

MOORISH NATIONAL REPUBLIC OF PEACE

Supreme Religious Council Assembly Court of Justice



TO ESTABLISH THE COURT OF JUSTICE

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 necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in its government, departments, and officers under this Constitution," there shall hereby be designated The Court of Justice provisions to serve this purpose.

This Public Law shall go into immediate force.

PUBLIC LAW VOTED ON: July 5th, 2026

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

ARTICLE I

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

Section 1. Creation of the MNRP Court of Justice

1. The **MNRP Court of Justice** is hereby established as the highest internal judicial authority of the Moorish National Republic of Peace Religious Order.
2. The Court shall serve as the principal internal forum for resolving disputes, interpreting the Constitution, applying Moroccan National Law, enforcing internal Public Laws, protecting the rights of Moroccan Nationals and Citizens within the Order, and administering justice and equity in matters arising within the internal affairs, institutions, programs, properties, contracts, membership relations, and voluntary agreements of the MNRP.
3. The Court shall operate as an internal judicial, administrative, ecclesiastical, and arbitration body. Its authority is derived from:
 - the Constitution of the MNRP;
 - the voluntary oath, pledge, application, membership agreement, contract, trust instrument, arbitration clause, or written consent of the parties;
 - the internal governance authority of the MNRP Religious Order;
 - lawful property, trust, contract, arbitration, association, and ecclesiastical-governance principles.
4. The Court shall not be construed as a federal court, state court, municipal court, or public civil court of the United States or any state. Its authority is internal, organizational, religious, contractual, disciplinary, and arbitral in nature.
5. Nothing in this Act shall be interpreted to negate, supersede, obstruct, or interfere with the lawful civil or criminal jurisdiction of the United States, any state, county, municipality, public court, public agency, or lawful civil authority.

ARTICLE II

LAWFUL PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Section 1. Purpose

The purpose of the Judicial Branch is to provide a lawful, orderly, fair, impartial, and constitutionally governed system for the resolution of internal matters within the MNRP Religious Order.

The Court exists to:

1. uphold the Constitution of the MNRP;
2. interpret and apply Moroccan National Law and Public Laws of the MNRP;
3. resolve disputes arising among Moroccan Nationals, Citizens, Residents, members, officers, ministries, committees, trusts, affiliated entities, and voluntary participants;
4. administer internal disciplinary proceedings;
5. hear internal claims involving contracts, trusts, estates, treasury matters, membership status, fiduciary duties, property administration, commercial dealings, equity, restitution, accounting, and internal governance;
6. protect due process, equal treatment, written notice, impartial hearing, right to present evidence, and written findings;
7. preserve peace, order, justice, accountability, and lawful governance within the MNRP.

Section 2. Lawful Limitation

The MNRP Court of Justice shall not:

1. imprison any person;
2. conduct criminal prosecution as a public civil government;
3. issue warrants enforceable by public police authority;
4. bind non-members or non-consenting parties;
5. replace federal, state, county, municipal, or bankruptcy courts;
6. misrepresent internal orders as state or federal court orders;
7. interfere with lawful civil or criminal investigations;
8. obstruct public officials acting under lawful authority.

Where conduct may violate federal, state, local, criminal, public safety, property, trust, tax, securities, banking, environmental, health, or civil law, the Court may preserve records, conduct internal review, protect MNRP property and members, and refer the matter to the proper lawful authority.

ARTICLE III

COMPOSITION OF THE COURT

Section 1. Structure

The MNRP Court of Justice shall consist of:

1. **One Chief Justice**, who shall preside over the Court;
2. **Associate Justices**, who shall sit on judicial panels, appellate panels, and specialized divisions;
3. **Jurists**, who shall assist the Court with legal research, mediation, religious-law analysis, equity review, and advisory opinions;
4. **Court Clerks and Record Officers**, who shall maintain filings, notices, records, transcripts, judgments, decrees, and published decisions;
5. **Court Administrator**, who shall manage court operations, scheduling, docket control, case assignments, and administrative compliance.

