

P.S.—PUB.L 4504 to 4704

U.S. MADINAH MISSION TO THE ORGANIZATION OF ASSOCIATED STATES

**EXCERPTS FROM THE UMM TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM OF THE HEJAZ (P.S.—PUB.L 4504 - 4509.12)
— BASIC LAWS, CONSTRUCTION, AND PROCEDURAL RULES**

Note for the **P.S.—2079 JPA Bylaws Form** for a non-membership— State Nonprofit Public Benefit Corporations to serve as a drafting tool for nonprofit organizations that have chosen to incorporate in a State, existing State nonprofit corporations engaged in a bylaws review, and the pro bono attorneys who represent them. The Form is annotated with explanatory endnotes, including citations to applicable laws. For further instructions on how to use the P.S.—2079 JPA Form, please contact the Head of Mission at 281-667-2662. A designated Prefectural Public Counsel will update this form periodically for changes in law, recommended practices and available resources. For the latest version contact a designated records officer of the Commission.

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PREAMBLE

Conscious of the need to conform the institutional structure promoted by the Islamic Criterion and the Charter of Madinah to the new circumstances brought about by the evolution of the geographical, historical and socio-cultural environment in which it is situated, as well as of the need to regulate the relations which the institutions dating back to the Ottoman Empire shall have within this new legal framework;

Resolved of the need to be endowed with all the mechanisms leading to juridical security in the exercise of the fundamental rights of the individual, which, although always present and respected in the nature of Islamic society, have not received the protection of any kind of general laws;

Eager to use every endeavor to promote values such as liberty, justice, consensus and social progress, and to keep and strengthen the harmonious relations of the Islamic Dominion with the rest of the world, and especially with the neighboring countries, on the basis of mutual respect, co-existence and peace;

Willing to bring their collaboration and effort to all the common causes of mankind, and especially to those of preserving the integrity of the Earth and guaranteeing an environment fit for life for the coming generations;

Desiring that the Islamic Declaration of Faith, which has presided over the journey of the Ummah ("Islamic Dominion") over its more than one thousand four hundred years of history, may continue to be a completely valid principle and may always guide the conduct of the People. We, therefore, the representatives of Muhammad (Ar' Rasul upon him be peace), in congregation assembled, appealing to The Most Just (بَاحِكَمُ الْحَكَمِينَ) and Supreme Judge of the World, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in His Name, and by the Authority of His Decree, solemnly publish and declare that the Hejaz is, and of right ought to continue as free and independent country, that the faithful constituents of Muhammad Ibn Abdullah are, and of right ought to continue as a indivisible nation as prescribed in the Islamic Criterion.

The Princes of Al Hejaz approved the present Trusteeship Constitutional System—Construction and Procedure, in the exercise of his submission to the Sovereign Lord of the World.

Hatem T. Al-Ghuti
The Princes of Al Hejaz

OFFICE OF THE PRINCEPS OF AL HEJAZ — NORTH AMERICAN RESIDENCY
TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM OF THE HEJAZ — BASIC LAWS , CONSTRUCTION AND RULES OF PROCEDURE

THE HEJAZ

PART I. — The Sovereign, Dominion, Constitution, and Official Language

ARTICLE 1. The Dominion, Realm, Sovereignty, and Territory of the Hejaz, cannot be annexed, claimed, divided or separated by any means.

2. The Constitution of the Hejaz is the Islamic Criterion.
3. The Arabic language is the official language of the Hejaz.
4. The universally recognized Sovereign of the Hejaz is Declared in chapter two, article two hundred and fifty-five of the Islamic Criterion.
5. The Dominion Declared by The Sovereign of Al-Hejaz encompasses all things claimed in the Declaration provided in Article 4 of this section, which includes among other things the Islamic Criterion, the people, the language, the means to sustain and govern, the land, space, resources, and all rights and proceeds resulting from the foregoing.
6. The Hejaz is a dependency of The Sovereign declared in Article 4 of this section.
7. The Hejaz is composed of the Country, the Trust Territories of the Hejaz, and the capital territory of the Islamic Dominion (the “Ummah”).

