

CONSTITUTION

WORLD UNION KINGDOM
One God- One Life- One World
After God, it's the King



PREAMBLE

The Kingdom of the World Union.

- Considering the principle of the continuity of the Mandingo Empire, as decreed by irrevocable provision N°113 of the spiritual testament of His Eminence, Soundjata KEITA (descendant of Souleymane Boun Daoud), Emperor of Mali and according to which the Kingdom of the World Union is the continuity of the Universal human powers embodied by the Kingdom of the Mande;
- In accordance with the irrevocable Act N°66B/P/R of 14 July 2007 of London concerning Independence and full sovereignty of a Royal nature and the irrevocable convention N°1071 concerning the accession of the 197 countries to the Kingdom of the World Union;
- Having regard to Framework Agreement n°001101 of 28 September 2009 /MATCL signed between the Kingdom of the World Union and the Government of the Republic of Mali, in particular Article 3 which states: 'The Kingdom of the World Union undertakes to intervene in the following areas : agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, transport, education, health, emergency aid, culture, water resources, the environment, the defense of human rights, humanitarian conflict management for peace, job creation, good governance and the fight against poverty, the issue of diplomatic and service passports to senior officials of the Union to ensure and facilitate their travel abroad, support for public security missions, the fight against terrorism and banditry, creation of a central bank for the domiciliation of funds and donations, which establishes a currency called the 'Dollar of the Kingdom of the World Union' (DURM) with the acronym 'DU' to provide aid to States, banks, groups, associations, NGOs and others in difficulty, guarantee of diplomatic immunity for the headquarters, governing bodies and senior personalities of the Union, respect for the rights and duties, normative texts and control of the Union's accounts by the court of justice and the Union's accounts, creation of a central treasury to centralize all the funds of the World Union, the Kingdom of Morocco and the European Union the World Union is a universal, independent and sovereign Authority governed by a King (see Constitution) ;

Having regard to the King's letter of information dated 11 August 2010 addressed to the Minister of Territorial Administration and Local Authorities, concerning the change of status of the NGO 'UMAG' transformed into a Kingdom and the change of address of Baco-Djicoroni GOLFE to the Missabougou district and registered under number 9106/MATCL/CADB, and this by virtue of the relevant provisions of the third paragraph, last indent of Article 3 of the aforementioned Framework Agreement (the World Union is a universal, independent and sovereign Authority governed by a King);

- Having regard to the enthronement of His Majesty Bouyagui KEITA 1st, Associate in Theology, on 12 January 2010, on the basis of Article 3 of the Framework Agreement which conferred on the Kingdom of the World Union the character of a Universal, Independent and Sovereign Authority governed by a King whose powers are irrevocably and unassailable recognized by the present Constitution; all things which take the place of legal recognition of the said Constitution;

- Having regard to Article 26 of the above-mentioned Framework Agreement, which provides that this Framework Agreement shall evolve in accordance with changes in the form and substance of the basic Framework Agreement;

- Having regard to the confirmation of judgement No. 199 dated 24 April 2012 handed down by the Court of 1st Instance of Commune III of the District of Bamako, by which the judge, in his action for usurpation of title and function, enshrined the royal function on the grounds that it was the competent authority that recognized the World Union as an independent and sovereign authority governed by a king, and sovereign Authority governed by a King, in accordance with the aforementioned provisions and the present Constitution, recognized by the aforementioned Framework Agreement, all things arising from the postulate that a Kingdom can only be governed by a King;

Strengthened by its humanitarian, economic and political missions and its commitment to strengthening peace in the world and the influence of humanity as a whole;

- Determined to work for the moral, material and spiritual well-being of the human person;

- Concerned with the development of friendly relations between nations:

- Affirms its determination to do its utmost to bring about a just, united and united world;
- Affirms its attachment to the cardinal values of justice, solidarity and tolerance;
- Proclaims its faith in the Kurukan-Fuga Charter of 1236, on the basis of which the Empire of Mali was constituted and organized;
- Solemnly subscribes to the provisions of the Vienna Convention of 18 April 1961 on Diplomatic and Consular Relations;
- Proclaims its determination to comply strictly with the laws and regulations in force in the countries of the Kingdom of the Union;
- Undertakes to promote social progress and to establish better living conditions in greater freedom;
- Proclaims its faith in the clauses of the Breton Wood Agreements signed in July 1944 in New Hampshire (USA) on the establishment of a new international monetary system based on the convertibility of currencies, the stability of exchange rates and free trade;
- Proclaims its faith in the Kingdom of the World Union, which is an Eternal, Universal, Independent and Sovereign Kingdom with a monarchical character;
- Strengthened by the principle that the Kingdom of the World Union informs the Authorities of the host country of the arrival of its governing bodies.

