projects, health programs, water systems, vehicles, vessels, storage areas, records, communications platforms, trust property, and organizational programs lawfully owned, leased, held in trust, operated, administered, or controlled by the MNRP.

(g) **Person Subject to MNRP Governance** means Moroccan Nationals, Citizens, Residents, members, officers, employees, agents, contractors, guests, invitees, program participants, affiliated entities, and any person who voluntarily agrees to follow MNRP property rules, program rules, contracts, membership obligations, or internal governance procedures.

Section 3. Prohibited Chemical Weapon Conduct

(a) No person subject to MNRP governance shall knowingly, willfully, intentionally, or recklessly:

1. develop, produce, manufacture, acquire, stockpile, store, retain, transfer, possess, transport, conceal, or use any chemical weapon;
2. use or threaten to use any toxic chemical, precursor, munition, device, or delivery system as a weapon;
3. assist, finance, advise, encourage, conceal, facilitate, or materially support any person, organization, group, or external body in chemical weapon activity;
4. contaminate or threaten to contaminate persons, animals, plants, crops, food, water, air, soil, buildings, vehicles, vessels, records, institutions, or MNRP property with a toxic chemical;
5. attempt, conspire, agree, plan, coordinate, solicit, command, induce, aid, or abet any conduct prohibited by this Chapter;
6. use MNRP property, communications, programs, financial systems, storage areas, transportation equipment, educational platforms, health programs, agricultural sites, or institutions to assist in any chemical weapon activity.

(b) Conduct under this section shall be classified as a severe internal violation involving threat to life, health, property, institutional safety, community welfare, and public peace.

(c) Upon lawful finding through the MNRP Court of Justice or authorized tribunal, internal measures may include:

1. immediate suspension from MNRP property, offices, programs, committees, and institutions;
2. permanent revocation of membership, National, Citizen, Resident, or participant privileges where applicable;
3. removal from any office, authority, committee, ministry, security, health, agricultural, scientific, educational, or trust position;
4. prohibition from access to laboratories, storage areas, chemical supplies, food-security projects, water systems, health programs, agricultural sites, vehicles, vessels, archives, and restricted areas;
5. restitution, cleanup costs, emergency-response costs, property-damage costs, and contractual liability where lawfully applicable;
6. protective restrictions necessary to secure MNRP members, property, programs, records, food, water, animals, plants, and institutions;
7. referral to lawful civil, criminal, public-health, environmental, agricultural, emergency, hazardous-materials, or terrorism authorities where applicable.

(d) Where conduct involves an actual chemical weapon, threatened release, contamination, public exposure, death, bodily injury, serious health risk, public emergency, terrorism-related conduct, or violation of applicable law, the matter shall be immediately referred to the appropriate lawful authority.

(e) Nothing in this section authorizes unlawful search, seizure, detention, retaliation, punishment, excessive force, or interference with lawful civil authorities.

Section 4. Possession or Handling of Toxic Chemicals Without Lawful Purpose

(a) No person subject to MNRP governance shall knowingly possess, store, transport, transfer, conceal, retain, or control any toxic chemical, precursor, hazardous material, restricted chemical, chemical device, or delivery system on or within MNRP property, programs, institutions, vehicles, vessels, storage locations, agricultural lands, water systems, health programs, or food-security projects unless such possession is for a lawful, peaceful, documented, and approved purpose.

(b) Lawful purposes may include:

1. household, cleaning, maintenance, or sanitation use;
2. agricultural, pest-control, soil, water, or crop-related use permitted by applicable law;

3. medical, veterinary, laboratory, scientific, industrial, educational, environmental, or public-health activity;
4. lawful defensive-safety or emergency-response training;
5. evidence preservation or reporting for lawful referral to civil authorities;
6. possession by properly authorized professionals acting within lawful authority.