Section 2. Specialized Divisions

The Court may establish specialized divisions, including:

1. **General Jurisdiction Tribunal** — for internal disputes, membership matters, administrative claims, and general controversies;
2. **Equity and Chancery Tribunal** — for matters involving trust, fiduciary duty, accounting, injunction-like relief, restitution, constructive trust, equitable estoppel, breach of confidence, and specific performance;
3. **Commercial and Financial Tribunal** — for internal business, treasury, cooperative, contract, claim, debt-adjustment, estate, and financial disputes;
4. **Disciplinary Tribunal** — for violations of internal law, ethics, membership duties, official misconduct, and breach of institutional trust;
5. **Administrative and Small Claims Tribunal** — for minor claims, service disputes, fees, internal property-use issues, and administrative grievances;
6. **Appellate Panel** — for review of final determinations issued by lower tribunals or single-justice proceedings.

Public Law 111-01 recognizes that MNRP courts may include specialized internal tribunals for general jurisdiction, commercial, financial, equity, administrative, and small-claims matters, while making clear these are organizational in nature and not federal or state courts.

ARTICLE IV

APPOINTMENT, QUALIFICATION, TENURE, AND REMOVAL

Section 1. Appointment of Chief Justice and Associate Justices

1. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices shall be appointed according to the Constitution and confirmed by the proper governing authority of the MNRP.
2. Judicial officers must be Moroccan Nationals in good standing, must have taken the Oath of Allegiance, and must possess knowledge of:
 - the MNRP Constitution;
 - Moroccan National Law;
 - Public Laws of the MNRP;
 - due process;
 - equity;
 - arbitration;
 - contract principles;
 - religious and cultural governance;
 - lawful limitations under applicable civil law.

Section 2. Jurists

1. Jurists may be appointed from among qualified Moroccan Nationals, legal scholars, religious-law experts, mediators, researchers, elders, educators, and persons of recognized integrity.
2. Jurists may assist in legal research, mediation, advisory opinions, cultural-law interpretation, equity recommendations, and specialized case review.
3. Jurists shall not issue final binding judgments unless expressly authorized by law, appointment, tribunal rule, or consent of the parties.

Section 3. Tenure

1. Judicial officers shall serve according to the terms established by the Constitution, appointment order, or governing law.
2. Any lifetime or long-term appointment shall remain conditioned upon good behavior, impartiality, competency, constitutional obedience, and ethical conduct.

Section 4. Removal

A Justice, Jurist, Court Administrator, Clerk, or judicial officer may be removed for:

1. corruption;
2. gross misconduct;
3. conflict of interest;
4. abuse of office;
5. betrayal of trust;
6. incapacity;
7. refusal to follow due process;
8. unlawful discrimination;
9. falsification of records;
10. interference with lawful civil authority;
11. violation of the Constitution or Public Laws of the MNRP.

Removal shall occur only after written notice, statement of charges, opportunity to respond, impartial review, written findings, and any appeal authorized by MNRP law.

ARTICLE V

JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE AND SEPARATION OF POWERS

Section 1. Independence of the Court

1. The Judicial Branch shall operate independently from the executive and legislative branches of the MNRP.
2. The Grand Wazir, Supreme Religious Council, ministries, committees, and executive officers shall not interfere with judicial rulings, factual findings, tribunal deliberations, or final judgments of the Court.
3. The Chief Justice shall preside over the Court and ensure that all judicial rulings align with the Constitution, Moroccan National Law, and Public Laws of the MNRP.
4. The Supreme Religious Council may enact laws, approve procedures, fund the Court, and establish institutions, but it shall not alter a case outcome for political, personal, retaliatory, or private purposes.

The new Constitution expressly separates the Court of Justice from executive authority and provides that the Supreme Religious Council shall not interfere with judicial rulings.

Section 2. Conflict Resolution Officer Limitation

1. The Conflict Resolution Officer may handle internal disputes within the Supreme Religious Council only.
2. The Conflict Resolution Officer shall not exercise judicial authority over legal matters assigned to the Chief Justice, Court of Justice, or authorized tribunal.
3. Serious legal violations, constitutional breaches, Public Law violations, and rights claims shall be referred to the Chief Justice and Court of Justice.

The Constitution states that the Conflict Resolution Officer has no authority over judicial matters handled by the Chief Justice and Court of Justice.