TITLE ONE: PRINCIPLES AND TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE KINGDOM OF WORLD UNION:

Article 1: The Kingdom of the World Union is founded on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Subjects and on the principle of an absolute constitutional monarchy.

The Subjects of the Kingdom of the World Union enjoy all the rights and advantages resulting from their status as Subjects, and must unconditionally fulfil the obligations assigned to them under the terms of the present Fundamental Act.

Article 2: Any Man, any State, any Empire, any Kingdom, any Union, any Federation, any Confederation, any region, any town, any commune, any committee, any association, any international organization, governmental or non-governmental, and any other grouping without distinction of race or religion, sharing the objectives of the Kingdom of the World Union, capable of fulfilling them and willing to do so, may become a Subject.

Article 3: Membership of the Kingdom grants the status of Subject of the Kingdom of the World Union and the status of citizen of the world. However, membership does not become effective until an edict to this effect has been issued by the King, after payment of fees estimated at 6,000 dollars of the Kingdom of the World Union (DRUM).

Article 4: If a subject of the Kingdom of the Union violates the principles set forth in this Constitution, he may lose his status as a subject of the Kingdom by edict of the King, unless otherwise decided by a fourth level of jurisdiction.

Article 5: The official holidays of the Kingdom are: al id el Fitr, al id adha, 28 September marking the Feast of the Throne, Christmas and Easter. Its calendar begins with the year 1235, marking the beginning of the reign of Emperor Soundjata KEITA.

An Order of the King shall specify the official names of the days and months in the Kingdom.

Article 6: Citizens pledge their allegiance to the King on the basis of this Constitution, confirming their obedience and loyalty to him in good times and bad, in happiness and misfortune.

Article 7: The family is the nucleus of society in the Kingdom of the World Union. Its members are raised on the basis of the Constitution and dignity which demand loyalty and obedience to the King and the rulers, respect for the laws and their application, love for the Kingdom of which they should be proud as well as for its glorious history.

Article 8 : The Kingdom of the World Union shall ensure the consolidation of the bonds of the family, the participation of its universal and authentic values, the protection of the entire population and the establishment of the conditions necessary for the development of their faculties and creative capacities.

Article 9 : The society of the Kingdom of the World Union is founded on the attachment of its people to the right path, solidarity in doing good and in achieving charity, mutual aid and unity.

Article 10 : The strengthening of unity is an obligation, and the Kingdom of the World Union prevents and prohibits anything that could lead to division, conflict and separation.

Article 11 : Education aims to root universal and royal values in the souls of citizens, to provide them with the knowledge and training necessary to prepare them to be active members in the construction of society, loving the Kingdom and proud of its history.

Article 12: All the riches with which God has endowed the subsoil, the surface, the regional waters or the terrestrial and maritime domains over which the Kingdom's powers extend, as well as all the revenues from these riches, are the exclusive property of the Kingdom of the World Union, in accordance with the laws and regulations.

The regulations shall specify the means of exploitation, sharing of these riches, their protection and their development in the interests of the Kingdom, its security and its economy.

Article 13: It is not permitted to exploit one of the Kingdom's public resources or to grant a concession therein except by virtue of a regulation.

TITLE TWO: RIGHTS AND DUTIES:

Article 14: The Subjects of the Kingdom are equal in rights and duties. Any discrimination based on gender, religion or race is prohibited.

Article 15: Respect for honor, dignity and integrity is the right of every subject of the Kingdom of the Union.

Article 16: The right to work and rest is recognized and equal for all personnel of the Kingdom of the Union.

Article 17: The personnel of the Kingdom of the Union shall be bound by strict professional secrecy.

Article 18: In the exercise of their duties, the personnel of the Kingdom of the Union must behave in a dignified and loyal manner towards the Subjects who owe them respect and consideration.

Article 19: Respect for the King, the colors, symbols and coat of arms of the Kingdom of the Union is a duty for all subjects and personnel of the Kingdom of the Union.

Article 20 : The King is sacred and all Subjects of the Kingdom owe him respect and obedience.

Article 21: The staff and subjects of the Kingdom of the Union are bound by the strict and rigorous respect of the present Constitution.

Article 22: Every Subject of the Kingdom of the Union must work to achieve, in all circumstances and in all places, the objectives of the Kingdom of the World Union.

