

CONSTITUTION

FOR THE

EMPIRE OF MOROCCO

- 1) *Drafted on February 1, 2024*
- 2) *Signed by the Seyaraha's on February 29, 2024*
- 3) *Signed by the Wazir's on February 29, 2024*
- 4) *Election Day for the Sultan May 12, 2024*
- 5) *Declaration of Independence by the Sultan May 13, 2024*
- 6) *Constitution signed by the Sultan on June 3, 2024*
- 7) *Public Inauguration of the Sultan on June 8, 2024*
- 8) *Promulgated to the Empire by the Sultan on June 8, 2024*
- 9) *Deposited at the United Nations on June 13, 2024*
- 10). *Notification to the United States of America, France, United Kingdom, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Netherlands, Sweden, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Belgium, Russia, His Catholic Majesty of the Holy See, the Kingdom of Morocco, and Canada on June 13, 2024.*

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PREAMBLE

We the Moroccan nationals solemnly proclaim our attachment to the peremptory rights of the Moroccan territories throughout the Empire of Morocco. We, the Moorish people of the land, declare our self-determination and the complete emergence of our sovereign and independent Moorish Empire. Recalling that the Empire State of Morocco recognized the European States by treaty relations, and in like manner, the European States recognized themselves as being States of the Sultan of Morocco.

We the Moors vow to take our place among the affairs of modern States in harmony with the general rule of international law. Convinced that the Moorish State Government has always been inspired by the interest attaching itself to the reign of order, peace, and prosperity in Morocco. We pledge our allegiance and provincial States to come under the original jurisdiction of this modern Moorish Constitution as an international Act, to govern our ancient lands as one people; and one State.

We declare that the territorial and personal jurisdiction of the Moors shall be protected, in good faith, by the provisions of Moroccan treaties, laws, and regulations while cohabitating peacefully with other foreign States. We recognize that the attainment thereof can only be effected by the introduction of reforms based upon the triple principle of the sovereign independence of His Majesty the Sultan, the integrity of his domains, and economic liberty without any inequality, as enshrined in the International Conference of the 1906 General Act of Algeciras.

Moreover, His Shereefian Majesty and the Moorish State Government herein reclaim the *uti possidetis* territorial land, air, and sea rights as *erga omnes* obligations throughout the Moorish Empire. We shall enjoy an autonomous political jurisdiction with a governmental institution founded by a democratic form of liberty, equality, and just protections for our economic and social development henceforth.

For these reasons, we the indigenous Moroccans of the furthest west of the Maghreb Empire hereby recognize the full Powers of His Majesty the Sultan, and in like manner, His Majesty the Sultan recognizes the Moroccan nationality of the Moors and reinstates the administration of the Moorish Government, and the competent Consular Court judges, throughout the Empire of Morocco. May the sovereign authority of the Moorish Government intervene against bad actors, and help bring economic, social, and police protections for all people in need. May the fez and beret of the Moors symbolize a trusted partnership for the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Whereas the Moors may be humanity's last hope of peace.

Chapter 1
THE EMPIRE OF MOROCCO
EXTERNAL SOVEREIGNTY AND INDEPENDENCE

Article 1.

1. The Empire of Morocco shall be organized on a decentralized basis.
2. Morocco shall be an indivisible, secular, democratic, and social Republic.
3. The terms “Empire” and “Morocco” shall mean the same.
4. The term “Empire” shall also mean an extensive group of states or countries formally under a single supreme authority, specifically the Sultan of Morocco.
5. The territories of Morocco have been recognized in the various bilateral and multilateral treaties with the European Powers and their assigns, inter alia.
6. Morocco shall be the External sovereign State in matters of jurisdiction.
7. Borderlines cease to exist in territorial disputes. Moroccan law shall prevail.
8. The Empire flag shall be red with a green 5-pointed star in the middle, with two horizontal green stripes, and black borders.
9. The maxim of the Republic shall be “Long Live the Moorish Empire”.

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 formal seat of the Sultan may be deemed the capitol of the Empire.
5. The Empire State of Morocco 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 elective 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.
2. No section of the people nor any individual may arrogate to itself, or themselves, the exercise of a public office thereof.
3. The right to vote may be direct or indirect as provided for by the Constitution and the Institutional Act.
4. All Moroccan nationals who have reached the age of adulthood and have their civil and political rights may vote as provided for by the Institutional Act.
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", or "His Majesty" shall mean the same.
2. The office of the Sultan is reserved for Men only to preserve an equilibrium between the House of Seyaraha's as reserved for Women Members only.
3. The office of His Majesty the Sultan shall only be held by a Moor from henceforth.
4. His Majesty the Sultan shall take his oath of office by the Chief Judge of the Empire.
5. Moroccan States, Moorish communities, trust territories, nationals, subjects, proteges, natural persons, juridical persons, and organs shall come under the sovereign jurisdiction of the Empire of Morocco and His Majesty the Sultan.
6. The office of the Sultan shall be seven years and no more than two reelections. The election for the office of Sultan shall be the will of the Moroccan people whose States have ceded to come under the Constitution of the Empire of Morocco.
7. The actual vote count shall be no less than fifty-one percent to elect a sitting Sultan.
8. With written cause, His Majesty the Sultan is entitled to veto any Governmental Act passed by the Speaker of the House or the Prime Minister without delay.
9. Only the incumbent Prime Minister or a Wazir with no less than 4 years in office is eligible for the office of Sultan. If more than three candidates are running for the office of Sultan, then there shall be two rounds of indirect voting to reduce the number of candidates to only two. If any of the candidates dies or becomes incapacitated after the first round of indirect voting, the Constitutional Council shall declare the indirect voting to be postponed. In the event of the death or incapacitation of either of the two candidates still standing after the second round of indirect voting, then the Constitutional Council shall declare that the electoral process must be repeated in full.
10. All cases shall be referred to the Constitutional Council in the manner laid down

in the registration of candidates in the Institutional Act.