(c) Where possession is claimed to be lawful, the person or entity may be required to provide:

1. license, permit, authorization, certification, or approval where required by law;
2. chain-of-custody records;
3. safety protocols;
4. storage, labeling, transport, and containment records;
5. institutional approval from the appropriate MNRP ministry, committee, property administrator, health officer, agricultural officer, safety officer, or tribunal;
6. proof that the chemical is not intended for weaponization, unlawful release, contamination, coercion, threat, or harm.

(d) Violation may result in removal from restricted areas, suspension of membership or program privileges, internal adjudication, restitution, cleanup costs, and referral to lawful authorities.

(e) The MNRP shall not operate unauthorized laboratories, chemical weapons programs, unlawful hazardous-material systems, or any activity contrary to applicable law.

Section 5. Restricted Persons and Restricted Access

(a) No restricted person shall possess, access, transport, transfer, store, handle, or control any toxic chemical, precursor, hazardous chemical, delivery system, restricted laboratory material, or chemical-agent equipment within MNRP property, programs, or institutions unless expressly permitted by applicable law and approved through lawful MNRP internal procedures.

(b) Restricted persons may include individuals who:

1. have been convicted of a felony or serious offense involving chemical, biological, radiological, explosive, terrorist, public-health, environmental, agricultural, or weapons-related threats;
2. have been lawfully determined by a court or competent authority to be mentally incompetent to safely handle dangerous chemicals;
3. are subject to a lawful protective order, licensing prohibition, civil restriction, or public-safety restriction concerning hazardous materials;

4. have been removed, suspended, or barred from MNRP health, agricultural, security, laboratory, food-security, or emergency-response programs for safety violations;
5. have engaged in unauthorized trafficking, procurement, transfer, concealment, or misuse of toxic chemicals or precursors;
6. have threatened to use poison, chemical exposure, contamination, or hazardous substances against persons, property, food, water, animals, plants, or institutions.

(c) Restricted persons may be denied access to restricted areas, removed from MNRP property or programs, suspended from office or participation, referred to the MNRP Court of Justice for internal review, and referred to lawful authorities where required.

(d) Before permanent internal sanctions are imposed, the person shall receive written notice, opportunity to respond, impartial review, and written findings, unless emergency removal is necessary to prevent immediate danger.

Section 6. Lawful Use of Chemical Agents for Self-Defense, Safety, and Peaceful Purposes

(a) Nothing in this Chapter shall prohibit lawful possession or use of chemical agents such as pepper spray, chemical mace, cleaning agents, agricultural products, sanitation materials, industrial chemicals, medical substances, or laboratory chemicals when possessed and used for lawful, peaceful, documented, and non-weaponized purposes.

(b) Any defensive chemical agent shall be used only in a manner consistent with lawful self-defense, defense of another, property safety, or emergency necessity.

(c) No person shall use a chemical agent for punishment, coercion, torture, retaliation, intimidation, unlawful restraint, unlawful detention, excessive force, or institutional abuse.

(d) Lawful use does not include conduct intended to poison, incapacitate, contaminate, threaten, terrorize, or unlawfully injure another person.

Section 7. Emergency Security, Containment, Evacuation, and Protective Measures

(a) Where credible evidence exists of a chemical threat, contamination risk, toxic release, hazardous exposure, chemical weapon activity, or unlawful chemical storage affecting MNRP property, members, institutions, animals, crops, food, water, records, or programs, authorized MNRP officials may initiate internal protective measures.

(b) Authorized officials may include the Grand Wazir, Supreme Religious Council, MNRP Court of Justice, Minister of National Health & Well-Being, Commander of the Moroccan National Guard, Chief Province, property administrator, safety officer, agricultural officer, or authorized emergency officer.

(c) Protective measures may include:

1. temporary evacuation of affected areas;
2. isolation of contaminated property, rooms, equipment, vehicles, animals, plants, water systems, or supplies;
3. suspension of affected programs;
4. preservation of records, video, photographs, communications, chain-of-custody logs, access records, and witness statements;
5. temporary denial of access to unsafe areas;
6. notification to public-health, environmental, agricultural, emergency-management, hazardous-materials, civil, or criminal authorities;
7. lawful cooperation with civil responders.