TITLE THREE: OBJECTIVES OF THE KINGDOM OF WORLD UNION

Article 23: The aims of the Kingdom of the World Union are:

- To promote public and private international law
- To build places of worship, mosques, churches, schools and to maintain cemeteries;
- To provide financial and material support to the underprivileged, the destitute, widows and orphans;
- Promote the protection of human beings, particularly women, children and the family;
- Implementing a public security mission, combating terrorism and banditry throughout the world;
- To manage conflicts throughout the world in concert with all those involved in international law;
- Promoting public security missions;
- Fight poverty and unemployment by creating jobs;

- Developing humanitarian and social actions in disaster areas and areas of mass migration in collaboration with States, international and national bodies and international NGOs throughout the world;
- Develop public transport policies to promote the free movement of goods and people throughout the world;
- Support any action aimed at protecting the environment in rural and urban areas and combating desertification;
- Take appropriate measures to protect endangered animal species in order to encourage their survival;
- To provide financial support to political organizations throughout the world that pursue the same objectives as the association.

TITLE FOUR: RESOURCES OF THE KINGDOM OF THE WORLD UNION:

Article 24: The resources of the Kingdom of the Union shall come from several partner countries. Resources may also come from:

- ☐ agro-pastoral activities;
- ☐ Craft activities;
- ☐ Taxes;
- ☐ Mining activities;
- ☐ All other economic activities.

TITLE FIVE: MEANS OF ACTION:

Article 25: The Kingdom of the World Union shall be governed by the rules of public and private international law.

Article 26: In order to achieve its objectives, the Kingdom of the World Union proceeds by:

- ☐ The creation of Radio and Television Broadcasting Centers;
- ☐ Issuing information bulletins (Official Journal of the Kingdom of the World Union);

- Organizing information meetings, forums and conferences for the general public;
- Organizing meetings with notables, diplomatic corps, associations and NGOs to gain a precise and direct understanding of the needs of the population;
- Setting up public transport companies;
- Creating and developing tourist sites;
- The creation of an Energy and Hydraulics Department;
- Setting up committees to protect women, children and families throughout the world;
- The creation of an international monetary and economic fund;
- The creation of a worldwide security and defense council (CSDM) attached to the King to combat terrorism, banditry, organized crime, money laundering and vandalism.

The said Council may comprise several orders, the number of which may be increased at the King's discretion. The agents may be recruited from within the Kingdom and may be composed in particular of the various ranks recognized in the army and the police in general;

- The creation of public primary, secondary technical and university education establishments to promote scientific and technological research;
- Taking appropriate measures to ensure the security, diplomatic immunity and protection of the headquarters of the Union, its governing bodies (the King, ministers, Amirs (princes), Queens, Ayatollahs (deputies), ambassadors, judges, heads of service and their property throughout the world. These personalities are protected by the Kingdom of the World Union and cannot be arrested, tried or detained anywhere in the world without the authorization of His Majesty the King.
- The issue of diplomatic passports, service passports and international service identity cards to senior civil servants to enable them to travel freely throughout the world in order to carry out their duties. These documents bear the following statement: ‘the holder of this diplomatic visa is on a humanitarian mission. In the spirit of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, we request the administrative, civil, judicial and military authorities throughout the world to grant him the right to

enter and travel freely on their respective territories'. This visa must be affixed to official travel documents of the Kingdom of the Union.

- The issue of stamps to be affixed to official correspondence and all other documents of the Kingdom of the Union;
- The creation, under the authority of the King, of a central bank of the Kingdom of the World Union for economic, social development and humanitarian purposes, for the domiciliation of the funds of the Kingdom of the World Union.

The said bank issues a currency known as the Kingdom of the World Union dollar (DRUM). The Kingdom dollar is used as a means of

exchanges between the Subjects of the Kingdom of the World Union and other States. It enables the Kingdom of the World Union to grant aid to States (as part of the fight against AIDS, terrorism, poverty, unemployment) and to banks in financial difficulty, in order to finance the various projects and activities of the Kingdom of the World Union (RUM) and to pay the salaries of its staff throughout the world.

The guarantee of this currency, its parity, its convertibility and the terms and conditions for granting technical and financial aid will be laid down by an edict of the King. Transactions in the Union dollar are carried out through the central banks of the countries in which the Kingdom of the Union is represented. To this end, the King shall inform the central banks and the Ministries in charge of finance of the States of the Union. The Central Bank of the Kingdom of the Union may conclude cooperation agreements and open foreign exchange and other accounts with any other central bank or State bank.

- The creation of a Central Treasury and a General Budget Directorate under the King to centralise all the funds of the Kingdom of the World Union and to evaluate the operating budgets of the Kingdom of the World Union;
- The creation of foreign currency accounts;
- The creation of a Directorate General of the Post Office to manage the Kingdom's mail and other financial transactions.

Article 27: The Kingdom of the World Union may have diplomatic and consular representations and heads of services anywhere in the world.