11. The Constitutional Council may extend the time limits set in correlation with the incapacity of the death of candidates if polling takes place no later than thirty-five days after the decision of the Constitutional Council. If the implementation of the provisions of this paragraph results in the postponement of the election beyond the expiry of the term of the Sultan in office, the latter shall remain in office until his successor is proclaimed.
12. A successor shall be proclaimed by the people's direct vote no more than twenty-one days from the true expiration date of the incumbents' term. Anything to the contrary shall be unconstitutional and settled by the High Court as a High Crime.
13. Neither Articles 55, 56, or 104 of the Constitution shall be implemented during the vacancy of the Sultan of Morocco or the period between the declaration of the permanent incapacity of the Sultan of Morocco and the election of his successor.

Chapter 3

THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE GOVERNMENT

ARTICLE 6.

1. The Prime Minister shall be the Head of the Executive Branch for the whole of the Moorish Government i.e., the Makhzen, throughout the Empire of Morocco.
2. The Prime Minister shall be the Head of the Wazir Council and the Convention for the intergovernmental organization of the WRC organization of January 30, 2023.
3. He is to ensure due respect for both the External Constitution of the State and the Constitution of the several internal Moorish State Governments.
4. The term "Moorish Government" may mean a bureaucracy of bureaucrats with an international and regional obligation to govern by sovereign authority.
5. The terms "Moorish Government", "Moroccan Government", or "Makhzen" shall mean the same.
6. The term "internal" shall mean the Moorish State that comes under the jurisdiction of the External State of the Empire as defined in the Institutional Act.
7. The term "Wazir" shall mean the Governor of the internal Moorish State.
8. The Prime Minister shall take his oath of office by the Chief Judge of the Empire.
9. The Prime Minister shall only be a male since the office is first in line of succession to the Office of Sultan.
10. The Prime Minister shall ensure, by arbitration, the proper functioning of the public authorities and the continuity of the State.
11. The Prime Minister shall be the guarantor of national independence, territorial integrity, and due respect for treaties, conventions, and all arrangements made.

ARTICLE 7.

1. The Prime Minister of the Executive Branch shall be appointed by the Sultan for a term of seven years and may only hold office for two consecutive terms per the Constitution. Appointment terms are implicated in the Institutional Act.
2. The Prime Minister shall be first in line of succession to the Office of Sultan if the Sultan becomes incapacitated by relinquishment, impeachment, or death.
3. Only His Majesty the Sultan can remove the Prime Minister from office per the Institutional Act and upon the advisement of the Constitutional Council.
4. The obligations of the Institutional Act shall not prejudice the Constitution.

ARTICLE 8.

1. The process of appointing a Prime Minister shall commence with the Sultan consulting with the incumbent Prime Minister and the Speaker of the House.
2. The appointment of the Prime Minister shall be held no fewer than twenty days and no more than thirty-five days before the expiry of the term of the Prime Minister in office.
3. Should the office of Prime Minister fall vacant for any reason or should the Constitutional Council on a referral from the Sultan rule by a sixty percent majority of its members that the Prime Minister is incapacitated,
4. The duties of the office of the Prime Minister, except for those specified in Articles 12, 13, and 14, shall be temporarily exercised by the Vice Minister. The Vice Minister shall only be a male in the second line of succession to the Sultan.
5. In the case of a vacancy, or where the incapacity of the Prime Minister is declared to be permanent by the Sultan or by the Constitutional Council, an appointment for the new Prime Minister shall, except in the event of a finding by the Constitutional Council of force majeure, 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 Prime Minister due to incapacity or death shall be implicated in the Institutional Act.

ARTICLE 9.

1. With cause, His Majesty the Sultan shall terminate the appointment of the Prime Minister when the latter tenders the resignation of his office. The Sultan shall appoint a new Prime Minister per the Constitution and the Institutional Act.
2. The Prime Minister shall select unelected Senior members and deliver the candidate application to the House Members for approval of their appointment. The Prime Minister shall have the Power to terminate Senior members per the Institutional Act.

ARTICLE 10.

The Sultan shall preside over the Prime Minister as the absolute sovereign authority in all matters of political, legal, judicial, education, economic, social, and military affairs.

ARTICLE 11.

1. The Sultan shall promulgate legislative Acts of the Government within fifteen days following the final passage of an Act and its transmission to the Government.
2. He may, before the expiry of this time limit, ask 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 Government in session, 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 Empire, and the public services contributing thereto,
2. or which provides for the Prime Minister to ratify a treaty which, although not contrary to the Constitution, would affect the functioning of the institutions.
3. Where the referendum is held on the recommendation of the Wazir Council or Prime Minister of the Government, the latter shall make a statement before the Members of the House and the same shall be followed by a public debate.

