

C O N S T I T U T I O N

of

Diadematis Illorum
Moroccan Prius Texas

Amendments from 26 February 2023 through
September 9, 2024

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PREAMBLE

We, the Moors in the Diadematis Illorum Moroccan Prius Texas declare our self-determination and the right to self-govern under this Constitution. The territorial integrity of our internal Moorish State shall be inviolable and protected by the sovereign authority of the Empire of Morocco and His Majesty the Sultan.

Diadematis Illorum Moroccan Prius Texas is an interdependent State founded on an organized jural society of ancient and modern customs. The State Constitution is a legal tie to our political, judicial, educational, economic, social, cultural, civil, and military institutions under one National flag of the Empire.

The Moorish State government and its Moroccan people shall promote peace and security as the customary rule of international law, as binding principles founded in the Charter of the United Nations. The treaties shall be the supreme law of the land in harmony with the observation and application of human rights for all peoples.

We recognize that the complete decolonization of the Empire of Morocco and its people can only be effected by the introduction of a new regime comprising the triple principle of the sovereign independence of His Majesty the Sultan, the integrity of his domains, and economic liberty without any inequality per the 1906 Act of Algeciras.

The Moroccan jurisdiction of the receiving State shall apply to all juridical and human persons under the same protection of our domestic law. Moors must practice tolerance and patience throughout the Empire of Morocco while cohabitating with our neighbors in the name of love, truth, peace, freedom, and justice. Long live the Moorish Empire, and long live the Sultan.

Chapter 1 **Internal Moorish State Territory**

ARTICLE 1.

1. Diadematis Illorum Moroccan Prius Texas (DIMPT). Here on ("the State").
2. The State shall be organized on a centralized basis.
3. The State shall be an indivisible, secular, democratic, and social Republic.
4. The State recognizes the Empire of Morocco and the Sultan as the sovereign.
5. The State shall have political, administrative, legal, economic, territorial, personal, and judicial jurisdiction over "TEXAS" and its people in Morocco.
6. The description of the internal State flag shall be recognized by a legislative Act.
7. The maxim of the Republic shall be "Long Live the Moorish Empire".
8. The geographic area shall be between latitude: 25 degrees North to 36 North by

longitude:93 degrees West to 206 degrees West.

9. The territory is 801 miles long (east to west) and 773 miles wide (north to south), with the geographic center point at latitude: 31 degrees 21 feet North by longitude: 99 degrees 14 feet West.
10. The total area of land and waterways is 268,596 square miles (261,232 square miles of land and 7,365 square miles of water). The lowest point is 0 feet above sea level and the highest point is 8,751 feet above sea level.

Article 2.

1. Moroccan shall be the nationality of the Moor.
2. The primary language of the Moroccan nationals shall be English.
3. The term "Moorish" describes the broader community of non-European peoples.
4. The seat of the Wazir (the "Governor") may be deemed the capital location.
5. The State shall ensure the equality of all Moroccan nationals before the law, without distinction of origin, race, or religious belief.
6. Moroccan laws shall promote equal access by women and men to appointed offices and posts as well as to positions of professional and social responsibility.

ARTICLE 3.

1. National sovereignty shall vest in the people, who shall exercise it through their representatives and referendums of the State on behalf of the Empire of Morocco.
2. Neither the people nor any individual self-appoint themselves the title of a public office without prior written consent from the authorized State officials.
3. The right to vote may be direct or indirect as provided for by legislation.
4. All Moroccan nationals who have reached the age of adulthood and have their civil and political rights may vote as provided for by legislation.
5. Prior felony convictions shall not prejudice the right to vote.

ARTICLE 4.

1. Political candidates and groups of the Government shall contribute to the exercise of votes. They shall be formed and carry on their activities freely.
2. They shall respect the principles of national sovereignty and liberty of democracy.
3. They shall contribute to the implementation of the principle set out in section 2 of Article 1 as provided for by law.
4. Moroccan law shall guarantee the expression of diverse opinions and the equitable participation of political groups in the democratic life of the Nation.

Chapter 2
HIS MAJESTY THE SULTAN OF THE EMPIRE OF MOROCCO

Article 5.

1. His Majesty the Sultan shall be the Head of State for the Empire of Morocco. The terms "Sultan," "Shereefian," "Emperor," or "His Majesty" shall mean the same.
2. This Moroccan State, its nationals, subjects, proteges, natural persons, juridical persons, foreigners, and organs shall come under the sovereign jurisdiction of the Empire of Morocco and His Majesty the Sultan.
3. Only the incumbent Prime Minister or a Wazir with no less than 4 years in office is eligible for the office of Sultan.

Chapter 3
THE WAZIR (GOVERNOR)
OF THE INTERNAL MOORISH STATE

ARTICLE 6.

1. The Wazir shall be the Head of the Executive Branch for the internal Moorish State Government.
2. The term "Wazir" shall mean the Governor of the State.
3. The Wazir shall be the highest office in the Government.
4. The Wazir shall be entitled to have a seat at the Wazir Council of the Empire of Morocco during his or her term.
5. The Wazir is to ensure due respect for both the internal Constitution of the State and the External Constitution of the Empire.
6. The term "Moorish Government" may mean a bureaucracy of bureaucrats with an international and regional obligation to govern by sovereign authority in harmony with the Constitution and all treaties.
7. The terms "Moorish Government," "Moroccan Government," or "Makhzen" shall mean the same.
8. The term "internal" shall mean the political legal tie between the internal State and the sovereignty of the External State laws of the Empire and the Sultan.
9. The Wazir shall take an oath of office by the Chief Judge of the State.
10. The Wazir shall ensure the proper functioning of the public authorities and the continuity of the State by procedures and arbitration reforms.
11. The Wazir shall be the guarantor of the territorial integrity of the State and have due respect for international law, Moroccan law, treaties, conventions, and all arrangements made by the Empire of Morocco as binding on the State.

ARTICLE 7.

1. The Wazir shall be democratically elected by the people of the State for a term of five years and may only hold office for two consecutive terms.
2. The Wazir can only be removed from office by a two-thirds vote of impeachment by the House of Dalil Aziz or the Empire House of Seyaraha. The Sultan may veto.

ARTICLE 8.

1. Should the office of Wazir fall vacant for any reason or should the legislature rule by a sixty percent majority of its members that the Wazir is incapacitated,
2. The duties of the office of the Wazir, except for those specified in Articles 12, 13, and 14, shall be temporarily exercised by the Vice-Wazir.
3. In the case of a vacancy, or where the incapacity of the Wazir is declared to be permanent by the legislature, an appointment for the new Wazir shall, be held no fewer than twenty days and no more than thirty-five days after the beginning of the vacancy or the declaration of permanent incapacity. The appointment of a new Wazir due to incapacity or death shall be implicated by legislation.

ARTICLE 9.

The Wazir shall select unelected Senior members and deliver the candidate application to the House Members for approval of their appointment. The Wazir shall have the Power to terminate Senior members with cause.

ARTICLE 10.

Per the National Constitution of the Empire of Morocco and the Institutional Act, the Sultan shall preside over the Wazir as the absolute sovereign authority in all matters of political, legal, judicial, educational, economic, social, and military affairs.

ARTICLE 11.

1. The Wazir shall promulgate legislative Acts of the House Members within fifteen days following the final passage of an Act and its transmission to the Government.
2. The Wazir, before the expiry of this time limit, asks the House to reopen debate on the Act or any sections thereof. Such reopening of debate shall not be refused.

ARTICLE 12.

1. The Sultan may, on a recommendation from the Wazir when in session with the Government, submit to a referendum as published in the Official Journal, any Government Bill that deals with the organization of the public authorities, or with

reforms relating to the economic or social policy of the internal State, and the public services contributing thereto, or which provides for the Wazir to submit a Government Bill which, although not contrary to the Constitution, would violate a treaty, or affect the functioning of the institutions, or the human rights of the population.

2. Where the referendum is held by order of the Sultan, at the request of the Wazir, the latter shall make a statement before the Members of the Government, the House, and the Council of the Mayors, which shall be followed by a public debate.
3. The Sultan shall be entitled to veto any Act made by the Wazir, the House of Dalil Aziz, or the Council of Mayors with cause.
4. Any veto made by the Sultan must take place within fifteen days of official notice.

ARTICLE 13.