The Kingdom of the World Union guarantees diplomatic privileges and immunities for the benefit of the King, Amirs (princes), queens, diplomatic representatives and Ayatollahs (deputies).

The Kingdom of the World Union will inform the competent authorities concerned and guarantee this immunity.

The Kingdom of the World Union may institute any other useful means to achieve its objectives.

To this end, the personalities referred to above may not be arrested, detained or prosecuted without reference to the supreme authority of the Kingdom of the Union, in this case the King.

Article 28: An edict issued by the King shall lay down the procedures relating to this immunity.

Article 29: An edict of the King shall set the conditions for the issue of diplomatic passports, service passports, international service identity cards and the like.

TITLE SIX: THE KINGDOM OF THE WORLD UNION, INSTITUTIONS, BODIES AND AUTHORITIES:

Article 30: The Kingdom of the World Union (RUM) is a Universal Kingdom, independent and sovereign, with a monarchical character governed by a King.

The motto of the Union is 'ONE GOD - ONE LIFE - ONE WORLD'. The Institutions, Bodies and Authorities of the Kingdom of the Union are:

- The King
- The Chamber of Ayatollahs of the RUM;
- The International Court of Justice of the Kingdom
- The International Court of Auditors;
- The Cabinet Council of the Ark (government),
- The Embassies and Consulates;

- The Central Governorate;
- The Antennas
- The Circles.

The emblem of the Kingdom of the Union is made up of three vertical stripes of equal dimensions in black, red and white with a representation of the crescent moon in the middle and four stars surmounted by the RUM symbol.

The anthem of the Kingdom of the Union is called "MILKI."

A King's edict establishes the composition of the seal and coat of arms of the Kingdom of the Union.

The official working languages of the Kingdom of the Union are: Ngo, Arabic, English, French, Chinese, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian and Urdu. The main language is Ngo.

The official currency of the Kingdom of the Union is called: the World Union Dollar with the acronym "DRUM".

Article 31: The supreme, sovereign and eternal authority belongs to the King. He is the authorizing officer of the Budget and orders expenditures.

TITLE SEVEN: OF THE KINGDOM OF THE WORLD UNION

Article 32: The Kingdom of the World Union is inspired by the ancient institution of the Khalifat which has existed since the time of the Father of humanity: Adam. At that time the institution was called Khalifat General. It continued in the tenth century BC with Solomon, son of David.

It is also inspired by the social and political organization of the Mandingo Empire at the time of Soundjata Keita and all the other kings who succeeded him until the current King Bouyagui KEITA.

With this centuries-old history and rich religious tradition, His Majesty Bouyagui KEITA the First, agrégé in theology, King of the Kingdom of the World Union, enthroned by the irrevocable Act N001 of January 12, 2010, strives to persevere on this path through himself and his direct descendants until the end of time.

Royalty is a great responsibility before God. Royalty is symbolized by a ring, a cap and a chair which have a special meaning, because blessed by God and containing divine secrets. The person to whom these three elements are conferred acquires the title of "King". The latter designates, during his lifetime, in the event of serious illness or personal reasons preventing him from exercising his functions, by notarial deed, a o one of his direct descendants who is intellectual and cultured, authorized to replace and succeed him.

No illiterate heir will be able to accede to the throne, however he can benefit from the privileges of a prince. If he happens to die, the designated person must pray over his body and take care of all the operations relating to his funeral.

He must wear, before starting the funeral prayer, the ring and the cap. From that day on, he is considered King.

The Kingdom of the World Union is an eternal institution, established to express the general interest in the name of humanity, of the whole society. It is embodied by the Supreme Royal Authority which is synonymous with respect, dignity.

TITLE EIGHT: OF THE KING

Article 33: The King is the highest personality of the Kingdom of the World Union throughout the world. He is the supreme authority chosen for his wisdom, his high moral and intellectual qualities. He is a philosopher, scholar and holder of divine secrets and the royal crown. His home called "Sourourinn", his ark (palace), and his masdjid al koudous called "Hayekal" which houses the "Beytilayealamana" are sacred places, respected, forbidden to the public and to any other state authority, free from noise and aggression. Whoever enters is safe. It is a haven of peace par excellence where no one must enter without prior royal authorization. The King's rite is "al mazhab Mèliki Imam Al Baaki" and his sect "Al Bakiyatou" consisting of reciting morning and evening "Astakfouroulahi al azim", 100 times, "Soubhana Lahi, wal Hamdoulilahi, wa Alahou Akbar" 100 times, "Hasbouna Lahou wa nihma al wakilou", 100 times, "La ilaha ila lahou Al malikou Al hakou al moubinou", 100 times, "Allahouma Sali ala seydina mouhamadou wa salim", 100 times. The King is of Malinke race, descendant of Soundjata Keita, but of Sarakholé mother descendant of Damanguile Diawara and Karounga. The King is authorized to marry as many women as he wants and cannot divorce.