ARTICLE 13.

1. The Sultan may, on a recommendation from the Government when also in session with the Members of the House, 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, social or environmental policy of the Empire, and the public services contributing thereto,
2. or which provides for authorization to ratify a treaty which, although not contrary to the Constitution, would affect the functioning of the institutions.
3. Where the referendum is held on the recommendation of the Government, the latter shall make a statement before the House and the same shall be followed by a debate.
4. A referendum concerning a subject mentioned in section 1 of Article 12 may 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 electoral 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.

5. 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 Institutional Act.
6. If the Private Member's Bill has not been considered by the House within a period set by the Institutional Act, the Sultan is entitled to submit it to a referendum.
7. 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.
8. Where the outcome of the referendum is favorable to the Bill or the Private Member's Bill, the Sultan shall promulgate the resulting Government Act within fifteen days following the proclamation of the results of the vote.

ARTICLE 14.

1. The Sultan may, after consulting the Prime Minister and the Speaker of the House, declare any governmental Committee dissolved per the Institutional Act.
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 Prime Minister shall sign Ordinances and Acts deliberated and passed.
2. The Sultan shall sign thereafter giving the Act the full force of the State.
3. The Sultan shall make appointments to the civil and military posts of the State.
4. The Empire of Morocco representatives in the territorial overseas communities or trust territories to which Article 95 applies in highest-ranking Military Officers and Directors of Central Government Departments shall be appointed in the Wazir Council or WRC organization per the Institutional Act.
5. The Institutional Act shall determine the other posts to be filled at meetings of the Wazir Council or WRC organization and how the power of His Shereefian Majesty to make appointments may be delegated by him to be exercised on his behalf.
6. 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 Empire, the power of appointment vested in the Sultan shall be exercised after public consultation with the relevant standing committee in the Government or the House.

7. The Sultan 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.

The Sultan shall accredit ambassadors and envoys extraordinary to foreign powers; foreign ambassadors and envoys extraordinary shall be accredited to him.

ARTICLE 17.

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 independence of the Empire, the integrity of its territory, or the fulfillment of its international commitments are under serious and immediate threat, and where the proper functioning of the constitutional public authorities is interrupted, His Shereefian Majesty shall take measures required by these circumstances, after formally consulting the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the House, and the Constitutional Council.
2. He shall address the Empire of Morocco and inform it 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 Constitutional Council 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. Thirty days after the exercise of such emergency powers, the matter may be referred to the Constitutional Council by the Prime Minister, the President of the National Committee, and the Members of the House, to decide if the conditions laid down in section 1 of this Article still applies. The Constitutional Council 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 sixty 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 Institutional Act shall not prejudice this Constitutional right to bear arms.
3. The implications of arms of sport and war shall be implicated in the Institutional Act.

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 Pardon Council of the Government throughout the Empire of Morocco.
2. Similarly, the Wazir of their respective internal State shall be entitled to grant pardons or clemency for criminal and civil suits in consultation with their respective internal Pardon Council.

ARTICLE 21.

1. The Sultan shall communicate with the Speaker of the House by messages which she shall cause to be read aloud and which shall not give rise to any debate.
2. He may take the floor before the Government convened in Session for this purpose. His statement may give rise, in his absence, to a debate without a vote.
3. When not in session, the Members of the House shall be convened especially for this purpose.

ARTICLE 22.

Instruments of His Shereefian Majesty, other than those provided for under Article 9 section 1, or Articles 12, 13, 18, 21, 64, 66, and 71, shall be countersigned by the Prime Minister and where required, by the Wazir Council Members concerned.

Chapter 4

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT

ARTICLE 23.

1. The Government shall determine the policy of the Empire.
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.

ARTICLE 24.

1. The Prime Minister shall direct the actions of the Government. He shall be responsible for national defense.
2. He shall ensure the implementation of legislation. Subject to Article 15, he shall have the power to make regulations and shall make appointments to civil and military posts.

3. He may delegate certain of his powers to Ministers.
4. The Prime Minister shall be deputized if the case arises, for the Sultan to perform as chairman of the councils and committees referred to in Article 17.
5. He may, in exceptional cases, deputize for him as chairman of a meeting of the Council of Wazirs by an express delegation of powers for a specific agenda.
6. The Wazir Council shall compose the Wazirs from their internal State Government i.e., the Makhzen. The Wazir shall take their oath from the Prime Minister.

ARTICLE 25.

Instruments of the Prime Minister shall be countersigned, where required, by the Wazirs 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 Empire Government level, any public employment, or any professional activity.
2. Senior-level officials shall be entitled to qualified immunities.
3. An Institutional Act shall determine how the allowance, positions, or employment shall be ranked in society and replaced.
4. The replacement of House Members shall take place per the provisions of Article 28.

Chapter 5 HOUSE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

ARTICLE 27.

1. The Legislative Branch shall be the Members of the House comprising one Sayaraha from each of the internal States throughout the Empire of Morocco.
2. The Speaker shall be the Head of House and all others are House Members.
3. Only Women can serve as Members of the House, but men may serve as staff only.
4. The House Members shall be one whole party and not a two-party system.
5. The Members of the House shall elect a Speaker for the House.
6. The Speaker shall take her oath of office by the Chief Judge of the Empire.
7. Members who serve in the House shall be elected from the vote of their respective internal State. The Seyaraha shall take her oath from the Speaker of the House.
8. The House shall pass Bills by ratification, monitor the actions of the Government, assess public policies, and convert policies into law whenever needed.