PART II. — Country, Capital, Flag and National Anthem

8. The Hejaz, with its known boundaries, is a Capital Territory of the Islamic Dominion and legislative Independent Country in its internal and foreign affairs — in accordance with Articles 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19.
9. Mecca is the Capital of the Hejaz.
10. Madinah is the seat of Government and capital city of the Union Territories.
11. The flag shall include the Arabic inscription of the Islamic declaration of faith. The color shall be the traditional ones used.
12. The national anthem is the prayer repeatedly invoked by the pilgrims during the Hajj.
13. The political system of the Hejaz is a parliamentary Coprincipat.

PART III. — Administration of the Hejaz, the Union, and Devolved Institutions

14. Administrative powers of the Hejaz shall be divided into three Categories:

- A. Powers reserved by and vested in a National Assembly of the Union.
- B. Devolved powers and responsibilities assigned to devolved institutions, and;
- C. Provisional Governance—or powers reserved by the Princes of the Hejaz during the transition period.

The Union, Foreign and Economic Affairs, Defense Cooperation.

- 15. The Union shall be composed of devolved institutions— Parliaments, Councils, and Assemblies of the Islamic Dominion. Powers reserved for the Union include those related to the Unions’ external affairs such as foreign relations, economic policy, defense, and other areas which affect the Islamic Dominion.
- 16. Sovereignty is vested in the Law of Al-Hejaz (the “Islamic Criterion”), and collectively enforced by the (Union), and individually by the people who exercise it through the different means of participation in their daily lives, and by way of the institutions established herein in accordance with the Islamic Criterion.
- 17. These Articles proclaim that the actions of the Country or the collective actions of its Coprincipals (the “Union”) are inspired by the universally recognized principles of the Islamic Criterion— to promote peace, respect, liberty, equality, justice, tolerance, defense of human rights, and dignity of the person.

Devolved Institutions and Internal Affairs.

- 18. Sub-national and Local Administration—where a policy area is not reserved by the Union, the power to make decisions in that area lies with the devolved institutions, and, to the faithful adherents of the Union respectively.
- 19. The present sub-national, regional, or local governments within the known boundaries of the Hejaz are devolved institutions. The fundamental administrative responsibilities include public services, local health and education systems, and policing.

Provisional Administration—the Princes of the Hejaz.

20. The entire administration of the Union as well as powers reserved for and vested in the Union shall be in the hands of Hatem Al-Ghuti the Prince of the Hejaz, to facilitate and regulate the Unions' transition process. The Prince of Al Hejaz is bound by the Rules of Procedure exercised by Muhammad (Ar-Rasul upon him be peace) in accordance with provisions of the Islamic Criterion. In the event the Office of the Prince of Al Hejaz has ceased to conduct diplomatic, consular, and other governmental activities for any reason, The Prince of Al Hejaz declares The Sovereign provided under Article 4 in Part I of this Chapter— as the Exclusive Source and Protector of any protecting power appointed by the Prince of Al Hejaz to preserve Office property.
21. The Prince of the Hejaz as the Agent-General shall employ as many directors and chiefs as he deems necessary to take charge of the administration of the Hejaz. As the Agent-General is the final resort for all the departments of the Hejaz and its different sections, every head of a department shall be held responsible before him for the proper administration of everything in connection with his office. The Agent-General is in turn responsible to the people of the Hejaz.

PART IV.— Coprinces

22. In accordance with the institutional tradition of the Hejaz, the Coprinces are, jointly and indivisibly, the Head of State, and they assume its highest representation.
23. The Coprinces, an institution which dates from the seventh century Madinah Treaties and their historical evolution, are in their personal and exclusive right, bonding the Coprinces with the First Holder Muhammad (Ar' Rasul). Their powers are equal and derive from the Constitution of the Hejaz. Each of them swears or affirms to exercise their functions in accordance with the Constitution.
24. The Coprinces are the symbol and guarantee of the permanence and continuity of the Proclamation made under Chapter 95 Article 3 of the Islamic Criterion, as well as of the independence of the Hejaz and the maintenance of the spirit of parity in the traditional balanced relation with the neighboring Territories and nations of the World. They proclaim the consent of the Islamic Dominion to honor its international obligations in accordance with the Constitution.
25. The Coprinces arbitrate and moderate the functioning of the public authorities and of the institutions, and are regularly informed of the affairs of the Ummah on their own initiative, or that of the Agent General or the Head of a Government.
26. Except for the cases provided for in this Basic Law, the Coprinces are immune from legal action. The acts of the Coprinces are the responsibility of those who countersign them.