He can make donations, gratuities and bonuses and does not receive help from anyone, because everything belongs to him in the kingdom. He spends without control. The King must not be pursued, sought, arrested, judged or detained throughout the world because of his wisdom, his high moral and intellectual qualities, his universal usefulness, his majestic immunity and his eternal supreme authority in the name of the whole world.

He is the guarantor of this constitution as well as the commitments made by the Kingdom of the World Union.

He is the Guarantor of the Charter of "Kurukan-fuga".

He embodies the sovereignty and unity of the Kingdom of the Union.

He ensures the regular functioning of the organs of the Kingdom and ensures their continuity.

Article 34: The descendants of the King bear the name of Amir or Prince. His wives are Queens.

Article 35: The King is enthroned for life. The official enthronement ceremony must always be held according to a date set by the future King within a short period of time.

Any person designated as King must meet the criteria mentioned in Articles 22, 23 and 24 cited above.

Article 36: When the King is temporarily prevented from fulfilling his functions, his powers are temporarily exercised by a direct descendant, designated for this purpose.

Article 37: The functions of King are incompatible with the exercise of any other function.

Article 38: The King, before taking office, must take an oath in accordance with the following formula: "I declare to submit to God, to his prophets, to the former Kings of the Kingdom, to fulfill my missions in a dignified and loyal manner.

I DECLARE BEFORE GOD AND THE SUBJECTS OF THE KINGDOM TO PRESERVE IN ALL FIDELITY THE ROYAL CHARACTER OF THE KINGDOM, TO FULFILL MY DUTIES IN THE SUPERIOR INTEREST OF

THE CROWN PRINCES AND QUEENS, OF THE SUBJECTS OF THE KINGDOM, TO PRESERVE THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW, TO GUARANTEE THE UNITY OF THE KINGDOM. I SOLEMNLY AND ON MY HONOUR COMMIT MYSELF TO RESPECT THE CONSTITUTION, TO IMPLEMENT EVERYTHING FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF A MORE JUST AND EQUITABLE WORLD PEACE.

This formula is not subject to revision.

Article 39: The King modifies and signs the constitution of the Kingdom, the edicts and the Royal orders, as well as all the normative texts requiring this formality.

He confers on said texts the enforceable force.

Article 40: The King appoints to the high functions of the Kingdom of the Union.

He communicates by message with the high officials of the Kingdom of the Union.

TITLE NINE: OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF THE UNION

Article 41: The Government conducts the policy of the King. The government is responsible to the King.

It is composed of members bearing the title of "Minister".

No Minister may be arrested because of the opinions expressed by him in the exercise of his functions, without authorization from the King.

Article 42: A prince chosen by the King is the head of government: in this capacity he directs and coordinates government action. He ensures the execution of laws; he exercises regulatory power. He is responsible for the execution of the general policy of the government.

He may delegate some of his powers to ministers.

Article 43: The Government of the Kingdom is composed of twenty-seven (27) Ministers and Ministers Delegate to the Government of the countries hosting the Kingdom to ensure the strict application of International Law, human rights, women's rights, children's rights and the family, one (1) Auditor General, one (1)

Secretary General to the Government with the rank of Minister, and an international mediator appointed by the King.

The choice of Ministers Delegate may be made on the Ministers of the Kingdom as well as on those of the Government of the countries hosting the Kingdom. They are entitled to one month of leave per year, granted by His Majesty. The King must be informed of all activities carried out within the Kingdom. Ministers must scrupulously respect the Constitution and the normative texts of the Kingdom. Any violation may result in prison sentences ranging from one (1) to five (5) years in prison.

The members of the Government are chosen according to criteria of competence, integrity and good morality.

Ministers and senior officials take an oath before the King before taking up their duties.

An edict from the King establishes the list of names of the members of the Government.

Article 44: The Government has the power to:

- Decide on the report that the Ambassadors must present annually on the status of the activities carried out;
- Approve the accounts for the past financial year;
- Vote on the provisional budget after consulting the King;
- Determine the issues to be included on the agenda of its meetings;
- Make general recommendations to the King.
- Issue Orders to govern any issue falling within the area of competence of the Kingdom of the Union;

Article 45: The Government's competence is general and extends to all areas of intervention of the Kingdom of the Union.

Article 46: The Government meets every Thursday in ordinary session and is chaired by the King.