1. The Sultan may, on a recommendation from the Wazir, when also in session with the Members of the House of Dalil Aziz, submit to a referendum as published in the Official Journal, any Private Member's Bill that deals with the organization of the public authorities, or with reforms relating to the economic, social or environmental policy of the State, and the public services contributing thereto, or which provides for authorization to ratify a Private Member's Bill which, although not contrary to the Constitution, would affect the functioning of the institutions, or the human rights of the population.
2. Where the referendum is held by order of the Sultan, as requested by the Wazir, the latter shall make a statement before the House of Dalil Aziz, which shall be followed by a debate.
3. A referendum concerning a subject mentioned in section 1 of Article 12 may, as an alternative, be held upon the initiative of one-quarter of the Members of the House, including the Speaker, supported by a tenth of the voters enrolled on the register. This initiative shall take the form of a Private Member's Bill and shall not be applied to the repeal of a statutory provision promulgated for less than one year.
4. The conditions by which it is introduced and those according to which the independent Constitutional Council monitors the respect of the provisions of the previous paragraph are set down by an Act.
5. If the Private Member's Bill has not been considered by the House within a period set by the Act, the Wazir is entitled to submit it to a referendum.
6. Where the decision of the people in the referendum is not favorable to the Private Member's Bill, no new referendum proposal on the same subject may be submitted before the end of a period of two years following the date of the vote.
7. Where the outcome of the referendum is favorable to the Government Bill or the Private Member's Bill, the Wazir shall promulgate the resulting Act within fifteen

days following the proclamation of the results of the vote.

ARTICLE 14.

1. After consulting the Speaker of the House, the Wazir may declare any governmental Committee dissolved with cause.
2. A new governmental Committee shall take place no fewer than twenty days and no more than forty days after the dissolution.
3. The new governmental Committee shall sit on the second Thursday following its new appointments. Should this sitting fall outside the period prescribed for the ordinary session, a session shall be convened by right for fifteen days.

ARTICLE 15.

1. The Wazir may sign Acts deliberated and passed by the House.
2. The Wazir may veto any Act, with cause, that has less than a two-thirds vote.
3. The Wazir shall make appointments to the civil and military posts of the State.
4. The Wazir shall have limited authority over the internal high-ranking civil and military officers. "Caid" means the High-ranking Military officers in the Act of Algeciras.
5. An Institutional Act shall determine the posts or positions, other than those mentioned in section 3 of this Article, concerning which, on account of their importance in the guaranteeing of the rights and freedoms or the economic and social life of the State, the limited power of appointment vested in the Wazir shall be exercised after public consultation with the relevant standing committee in the Government, the House of Dalil Aziz, or the Council of Mayors.
6. The Wazir shall not make an appointment when the sum of the negative votes in each committee represents at least one-third of the votes cast by the committees. The policy shall determine the relevant standing committees according to the posts or positions concerned.

ARTICLE 16.

1. The Wazir may accredit full Powers to an appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs to seek friendly political relations and applications with foreign or domestic powers.
2. The Wazir may appoint a Secretary of State to perform internal State duties.
3. The Wazir may appoint a Consul General to seek inquiry, mediation, arbitration, reconciliation, or judicial settlements with foreign powers.

ARTICLE 17.

1. The Wazir shall not prejudice the sovereign Military authority of the Sultan per the Empire Constitution and the Institutional Act.
2. The Sultan shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. He shall preside

over the Senior national defense councils and committees.

ARTICLE 18.

1. Where the institutions of the Government, the integrity of our State territory, or the fulfillment of its internal State commitments are under serious and immediate threat, and where the proper functioning of the constitutional public authorities is interrupted, the Wazir shall take measures required by these circumstances, after formally consulting the Prime Minister and the His Majesty the Sultan.
2. The Wazir shall address the Seyaraha of the State and inform her of such measures.
3. The measures shall be designed to provide the constitutional public authorities as swiftly as possible with the means to carry out their duties. The high-ranking civil and military officers shall be consulted concerning such measures.
4. The House Members shall sit as of right. No National Committee shall be dissolved during the exercise of such emergency powers.
5. Seven days after the exercise of such emergency powers, the matter may be referred to the Prime Minister, the President of the National Committee, and the Members of the Seyaraha Council of the Empire, to decide if the conditions laid down in section 1 of this Article still applies. The Empire Government shall make its decision publicly as soon as possible. It shall, as of right, carry out such an examination and shall make its decision in the same manner after seven days of the exercise of emergency powers or at any moment thereafter.

ARTICLE 19.

1. The Moroccan nationals shall have a right to arms of sport and limited arms of war.
2. The legislative Act shall not prejudice this Constitutional right to bear arms.
3. The implications of arms of sport and war shall be implicated in the Empire Institutional Act and adopted by the State.

ARTICLE 20.

1. The Sultan is vested with the absolute power to grant any individual pardons or exercise clemency for criminal and civil suits, in consultation with the Wazir and the Pardon Council of the Empire.
2. The Wazir shall be entitled to grant pardons or clemency for criminal and civil suits in consultation with the internal Pardon Council of the State.
3. The Wazir shall not have the power to pardon Moorish subjects or proteges.

ARTICLE 21.

1. The Wazir shall communicate emergencies with the Speaker of the House by messages which she shall read aloud and not give rise to any debate.

2. The House Members shall be convened for emergency purposes without delay.

ARTICLE 22.

Instruments of the Wazir, other than those provided for under Articles 9, 12, 13, 18, 21, 64, 66, and 71 shall be countersigned, where required, by the specific Members of the Council of Mayors or the Constitutional Council.

Chapter 4

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT

ARTICLE 23.

1. The Government shall determine the policy of the State.
2. It shall have at its disposal the civil service and the armed forces.
3. It shall be accountable to the Members of the House per the terms and procedures set out in Articles 55 and 56 without prejudice.

ARTICLE 24.

1. The Wazir shall direct the government's actions and be responsible for Homeland Defense against civil unrest or acts of aggression.
2. The Wazir shall ensure the implementation of legislation. Subject to Article 15, the Wazir shall have the power to make regulations and make appointments to civil and military posts.
3. The Wazir may delegate certain powers to Ministers.
4. The Wazir shall be the Chairman of the Council of Mayors.
5. The Wazir may deputize a chairman of a meeting of the Council of Mayors by an express delegation of powers for a specific agenda.
6. The Council of Mayors shall compose the Mayors from each County Government.
7. Each Mayor shall take their oath from the Wazir or the Secretary of State as an alternative.
8. The Mayor may command the County civil officers in succession to the Wazir.

ARTICLE 25.

Instruments of the Wazir shall be countersigned, where required, by the Seyaraha responsible for their implementation such as a Declaration of Erga Omnes Parties or Interventions in disputes against a foreign State, principal, or organ.

ARTICLE 26.

1. Midlevel officials of the Government shall be incompatible with the holding of any Senior level official, any position of professional representation at the State Government level, any public employment, or any professional activity.
2. Senior-level officials shall be entitled to qualified immunities.
3. A legislative Act shall determine how allowances, positions, or employment are ranked in society and replaced.
4. The replacement of House Members shall take place per Article 28.

Chapter 5

HOUSE MEMBERS OF THE DALIL AZIZ

ARTICLE 27.

1. There shall be thirteen Dalil Aziz Members of the Legislative Branch of the State.
2. "Dalil Aziz" and "House Member" mean the same.
3. Each Member of the House of Dalil Aziz shall be elected by the people.
4. The Members of the House shall elect a Seyaraha as the title of the Speaker for no more than two additional terms.
5. The Speaker shall be the Head of the House and all others are House Members.
6. The Speaker shall take her oath of office by the Chief Judge of the State.
7. House members shall take their oath from the Speaker.
8. The House shall pass Bills by ratification, monitor the government's actions, assess public policies, and convert policies and regulations into law whenever needed.
9. "monitor" means observe and check the quality of laws, policies, and regulations.
10. House Members shall be one whole party. A two-party system is prohibited.
11. Only Women can serve as Members of the House; men may serve as staff only.

ARTICLE 28.

1. A legislative Act shall determine the Member's five-year term, allowances, eligibility, disqualification terms, and membership incompatibilities.
2. It shall likewise determine the manner of election of those persons called upon to replace Members of the House whose seats have become vacant until the general or partial renewal by the election of the House in which they sat or have been temporarily replaced on account of having accepted a position in Government.
3. An independent commission, whose composition and rules of the House and operation shall be set down by statute, shall publicly express an opinion on the Government and Private Members' Bills defining the constituencies for the election of a Speaker of the House, or modifying the distribution of the seats of Members of the House.
4. A Private Member's Bill may not be a Government Bill.

ARTICLE 29.