ARTICLE VI

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

Section 1. Internal Jurisdiction

The Court shall have jurisdiction over:

1. Moroccan Nationals of the MNRP Religious Order;
2. Moroccan Citizens, Residents, members, officers, employees, agents, contractors, guests, invitees, program participants, and affiliated entities who voluntarily submit to MNRP rules;
3. persons or entities bound by oath, pledge, membership, contract, trust instrument, arbitration clause, application, written consent, property-use agreement, or participation in MNRP programs;
4. disputes arising within MNRP institutions, ministries, committees, communities, properties, trusts, programs, records, financial systems, or internal operations;
5. internal disciplinary matters;
6. constitutional interpretation;
7. rights and duties under MNRP law;
8. membership status, office eligibility, suspension, expulsion, restoration, and internal remedies;
9. fiduciary, trust, estate, treasury, debt-adjustment, accounting, restitution, contract, and equity matters;
10. internal violations created by MNRP Public Laws.

Section 2. Limits of Jurisdiction

The Court shall not exercise jurisdiction over:

1. non-members who have not consented;
2. external civil claims involving parties who are not bound by MNRP agreement;
3. public criminal prosecution;
4. matters exclusively within federal, state, county, municipal, bankruptcy, probate, tax, licensing, regulatory, or administrative jurisdiction;
5. land, property, persons, or conduct outside lawful MNRP ownership, control, contract, or consent;
6. any matter where the assertion of jurisdiction would violate applicable law.

Public Law 111-01 limits MNRP court jurisdiction to members, Moroccan Nationals, consenting persons or entities, internal affairs, agreements, and organizational matters.

ARTICLE VII

POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COURT

Section 1. Judicial Powers

The Court may:

1. interpret the Constitution of the MNRP;
2. interpret Public Laws, decrees, policies, regulations, membership agreements, contracts, trusts, arbitration clauses, and internal rules;
3. hear internal claims and controversies;
4. issue written findings, judgments, determinations, recommendations, and internal orders;
5. conduct hearings;
6. summon voluntary witnesses subject to MNRP rules or agreements;
7. receive documentary evidence, affidavits, testimony, records, exhibits, ledgers, contracts, trust documents, and administrative files;
8. order internal restitution, accounting, correction, turnover, suspension, restriction, disqualification, removal from office, loss of privileges, or other lawful internal remedies;
9. refer matters to lawful civil or criminal authorities where required;
10. preserve judicial records in the National Archives.

Section 2. Equity Powers

The Court may grant internal equitable relief, including:

1. accounting;
2. restitution;
3. constructive trust;
4. fiduciary surcharge;
5. declaratory determination of internal rights;
6. injunction-like protective orders within MNRP property, programs, offices, or membership privileges;
7. specific performance of internal agreements;
8. removal of fiduciaries;
9. correction of records;
10. restoration or suspension of membership standing.

Section 3. Criminal-Code Related Internal Proceedings

Where MNRP Public Laws classify conduct as an internal violation, the Court may conduct disciplinary or administrative proceedings. However, the Court shall not impose imprisonment, detention, criminal sentencing, or public-law criminal punishment unless such authority is recognized by lawful civil authority.

Public Law 111-06 confirms that MNRP sanctions are internal, ecclesiastical, organizational, contractual, and voluntary, and may include written warnings, corrective orders, restitution, suspension, revocation of standing, removal from office, administrative restrictions, and referral to lawful authorities.

ARTICLE VIII

DUE PROCESS

Section 1. Due Process Required

No person shall be sanctioned, suspended, expelled, removed, fined internally, restricted, disqualified, or subjected to an internal judgment without due process.

Due process shall include:

1. written notice of the allegation;

2. identification of the constitutional provision, Public Law, rule, contract, agreement, or duty allegedly violated;
3. statement of facts supporting the claim;
4. reasonable time to respond;
5. opportunity to present documents, testimony, witnesses, and defenses;
6. opportunity to challenge evidence;
7. impartial adjudication;
8. written findings where discipline, restitution, removal, suspension, or judgment is imposed;
9. right to internal appeal or review where provided by law.

This due process structure is consistent with the public laws requiring written notice, opportunity to respond, evidence presentation, impartial adjudication, written findings, and internal review.

Section 2. Emergency Protective Action

The Court may authorize temporary emergency protective action where immediate action is necessary to protect life, health, safety, property, records, trust assets, evidence, food systems, biological safety, financial integrity, or institutional operations.

Emergency action may include:

1. temporary suspension from office;
2. temporary restriction from MNRP property;
3. temporary denial of access to restricted areas;
4. preservation of records;
5. temporary program suspension;
6. internal protective orders;
7. referral to lawful civil authorities.

A prompt hearing must follow any emergency action unless the person waives the hearing or the matter is transferred to lawful civil authority.