(d) MNRP security personnel shall not impersonate civil law enforcement, conduct unlawful arrests, use excessive force, destroy evidence, interfere with civil authorities, or detain persons except where lawful under ordinary private-property, safety, emergency-defense, or civil-authority direction.

Section 8. Inspection, Search, Seizure, Quarantine, Forfeiture, and Destruction

(a) The MNRP may conduct internal inspection of its own property, facilities, equipment, storage areas, agricultural programs, health programs, food-security projects, water systems, and restricted areas when:

1. authorized by property rules, membership agreement, contract, employment agreement, lease, trust policy, program rules, or consent;
2. credible information exists of chemical contamination, unlawful chemical storage, or hazardous-material danger;
3. inspection is necessary to protect life, health, safety, property, animals, plants, food systems, or water systems.

(b) Where a search, seizure, forfeiture, destruction, quarantine, or forced production requires civil legal authority, warrant authority, public-health authority, environmental authority, hazardous-material authority, or criminal process, the MNRP shall refer the matter to the appropriate lawful authority and shall not substitute its internal process for civil process.

(c) Where immediate danger exists, MNRP officials may take reasonable temporary action to isolate, restrict access to, or preserve hazardous materials or contaminated areas on MNRP property until lawful authorities arrive or until the danger is safely resolved.

(d) Destruction of toxic chemicals, precursors, contaminated property, poisoned materials, infected crops, contaminated animals, or hazardous materials shall occur only where authorized

by applicable law, directed by competent authority, necessary to prevent immediate harm, and carried out safely with proper records where possible.

(e) Any person affected by internal seizure, quarantine, removal, restriction, destruction, or disciplinary action may contest the action through the MNRP Court of Justice or authorized tribunal.

Section 9. Civil Injunctions, Internal Protective Orders, and Emergency Relief

(a) The MNRP may seek internal protective orders, emergency restrictions, injunction-like relief, or administrative orders through the MNRP Court of Justice or authorized tribunal against any person subject to MNRP governance who:

1. develops, stores, transports, threatens, or uses toxic chemicals or chemical weapons for harmful purposes;
2. contaminates or threatens to contaminate property, food, water, crops, animals, plants, facilities, or persons;
3. interferes with chemical safety, public health, agricultural, food-security, environmental, or emergency-response protocols;
4. obstructs investigation, containment, cleanup, or referral to lawful authorities;
5. threatens retaliation against witnesses, officers, health workers, security personnel, or members.

(b) Internal relief may include no-contact orders, exclusion from MNRP property, suspension of privileges, restriction from chemical storage areas or programs, surrender of internal credentials, return of keys or access cards, restitution, cleanup obligations, and referral to lawful civil court where external relief is required.

(c) The MNRP must establish by reliable evidence that protective action is necessary. The accused may present documentation, witnesses, permits, safety protocols, professional credentials, or other evidence supporting lawful possession or peaceful purpose.

Section 10. False Threats, Hoaxes, Misinformation, and Panic

(a) No person subject to MNRP governance shall knowingly communicate, publish, transmit, report, circulate, or cause another to believe false information concerning:

1. a chemical weapon;
2. contamination of food, water, air, soil, crops, animals, buildings, vehicles, vessels, or facilities;
3. exposure to toxic chemicals, poisons, gases, vapors, or hazardous substances;

4. a threatened chemical release;
5. a fabricated chemical emergency.

(b) This conduct may be classified as a serious internal violation where it causes panic, disruption, evacuation, reputational harm, emergency-response activation, loss of resources, or danger to members or the public.

(c) Internal consequences may include suspension, removal from office, restriction from communications platforms, restitution for costs, corrective notice, internal adjudication, and referral to lawful authorities where the conduct violates applicable law.

(d) Nothing in this section shall prohibit good-faith reporting, whistleblowing, emergency warnings, protected speech, religious teaching, educational discussion, scientific discussion, or lawful criticism.