PART V. — Princes of Al Hejaz - North American Office, Emancipation and Reunification, Provisional Administration of the Hejaz.

27. Five Institutions established to facilitate and regulate the transition process are:

- (A) The U.S. Madinah Mission.
Policy Statement.— It is not in the national security interest of the United States for the U.S. Madinah Mission to declare, and it shall not declare, itself to be a foreign diplomatic mission, unless a court challenges the Missions jurisdiction.
- (B) Continuity of Government Commission
- (C) National Standards Institute.
- (D) The Hejaz Commission.
- (E) The United Sovereign Alliance.
- (F) Residency Corporations: The Bureau of Islamic Affairs, Office of the Special Trustee for The Hejaz, and the Hejaz Interallied Reparations Commission or the Hejaz International Justice Reparations Commission-“HIJR-C”.

28. P.S.—PVT.L Editorial Notes & Appendices

Trust Territories & Political Organizations of the Union.—annotated with explanatory endnotes for standards development and citations to applicable laws.

29. Islamic Dominion.— also known as “Ummah” is composed of the political organization’s enumerated in (B)(C)(E)(F)(G)(L)(M)(N)(O)(P)(Q) of Article 28 in this section.

30. Political organization’s delineated by the US MADINAH MISSION to provide for a new legal framework for defining and regulating institutions of the Islamic Dominion. This article is published for information purposes and is subject to future amendments.

- (A) Associated State.— a Insular^D government of a Organized Territory^F (including foreign missions). Almost all associated states are members of Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

Current List: **Europe:** Bosnia and Herzegovina; Republic of Turkey; Republic of Albania; **Africa:** People's Democratic Republic of Algeria; Republic of Chad; Arab Republic of Egypt and Gaza Territories; Republic of Guinea; Libya; Republic of Mali; Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Morocco; Republic of Niger; Republic of Senegal; Federal Republic of Somalia; Republic of the Sudan; Republic of Tunisia ; Republic of Sierra Leone; Republic of the Gambia ; Burkina Faso; Union of the Comoros ; Republic of Djibouti ; Federal Republic of Nigeria; **Middle East & Eurasia:** Islamic Republic of Afghanistan; Islamic Republic of Iran; Lebanese Republic; Jerusalem Capitol Territory and Associated States; Republic of Yemen; GCC Member Nations; Qatar; Syrian Arab Republic; Republic of Iraq; Republic of Azerbaijan; Kyrgyz Republic; Republic of Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; Republic of Kazakhstan; Republic of Uzbekistan; Islamic Republic of the Russian Federation; **South Asia:** Islamic Republic of Pakistan; People's Republic

of Bangladesh; Republic of Maldives; East Asia: Republic of Indonesia; Malaysia; Negara Brunei Darussalam.