ARTICLE 28.

1. The Institutional Act shall determine the Member's five-year term, their allowances, the conditions of eligibility, and the terms of disqualification, and incompatibility with membership.
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 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. 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 the performance of her official duties.
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 the foregoing paragraph should circumstances so require.

ARTICLE 30.

1. Voting in the House may be exercised in person or virtually.
2. An Institutional Act shall define the obligations of virtual voting, including sitting sessions, and committee meetings.
3. An Institutional 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 Prime Minister, 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 Prime Minister 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.
3. The Prime Minister alone may request a new session before the end of the month following the decree closing an extraordinary session.

ARTICLE 32.

Except where the Members of the House sit as of right, extraordinary sessions shall be opened and closed by a Decree of the Sultan.

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 they so request.
3. They may be assisted by a commissioner of the Government.

ARTICLE 34.

The Speaker of the House shall be elected for seven 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 at the request of the Prime Minister or the Sultan.

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 national defense upon the person and personal property of Moroccan nationals.
 - b) Moroccan nationality, the status and capacity of natural persons, matrimonial property systems, inheritance, and gifts.
 - c) The determination of serious crimes and other major offences 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 methods of collection of all types of taxes; the issuing of currency.
2. Statutes shall also determine the rules governing:
 - a) The system for appointing Seyaraha members to the House, local assemblies, and the representative bodies for Moroccan nationals living abroad, as well as the conditions for holding elective offices and positions for the members of the deliberative assemblies of the territorial Moorish communities.
 - b) The setting up of categories of public legal entities.
 - c) The fundamental guarantees granted to civil servants and members of the Armed Forces.
 - 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 national defense.
 - b) Self-government of territorial Moorish communities, powers, and revenue.
 - c) Education.
 - d) the preservation of the environment.
 - e) Systems of ownership, property rights, and civil and commercial obligations.
 - f) Employment law, Trade Union law, and Social Security.
 - g) Finance Acts shall determine the revenue and expenditure of the State in the conditions and with the reservations provided for by an Institutional policy.
 - h) 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 an Institutional Act.

- i) Programming Acts shall determine the objectives of the action of the State.
- j) 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 an Institutional Act.

ARTICLE 37.

- 1. The House may adopt resolutions according to the conditions determined by the Institutional 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. A declaration of war shall be authorized by the House.
- 2. The Government shall inform the House of its decision to have the armed forces intervene abroad, at the latest three days after the beginning of said intervention.
- 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 four months, 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 four months, 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 shall be decreed in the Wazir Council.
- 2. An extension after a period of twelve days may be authorized only by the House.

ARTICLE 40.

- 1. Matters other than those coming under the scope of 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 Empire Judiciary. Any such provisions passed after the coming into force of the Constitution shall be amended by decree only if the Constitutional Council has found that they are matters for regulation as defined in the foregoing paragraph.

ARTICLE 41.

Statutes and regulations may contain provisions enacted on an experimental basis for limited purposes and duration.

ARTICLE 42.

1. To implement its program, the Government may ask the House for authorization, for a limited period, to take measures by Ordinance that are normally the preserve of statute law.
2. Ordinances shall be issued by the Wazir Council, after consultation with the Attorney General. They shall come into force upon publication but shall lapse in the event of failure to table 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. Both the Wazir Council and the Members of the House shall have the right to initiate Bills. Government Bills shall be passed to the House and discussed with the Wazir Council after consultation with the Attorney General and shall be tabled in the House. The term "Government Bills" may mean a Non-Private-Member Bill.
2. Finance Bills and Social Security Financing Bills shall be tabled first before the House. Without prejudice to section 1 of Article 48. Bills primarily dealing with the organization of territorial Moorish communities may be tabled first in the House.
3. The tabling of Government Bills before the House shall comply with the conditions determined by an Institutional Act.
4. Government Bills may not be included on the agenda if the Conference of Presidents of the House to which the Bill has been referred, declares that the rules determined by the Institutional Act have not been complied with. In the case of disagreement between the House and the Government, the Speaker of the House or the Prime Minister may refer the matter to the Constitutional Council, which shall rule within a period of eight days.

5. 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 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 Members' 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 foregoing, the plenary discussion of Constitutional Revision Bills, Finance Bills, and Social Security Financing Bills, shall concern, 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. Neither shall it apply to Finance Bills, Social Security Financing Bills, or to 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 fifty 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 an Institutional 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 Member's Bill shall be considered successively in the House with a view to the passing of 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 Prime Minister, 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. 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 Institutional Acts 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 Institutional Acts shall not be promulgated until the Constitutional Council has declared their conformity with the Constitution.

ARTICLE 51.

1. The House shall pass Finance Bills in the manner provided for by an Institutional 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, which the House 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 on a Bill within seventy days, the provisions of the Bill may be brought into force by Ordinance of the Wazir Council.
4. 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.
5. 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 an Institutional Act. Should the House fail to decide on the first reading of a Bill within twenty days of the tabling of a Bill, 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.