1. No Member of the House shall be prosecuted, investigated, arrested, detained, or tried in respect of opinions expressed or votes cast in performing her official duties, except for acts of secession.
2. No Member of the House shall be arrested for a serious crime or other major offense, nor shall she be subjected to any other custodial or semi-custodial measure, without the authorization of the Bureau of the House. Such authorization shall not be required in the case of a high crime or other major offense unless committed flagrantly or when a conviction has become final.
3. The detention, subject to custodial or semi-custodial measures, or prosecution of a Member of the House shall be suspended for the duration of the session if the House of which she is a member so requires.
4. The House concerned shall meet as of right for additional sittings to permit the application of Article 29 should circumstances so require.

ARTICLE 30.

1. Voting in the House may be exercised in person or virtually.
2. A legislative Act shall define the obligations of virtual voting, including sitting sessions, and committee meetings.
3. A legislative Act may, in exceptional cases, authorize voting by proxy. In that event, no Member shall be given more than one proxy per year.
4. The Members of the House shall sit as of right in one ordinary session which shall start on the first working day of June and shall end on the last working day of June.
5. The number of days for which the House may sit during the ordinary session shall not exceed one hundred and twenty. The number of sitting weeks shall be determined by the House.
6. The Wazir, after consulting the Speaker of the House concerned or sixty percent of the members of the House may decide that said House shall meet for additional sitting days.
7. The days and hours of sitting shall be determined by the Rules of Procedure of the House.

ARTICLE 31.

1. The Members of the House shall meet in extraordinary session, at the request of the Wazir or of the majority of the Members of the House, to debate a specific agenda.
2. Where an extraordinary session is held at the request of the House Members, this

session shall be closed by decree once all the items on the agenda for which the House convened have been dealt with, or not later than twelve days after its first sitting, whichever shall be the earlier. The Wazir alone may request a new session before the end of the month following the decree closing an extraordinary session.

ARTICLE 32.

1. Except where the Members of the House sit as of right, extraordinary sessions may be opened and closed by a Decree of the Wazir or, if need be, the Sultan.
2. In the absence of the Constitutional Council, the Wazir may request the Empire House of Seyaraha to hold a session of no-confidence regarding the internal State Seyaraha. The House may make a declaration on the subject, which may lead to a debate and, if it so desires, give rise to a two-thirds vote of removal. The Seyaraha in question shall not participate in the vote. The Sultan may veto.

ARTICLE 33.

1. Members of the Government shall have access to the Members of the House.
2. Members of the Government shall address the House whenever the House Members so request and be assisted by the commissioner of the Government.

ARTICLE 34.

The Speaker of the House shall be elected for five years with no more than two reelections. The Speaker may operate in person or virtually during sessions.

ARTICLE 35.

1. The sitting of the House Members shall be public, in person or virtually. A verbatim report of the debates shall be published in the public Official Journal.
2. The House may sit virtually if the Wazir or Sultan calls for an extraordinary session.

Chapter 6

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE HOUSE

ARTICLE 36.

1. Statutes shall determine the rules concerning:
 - a) Civic rights and the fundamental guarantees granted to Moroccan nationals for the exercise of their civil liberties, freedom, diversity, and the independence of the media. The obligations imposed for internal State defense upon the person and personal property of Moroccan nationals.

- b) Moroccan nationality per the National Institutional Act, the capacity of natural persons, matrimonial property systems, inheritance, and gifts.
 - c) The determination of serious crimes and other major offenses and the penalties they carry, criminal procedure, amnesty, the setting up of new categories of courts, and the status of members of the Judiciary.
 - d) The base, rates, and collection methods of all types of taxes; the issuing of national currency from the Empire Government.
2. Statutes shall also determine the rules governing:
- a) The system for electing Members to the House and local assemblies.
 - b) The setting up of categories of public legal entities.
 - c) The fundamental guarantees granted to civil servants.
 - d) Moroccan companies and the transfer of ownership of companies from the public to the private sector.
3. Statutes shall also lay down the basic principles of:
- a) The general organization of defense.
 - b) Education.
 - c) the preservation of the environment.
 - d) Systems of ownership, property rights, and civil and commercial obligations.
 - e) Employment law, Trade Union law, and Social Security law.
 - f) Finance Acts shall determine the revenue, expenditure, and conditions of the State with the reservations provided for by legislation or policy.
 - g) Social Security Financing Acts shall lay down the general conditions for the financial equilibrium thereof and, considering forecasted revenue, shall determine expenditure targets in the conditions and with the reservations provided for by a legislative Act.
 - h) Programming Acts shall determine the objectives of the action of the State.
 - i) The multiannual guidelines for public finances shall be established by the Programming Acts. They shall contribute to achieving the objective of balanced accounts for public administrations.
4. The provisions of this Article may be further specified and completed by a legislative Act for all public services and public works.

ARTICLE 37.

1. The House may adopt resolutions according to the conditions determined by a legislative Act.
2. Any draft resolution whose adoption or rejection would be considered by the Government as an issue of confidence, or which contained an injunction to the

Government shall be inadmissible and may not be included on the agenda.

ARTICLE 38.

1. The House may authorize a declaration of war, but such declaration shall not prejudice the sovereign authority of the Sultan as Commander and Chief.
2. The Government shall inform the House of its decision to have the civil service intervene in other neighboring internal States at the latest three days before the intervention begins.
3. It shall detail the objectives of the said intervention. This information may give rise to a debate, which shall not be followed by a vote.
4. Where the said intervention shall exceed fourteen days, the Government shall submit the extension to the House for authorization. It may ask the House to make the final decision.
5. If the House is not sitting at the end of the fourteen days, it shall express its decision at the opening of the following session.
6. Interstate intervention shall be authorized by the House for internal State disputes.

ARTICLE 39.

1. A state of siege or coup shall be decreed by the Wazir per countermeasures.
2. An extension after a period of fourteen days may be authorized only by the House.

ARTICLE 40.

1. Matters other than those coming under statute law shall be matters for regulation.
2. Provisions of statutory origin enacted in such matters may be amended by a decree issued after consultation with the Attorney General in cooperation with the State Judiciary. Any such provisions passed after the coming into force of the Constitution shall be amended by the state of emergency decree of the Wazir.

ARTICLE 41.

Statutes, policies, and regulations may contain provisions enacted experimentally for a limited duration during ordinary sessions, exceptional sessions, or emergencies.

ARTICLE 42.

1. The Government may ask the House for authorization to implement an ordinance for a limited period that is normally reserved for statute law.
2. Ordinances shall be issued by the Council of Mayors after consultation with the Attorney General. They shall come into force upon publication but shall lapse if they are not tabled before the House Bill to ratify them by the date set by the

Enabling Act. They may only be ratified in explicit terms.

3. At the end of the period referred to in section 1 of this Article the above Ordinances may be amended solely by an Act of the House in those areas governed by statute law.

ARTICLE 43.

1. The Wazir, the Council of Mayors, and the Members of the House shall have the right to initiate Bills. Government Bills shall be passed to the House from the Wazir, after consultation with the Attorney General, as needed, and tabled in the House.
2. The term "Government Bills" may mean a Non-Private-Member Bill.
3. Finance Bills and Social Security Financing Bills shall be tabled first before the House. Without prejudice to section 1 of Article 48.
4. The tabling of Government Bills before the House shall comply with the conditions determined by a legislative Act.
5. Government Bills may not be included on the agenda if the Conference of Committee Presidents of the House to which the Bill has been referred declares that the rules determined by the legislative Act have not been complied with.
6. In the case of disagreement between the House and the Government, the Speaker or the Wazir may refer the matter to the Constitutional Council, which shall rule within a period of eight days.
7. Within the conditions provided for by statute, the Speaker of the House may submit a Private Member's Bill tabled by a member of the said House before it is considered in committee to the Attorney General, as needed, for its opinion unless the Member who tabled it disagrees.

ARTICLE 44.

Private Members' Bills and amendments introduced by Members of the House shall not be admissible where their enactment would result in either a diminution of public revenue or the creation or increase of any public expenditure.

ARTICLE 45.

1. If, during the legislative process, it appears that a Private Member's Bill or amendment is not a matter for statute or is contrary to a delegation granted under Article 42, the Government or the Speaker of the House concerned, may argue that it is inadmissible.
2. In the event of disagreement between the Government and the Speaker of the House concerned, the Constitutional Council, at the request of one or the other, shall give its ruling within eight days.

ARTICLE 46.