It may meet in extraordinary session at the request of the King. The descendants and queens of the King may attend the Council to enable them to learn about the activities carried out by the Kingdom.

Article 47: In the event of the King being unable to act, a prince may replace him, but the decision is only enforceable with the King's approval.

Article 48: The Government's decisions are taken by a simple majority.

But in the event of an emergency, decisions may be taken by a third of its ministers present. However, decisions are always subject to the King's approval. However, these decisions are only enforceable with the King's agreement.

Article 49: The Government may send correspondence to Ambassadors to request clarification on the activities carried out by them.

Article 50: The Government establishes its internal regulations and submits them to the King for assessment.

TITLE TEN: OF THE HOUSE OF AYATOLLAHS OF THE KINGDOM

Article 51: The House of Ayatollahs of the Kingdom is composed of a single chamber called "Maj'lis Al Oummat".

The members of the chamber bear the title of "Ayatollah".

There are four hundred (400) Ayatollahs. They are appointed by the King. The King appoints observers to the parliament or similar establishment of the countries subject to the Kingdom.

They are responsible for voting on laws, ensuring the strict application of international law and the protection of women, children and the family and monitoring the action of Ministers.

They benefit from all the privileges and prerogatives of the deputies of the countries subject to the Kingdom.

Ayatollahs must be highly educated people, and of very good moral character.

Article 52: No Ayatollah may be arrested because of the opinions expressed by him in the exercise of his functions, without the authorization of the King.

Article 53: The chamber meets in ordinary session once a year. This session takes place on the first Thursday of the first month of the calendar year.

The session may exceed one month (30) days.

The King establishes the statute of the parliament, as well as the internal regulations of the King's chamber.

The chamber meets in extraordinary session at the request of the King.

All sessions of the chamber are placed under the presidency of the King or the person appointed by him and who will bear the name of President of the RUM chamber.

They are opened by circular letter from the King addressed to the Ayatollahs.

Article 54: The sessions of the chamber are public. The work in committee is held behind closed doors

However, the King, if necessary, may invite any resource person to participate in the work in committee. The chamber of parliament has its seat near the King's Arch (palace).

Article 55: The constitution and normative texts are issued by the King and applied by the Ayatollahs.

A Royal edict sets the rules concerning:

- ☐ The general status of civil servants in the Kingdom of the Union;
- ☐ The issuance of diplomatic passports, international service identity cards and administrative documents;
- ☐ The creation, organization and control of the Kingdom's services;
- ☐ The organization of security councils;

he organization of the international monetary and economic fund,

- ☐ The organization of the kingdom of the Union;
- ☐ The system of issuing currency, the functioning of the central bank, the central treasury, tax, budget, post office and the communication center and new information technologies;

□ The organization and functioning of the courts of the kingdom of the union.

The Ayatollahs ensure their application and inform the King.

Article 56: The initiative of a normative text and the constitution belongs to the King.

Article 57: The initiative of any amendment belongs to the King.

TITLE ELEVENTH: JUDICIAL POWER

Article 58: Judicial power is exercised by:

- The King
- The International Court of Justice of the Kingdom (CJI-RUM)
- The International Court of Auditors.

The International Court of Justice of the Kingdom and the International Court of Auditors of the Kingdom of the Union are created under the King, whose statutes will be determined by an edict.

The judiciary is the guarantor of the freedoms defined by this constitution.

It is responsible for ensuring the proper application of the normative texts of the Kingdom of the Union.

The King has exclusive jurisdiction to rule on all matters brought before him by subjects of the Kingdom of the Union or other persons according to their own will.

The decisions rendered by the King are not subject to appeal, unless a request for Royal Pardon decides otherwise.

There will be established detention and police custody centers with the court of justice, specific to the Kingdom, in collaboration with the competent authorities of the countries hosting the Kingdom.

The subjects of the Kingdom are subject to the jurisdictions of the Kingdom. They cannot be judged by any jurisdiction without prior information from the King.

However, the King, if he deems it necessary, may relinquish jurisdiction over any case and refer it to the competent authorities.

He is a judge of first, second and third instance.

The matters on which he rules in the first instance will be set out in a normative text.

The third instance of jurisdiction is composed of His Majesty the King and his spiritual council for the good of humanity.

The status of the magistrates of the kingdom of the union is set out in an edict issued **by the King**.

TITLE TWELFTH: EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES

Article 59: Embassies and Consulates are diplomatic representations of the Kingdom of the World Union to the States of the world.

Article 60: Ambassadors and Consuls are responsible for implementing the policy of the Kingdom of the Union in host countries.

Article 61: The King appoints a diplomatic representative to head each Embassy or Consulate, who bears the title of Ambassador or Consul.