2. Should the House fail to decide within fifty days of a Bill, the provisions of the Bill may be implemented by Ordinance. 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, as well as 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 the monitoring of Government action and the assessment of public policies. One day of sitting per month shall be given over to an agenda determined by the House upon the initiative of the minority groups.
5. 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 Prime Minister, after deliberation by the Wazir Council, 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. Solely 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 Members of the House.
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 Prime Minister may, after deliberation by the Wazir Council, make the passing of a Finance Bill or Social Security Financing Bill an issue of a vote of confidence before the National Assembly. 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. In addition, the Prime Minister may use the said procedure for one other Government or Private Members' Bill per session.
6. The Prime Minister, in good faith, may ask the House to approve a statement of general policy.

ARTICLE 56.

1. When the House passes a resolution of no-confidence, or when it fails to endorse the Government program or general policy statement, the Prime Minister shall tender the resignation of the Government to the Sultan of Morocco.
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.

ARTICLE 57.

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

ARTICLE 58.

The Rules of Procedure of the House shall determine the rights of the House groups set up within it. They shall 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. The conditions for their 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. His Majesty the Sultan and His assigns shall negotiate new treaties.
2. Reservations by the House or Government may be accepted as implicated in the Institutional Act. Treaties are legislative Acts by constitutional procedure.
3. The internal State Governments, in good faith, shall recognize treaties and international agreements of the Empire through their legislative procedures.

ARTICLE 61.

1. Peace Treaties, Trade agreements, treaties, or agreements relating to international organization, those committing the finances of the State, those modifying provisions which are the preserve of statute law, those relating to the status of natural or juridical persons, and those involving the ceding, exchanging or acquiring of territory, may be ratified or approved only by an Act of the House.
2. They shall not take effect until such ratification or approval has been secured. No ceding, exchanging, or acquiring of territory shall be valid without ratification of the House, Government, and His Majesty the Sultan.
3. Treaties may be self-executing as implicated in the Institutional Act.

ARTICLE 62.

1. The Empire may enter into agreements with foreign States that are bound by undertakings identical with its own in matters of asylum and the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. If the request does not fall within their jurisdiction under the terms of such agreements, the authorities of the Empire shall remain 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.

The Empire of Morocco is guided by the circle seven flag principles of love, truth, peace, freedom, justice, international law, and Moroccan law. The Empire and the Moors may avail themselves and others accountable to the honorable Judicial systems for the settlement of disputes. Therefore, we hold these truths self-evident by recognizing:

1. The jurisdiction and rulings of the competent Consular Court.
2. The jurisdiction and rulings of the International Court of Justice.
3. The jurisdiction and rulings of the International Criminal Court.

ARTICLE 64.

If the Constitutional Council, on a referral from the Sultan of Morocco, from the Prime Minister, from 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 duly ratified shall prevail over Acts of the House upon publication. All Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the Empire of Morocco, shall be the supreme law of the Land. The Judges of the Empire and the internal States shall be bound thereby. Anything in the Constitution or laws of any Moorish State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Chapter 8**THE CONSTITUTIONAL COUNCIL****ARTICLE 66.**

1. The Constitutional Council shall be comprised of twenty-seven members, each of whom shall hold office for ten years with only one renewal term. Nine of the members of the Constitutional Council shall be renewed every three years. Seven of its members shall be appointed by the Sultan of Morocco, seven by the Prime Minister, and thirteen by the Speaker of the House.
2. The appointments made by the Speaker of the House shall be submitted for the opinion solely of the relevant standing committee in that House.
3. In addition to the twenty-seven members provided for above, former Sultans of the Empire of Morocco shall be ex-official life members of the Constitutional Council.
4. The President of the Constitutional Council shall be appointed by the Sultan of Morocco out of his seven. The President shall only cast a vote in the event of a tie.

ARTICLE 67.

The twenty-seven Members of the Constitutional Council shall be incompatible with that of Senior officials. Incompatibilities shall be determined by an Institutional Act.

ARTICLE 68.

1. The Constitutional Council shall ensure the proper conduct of the election of His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco.
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.

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 Relations with other organizations and Unions and shall proclaim the results of the referendum.

ARTICLE 71.

1. Institutional Acts, before their promulgation, Private Members' Bills mentioned in Article 12 before they are submitted to referendum, and the Rules of Procedure of the House shall before coming into force, be referred to the Constitutional Council, which shall rule on their conformity with the Constitution.
2. To the same end, Acts of the House may be referred to the Constitutional Council, before their promulgation made by the Sultan of Morocco, the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the House, or sixty percent of the Members of the House.
3. In the cases provided for in sections 1 and 2 of this Article, the Constitutional Council must deliver its ruling within one month. However, at the request of the Government, 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 Empire Supreme Court to the Constitutional Council, within a determined period.

2. An Institutional Act shall determine the conditions for the application of the present Article.

ARTICLE 73.

1. A provision declared unconstitutional based on Article 71 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 and all administrative authorities and all courts.

ARTICLE 74.

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

Chapter 9 THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

ARTICLE 75.

1. His Majesty the Sultan shall be the guarantor of the independence of the Moorish Judicial Authority.
2. He shall be assisted by the High Council of the Judiciary.
3. An Institutional Act shall determine the status of members of the Judiciary. Judges shall be irremovable from office and entitled to qualified immunities.

ARTICLE 76.