1. The discussion of Government and Private Bills shall, in plenary sitting, concern the text passed by the committee to which the Bill has been referred, per Article 48, or failing that, the text which has been referred to the House.
2. Notwithstanding, the plenary discussion of Constitutional Revision Bills, Finance Bills, and Social Security Financing Bills, during the first reading before the House, the text presented by the Government and during the subsequent readings.
3. The plenary discussion at the first reading of a Government Bill or Private Members' Bill may only occur before the House, at the end of a period of six weeks after it has been tabled.
4. The previous paragraph shall not apply if the accelerated procedure has been implemented according to the conditions provided in Article 49.
5. Neither shall it apply to Finance Bills, Social Security Financing Bills, or Bills concerning a state of emergency.

ARTICLE 47.

1. Government and Private Members' Bills shall be referred to one of the standing committees, the number of which shall not exceed twenty-five in the House.
2. At the request of the Government or of the House a Bill has been tabled, Government and Private Members' Bills shall be referred for consideration to a committee specially set up for this purpose.

ARTICLE 48.

1. Members of the House and the Government shall have the amendment right. This right may be used in plenary sitting or committee under the conditions set down by the Rules of Procedure of the House, according to the framework determined by a legislative Act.
2. Once debate has begun, the Government may object to the consideration of any amendment which has not previously been referred to a committee.
3. If the Government so requests, the House before which the Bill is tabled shall proceed to a single vote on all or part of the text under debate, on the sole basis of the amendments proposed or accepted by the Government.

ARTICLE 49.

1. Every Government or Private Bill shall be considered successively in the House with a view to passing an identical text without prejudice to the application of Articles 44 and 45. All amendments that have a link, even an indirect one, with the text that

was tabled or transmitted, shall be admissible on first reading.

2. If, as a result of a failure to agree by the House, it has proved impossible to pass a Government or Private Member's Bill after two readings by the House or, if the Government has decided to apply the accelerated procedure without the Speaker of the House being opposed, after a single reading of such a Bill by the House, the Wazir, or in the case of a Private Members' Bill, the Speaker of the House, may convene a committee, composed of members from the House, to propose a text on the provisions still under debate.
3. The text drafted by the House committee may be submitted by the Government to the House for approval. No amendment shall be admissible without the consent of the Government.
4. If the House committee fails to agree on a common text, or if the text is not passed as provided in the foregoing paragraph, the Government may, after further reading by the House committee, ask the Speaker and the committee to reach a final decision.
5. In such an event, the House may reconsider either the text drafted by the committee or the last text passed by itself, as modified, as the case may be, by any amendment(s) passed by the House.
6. The House shall act in good faith to achieve a common text which would satisfy the debate and move to ratification.

ARTICLE 50.

1. Acts of the House, which are defined by the Constitution as being a legislative Act, shall be enacted and amended as provided for hereafter.
2. The Government or Private Member's Bill may only be submitted, on first reading, to the consideration and vote of the House after the expiry of the periods set down in the third paragraph of Article 46. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the accelerated procedure has been applied according to the conditions provided for in Article 49, the Government or Private Member's Bill may not be submitted for consideration by the House before the expiry of fifteen days after it has been tabled.
3. The procedure set out in Article 49 shall apply. Nevertheless, failing agreement of the House, the text may be passed by the House on a final reading only by a sixty percent majority of the Members thereof.
4. Amended legislative Acts shall be promulgated upon ratification by the Wazir.

ARTICLE 51.

1. The House shall pass Finance Bills in the manner provided by a legislative Act.
2. Should the House fail to decide on the first reading within forty days following the

tabling of a Bill, the Government shall ask for a second reading of the Bill.

3. The House shall make its decision known within fifteen days. The procedure set out in Article 49 shall then apply.
4. Should the House fail to decide on a Bill within seventy days, the provisions of the Bill may be brought into force by Ordinance of the Wazir and the Council of Mayors.
5. Should the Finance Bill setting out revenue and expenditure for a financial year not be tabled in time for promulgation before the beginning of that year, the Government shall as a matter of urgency ask the House for authorization to collect taxes and shall make available by decree the funds needed to meet commitments already voted for.
6. The time limits set by this article shall be suspended when the House is not in session.

ARTICLE 52.

1. The House shall pass Social Security Financing Bills in the manner provided by a legislative Act.
2. Should the House fail to decide on the first reading of a Bill within twenty days of its tabling, the Government shall ask the House to conduct a second reading of the Bill, which shall make its decision known within fifteen days. The procedure set out in Article 49 shall then apply.
3. Should the House fail to decide within fifty days of a Bill, the provisions of the Bill may be implemented by Ordinance.
4. The time limits set by this article shall be suspended when the House is not in session during the weeks when it has decided not to sit per the second paragraph of Article 30.

ARTICLE 53.

1. The independent Court of Accounts shall assist the House in monitoring Government action. It shall assist the House and the Government in monitoring the implementation of Finance Acts and Social Security Financing Acts and in assessing public policies. Through its public reports, it shall contribute to informing nationals.
2. The accounts of public administrations shall be lawful and faithful. They shall provide a true and fair view of the result of the management, assets, and financial situation of the said public administrations.

ARTICLE 54.

1. Without prejudice to the application of the last three paragraphs of Article 30, the

agenda shall be determined by the House.

2. During two weeks of sittings out of four, priority shall be given, in the order determined by the Government, to the consideration of texts and to debates which it requests to be included on the agenda.
3. In addition, the consideration of Finance Bills, Social Security Financing Bills, and subject to the provisions of the following paragraph, texts transmitted by the House at least six weeks previously, as well as Bills concerning a state of emergency and requests for authorization referred to in Article 38, shall upon Government request, be included on the agenda with priority.
4. During one week of sittings out of four, priority shall be given, in the order determined by the House, to monitoring Government action and assessing public laws, policies, and regulations.
5. One day of sitting per month shall be given over to an agenda determined by the House upon the initiative of the minority groups.
6. During at least one sitting per week, including during the extraordinary sittings provided for in Article 31, priority shall be given to questions from Members of the House and answers from the Government.

ARTICLE 55.

1. The Wazir, after deliberation by the Council of Mayors, may make the Government's program or possibly a general policy statement an issue of a vote of confidence before the House.
2. The House may call the Government to account by passing a resolution of no-confidence. Such a resolution shall not be admissible unless it is signed by at least ten percent of the Members of the House.
3. Voting may not take place within forty-eight hours after the resolution has been tabled. Only votes cast in favor of the no-confidence resolution shall be counted, and the latter shall not be passed unless it secures a majority of the House members.
4. Except as provided for in the following paragraph, no Member shall sign more than three resolutions of no-confidence during a single ordinary session and no more than one during a single extraordinary session.
5. The Wazir may, after deliberation by the Council of Mayors, make the passing of a Finance Bill or Social Security Financing Bill an issue of a vote of confidence before the State Assembly.
6. In that event, the Bill shall be considered passed unless a resolution of no-confidence, tabled within the subsequent twenty-four hours, is carried out as provided for in the foregoing paragraph.

7. In addition, the Wazir may use the said procedure for one other Government or Private Members' Bill per session.
8. The Wazir may, in good faith, ask the House to approve a statement of general policy.

ARTICLE 56.

1. When the House passes a resolution of no-confidence or fails to endorse the Government program or general policy statement, the Wazir may tender the government's resignation to the Prime Minister and the Sultan.
2. The Government may, before the House, upon its initiative or the request of a House group, as set down in Article 64, make a declaration on a given subject, which leads to a debate and, if it so desires, gives rise to a vote, without making it an issue of confidence.
3. As an alternative resolution, in the absence of the Constitutional Council, the Seyaraha may request the Empire Wazir Council to hold a no-confidence session regarding the internal State Wazir.
4. The Wazir Council may make a declaration on the subject, which may lead to a debate and, if it so desires, give rise to a two-thirds vote of removal.
5. The Wazir in question shall not participate in the vote. The Sultan may veto.

ARTICLE 57.

1. The closing of ordinary or extraordinary sessions shall be automatically postponed, permitting the application of Article 55 if the case arises.
2. Additional sittings shall be held automatically for the same purpose.

ARTICLE 58.

1. The House Rules of Procedure shall determine the rights of the House groups established within it.
2. They recognize that opposition groups in the House concerned, as well as minority groups, have specific rights.

ARTICLE 59.

1. To implement the monitoring and assessment missions laid down in section 1 of Article 27, committees of inquiry may be set up within the House to gather information, according to the conditions provided for by statute.
2. Statutes shall determine their rules of organization and operation.
3. The conditions for establishment shall be determined by the Rules of Procedure of the House.

Chapter 7
THE APPLICATION AND OBSERVATION OF TREATIES
AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

ARTICLE 60.