He specifies in his letter of appointment, the missions to be entrusted to him.

The Ambassador or Consul must be a person of good morals, of high professional qualification, enjoying his civil rights and devoted to the cause of the Kingdom of the Union.

Article 62: Ambassadors or Consuls, before taking office, must swear before the King not to betray Allah, his prophets and to accomplish their mission in a dignified and loyal manner, because the kingdom of the World Union is a full Royal and sovereign State, governed by a patrimonial King whose power is absolute, whose only successor is a direct descendant chosen by the King and who benefits from the right of primogeniture over the other direct princes if he is a well-educated and cultured intellectual. If this is not the case, the most cultured will accede to it. Article 55 is not subject to amendment.

Article 63: The King notifies the Minister in charge of foreign affairs or other relevant ministers of the appointment of the Ambassador or Consul, his arrival and final departure and the cessation of his functions.

Article 64: Ambassadors or Consuls, before taking office, present letters of credence to the Head of State of the host country.

Article 65: The functions of an ambassador or Consul consist of:

- Representing the Kingdom of the World Union in the host State;
- Protecting the interests of the Kingdom of the Union in the host State;
- Negotiating with the government of the host State and economic operators;
- Informing themselves by all lawful means of the conditions of the evolution of events in the host State and reporting on this to the King;
- Promoting friendly relations and developing economic and cultural relations between the Kingdom of the World Union and the host State.

Article 66: The Ambassador or Consul has the right to use the emblem of the Kingdom of the Union on the premises of the diplomatic representation.

Article 67: The Ambassador or Consul may, on his proposal and if necessary, be assisted in his duties by advisers appointed by the King. The number of advisers may not exceed five (5) subject persons. The missions assigned to the advisers are specified in their act of appointment.

The funds of the diplomatic representation are managed by an accountant appointed for this purpose by the King.

The Ambassador or Consul is the authorizing officer of the budget at the level of his jurisdiction under the order of the King.

The Diplomatic Representative has the power to take measures by decision to govern the areas falling within his competence and jurisdiction.

Article 68: The decision to open and close an Embassy or Consulate, the determination of the area of its jurisdiction and its organic framework fall exclusively within the competence of the King and is done by edict issued by him for this purpose.

TITLE THIRTEEN: OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNORATE

Article 69: The Central Governorate of the Kingdom is the body created by the King to coordinate the activities of the kingdom of the union in the country where its Ark is located.

The Central Governorate of the Kingdom is composed of subject persons, appointed by the King.

The civil servants subject to the Central Governorate are appointed for a period determined by the King.

Article 70: In the event of the death of one of its subject civil servants, he is replaced within the period of forty days which runs from the day following the death.

Article 71: An edict of the King establishes the nominal list of civil servants of the Central Governorate.

Article 72: The Central Governorate of the Kingdom has the authority:

- To elect at each ordinary session from among its subjects a governor who will remain in office until the following ordinary session;
- To establish its internal regulations, unless otherwise provided for in this Constitution;
- To establish, if it deems it necessary, any temporary subsidiary body,

To approve the accounts for the past financial year;

- To rule on the reports submitted to it by the governors of the branches and the delegates of the circles and districts.
- To coordinate the activities of the regional branches of the circles and districts under its jurisdiction;
- To propose any policy aimed at improving the services provided by the Kingdom of the Union;
- To implement the work program of the Kingdom of the Union in the central governorate.

Article 73: The jurisdiction of the Central Governorate of the RUM extends exclusively to the country hosting the Ark of the King of the Kingdom.

The Central Governorate of the Kingdom, if necessary, may create commissions to supervise the activities of the Branches and circles or districts.

Article 74: The Central Governorate meets once a quarter in ordinary session, upon convocation by its Governor.

However, it may meet in extraordinary session upon convocation by the King. The sessions of the Central Governorate cannot exceed three days.

Article 75: The Central Governorate of the Kingdom is composed as follows:

- A Governor;
- The Chief of Staff;
- 7 Technical Advisors;
- An Administrative and Financial Director;
- An Auditor;
- A Protocol Officer

TITLE FOURTEEN: ANTENNAS AND CIRCLES

Article 76: The Antenna is responsible for implementing policies and programs of the Kingdom of the Union in the region or city where it is created, in the country hosting the ark of the King of RUM, under the leadership of the Central Governorate.