- (B) Union Territories.— are Organized Territories, almost all of which are former Territories of the Ottoman Empire, where the majority of the population exercise the laws established in the Hejaz Constitution—as provided in Article 2 under Part I. The present ummah (or “Islamic Dominion”) of Muhammad Ibn Abdullah (Ar Rasul) is universally recognized as a single Body Politic inhabiting the Trust Territory^F of the Hejaz and the Territories currently governed by an associated States^A.—Requires the Hejaz National Assembly¹ to review and enact laws for the government of a Territory or Associated State.
- (C) Incorporated Territory— a territory or territories in which the Hejaz National Assembly¹ has determined that the **full corpus** of the Islamic Criterion applies as it applies in the Incorporated Area. Incorporation is interpreted as a perpetual union— once incorporated, the Territory can no longer be de-incorporated.
- (D) Insular Area.— a jurisdiction that is neither part of one of the Union Territories, nor a administrative division (organ) of the Union. The term may refer to an associated state^A, commonwealth^H, Territory^F, or Foreign— Body, Mission , Instrumentality, or Entity. Unmodified, it may refer not only to a jurisdiction which is under the Unions de facto jurisdiction but also to one which is not, i.e., a freely associated state^A.
- (E) Unincorporated Territory. — an insular area of the Islamic Dominion in which the Hejaz National Assembly has determined that only selected parts of the Islamic Criterion apply.
- (F) Territory.— or “Territories” is defined by the UMM as an Insular Area or possession of a Islamic Body Politic^N— or (the area occupied by) an independent human body or the inhabitants of an Incorporated or Organized insular area , or unincorporated Insular Area if governed by certain Associated State governments.
- (G) Possession.— An unincorporated Union insular area, of which there are currently fifty, including the five governments within the Hejaz Territory or any Insular Government on the the Arabian Peninsula,
- (H) Commonwealth.—An organized insular area, which has established with the Hejaz National Assembly¹, a more highly developed relationship, usually embodied in a written mutual agreement.
- (I) Organized Territory — A insular area for which the Union has ratified an organic act, a Joint Power Authority, or treaty establishing the relationship between resident ministers within an insular area, and the associated State.

- (J) Unorganized Territory — An unincorporated insular area for which the Union has not enacted or ratified an organic act.
- (K) Condominium— tripartite government system with an established organic law approved by the Hejaz National Assembly¹.
- (L) Organic Act— The body of laws that the Hejaz National Assembly¹ has enacted for the government of a Territory; it usually includes a bill of rights and the establishment and conditions of the insular area's tripartite government. The new legal framework establishes regional organizations which encourage cooperation in economic, political and military affairs and has certain powers relating to the coordination of trade, finance, lawmaking, security, and promoting cooperation on cross-border crime prevention.
- (M) Compact of Free Association—The status of free association recognizes an associate state as self-governing with the capacity to conduct foreign affairs consistent with the terms of (this Chapter) the Compact. With the exception of the North American Residency, the Compact places full responsibility for military defense of Territory with the associated state during the transition period. The basic relationship of free association continues indefinitely; the provisions of the Compact are subject to renegotiation at the end of 10 years.
- (N) Body Politic— an independent or non-independent jurisdiction which itself possesses or whose people possess in their own right authority over a jurisdiction, regardless of the jurisdiction's or people's current ability to exercise that authority.
- (O) Incorporated Area.— areas and resources incorporated by reference under Chapter XCV, Articles I, II, and III of the Islamic Criterion. Unmodified, the term delineated by the U.S. Madinah Mission may refer not only to the trusteeship proclaimed over the incorporated areas, but also the *De Jure independence of the Hejaz and free association between the Union Territories and associated states*.
- (P) Sovereign Territory—an incorporated area, of which only one exists currently, the Territory of the Hejaz. The Hejaz consists of the Mount Sinai regions.
- (Q) Trust Territory.— is an Incorporated Area, and the former territories under the Administrative control of Muhammad (ar- Rasul).
- (R) Residency.— a mandate granting administrative control over a trusteeship or function thereof to a successor trustee either by *operation of law* or the Trusteeship Council of the Hejaz National Assembly¹.

Classified as an incorporated insular area, of which only one exists currently, the Al Hejaz Residency of the North American Territories.

- (S) Coprincipat Area Council.— is a Residency Corporation composed of Resident Minister's from at least five congregations, each serving a settled concentrations of population which are identifiable by name. The Council is an informal organization of members from the Assembly of the Islamic Clergy or the Hejaz National Assembly¹, or both, that exists to discuss issues of mutual concern and possibly to perform legislative research and policy planning for its members. There are regional, political or ideological, ethnic, and economic-based Coprincipat Area Council's.

Decree No. 860-42-3517

An area council shall be organized under the name of the “Coprincipat Area Council.” This should consist of one Resident Commissioner who is appointed by the Council's Resident Minister's.