1. Only His Majesty the Sultan and His assigns shall negotiate new treaties. Internal States are prohibited from negotiating treaties with other States.
2. Reservations by the House or Government may be accepted as implicated in a legislative Act. Treaties are legislative Acts and binding as supreme law.
3. The Government, in good faith, shall accept treaties and international agreements of the Empire by adoption through legislative procedures, without delay.
4. Reservation of treaty and international agreement language is prohibited.

ARTICLE 61.

1. Peace Treaties, Trade agreements, treaties, or agreements relating to an international organization, those committing the finances of the State, those modifying provisions which are the preserve of statute law, and those relating to the status of natural or juridical persons, shall be ratified or approved by the House per Article 60.
2. Treaties and international agreements made by the Empire shall take immediate effect absent of ratification or approval by the House of Dalil Aziz.
3. Treaties may be self-executing as implicated in the Empire Institutional Act.
4. “self-executing” means treaties have an effect without implementing legislation.

ARTICLE 62.

1. The State may not enter into agreements with foreign States or foreign people regarding asylum and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.
2. A foreigner's asylum request does not fall within the internal State jurisdiction.
3. Only the authorities of the Empire shall be empowered to grant asylum to any foreigner who is persecuted for his action in pursuit of freedom or who seeks protection on other grounds.

ARTICLE 63.

1. The State and the Empire of Morocco are guided by the National Circle 7 flag principles of love, truth, peace, freedom, justice, international law, and Moroccan law.

2. For these seven reasons, the Empire, the State, and the Moors may avail themselves and others accountable to honorable Judicial systems to settle continuous disputes between the Empire and any foreign States, organs, and citizens in Morocco.
3. Therefore, we hold these truths self-evident by recognizing:
 - a) The jurisdiction and rulings of the competent Consular Court.
 - b) The jurisdiction and rulings of the International Court of Justice.
 - c) The jurisdiction and rulings of the International Criminal Court.

ARTICLE 64.

If the Wazir or the Speaker of the House, or fifty-one percent of the House Members, has held that an international undertaking contains a clause contrary to the Constitution, authorization to ratify or approve the international undertaking involved may be given only after amending the Constitution.

ARTICLE 65.

1. Treaties or international agreements shall prevail over all Acts of the House.
2. All Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the Empire of Morocco, shall be the supreme law of the Land.
3. The executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the State shall be bound.
4. Anything in the Constitution or laws of any Moorish State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Chapter 8

THE CONSTITUTIONAL COUNCIL OF THE STATE

ARTICLE 66.

1. The Constitutional Council shall be comprised of thirteen members, each of whom shall hold office for ten years with only one renewal term.
2. Four members of the Constitutional Council may be renewed every three years, and the President may hold office for ten consecutive years before renewal.
3. Seven of its members shall be appointed by the Wazir, and six members by the Speaker of the House.
4. The appointments made by the Speaker of the House shall be submitted for the opinion solely of the relevant standing committee in that House.
5. In addition to the twenty-seven members provided for above, former Wazirs of the State shall be ex-official life members of the Constitutional Council.

6. The President of the Constitutional Council shall be appointed by the Wazir of the State out of the seven members.
7. The President shall only cast a vote in the event of a tie.

ARTICLE 67.

The thirteen Members of the Constitutional Council shall be incompatible with that of Senior officials. Incompatibilities shall be determined by a legislative Act.

ARTICLE 68.

1. The Constitutional Council shall ensure the proper conduct of the election of the Wazir.
2. It shall examine complaints and shall proclaim the results of the vote.

ARTICLE 69.

The Constitutional Council shall rule on the proper conduct of the election of the Speaker of the House in disputed cases between the Members of the House.

ARTICLE 70.

The Constitutional Council shall ensure the proper conduct of referendum proceedings as provided for in Articles 12, 106, and Chapter 16 per Treaty obligations with other organizations and Unions and shall proclaim the results of the referendum.

ARTICLE 71.

1. Private Members' Bills, before their promulgation, mentioned in the State Constitution Article 12 before they are submitted to referendum, and the Rules of Procedure of the House may before it comes into force, be referred to the Constitutional Council, which shall rule on their conformity with the Constitution.
2. To the same end in Section 1, Acts of the Wazir may be referred to the Constitutional Council, before their promulgation is made by the Government.
3. In the cases provided for in sections 1 and 2 of this Article, the Constitutional Council must deliver its ruling within thirty days. However, at the government's request, in cases of urgency, this period shall be reduced to eight days.
4. In these same cases, referral to the Constitutional Council shall suspend the time allotted for promulgation.

ARTICLE 72.

1. If, during proceedings in progress before a court of law, it is claimed that a

statutory provision infringes the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, the matter may be referred by the Attorney General, Solicitor General, or by the State Supreme Court to the Constitutional Council, within a determined period.

2. A legislative Act shall determine the conditions for the application of Article 72.

ARTICLE 73.

1. A provision declared unconstitutional based on Article 71 of the Constitution shall be neither promulgated nor implemented.
2. A provision declared unconstitutional based on Article 72 shall be repealed as of the publication of the said decision of the Constitutional Council or as of a subsequent date determined by said decision. The Constitutional Council shall determine the conditions and the limits according to which the effects produced by the provision shall be liable to challenge.
3. No appeal shall lie in the decisions of the Constitutional Council. They shall be binding on public authorities all administrative authorities, and all courts.

ARTICLE 74.

1. A legislative Act shall determine the Constitutional Council's rules of organization and operation, the procedure to be followed before it, and the time limits allotted for referring disputes to it.
2. Amendments to the legislative Act should serve as a first option, in good faith, before amending the State Constitution.

Chapter 9

THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY OF THE STATE

ARTICLE 75.

1. The Wazir shall be the guarantor of the independence of the Judicial Authority.
2. The State High Council may assist the Wazir with judge appointments.
3. Judges shall be regulated by the High Council. The Wazir shall ensure compliance.
4. The High Council shall be regulated by the Empire High Council for compliance.
5. A legislative Act shall determine the status of members of the Judiciary.
6. "status" means "*Active*" full-time caseload status, "*Senior*" semi-retired per age and tenure requirements which causes a reduced caseload status, or "*Retired*" status.
7. Judges shall be irremovable during office terms and have qualified immunities.

ARTICLE 76.

1. The Wazir shall appoint and preside over the High Council of the Judiciary.
2. The Attorney General shall be its ex-officio, Vice President.

3. The High Council of the Judiciary shall consist of two sections, one with jurisdiction over judges and the other over public prosecutors.
4. The section with jurisdiction over judges shall comprise, in addition to the Wazir and the Attorney General, five judges and one public prosecutor, one legal Advisor appointed by the Council of Legal Advisors.
5. The Speaker of the House shall appoint three prominent Moroccan nationals who are not members either of the House or the Judiciary. The section with jurisdiction over public prosecutors shall comprise, in addition to the Wazir and the Attorney General, five public prosecutors, one judge, and the legal Advisor together with the three prominent Moroccan nationals referred to in the preceding paragraph.
6. The section of the High Council of the Judiciary with jurisdiction over judges shall make recommendations for the appointment of the Chief Judge and other Associate judges to the Supreme Court, the Presidents for judges of lower Courts of Appeal, and the Presidents of the lower District Courts. Other judges shall be appointed after consultation with this section.
7. This section shall act as the disciplinary tribunal for judges. When acting in such a capacity, it shall be presided over by the President judge of the Special Court or the Cassation Court.
8. The section of the High Council of the Judiciary with jurisdiction over public prosecutors shall give its opinion on the appointment of public prosecutors, except for posts to be filled at meetings of the Wazir and the Council of Mayors.
9. It shall give its opinion on disciplinary measures regarding public prosecutors. When acting in such a capacity, it shall be presided over by the Attorney General over Public Prosecutors at the Special Court or the Cassation Court. A legislative Act shall determine the way this article is to be implemented.

ARTICLE 77.

1. The High Council of the Judiciary shall consist of a section with jurisdiction over judges and a section with jurisdiction over public prosecutors. The section with jurisdiction over judges shall be presided over by the President Judge of the Special Court. It shall comprise, in addition, five judges and one public prosecutor, one legal Advisor appointed by the Council of Legal Advisors, and one lawyer, as well as six qualified, prominent Moroccan nationals who are not Members of the House or the Judiciary or of the Government. The Wazir and the Speaker of the House shall each appoint two qualified, prominent Moroccan nationals.
2. The procedure in sections 6 and 7 of Article 15 shall be applied to the qualified appointments of prominent Moroccan nationals.
3. The appointments made by the Speaker of the House shall be submitted for the sole opinion of the relevant standing committee in that House. The section with

jurisdiction over public prosecutors shall be presided over by the Attorney General Public Prosecutor at the Special Court.