Section 11. Duties of MNRP Officers, Health Officials, Security Officials, and Members

(a) Any MNRP officer, health official, agricultural official, security officer, property administrator, program director, committee chair, or member who has credible knowledge of a chemical weapon threat, toxic chemical release, unlawful possession, contamination event, or threatened exposure shall report the matter through appropriate internal channels and, where necessary, to lawful civil authorities.

(b) Persons receiving reports shall preserve records, communications, video, photographs, logs, chain-of-custody documents, witness statements, access records, and physical evidence where it can be done safely and lawfully.

(c) No person shall conceal, destroy, alter, transfer, hide, or misrepresent chemical material, records, evidence, containers, devices, equipment, communications, or documents connected to a chemical threat or investigation.

(d) Failure to report, concealment, obstruction, retaliation, or destruction of evidence may result in internal discipline, removal from office, suspension, expulsion, restitution, and referral to lawful authorities.

Section 12. Defenses and Exceptions

(a) It shall be an affirmative defense in internal proceedings that the accused possessed or handled the chemical, precursor, hazardous material, or related equipment for a lawful, peaceful, medical, agricultural, industrial, scientific, educational, public-health, environmental, emergency-response, sanitation, or evidence-preservation purpose.

(b) It shall be a defense that the person did not know, and had no reasonable basis to know, that the material was a toxic chemical, precursor, hazardous chemical, delivery system, or chemical weapon.

(c) It shall be a defense that the conduct was performed by a qualified professional acting within the scope of lawful employment, license, certification, permit, emergency response, medical duty, agricultural duty, laboratory protocol, industrial safety protocol, or public-health authority.

(d) No person shall be disciplined for making a good-faith report of a suspected chemical threat, even if the report is later determined to be mistaken, provided the report was not knowingly false, malicious, fraudulent, or intended to create panic.

Section 13. Due Process, Jurisdiction, and Lawful Limitation

(a) All proceedings under this Chapter shall include:

1. written notice of the alleged violation;
2. identification of the section allegedly violated;
3. statement of facts supporting the allegation;
4. opportunity to respond;
5. opportunity to present evidence and witnesses;
6. impartial review by the MNRP Court of Justice or authorized tribunal;
7. written findings where discipline is imposed;
8. right to internal appeal or review as provided by MNRP law.

(b) Temporary emergency restrictions may be imposed without prior hearing only where immediate action is necessary to protect life, health, property, food, water, animals, plants, records, or institutional safety. A post-action review shall be provided as soon as reasonably possible.

(c) This Chapter applies only to:

1. Moroccan Nationals of the MNRP Religious Order;
2. Citizens, Residents, members, officers, employees, agents, contractors, guests, invitees, program participants, and affiliated entities who voluntarily submit to MNRP rules;
3. conduct occurring on or affecting MNRP property, programs, institutions, records, lands, water systems, food-security projects, animals, crops, members, or operations;
4. internal membership, disciplinary, contractual, property-based, ecclesiastical, organizational, and safety matters.

(d) Nothing in this Chapter shall be interpreted to:

1. create independent criminal jurisdiction outside lawful authority;

2. authorize imprisonment, detention, criminal sentencing, or capital punishment by the MNRP;
3. override federal, state, local, public-health, environmental, agricultural, laboratory, weapons, terrorism, hazardous-materials, or criminal law;
4. interfere with lawful civil authorities;
5. authorize unlawful search, seizure, destruction, quarantine, punishment, retaliation, or excessive force;
6. deny any person due process, equal protection, lawful remedy, or rights under applicable law.

(e) Where conduct violates applicable civil or criminal law, the MNRP may preserve records, protect its members and property, conduct internal review, suspend internal privileges, and refer the matter to the proper lawful authority.

Section 14. Effective Date

This Chapter shall take effect immediately upon lawful enactment, ratification, and publication according to the Constitution and laws of the Moorish National Republic of Peace.

ENACTED AND RATIFIED

Signed into Law on **July 5th, 2026**

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