Article 77: The Antenna has the authority:

- To establish its internal regulations without contradicting this Constitution;
- To examine the reports of the Circles falling under its jurisdiction;
- To vote on the budget and determine the financial operation of the Antenna;
- To examine the expenses and approve the accounts of the Antenna;
- To take any measure it deems appropriate to promote the full achievement of the objectives of the Kingdom of the Union in accordance with the laws in force;
- To formulate for the attention of the Central Governorate recommendations relating to the rules and directives to be followed for the achievement of the objectives of the

Kingdom of the Union. The Central Governor shall notify the King thereof pending his approval.

Article 78: At the head of each Branch is a Governor appointed by the King.

The Governor is the highest personality of the Kingdom of the Union at the level of the city or region hosting the Branch.

Article 79: The Branch Governor is competent to make decisions to govern the areas falling within his jurisdiction.

Article 80: The Branch Governorate meets once a month on a well-defined agenda. It can convene extraordinary meetings if necessary.

Article 81: The Branch Governorate has the same administrative architecture as that of the Central Governorate.

The circle is managed by a delegate appointed by the King. A central circle council will be created with the King and will have the mission of managing all the other Branches of the Circles and Arrondissements.

The Circle/district performs all the functions referred to in Articles 63 and 68 above, but within the limits of the district, village where it is created. The composition of the circle/district is the same as that of the governorate of an Antenna.

The Circle/district reports directly to the Antenna to which it belongs.

Article 82: The delegate of the circle or district may make decisions to govern matters falling within his jurisdiction and area of competence.

Article 83: the normative acts taken by ambassadors or consulates, the Central Governor, the governors of Antenna, the delegates of the circles/districts must be submitted to the King for approval.

TITLE FIFTEENTH: OF THE KING'S ARCH

Article 84: The place where the King's palace is located bears the name of "Mandé" belonging to the territory of the RUM. This city is holy, unassailable and is free from vices (banditry, organized crimes, vandalism, any kind of protest march is prohibited and will be punished by law, alcoholism, fornication, smoking) noise and conflict or war. No other authority can enter without the permission of the King. It is the city of

great intellectuals, scholars, the very rich and holders of divine secrets. The said city will be baptized "capital of the Kingdom of the World Union" where prayer and divine salvation radiate and where the mosque "Masjid al Koudouss" called "Haykal" is located which houses the "Beytilayealamana" niche of divine secrets. The 7 empires of angels and the 7 empires of Muslim djinns who hold the secret of the royalty of King Solomon and the prophets are the guardians of the "Beytilayeamana". Here are the central deposit and International Museum. Anyone who enters it will have their sins forgiven and their wishes granted. The King, his descendants and his queens will be buried there. These places are called Raouda of the King located near the Masjoud al koudous. Burials are held at night at zero hour (midnight).

The King and his descendants are "Khadim Al koud Seyn Ambiaou Wal Moursalouna."

SIXTEENTH TITLE: REVISION

Article 85: The initiative for the revision of this constitution belongs to the King.

SEVENTEENTH TITLE: FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 86: The normative texts in force remain valid subject to their conformity with this Constitution or subject to their express repeal by the King.

Article 87: The basis of all power within the kingdom of the Union lies in this Constitution.

Article 88: The title of King cannot be acquired by coup d'état or as a result of war, rebellion or revolution. Similarly, a coup d'état, a war or any other revolution, rebellion, civil or military coup, vandalism, any kind of protest march, or even corporatist cannot put an end to the kingdom. And offenders are liable to the death penalty and cannot benefit from royal pardon.

Article 89: No provision, no amendment can modify the monarchical form of the RUM given the sacred character of the King and all the Kings of the RUM. The King always takes measures necessary for the functioning of the Kingdom of the World Union and this in an eternal way. These provisions of articles 21, 22, 23, 24, 29 and 79 cannot be repealed or revised. In addition, any transmission of royal power by matriarchal means is prohibited, subject to the absence of a direct descendant.

Article 90: Edicts, normative texts, laws and regulations complete this Constitution.

Article 91: Any modification or attempt to modify this constitution that occurs in contradiction with the provisions of articles 23 and following exposes its author to legal proceedings.

Any plagiarism of this constitution is also prohibited.

The form of the Kingdom of the World Union and the RUM Dollar as provided in this Constitution cannot be revised. The Kingdom of the World Union is an eternal Kingdom.

Article 92: A Charter of Good Conduct drawn up by the King's Cabinet supplements the provisions of this Constitution.

In addition, any other Agreement signed with the Governments of the countries of the Union will be annexed to this Constitution and interpreted in accordance with its relevant provisions.

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TITLE EIGHTEEN: TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 93: This Constitution will come into force after its promulgation by the King.

It repeals all previous provisions to the contrary.

Bamako, May 28, 2012

King Bouyagui KEÏTA
State Associate Professor in Theology.

Signed by Mr. Baber TRAORE
Certified translator and interpreter