4. It shall comprise, in addition, five public prosecutors and one judge, as well as the Legal Counsel of Advisors and the practicing lawyer, together with the six qualified, prominent Moroccan nationals referred to in section 1 of this Article.
5. The section of the High Council of the Judiciary with jurisdiction over judges shall make recommendations for the appointment of the Chief Judge and other associate judges to the Supreme Court, Presidents of Courts of Appeal, Presidents of the District Courts, Presidents of the Special and Causation Courts.
6. Associate judges and others shall be appointed after consultation with this section.
7. The section of the High Council of the Judiciary with jurisdiction over public prosecutors shall give its opinion on the appointment of public prosecutors.
8. The section of the High Council of the Judiciary with jurisdiction over judges shall act as a disciplinary tribunal for judges. When acting in such a capacity, in addition to the members mentioned in section 3 of this Article, it shall comprise the judge belonging to the section with jurisdiction over public prosecutors.
9. The High Council of the Judiciary section with jurisdiction over public prosecutors shall give its opinion on disciplinary measures regarding public prosecutors.
10. When acting in such a capacity, it shall comprise, in addition to the members mentioned in section 1 of this Article, the public prosecutor belonging to the section with jurisdiction over judges.
11. The High Council of the Judiciary shall meet in the plenary section to reply to the requests for opinions made by the Wazir in the application of Article 75.
12. It shall also express its opinion in the plenary section on questions concerning the ethics of judges or on any question concerning the operation of justice which is referred to by the Attorney General plenary section comprises three of the five judges mentioned in section 1 of this Article, three of the five prosecutors mentioned in section 1 as well as the Council of Legal Advisors, the practicing lawyer and the six qualified, prominent Moroccan nationals referred in section 1.
13. It is presided over by the President of the Special Court. The Attorney General may be substituted by the Solicitor General or his or her assigns.
14. The Attorney General may participate in all the sittings of the High Council of the Judiciary sections except those concerning disciplinary matters.
15. A person awaiting trial may make a referral to the High Council of the Judiciary under the conditions determined by a legislative act.
16. The legislative Act shall determine the way this article is to be implemented.

ARTICLE 78.

1. No one shall be arbitrarily detained without probable cause. Individuals charged

with a crime shall be entitled to an arraignment within seventy-two hours of arrest per the principle in the conditions laid down by statute.

2. Nationals, subjects, proteges, and foreigners shall be entitled to a Public Defender.
3. The Judicial Authority, guardian of the individual's freedom, shall ensure compliance with this principle in the conditions laid down by statute.

ARTICLE 79.

No one shall be sentenced to death before the High Council of the Judiciary and the Attorney General approves. The Wazir may pardon a death sentence at any time.

Chapter 10 **THE HIGH COURT OF THE HOUSE OF DALIL AZIZ**

ARTICLE 80.

1. The Wazir shall incur no liability because of acts carried out in the official or personal capacity, subject to the provisions of Articles 63 and 81 hereof.
2. Throughout the term of office, the Wazir shall not be required to testify before any Court of law or administrative authority and shall not be the object of any civil proceedings, nor any preferring of charges, prosecution, or investigatory measures. All limitation periods shall be suspended for the duration of said term of office.
3. Actions and proceedings thus stayed may be reactivated or brought against the Wazir one month after the end of the term of office only if the actions are strictly about the wrongful acts of genocide against both foreign and domestic people.
4. Any ex-official Wazir, his or her ex-officials, or ex-staff shall be entitled to private counsel. The government shall pay all counsel fees at the time of billing.

ARTICLE 81.

1. The Wazir shall not be removed from office during the term thereof on any grounds other than Treason, Bribery, or other High Crimes patently incompatible with continuing in office.
2. Such removal from office shall be proclaimed by the House sitting at the High Court. The proposal to convene the High Court adopted by the House shall immediately make its decision known within fifteen days of receipt thereof.
3. The High Court shall be presided over by the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court.
4. It shall give its ruling as to the removal from the office of the Wazir by the House public ballot within one month. Its decision shall have immediate effect.
5. Rulings on the substantive merits given hereunder shall require two thirds vote by

the Members of the entire Registry of the House.

6. No proxy voting shall be allowed. Only votes in favor of the removal from office or the convening of the High Court shall be counted.
7. The Wazir shall be entitled to qualified immunities after the term has ended. Once the Wazir's term has expired, the Courts shall not have the power of review or subject matter jurisdiction. Articles 80 and 81 shall be implemented by statute.

Chapter 11

THE CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

ARTICLE 82.

Members of the Government shall be criminally liable for acts performed in the holding of their office and classified as serious crimes or other major offenses at the time they were committed. The Special Courts of Justice of the State shall try them. The Special Courts of Justice shall be bound by the definitions of serious crimes and other major offenses and the determination of penalties laid down by statute.

ARTICLE 83.

1. The Special Courts of Justice shall consist of seven members: four Members of the House and three judges of the Supreme Court, one of whom shall preside over the special Courts of Justice.
2. Any person claiming to be a victim of a serious crime or other major offense committed by a Government official in the exercise of his office may lodge a complaint with a petition committee.
3. This committee shall order the case to be either closed or forwarded to the Attorney General at the Supreme Court for referral to the Special Court of Justice.
4. The Attorney General prosecutor at the Supreme Court may also refer the case to the Solicitor General or its assigns to the Special Court of Justice with the assent of the petitions committee. A legislative Act shall determine how this Article is to be implemented. The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to acts committed before their entry into force.

Chapter 12

THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL

ARTICLE 84.

The Economic, Social, and Environmental Council, on a referral from the Government, shall give its opinion on such Government Bills, draft Ordinances, draft Decrees, and Private Members' Bills as have been submitted to it. A member of the Economic, Social, and Environmental Council may be designated by the Council to present to the

House.

ARTICLE 85.

1. The Economic, Social, and Environmental Council, on a referral from the Government, shall give its opinion on such Government Bills, draft Ordinances, draft Decrees, and Private Members' Bills as have been submitted to it.
2. A member of the Economic, Social, and Environmental Council may be designated by the Council to present to the House the opinion of the Council on such drafts, Government or Private Members' Bills, as have been submitted to it.
3. A referral may be made to the Economic, Social, and Environmental Council by petition, in the manner determined by a legislative Act. After consideration of the petition, it shall inform the Government and the House of the pursuant action.

ARTICLE 86.

The Economic, Social, and Environmental Council may also be consulted by the Government or the House on any economic, social, or environmental issue. The government may also consult it on programming bills to set down the multiannual guidelines for public finances. Any plan or Programming Bill of an economic, social, or environmental nature shall be submitted to it for its opinion.

ARTICLE 87.

The composition of the Economic, Social, and Environmental Council, which shall not exceed seventy-five members, and its rules of proceeding shall be determined by an Institutional Act.

Chapter 13

THE DEFENDER OF RIGHTS

ARTICLE 88.

1. The independent Defender of Rights public service committee shall ensure the due respect of rights and freedoms by State administrations and public legal entities, as well as by all bodies carrying out a public service mission or by those that the legislative Act decides fall within its remit. Referral may be made to the Defender of Rights public service committee, in the manner determined by a legislative Act, by every human being who considers their rights to have been infringed by the operation of a public service or a body mentioned in this paragraph. The committee may act without a referral. The legislative Act shall set down the mechanisms for action and the powers of the Defender of Rights public service committee. The

committee shall determine how to be assisted by third parties in the exercise of its powers.

2. The Defender of Rights public service President shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House for five years, with one renewable term, after the application of the procedure provided for in sections 6 and 7 of Article 15.
3. This position is incompatible with membership of the Government or membership of the House. Other incompatibilities shall be determined by the Institutional Act.
4. The Defender of Rights public service President and committee are accountable to the Wazir and the Members of the House for their actions.

Chapter 14

SOVEREIGN PROTECTION

BY THE EMPIRE AND THE SULTAN

ARTICLE 89.

1. His Majesty the Sultan and the Empire Government shall guarantee to protect the State from acts of civil unrest or aggression upon written request from the Wazir.
2. The State is granted limited sovereignty to make decisions in all matters arising under powers that can best be exercised at the internal State Constitutional level.
3. The Sultan and the Empire Government shall guarantee to protect the States' rights as a republican form of government. Through its democratic elections and appointed officials, they shall have the power to make laws and regulations for matters coming within their jurisdiction.
4. In exceptional circumstances, the Sultan may authorize several internal States to combine and organize such combined action to intervene in neighboring internal territories temporarily.