- (T) Residencies —These areas are classified by whether they are located within the jurisdiction or area of an incorporated territory, or whether relationships between the resident ministers of an insular area, the Union, and the insular government of the (organized territory) have been established through an organic act —and approved by the Union. Residency include the area of a incorporated religious center or the residence of a minister.

- (U) Caliphate Institution.— a mandate granted by the Islamic Criterion to the Islamic faith community for the establishment of an Institution (“trusteeship”) responsible for Continuity of Governance. Duties imposed on the successor trustee(s) cannot be waived, except under limited circumstances in accordance with the exceptions provided in the Islamic Criterion. Continuity of Governance and other matters related with duties or functions of the Institution are self-executing if they provide a sufficient rule by means of which the right given may be enjoyed and protected, or the duty imposed may be enforced; and it is not self-executing when it merely indicates principles, without laying down rules by means of which these principles may be given the force of law.—
Constituting Instrument:

- (V) Caliph (or “Incumbent”)— an assumed office of public service, which has a Predecessor (KHALF خلف) and a Successor (KHALIFA خليفة). The Office is filled by a Deputy officer appointed by a representative assembly, in order to undertake a duty or responsibility in the public interest. Specifically, the principal office of religious unity.

- (W) Office of Resource Management.— or “ORM” is an administrative division responsible for recording hereditaments of the Trust Territory which includes not only the ground or soil of the Trust Territory, but everything which is from or attached to the earth, whether by the course of nature— such as as trees, herbage, water; or by the hand of man— religious structures and buildings. The ORM also records incorporeal hereditaments, such as a beneficial interest established by an instrument binding any resource—to an

indefinite extent, upwards as well as downwards, so as to include every thing terrestrial, under it or over it.

(X) **Census Designated Place** — is an area administered by a resident minister —**Census Designated Places** delineated by the Office of the Princes of Al Hejaz to provide data for settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated under the laws of the present state in which they are located.

(Y) *Disputed Territory* — an Associated State formerly or currently considered a possession by the Islamic Dominion. The former Insular Governments, after negotiation with the Union, shall disclaimed ownership of all incorporated territories and islands in favor of Union. Sovereign Domain

(Z) The United Sovereign Alliance.

- A council shall be organized under the name of the "United Sovereign Alliance Assembly." This council shall consist of the Agent-General, his advisers and the Assembly of the Islamic Clergy.
- The United Sovereign Alliance is the political association of Muslim majority member nations almost all of which are former members of the Ottoman Empire. (and the Western Assembly)
- The Union designates the autonomous communities within the former Ottoman Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic affairs, though united by a common allegiance to (Allah) and freely associated as members of the Ummah.
- The chief institution of the Union is the secretariat, which shall focus on intergovernmental aspects

(1) Sovereign Domain

The Quran.— the Arabic term “Quran” is, in and of itself, delineated and defined by the Islamic Criterion (al-furqān). The universally accepted general or lay definition of the Arabic word is thought to incorporate the following meanings: (i) “the act of enunciating one or more combined part(s) of the Criterion (al-furqān) properly, and, in such a way, as to vocally produce the recorded form, harmony, and expressed emotion of the message;” (ii) “the oral transmission of the Islamic Criterion, whereby, a human serves as the instrument or means through which the recorded message is conveyed, and/ or an agency through which a particular effect is witnessed or achieved.”

(A-1) Algorithmic Entities or Domain— see extraterritorial application of the Hejaz Legal Code.

(A-2) The Codex. For purposes of this section shall be described as follows: The Hejaz Legal Code, also known as the Uthmanic Codex (the “coding system”) is the codification of the general and permanent laws and regulations of Al Hejaz. The code refers to, among other things, characters incorporated in the Islamic Criterion, or any combination of characters including words, numbers, letters, or symbols which may follow an encoding system (“identifiers”). Generally, identifiers label the identity of either a unique object or a unique class of objects, where the "object" or class may be an idea, a physical countable object (or class thereof), and/ or physical non-countable substance (or class thereof). The code also includes characters that may be considered arbitrary.