ARTICLE IX

HEARINGS AND PROCEDURE

Section 1. Filing of Claims

A case may begin by:

1. petition;
2. complaint;
3. notice of violation;
4. request for arbitration;
5. administrative referral;
6. disciplinary referral;
7. constitutional question;
8. emergency application;
9. fiduciary accounting petition;
10. written claim by a Moroccan National, Citizen, Resident, officer, ministry, trust, entity, or consenting party.

Section 2. Required Contents

A filing must state:

1. name and status of the filing party;
2. name and status of the responding party;
3. basis for MNRP jurisdiction;
4. facts supporting the claim;
5. law, rule, agreement, or duty involved;
6. requested remedy;
7. supporting evidence or statement that evidence will be produced;
8. certification that the filing is made in good faith.

Section 3. Public and Confidential Hearings

1. Hearings shall be open to Moroccan Nationals and authorized observers unless confidentiality is required.
2. Confidential proceedings may be ordered for:
 - minors;

- sensitive records;
- private trust matters;
- health matters;
- security matters;
- protected witnesses;
- internal membership discipline;
- trade, financial, or treasury information;
- matters involving external lawful authorities.

Section 4. Evidence

The Court may receive:

1. testimony;
2. sworn declarations;
3. affidavits;
4. contracts;
5. trust instruments;
6. accounting records;
7. ledgers;
8. photographs;
9. video;
10. correspondence;
11. official MNRP records;
12. public records;
13. expert statements;
14. any reliable evidence relevant to the internal matter.

Evidence obtained by unlawful search, coercion, fraud, threat, or improper seizure may be excluded.

ARTICLE X

RIGHTS OF PARTIES

Every person appearing before the Court shall have the right to:

1. written notice;
 2. a fair and impartial tribunal;
 3. reasonable time to prepare;
 4. present evidence;
 5. call witnesses where permitted;
 6. respond to accusations;
 7. object to improper evidence;
 8. request recusal of a biased judicial officer;
 9. receive written findings;
 10. seek internal review or appeal where authorized;
 11. assert lawful rights under the MNRP Constitution;
 12. seek lawful remedy through external courts where applicable.
-

ARTICLE XI

APPEALS

Section 1. Right to Internal Appeal

1. A party may appeal a final judgment, disciplinary sanction, membership suspension, removal from office, restitution order, fiduciary surcharge, or other final determination where MNRP law provides a right of appeal.
2. Appeals shall be heard by an appellate panel of three qualified Justices or authorized appellate jurists.
3. A Justice who presided over the original matter shall not sit on the appellate panel unless all parties consent in writing.

Section 2. Grounds for Appeal

An appeal may be based on:

1. lack of jurisdiction;
2. denial of due process;
3. bias or conflict of interest;
4. material error of law;
5. unsupported factual findings;
6. excessive or arbitrary sanction;
7. newly discovered evidence;
8. violation of the Constitution or Public Laws;
9. improper exclusion or admission of material evidence.

Section 3. Finality

Final internal judgments shall bind consenting members and affiliated parties within the internal governance, membership, contractual, property, trust, or arbitration framework of the MNRP.

Nothing in this section shall prevent any person from pursuing lawful remedies in public civil courts where applicable law permits.

ARTICLE XII

JUDICIAL OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Section 1. Judicial Oversight Committee

1. The Chief Justice shall chair or supervise the Judicial Oversight and Law Enforcement Committee as authorized by the Constitution.
2. The Committee may review grievances, judicial misconduct complaints, constitutional violations, Public Law violations, and complaints concerning fairness of judicial proceedings.
3. The Committee shall not be used to override lawful judicial rulings for political or executive purposes.

The new Constitution states that the Judicial Oversight Committee reviews legal grievances, ensures constitutional enforcement and judicial fairness, and that the Supreme Religious Council may not override judicial rulings.

Section 2. Complaints Against Judicial Officers

Complaints may be filed for:

1. bias;
2. corruption;
3. refusal to provide due process;
4. improper communication with one party;
5. abuse of authority;
6. falsification of records;
7. conflict of interest;
8. retaliation;
9. unlawful discrimination;
10. interference with lawful civil authority.

Section 3. Discipline

Discipline may include:

1. written warning;
2. recusal;
3. suspension;
4. removal from case assignment;
5. removal from judicial office;
6. restitution where harm occurred;
7. referral to the Supreme Religious Council;
8. referral to lawful civil authority where applicable.