ARTICLE 90.

1. The State voters may petition the Sultan on special occasions to intervene in local human rights matters between State elected officials and the people.
2. The State officials shall immediately accept and put into force the advisory opinion or order of the Sultans' redress after consultation with the officials in question.
3. The Sultan guarantees the people's right to vote in referendums as a republic and the right to hold State officials accountable for implementing the referendum.

ARTICLE 91.

1. The State, under His Majesty the Sultan, shall enjoy the revenue of which they may dispose freely in the conditions determined by the Constitution and statute.

2. The State may receive all or part of the proceeds of taxes of all kinds.
3. They may be authorized by statute to determine the basis of assessment and the rates thereof within the limits set by a legislative Act.
4. Tax revenue and other new revenue of the State shall represent a decisive share of their revenue to the Empire Government and the Sultan. A legislative act shall determine the conditions for the implementation of this rule.
5. An Institutional Act shall provide for equalization mechanisms intended to promote equality between the Empire and the internal Moorish States.
6. The provisions of Article 91 shall not prejudice an Empire Institutional Act. The latter shall prevail.

ARTICLE 92.

1. His Majesty the Sultan and the Empire of Morocco may recognize the regional or overseas populations within the Moorish people and others in a common ideal of liberty, equality, and fraternity.
2. All Moorish people have a peremptory right to come under the protection of His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco if they choose the entire submission to the laws of the Empire of Morocco Constitution, its government, and the national flag.
3. Any temporary colonial Administrative Power over a recognized internal State Government, non-self-governing territory, or trust territory wherever it may geographically exist shall not have the right or privilege to naturalize Moorish people against their free will, per His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco. Moorish peoples may invoke the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, UN Resolution 1514, UN Resolution 1541, the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, UN Resolution 2625, UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Treat of Peace and Friendship of 1836, the Madrid Convention of 1880, and the Act of Algeciras of 1906, inter alia.

ARTICLE 93.

1. No change of status as provided for by Articles 94 and 95 concerning the whole or part of any one of the internal States or communities to which section 2 of Article 92 applies, shall take place without the prior consent of voters in the State or community being sought in the manner provided for by the paragraph below.
2. A change of status shall be made by a legislative Act in correlation with the Institutional Act. The latter shall prevail.
3. His Majesty the Sultan may decide to consult voters in an internal State, regional territory, or overseas territorial community on a question relating to its organization, its powers, or its legislative system, on a recommendation from the

Empire Government or the Empire House in session, as published in either case in the Official Journal.

4. Where the people's referendum concerns a change of status as provided for by the foregoing paragraph and is held in response to a recommendation by the Government. The Government shall make a statement before the House which shall be followed by debate.

ARTICLE 94.

1. Statutes and regulations in overseas departments and regions are automatically applicable under the protection of the Empire of Morocco and the Sultan. They may be adapted considering the specific characteristics and constraints of such communities.
2. If the relevant internal State or communities have been empowered to that end by statute, they may decide on those adaptations in areas in which their powers are exercised.
3. By way of derogation from the first paragraph hereof and to take account of their specific features, internal States and communities to which this article applies may be empowered by statute to determine themselves the rules applicable in their territory in a limited number of matters that fall to be determined by statute.
4. These rules may not concern nationality, civic rights, the guarantees of civil liberties, the status and capacity of human rights for people, the organization of justice, criminal law, criminal procedure, foreign policy, defense, public security, public order, currency, credit, and exchange, or electoral law. A legislative Act or an Institutional Act may clarify and amplify this list.
5. The powers to be conferred under the second and third paragraphs hereof shall be determined at the request of the relevant internal State, territorial community, non-self-governing territory, or trust territories in the conditions and subject to the reservations provided for by a legislative Act or an Institutional Act.
6. They may not be conferred where the essential conditions for the exercise of civil liberties or of a right guaranteed by the Constitution are affected.
7. Statutory establishment of a territorial community or trust territories to replace an overseas department and region or a single Deliberative Assembly for the two communities shall not be carried out unless the consent of the voters registered there has first been sought, as provided by section 2 of Article 93.

ARTICLE 95.

1. Per His Majesty the Sultan and the Empire Constitution, the Overseas territorial communities or trust territories to which this article applies shall have a status reflecting their respective local interests within the Empire of Morocco and abroad.
2. This status shall be determined in part by the WRC organization or in whole by

an Institutional Act, passed after consultation with the Deliberative Assembly, which shall specify:

- a) The conditions in which statutes and regulations shall apply.
 - b) The powers of the territorial community or trust territories are subject to those already exercised by the said community the transfer of central government powers may not involve any of the matters listed in section 4 of Article 94, as specified and completed, if need be, by an Institutional Act.
 - c) The rules governing the organization and operation of the institutions of the territorial community and the electoral system for its Deliberative Assembly.
 - d) The conditions in which its institutions are consulted on Government or Private Members' Bills and draft Ordinances or draft Decrees containing provisions relating specifically to the community and to the ratification or approval of international undertakings entered in matters within its powers.
3. The Institutional Act may also, for such territorial communities as are self-governing, determine the conditions in which:
- a) The legal Advisor shall exercise specific judicial review of certain categories of decisions taken by the Deliberative Assembly in matters which are within the powers vested in it by statute.
 - b) The Deliberative Assembly may amend a statute promulgated after the coming into effect of the new status of said territorial community where the Constitutional Council, acting on a referral from the authorities of the territorial community, has found that statute law has intervened in a field within the powers of said Assembly.
 - c) The territorial community may take measures justified by local needs in favor of its population regarding access to employment, the right of establishment for the exercise of professional activity, or the protection of land.
 - d) The community may, subject to review by the central government, participate in exercising the powers vested in it while showing due respect for the guarantees given throughout national territory for the exercise of civil liberties.
 - e) The other rules governing the specific organization of the territorial communities to which this article applies shall be determined and amended by statute after consultation with their Deliberative Assembly.

Article 96.

1. In the Overseas territorial communities referred to by Article 95, the Empire Government may, in matters which remain within the power of the Empire, extend by Ordinance, with any necessary adaptations, the statutory provisions applying in the Empire of Morocco, or adapt the statutory provisions applying, to the specific organization of the community in question, provided statute law has not

expressly excluded the use of this procedure for the provisions involved.

2. Such Ordinances shall be issued in the Wazir Council after receiving the opinion of the relevant Deliberative Assemblies and the legal Advisor. They shall come into force upon publication. They shall lapse if they are not ratified by the House within eighteen months of their publication.

ARTICLE 97.

1. Any subject of Morocco who cannot prove ordinary Moroccan nationality per the civil status of the Empire of Morocco or by identification from an internal Moroccan State, the sole status referred to in Article 36, shall retain naturalized personal status in a foreign country, by consent or acquiescence only, until they have renounced the naturalized status by Application and acceptance by the State.
2. His Majesty reaffirms that Moorish subjects and proteges have the peremptory right on a fixed and uniformed basis to return to the jurisdiction of Morocco and choose between the entire submission to the laws of the Empire and consent by Application to the Moroccan Government per Article 15 paragraph 1 of the Madrid Convention of 1880 without assent from any foreign country or organ.

Chapter 15

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES AND TRUST TERRITORIES

ARTICLE 98.

1. Moorish territories can only be recognized by the Empire of Morocco and His Majesty the Sultan. A non-self-governing territory or trust territory may temporarily fall under the Trusteeship System of the WRC organization known as the "Convention in the Empire of Morocco Wazir Regional Council; dated 30 January 2023".
2. The WRC Convention is an international intergovernmental organization that performs duties regarding a Trusteeship System and Trusteeship Council. Its short title is the WRC organization.
3. Moorish people seeking assistance and self-determination may satisfy the requirements laid down in the WRC organization and may be eligible to take part in their local vote.
4. His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco shall be entitled to recognize a defined trust territory, non-self-governing territory, or a self-governing territory as being under the protection of the Empire of Morocco per the will of the Moorish peoples or others concerned in that geographical territory.
5. No trust territory, non-self-governing territory, or self-governing territory is

recognized as a Moorish State until His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco has expressed his written decree and affixed his seal thereto in cooperation and witness of the Prime Minister and the Speaker of the House. Anything to the contrary is notwithstanding in Morocco.