The term “Work of Art” refers to the process of converting a sequence of characters into a sequence or language that can be used to express information or knowledge or systems in a structure that is defined by a consistent set of rules. The rules are generally used for interpretation of the meaning of components in the structure.

APPENDIX (A).— HISTORICAL AND PROCEDURAL NOTES. GOVERNMENT OF AL HEJAZ

First Holder

— Muhammad Ibn Abdullah (محمد بن عبدالله)
Incumbent Co-Prince — Hatem Al-Ghuti

Style

— Rasūl Allāh (formal)
Incumbent — Abd Allāh (Servant of Allāh); Princeps of Al Hejaz ; U.S. Resident General

Type

— Head of Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Union Armed Forces

Seat

— The City of Yathrib (“Madinah”)

Country

— Al Hejaz

Incorporated Territory

— Arabian Peninsula

Appointer.— Madinah Government of Al Hejaz

—Representative Assembly (“Shura”)
Incumbent— Successor-in-title

Formation

— 1 H. (c. 622 C.E.)

Term Length

— 10 Years

Form of Government— Madinah—Constitutional Free Association

— Organic Act (Constitutional)

APPENDIX (B).— AUTHORITY / PROCEDURAL NOTES. HOME RULE

Authority Notes.— Madinah Charter Establishing Free Association

An authority note will list the specific sections of a law passed by the Hejaz National Assembly that authorized an agency of the Union to promulgate the rules and regulations that follow.

Oath of Office— appointment to any office of the Union or seat of the Hejaz National Assembly requires the Resident Minister Appointee to publicly ratify the full corpus of the Islamic Criterion upon himself and the corporate office or body. Thus the Laws of the Islamic Criterion are passed unanimously by the National Assembly regardless of whether a forum is held.

Clauses and Citations

The Trusteeship Constitutional System of Laws comprise clauses which outline the functional elements of the Hejaz Legal Code or functioning of the Hejaz National Assembly (“Union Government”), the political relationship between the associated states and the national government (or Assembly), and affect how the court system interprets the law. These clauses are given names by which they may be referred.

Prefectural Citations to the Hejaz Legal Code are cited accordingly: 42 U.C. SEC 25, ARTICLE 015 or 42 § 015.—This means the law appears in Chapter 42, section 25 (juz’ جزء) Article 15 of the Hejaz Legal Code.

The statute is the Sovereign law binding the entire Islamic Dominion (“Ummah”) and it is the legal evidence (or “Ayah” آية) of the law. The Law is then effectuated or exercised by the legal and authoritative acts specifically (i.e. exercising sovereignty through application of the law).

Madinah Publication (1 Hijri) Example.— Clauses and Supplements of Public / Private Law

Constituting Instrument: Chp 002 Islamic Criterion 03, Article 256
{P.S.—Pub.L: Free Exercise Clause}

Constituting Instrument: Chp 002 Islamic Criterion 03, Article 282
{P.S.—PUB.L: Contract Clause}

Constituting Instrument: Chp 002 Islamic Criterion 01, Article 106
{P.S.—PUB.L: Separability Clause. Supplement to Free Exercise Clause}

Statutory Notes—or {Elastic Clause} enacted in a unincorporated areas of the Hejaz, where only selected parts of the Islamic Criterion apply. The {Separability Clause} sets forth the rules to a case, transaction, or other occurrence that has some connection to two or more jurisdictions where—due to a conflict of laws, one or more provisions of the Islamic Criterion was not enforced in a unincorporated area. In such a case, enforcement of the remaining provisions of the Islamic Criterion was not in any way affected or impaired as a result. The {Separability Clause} grants an “Exception” allowing for an enforceable equivalent deemed appropriate to substitute the provision at issue, in accordance with the respective Abrahamic tradition.

Laws are Acts of the Assembly, where the legislature is a corporeal instrument of law

Laws are also known as Acts of the Assembly, or exercising the law. Statute is another word that is used interchangeably with law.