1. The High Council of the Judiciary shall be appointed and presided over by the Sultan of Morocco. The Attorney General shall be its ex-officio Vice-president.
2. The High Council of the Judiciary shall consist of two sections, one with jurisdiction over judges, the other over public prosecutors.
3. The section with jurisdiction over judges shall comprise, in addition to His Majesty and the Attorney General, five judges and one public prosecutor, one legal Advisor appointed by the Council of Legal Advisors.

4. 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 His Majesty 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.
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 Empire of Morocco 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.
6. 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.
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, except for posts to be filled at meetings of the Wazir Council.
8. 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. An Institutional 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 practicing lawyer, as well as six qualified, prominent Moroccan nationals who are not Members of the House, or the Judiciary, or of the Government. The Sultan and the Speaker of the House shall each appoint two qualified, prominent Moroccan nationals.
2. The procedure provided in sections 6 and 7 of Article 15 shall be applied to the appointments of qualified, prominent Moroccan nationals. 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. 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.

3. 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 Empire of Morocco Supreme Court, Presidents of Courts of Appeal, Presidents of the District Courts, Presidents of the Special and Causation Courts. Associate judges shall be appointed after consultation with this section.
4. The section of the High Council of the Judiciary with jurisdiction over public prosecutors shall give its opinion on the appointment of public prosecutors.
5. 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.
6. The section of the High Council of the Judiciary with jurisdiction over public prosecutors shall give its opinion on disciplinary measures regarding public prosecutors. 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.
7. The High Council of the Judiciary shall meet in the plenary section to reply to the requests for opinions made by the Sultan of Morocco in the application of Article 75. 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 to in section 1.
8. It is presided over by the President of the Special Court. The Attorney General may be substituted by the Solicitor General or his assigns.
9. The Attorney General may participate in all the sittings of the sections of the High Council of the Judiciary except those concerning disciplinary matters.
10. According to the conditions determined by an Institutional Act, a referral may be made to the High Council of the Judiciary by a person awaiting trial.
11. The Institutional Act shall determine the way this article is to be implemented.

ARTICLE 78.

1. No one shall be arbitrarily detained.
2. Nationals, subjects, and proteges are entitled to a Public Defender.
3. The Judicial Authority, guardian of the freedom of the individual, 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 sentence.

Chapter 10 THE HIGH COURT OF THE HOUSE

ARTICLE 80.

1. His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco shall incur no liability because of acts carried out in his official or personal capacity, subject to the provisions of Articles 63 and 81 hereof.
2. Throughout his term of office, the Sultan 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 Sultan one month after the end of his 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 Sultan and His ex-officials or ex-staff shall be entitled to private counsel. All counsel fees shall be payable by the Government at the time of billing.

ARTICLE 81.

1. His Majesty the Sultan shall not be removed from office during the term thereof on any grounds other than Treason, Bribery, or other High Crimes patently incompatible with his continuing in office. 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.
2. The High Court shall be presided over by the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court. It shall give its ruling as to the removal from the office of the Sultan, by the House public ballot, within one month. Its decision shall have immediate effect.
3. Rulings on the substantive merits given hereunder shall require two thirds vote by the Members of the entire Registry of the House. 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.
4. The Sultan shall be entitled to qualified immunities after his term has ended. The Courts shall not have the power of review or subject matter jurisdiction once the Sultan's term has expired. The Institutional Act shall implicate the application.

Chapter 11

THE CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT

ARTICLE 82.

1. 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.
2. They shall be tried by the Special Courts of Justice of the Empire of Morocco.
3. The Special Courts of Justice shall be bound by such definition of serious crimes and other major offences and such determination of penalties as are laid down by statute.

ARTICLE 83.

1. The Special Courts of Justice shall consist of fifteen members: twelve 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 offence committed by a member of the Government in the holding of his office may lodge a complaint with a petitions 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 make a referral to the Solicitor General or its assigns to the Special Court of Justice with the assent of the petitions committee.
5. An Institutional Act shall determine how this Article is to be implemented.
6. 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.

1. The Economic and Social 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 and Social 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 an Institutional 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 setting 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 three hundred and thirty-three 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, Moorish territorial communities, trust territories, and public legal entities, as well as by all bodies carrying out a public service mission or by those that the Institutional Act decides fall within its remit. Referral may be made to the Defender of Rights public service committee, in the manner determined by an Institutional 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 Institutional 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 a five-years, with one renewable term, after the application of the procedure provided for in sections 6 and 7 of Article 15. This position is incompatible with membership of the Government or membership of the House. Other incompatibilities shall be determined by the Institutional Act.
3. The Defender of Rights public service President and committee is accountable for their actions to the Sultan of Morocco and the Members of the House.

Chapter 14

TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES OR TRUST TERRITORIES

ARTICLE 89.