6. Declared Moorish subjects are bound to the provisions of the Madrid Convention.
7. His Majesty the Sultan reaffirms the peremptory rights of naturalized Moorish subjects per Article 15 Section 1 of the Madrid Convention of 1880 and the observation and application of UN Resolution 1514 (XV) of 1960.

ARTICLE 99.

1. After approval of the agreement by the vote provided for in Article 98 Section 2, the Institutional Act passed after consultation with the Deliberative Assembly of a trust territory or non-self-governing territory seeking independence shall determine, to ensure the development of a trust territory into a Moorish State per the guidelines set out in that agreement, as required for its implementation:
 - a) Those of the State's powers which are to be definitively transferred to the institutions of the Moorish State, the applicable time frame, and the way said transfer shall be proceeded with, together with the apportionment of expenditure arising in connection therewith.
 - b) The rules governing the Moorish State, organization, and operation of the institutions, in particular the circumstances in which certain kinds of decisions taken by the Deliberative Assembly of the Moorish State may be referred to the Constitutional Council for review before publication.
 - c) The rules concerning Moroccan nationality and the Empire granting internal States the privilege of accepting applications from Moorish subjects seeking Moroccan nationality, the electoral system, employment, and personal status as laid down by customary law.
 - d) The conditions and the time limits within which the population concerned in the Moorish State is to vote on the attainment of limited sovereignty.
2. Any other measures required to take effect on the agreement referred to in this Article shall be determined by defining the body of electors called upon to elect members of the Deliberative Assemblies of a Moorish State and the Institutional Act pertaining to a new Moorish State may be a list drawn up for the ballot provided for in Article 99, which includes those persons not eligible to vote.

Chapter 16

PARTICIPATION OF THE STATE IN TREATY RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AND UNIONS

ARTICLE 100.

1. With their powers in common, the Wazir and the Seyaraha of the State shall be entitled to participate and deliberate on the acceptance, reservation, or rejection of treaties during an ordinary or extraordinary session of the Wazir Council and the House of Seyarahas' Council.
2. This inherent right guarantees the Wazir and the Seyaraha the collective power to vote for their internal State constituents.

ARTICLE 101.

1. The State officials have inherent powers to enforce the provisions of Moroccan treaties and norms of international law in disputes within their defined territory.
2. The State officials do not have inherent powers to enforce the provisions of treaties against an External State, federal government, or international organizations.
3. The Empire shall have original jurisdiction in legal disputes regarding internationally wrongful acts of the responsible State and its organs.
4. The "Empire question" shall invoke the subject matter jurisdiction of the Empire Government to seek inquiry, mediation, arbitration, conciliation, and judicial settlements on behalf of the injured internal Moorish State or multiple States as erga omnes parties.
5. "Empire question" means the Empire Government and the competent Consular Court of the Empire shall have sovereign, inherent, and implied powers of jurisdiction in matters of political or legal disputes reserved for the Sultan and the Moorish Empire Government to relieve. Article 101 shall be implemented by, but not limited to, the strict sense of the Institutional Act or the Statutes of the competent Consular Court. The implied Empire question shall continue to evolve.

ARTICLE 102.

1. The Government shall lay before the injured Moorish State any draft Resolution instituted by a foreign External State, federal government, or international organization that would cause redress.
2. The draft Resolution will be made into a Bill by the Wazir Council and passed to the House Members so that they can vote on its acceptance, reservation, or rejection.
3. His Majesty the Sultan may accept or veto any Bill per the Constitution.

Chapter 17

DIVERSITY OF JURISDICTION BETWEEN INTERNAL STATE DISPUTES

ARTICLE 103.

1. The State's judicial Power shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior

Courts as the High Council of the Judiciary may, from time to time, ordain and establish per Articles 75 and 76.

2. The Supreme Court's judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution and its Statutes.
3. The State shall have territorial jurisdiction and personal jurisdiction in matters affecting:
 - a) Cases between foreign juridical persons and their principals and organs.
 - b) Cases between land, air, and water jurisdiction.
 - c) Disputes in which the State shall be a Party.
 - d) Disputes between one or more foreign internal States.
 - e) Disputes between a Moroccan and citizens of a foreign internal State.
 - f) Disputes between Moroccan nationals of the same State.
 - g) Disputes between the State and its Moroccan nationals.
 - h) Disputes between a Moroccan national and a Moorish subject of a foreign State.
 - i) Disputes between the State and Moorish proteges of a foreign internal State.
 - j) Disputes between the State and a Moorish subject of a foreign internal State.
 - k) This list is not exhaustive per statute.
4. As mentioned above, the consular notification and access requirements regarding Moorish subjects and proteges shall be implemented by statute.
5. The Supreme Court or the competent Consular Court shall have subject matter Jurisdiction in the cases arising under section 3 of this Article.
6. The Supreme Court, competent Consular Court, and authorized lower courts shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the laws of the Court shall have or make by opinion juris.
7. Judges shall preside over a bench Trial. Trial by jury is prohibited. Under Moroccan law, the bench Trial may be held in the defendant's home State. Civil or criminal misdemeanor cases may be held virtually, but high-crime cases may not be virtual.
8. If the dispute was not committed within any self-governing internal Moorish State, then the bench Trial shall be at such Moorish State of the plaintiff.
9. Per Article 101, the Empire shall have original jurisdiction in political and judicial questions or disputes regarding internationally wrongful acts of the responsible State and its juridical organs.

Chapter 18

PROHIBITION OF SUCCESSION

ARTICLE 104.

1. The State government and the House Members shall be prohibited from drafting Bills or passing Acts to secede from the National State of the Empire of Morocco and His Majesty the Sultan.
2. The defined territory of the State is geographically located in Morocco.
3. The legal personality of the naturalized group of Moorish subjects in a foreign country availed themselves to return to Morocco to either 1) submit to the entire submission to the laws of the Empire or 2) remain naturalized in a foreign country.
4. The former naturalized Moorish subjects of this internal State have chosen to submit to the laws of the Empire and consent to the national Moroccan Government per Article 15 Section 1 of the Madrid Convention.
5. The legal personality of the internal State and the former naturalized Moorish subjects shall adhere to the Madrid Convention's provisions as the supreme law of the land. Anything to the contrary is notwithstanding the sovereign power and authority of His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco per legal ties.
6. The Constitution, flag, and seal of former naturalized Moorish subjects are the legal possession of the Empire of Morocco and the Sultan per legal ties.
7. Any criminal act of secession shall be treated as a civil political coup attempt.
8. The Sultan may authorize a state of Emergency to regain peace and security in the territory. All civil and military posts of the State shall come under the Sultan.
9. Once the political coup is under control. The local people shall have the right to a special election referendum to seat a new political government.
10. The provisions of Article 104 shall be implemented by statute.

Chapter 19.

HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE

Article 105.

1. The human rights and the will of the people are expressed by their free and democratic form of government. Their vote shall hear the will of the people through referendums.
2. The Government of the State and the House shall not subordinate or suppress the results of the people's vote. The State Republic and the people are one, and the State officials serve to maintain an organized jural society for the people concerned.

Chapter 20

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 106.

1. The Wazir for the Council of Mayors and the Members of the House alike shall have the right to initiate amendments to the Constitution.
 2. Any amendments to the Constitution shall be cited by the annual Year.
 3. A Government Bill or a Private Member's Bill to amend the Constitution must be considered within the time limits set down in section 3 of Article 50 and be passed by the House.
 4. The amendment shall take effect after approval by referendum.
 5. However, a Government Bill to amend the Constitution shall not be submitted to referendum where the Wazir decides to submit it to the House convened; it shall then be approved only if it is passed by a sixty percent majority of the votes cast.
 6. No amendment procedure shall be commenced or continued where the integrity of the Empire of Morocco is placed in jeopardy.
 7. The Bureau of the House of Seyaraha shall be independent of the House.
 8. Powers not enumerated in the Constitution shall be granted by implied powers, resulting powers, and inherent powers to the executive, legislative, and judicial branches to effectuate powers not expressed in the Constitution.
 9. The authorized powers of section 8 of this Article shall not prejudice the rights of the external sovereign State and the Head of State.
 10. The authorized powers of section 8 of this Article shall not prejudice the people's right to vote by referendum in matters of a continuous dispute between the Government and the people as a check and balance on executive and legislative powers. The result of the people's referendum shall prevail over rejected Bills, Acts, or provisions without prejudice. The prevailing referendum shall presume the rejected Bill, Act, or provision to have no binding effect. The rejected Bill, Act, or provision shall be amended or repealed within thirty days by a legislative Act.
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