Prefectural Statute (P.S.) are instruments of law.— or a formal written legal document that record the formal execution of legally enforceable acts or agreements, and secures associated legal rights, obligations, and duties which are carried out by a corporate— or corporation if instructions are then delegated and effectuated by two or more authorized persons. Contracts, wills, promissory notes, deeds, and statutes passed by competent scribes or legislatures are examples of legal instruments.

Public Law.— laws that affect society as a whole. Prefectural Public law citations include the abbreviation, P.S.—Pub.L , (or P.L.) the Congregation number, and the number of the law.

Private Law.— affect an individual, family, or small group. Prefectural Private laws are enacted to assist persons that have been injured by government programs or who are appealing an executive agency ruling. Private laws citations include the abbreviation, P.S.—Pvt.L., the Congregation number, and the number of the law.

JPA.—Joint Powers Authority include chartered entities established by private Law.

Statutes at Large- the permanent collection of all laws and resolutions enacted by Muhammad ibn Abd’Allah (Ar’ Rasul)

Application to other Jurisdictions and Residencies.

In order for a agency, board, or commission to issue a rule or regulation with the force and effect of law, it must first derive that authority from an explicit grant of power by a statute, and ratified by the official duty station of each Resident Minister or active member of the House.

The official duty station of each Resident Minister referred which is not otherwise established by this chapter shall be that place where the Residency or commission holds regular Congregation

or sessions at or near which the Resident Minister performs a substantial portion of his duties, which is nearest the place where he maintains his actual abode in which he customarily lives.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

Emergency or Incidental Powers authorizes the commissioner to pass a statute by decree that “provides a general directive”, and “grants an administrative body or agency the “regulatory authority” to issue rules and regulations based on that law.”

Emergency Powers may be invoked by the Resident Minister/ General during a emergency crisis such as an armed invasion, subversion or other acts which threaten the security and dignity of a Minister, or the sanctity of his household.

- Empower the Resident General to activate special powers during a crisis but imposes certain procedural formalities when invoking such powers to prevent further escalation.
- Incidental powers- activities necessary or requisite to enable the Residency to carry on effectively the business for which it was incorporated.

PREFECTURAL APPENDIX (C).— MATTERS CONCERNING THE MARITAL AGREEMENT #xxxxxx-xxxxxx

Terms and Conditions Established by the Co-Prince on the Marriage Agreement may include—


- a waiver by a promisee (or any assignee of or person deriving rights from promisee or a contract in which the Hejaz Legal Code is used) of any recourse against the Co-Prince or entity explicitly designated by the Co-Prince in a hand written agreement for the purpose of providing public services, any employee or agent of such an authority or entity, or any other person, in connection with any action determined by the Co-Prince to be undertaken in furtherance of the marital agreement or this marital agreement annex.

Agent for waiver of recourse.—

- For purposes of effectuating a waiver of recourse which is required under this Prefectural Rule, the Co-Prince may designate any other officer with an established agreement with the Co-Prince as the agent of the promisee (or of any assignee of or person deriving rights from promisee or a contract in which the Hejaz Legal Code is used). Any such waiver by an officer so designated shall for all purposes (including any court or administrative proceeding) be deemed to be a waiver by the promisee (or the assignee of or other person deriving rights from promisee or a contract in which the Hejaz Legal Code is used).

In-kind exchange of properties with a Head of Government; transfer of funds; reciprocal agreement; Hejaz Sovereign Trust Bond No. 95- Acquisition and Maintenance of Buildings Abroad

- the Hejaz Sovereign Trust shall hold all funds in the Service Buildings Fund located at 4704 xxxx xxxx in xxxxxx xxxx Texas for such purpose to the Working Capital Fund as provided in the private appropriations Bill held by the coprince. The authority to spend proceeds received under this annexed subparagraph may be exercised only to such extent or in such amounts as may be determine necessary by the coprince to carry out the policy of P.S.—PUB.L 4504 to 4704.

 **MARITAL AGREEMENT ANNEX
— CASE NO. 00013753 ATTACHED**



FLAG OF THE OFFICE OF PRINCEPS OF AL-HEJAZ

P.S.—PUBL #4509.12