1. Territorial jurisdiction: The Moorish territorial communities or trust territories of His Majesty the Sultan of the Empire of Morocco shall be the Communes, the Departments, the Regions, the Special-Status communities, and the Overseas Territorial communities to which Article 95 applies. Any other Moorish territorial community or trust territories created to replace one or more communities provided for by this paragraph shall be created by statute.
2. Moorish Territorial communities or trust territories may make decisions in all matters arising under powers that can best be exercised at their level.
3. In the conditions provided for by statute or Resolution by the WRC organization, these communities or trust territories shall be self-governing through elected councils and shall have the power to make regulations for matters coming within their jurisdiction as under the protection of His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco.
4. In the manner provided for by an Institutional Act, except where the essential conditions for the exercise of public freedoms or a right guaranteed by the Constitution are affected, Moorish territorial communities, trust territories or associations thereof may, where provision is made by statute or regulation derogate on an experimental basis for limited purposes and duration from provisions laid down by statute or regulation governing the exercise of their powers. The WRC organization may temporarily resolve disputes by Resolution.
5. No Moorish territorial community or trust territories may exercise authority over another. However, where the exercising of power requires the combined action of several territorial communities, one of those communities or one of their associations may be authorized by statute to organize such combined action.
6. In the Moorish territorial communities or trust territories of the Empire of Morocco, the State representative, representing each of the members of the Government, shall be responsible for national interests, administrative supervision, and compliance with the law.

ARTICLE 90.

1. The conditions in which voters in each Moorish territorial community or trust territories may use their right of petition to ask for a matter within the powers of the community to be entered on the agenda of its Deliberative Assembly shall be determined by statute or by temporary Resolutions of the WRC organization.
2. In the conditions determined by an Institutional Act, draft decisions or acts within the powers of a Moorish territorial community or trust territories may, on the initiative of the latter, be submitted for a decision by voters of said community by means of a referendum.
3. When the creation of a special-status Moorish territorial community or modification of its organization is contemplated, a decision may be taken by statute to consult the voters registered in the relevant communities. Voters may also be consulted on changes to the boundaries of Moorish territorial communities or trust territories in the conditions determined by statute.

ARTICLE 91.

1. Moorish territorial communities or trust territories under His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco shall enjoy revenue of which they may dispose freely in the conditions determined by statute.
2. They may receive all or part of the proceeds of taxes of all kinds. They may be authorized by statute to determine the basis of assessment and the rates thereof, within the limits set by such statutes.
3. Tax revenue and other own revenue of territorial communities or trust territories shall, for each category of territorial community, represent a decisive share of their revenue. The conditions for the implementation of this rule shall be determined by an Institutional Act.
4. Whenever powers are transferred between central government and the Moorish territorial communities, or trust territories revenue equivalent to that given over to the exercise of those powers shall also be transferred. Whenever the effect of newly created or extended powers is to increase the expenditure to be borne by territorial communities, revenue as determined by statute shall be allocated to said communities.
5. Equalization mechanisms intended to promote equality between Moorish territorial communities or trust territories shall be provided for by statute.

ARTICLE 92.

1. The Empire of Morocco may recognize the overseas populations within the Moorish people and others in a common ideal of liberty, equality, and fraternity.

2. Non-self-governing territories or trust territories seeking Free Association with the Independent State of the Empire of Morocco shall be governed by Article 94 as regards overseas departments and regions and for the Moorish territorial communities set up under the final paragraph of Article 94, and by Article 95 for the other communities.
3. All Moorish people have a peremptory right to come under the protection of His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco and the Constitution of the Empire of Morocco if they so choose by the will of the people.
4. Any colonial Administrative Power over a 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 communities to which the second paragraph of Article 92 applies, shall take place without the prior consent of voters in the relevant community or part of a community being sought in the manner provided for by the paragraph below. A change of status shall be made by an Institutional Act.
2. His Majesty the Sultan may on a recommendation from the Government when the House is in session, published in either case in the Official Journal, decide to consult voters in an overseas territorial community on a question relating to its organization, its powers or its legislative system. Where the 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. In the overseas departments and regions, statutes and regulations shall be automatically applicable under the protections of the Empire of Morocco and His Majesty the Sultan. They may be adapted in the light of the specific characteristics and constraints of such communities.
2. Those adaptations may be decided on by the communities in areas in which their powers are exercised if the relevant communities have been empowered to that end by statute.

3. By way of derogation from the first paragraph hereof and to take account of their specific features, 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. This list may be clarified and amplified by an Institutional Act.
5. The powers to be conferred under the second and third paragraphs hereof shall be determined at the request of the relevant territorial community or trust territories in the conditions and subject to the reservations provided for by an Institutional Act. 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.
6. The setting up by statute 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 the second paragraph of Article 93.

ARTICLE 95.

1. 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 paragraph four 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) Measures justified by local needs may be taken by the territorial community in favor of its population as regards access to employment, the right of establishment for the exercise of a professional activity or the protection of land.
- d) The community may, subject to review by the central government, participate in the exercise of the powers vested in it while showing due respect for the guaranties given throughout national territory for the exercising 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 Government may, in matters which remain within the power of the State, extend by Ordinance, with any necessary adaptations, the statutory provisions applying in the furthest west mainland of 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.

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 PERTAINING TO TRUST TERRITORIES AND THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION OF COLONIZED MOORISH PEOPLES

ARTICLE 98.

1. Personal jurisdiction: A Moorish population may be recognized by the free will of the people to express their self-determination and Declaration of Independence and 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". The WRC Convention is an international intergovernmental organization that performs duties regarding a Trusteeship System and Trusteeship Council. The short title shall be known as the WRC organization.
2. 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.
3. The measures required to organize the voting process shall be taken by decree adopted after consultation with the Council of legal Advisors and discussion in the WRC organization and Trusteeship Council.
4. Cooperation and assistance from the United Nations Special Committee (C-24) may be required per the mandate of UN Resolution 1654 of 1961, in correlation with Chapters XI, XII, and XIII of the Charter.
5. His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco shall be entitled to recognize a defined trust territory or non-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.
6. No trust 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.
7. His Majesty the Sultan reaffirms the peremptory rights of naturalized Moorish subjects and the observation and application of UN Resolution 1514 of 1960.