ARTICLE XIII

RECORDS, PUBLICATION, AND TRANSPARENCY

Section 1. Judicial Records

1. All legal and judicial records shall be preserved by the Chief Justice and the Court of Justice.
2. Records shall be maintained in the National Archives or official judicial record system.

3. Records shall include:

- petitions;
- notices;
- responses;
- evidence logs;
- hearing records;
- written findings;
- judgments;
- appellate rulings;
- administrative orders;
- referrals to lawful authorities;
- final published decisions.

The Constitution provides that legal and judicial records shall be preserved by the Chief Justice and the Court of Justice.

Section 2. Publication of Decisions

1. Final decisions may be published for legal education, transparency, consistency, and institutional guidance.
2. Published decisions may be redacted to protect minors, confidential information, private trust records, security matters, health records, and sensitive personal information.
3. The Court may maintain an internal database of decisions, summaries, legal bulletins, and procedural rules.

ARTICLE XIV

FUNDING, FACILITIES, AND ADMINISTRATION

Section 1. Funding

1. The Court shall be funded through lawful MNRP treasury allocations, fees, donations, grants, program revenue, and other lawful resources.
2. Court funding shall preserve judicial independence and shall not be used to influence case outcomes.

3. The Court may establish reasonable filing fees, arbitration fees, transcript fees, certification fees, and administrative charges, provided no fee is excessive or used to deny due process.

Section 2. Facilities

The Court may operate through:

1. physical courtrooms;
2. administrative offices;
3. secure electronic hearing systems;
4. online filing systems;
5. mediation rooms;
6. records archives;
7. designated tribunal locations within MNRP property or approved venues.

Section 3. Court Administrator

The Court Administrator shall:

1. manage filings;
2. maintain the docket;
3. schedule hearings;
4. issue notices;
5. coordinate court staff;
6. manage records;
7. assist with publication of rules;
8. ensure parties receive procedural information;
9. protect confidentiality where required.

ARTICLE XV

RELATIONSHIP WITH CIVIL AUTHORITIES

Section 1. Lawful Cooperation

The MNRP Court of Justice may cooperate with lawful civil authorities when:

1. conduct may violate criminal law;
2. public safety is at risk;
3. emergency health or environmental issues arise;
4. property crimes occur;
5. minors or vulnerable persons are endangered;
6. biological, chemical, arson, assault, fraud, or other serious public-law matters are implicated;
7. lawful court orders, subpoenas, or civil processes apply.

Section 2. Referral

The Court may refer matters to lawful authorities when internal conduct also violates external law.

Public Laws 111-03, 111-04, 111-06, and 111-07 repeatedly require referral to lawful civil authorities where conduct violates applicable federal, state, local, criminal, environmental, public health, property, or commercial law.

Section 3. No Obstruction

No MNRP judicial officer, jurist, minister, security officer, member, or affiliated party shall obstruct lawful civil investigation, public health response, emergency response, or court process.

ARTICLE XVI

ENFORCEMENT OF INTERNAL JUDGMENTS

Section 1. Internal Enforcement

The Court may enforce internal judgments through:

1. correction orders;
2. accounting orders;
3. restitution orders;
4. turnover orders;
5. suspension of privileges;
6. revocation of membership standing;
7. removal from office;

8. administrative restrictions;
9. fiduciary surcharge;
10. disqualification from future office or fiduciary service;
11. exclusion from MNRP programs or property where lawful;
12. record correction;
13. referral to lawful authority.

Section 2. External Enforcement

Where an internal arbitration award, contract determination, trust order, or settlement is intended to be externally enforceable, the parties may seek recognition or enforcement through applicable arbitration, contract, trust, or civil court procedures.

The MNRP Court shall not represent internal orders as federal or state court orders.

ARTICLE XVII

SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this Act is found invalid, unlawful, unenforceable, or inconsistent with applicable law, the remaining provisions shall remain in full force within the lawful internal governance of the MNRP.

ARTICLE XVIII

EFFECTIVE DATE

This Act shall take effect immediately upon lawful enactment, ratification, publication, and placement into the National Archives of the Moorish National Republic of Peace

ENACTED AND RATIFIED

**Passed and Ratified by the Supreme Religious Council of Moorish National Republic of
Peace on July 5th, 2026**