ARTICLE 99.

1. After approval of the agreement by the vote provided for in Article 77, 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, and in the manner 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 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 sovereignty.
2. Any other measures required to take effect on the agreement referred to in Article 77 shall be determined by statute.
3. defining the body of electors called upon to elect members of the Deliberative Assemblies of a Moorish State and the provinces, the list referred to in the Agreement mentioned in Article 77 hereof and Sections 188 and 189 of Institutional Act pertaining to a new Moorish State may be a list drawn up for the ballot provided for in Article 77 hereinabove which includes those persons not eligible to vote.

Chapter 16

PARTICIPATION OF THE EMPIRE OF MOROCCO IN TREATY RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AND UNIONS

ARTICLE 100.

1. The Empire of Morocco may participate in other foreign organizations and Unions constituted by States that have freely chosen by the treaties that established them to exercise some of their powers in common.
2. The Empire of Morocco shall govern and participate in the Convention for the WRC organization. The conditions provided for by the Convention were established on January 30, 2023; and signed on April 1, 2023, with Amendments as needed.

ARTICLE 101.

1. The foreign United States of America, in Morocco, is recognized as the responsible contracting party to the Moorish treaties and the Charter of the United Nations.
2. However, the “United States” is recognized as being a “Federal Corporation, an international intergovernmental organization, or a Representative on behalf of the responsible de jure dependent State of the United States of America, in the Empire of Morocco”. The United States is not a State and shall not be recognized as a State.
3. Moreover, the several Union states are recognized as being the “internal chartered states under the jurisdiction of the United States Federal Corporation on behalf of the United States of America, in the Empire of Morocco”.

ARTICLE 102.

1. The Government shall lay before the House any draft Resolution instituted by a foreign organization or foreign Union as proposals for legislative acts as soon as they have been transmitted to the Wazir Council.
2. A committee in charge of foreign organizations and foreign Union affairs shall be set up in the House in the manner laid down by the Rules of Procedure of the House, Moroccan Resolutions may be passed by the WRC organization, even if the House is not in session, on the drafts or proposals referred to in the preceding paragraph, as well as on any document issuing from the WRC organization.
3. The members of the House may issue a reasoned opinion as to the conformity of a draft proposal for a Legislative Act with the principle of subsidiarity. Said opinion shall be addressed by the Speaker of the House involved to the Prime Minister, the Wazir Council, the WRC organization, or the Moroccan Commission. The Government shall be informed of said opinion.

Chapter 17

DIVERSITY OF JURISDICTION DISPUTES

ARTICLE 103.

1. The judicial Power of the Empire of Morocco shall be vested in one Empire Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the High Council of the Judiciary may from time to time ordain and established per Article 75 and 76.
2. The judicial Power of the Supreme Court or the competent Consular Court shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution.
3. The laws of the Empire of Morocco, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under its original territorial jurisdiction or personal jurisdiction in matter effecting:
 - a) Cases affecting Principals, Agents, organs of foreign States and organizations.
 - b) Cases of land, air, and sea jurisdiction.

- c) Disputes which the Empire of Morocco shall be a Party.
 - d) Disputes between two or more States.
 - e) Disputes between a State and citizens or nationals of another State.
 - f) Disputes between citizens or nationals of different States.
 - g) Disputes between citizens or nationals of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States.
 - h) Disputes between a State or the citizens or nationals thereof.
 - i) Disputes between foreign States, citizens, nationals, or subjects.
4. The Empire of Morocco Supreme Court or the competent Consular Court shall have original Jurisdiction in all the other Cases before mentioned.
 5. The Empire of Morocco Supreme Court or the competent Consular Court 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 opinio juris.
 6. The Trial of all cases civil or criminal shall be by bench Trial. The bench Trial shall be held in the internal State where the said dispute shall have been committed. If the dispute was not committed within any internal State, the bench Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the competent Court shall preside by law or treaty.

Chapter 18

THE CEDING OF SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TO THE EMPIRE

ARTICLE 104.

1. Any Government Bill authorizing the ratification of a treaty about the accession of a State to the Moorish Communities or a State ceding their territory under the Constitution of the Empire of Morocco shall be submitted to referendum by His Majesty the Sultan upon receiving an Application from the territory in question.
2. Notwithstanding the foregoing, by passing a motion adopted in the House by sixty percent of the House may authorize the passing of the Bill according to the procedure provided for in paragraph three of Article 61.

Chapter 19.

HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE

Article 105.

The human rights and the will of the people is expressed by their free and democratic form of government. The will of the people shall be heard by their vote through referendums. The Government 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. His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, and 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 the third paragraph of Article 50 and be passed by the House. The amendment shall take effect after approval by referendum.
 4. However, a Government Bill to amend the Constitution shall not be submitted to referendum where the Sultan of Morocco decides to submit it to the House convened; the Government Bill to amend the Constitution shall then be approved only if it is passed by a sixty percent majority of the votes cast.
 5. The Bureau of the House of Seyaraha's shall be independent of the House.
 6. No amendment procedure shall be commenced or continued where the integrity of national territory is placed in jeopardy.
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