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أ.د. عبد الله بن محمد الحميدان د. حسن عطيه طمان

قسم اللغات الأوروبية والترجمة

كلية اللغات والترجمة

جامعة الملك سعود

**KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA**

**ASH-SHURA COUNCIL**

**THE BASIC LAW OF GOVERNMENT**

**THE LAW OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**

**THE LAW OF THE SHURA (CONSULTATIVE)  
COUNCIL  
AND THE ORDERS ATTACHED THERETO**

**THE LAW OF THE PROVINCES**

**Translated by**

**Prof. Homiedan, A. & Dr. Tamman, A**

**Dept. of European Languages and Translation**

**COLT, KSU**

## THE SPEECH OF THE CUSTODIAN OF THE TWO HOLY MOSQUES

The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques (May God protect him!), on the occasion of the issuance of the Basic Law of Government, the Law of Shura (Consultative) Council and the Law for the Provinces, gave the following speech to his fellow citizens of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:

*In the name of God, the Most Merciful, the Most Compassionate,*

Praise be to God, Lord of the Universe, and may peace and blessings be upon the most noble of the prophets, Our Prophet Mohammed, and upon all his family and companions!

Fellow citizens,

If God intends good to come to a people, He will guide them to what is most appropriate. God has favored us greatly, beyond measure, and the greatest favor of all is Islam. If we fully adhere to this religion, we shall never go astray. Rather we shall be guided in happiness because Almighty God has told us this, as has His Messenger the Prophet (PBUH). Historical facts and reality stand as witness in this regard.

Muslims have been happy with the Sharia of Islam ever since it came to rule their affairs and daily lives. In modern history, the first Saudi State was founded on the basis of Islam more than two and a half centuries ago, when two pious reformers, Imam Mohammed Bin Saud

and Sheikh Mohammed Bin Abd Al-Wahhab (May God have mercy on their souls!) committed themselves to it.

This State was set upon a clear course of politics and government. It was committed to propagating Islam and to fostering a sense of community. This is the course of Islam, the Creed and the Sharia. Ever since the establishment of this righteous state, the people of the country have enjoyed happiness, security and unity of opinion. They have been living in harmony and fraternal cooperation, after a prolonged period of fear and division.

The Creed and the Sharia being the basic principles on which this state has risen, the application of these principles has manifested itself in full adherence to the correct Islamic course in the Creed, its doctrine, in the Propagation of Islam (Da'wa), in the enjoining of good and the forbidding of evil, in its judicature and in the relationship between the ruler and the ruled. As such, the Saudi State has become a distinguished model of politics and government in modern political history. The adoption of this course has continued in all subsequent stages as successive rulers have continued to adhere to the Islamic Sharia. And it is that bounty of God, which he grants to whom He wishes.

This continuous following of the course of Islam is based on three facts:

*The fact* that the basis of this course of Islam is fixed and is not subject to change or alteration. God the Almighty said, "*We have, without doubt, sent down the Message; and we will assuredly guard it (from corruption)*". (XV, 9).

*The fact that the following of the course of Islam should be constant. God the Almighty said, "Then We put thee on the (right) way of Religion; so, follow thou that (way) and follow not the desires of those who know not." (XL, ١٨).*

*The fact that the rulers of this country remain loyal to Islam in different circumstances and conditions. Loyalty to Islam, the Creed and the Sharia, continued during the era of King Abdulaziz (May God have mercy on him!). He founded the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and unified it on the same course, despite difficult historical circumstances and the problems he faced during the process of unifying the country.*

In accordance with this course, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was founded on the following bases:

- ١ - The unity of faith which makes the people devote worship to God alone with no partners and live in dignity and in honor,
- ٢ - The Islamic Sharia which protects life, preserves rights and regulates the relationship between the ruler and the ruled, regularizes dealings among members of the community and safeguards public security,
- ٣ - The undertaking of the Propagation of Islam (Da'wa) and its dissemination, since the Propagation of Islam is one of the most important functions of an Islamic state,
- ٤ - The founding of an environment, free of evil deeds and deviations to help people act honestly and righteously -- This task is achieved by encouraging good and discouraging evil --

- - The achievement of the unity of faith which is the basis for political, social and geographical integrity,
- ٦ - The adoption of the means and ways leading to progress, in order to achieve an advance which eases people's lives and protects their livelihood in the light of the guidance and standards of Islam,
- ٧ - The practice of consultation (shura) just as Islam has commanded and praised whoever undertakes it, since Islam has ranked practicing consultation (shura) among the qualities of the believers,
- ٨ - The Two Holy Mosques shall remain inviolate for visitors and worshipers, as the two were intended to be by God, safe from all that hinders worship in the best way and the performance of the minor and major pilgrimages (Umra and Hajj). The Kingdom shall undertake this duty in fulfillment of our duty towards God and in service of the community of Islam,
- ٩ - The defense of the faith, the Holy Shrines, the homeland, the citizens and the State.

These are the grand bases on which the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has been established.

During the reign of King Abdulaziz, political systems based on this course emerged, due to the developments of modern life. In the year ١٣٧٣ H, in view of the evolution of the State and the expansion of its responsibilities, King Abdulaziz (May God have mercy on him!) issued a decree for the formation of a council of ministers. This council is still in operation in accordance with the law issued then and with amendments that followed. This course is still followed to this day, by the grace and

guidance of God. Therefore, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has never known the so-called "constitutional vacuum." The literal meaning of "constitutional vacuum" is that the State has no guiding principles or binding frame of reference in the fields of legislation and regulation. The Kingdom has never witnessed such a phenomenon in its entire history because it has been ruled according to the guiding principles, the binding rules and the clear fundamentals to which judges, ulema and all others employed by the State refer.

All the organs of the State currently function according to laws which stem from the Islamic Sharia, and they are regulated by it. Thus it is not from a vacuum that we are today enacting the following laws in new forms: the Basic Law of Government, the Law of the Shura (Consultative) Council and the Law for the Provinces. These three laws codify existing practices and embody what is already in operation. These statutes are subject to reconsideration and amendment in accordance with what the Kingdom's circumstances and interests require. The three laws were formed on the basis of the Islamic Sharia, reflecting our genuine traditions, righteous values and cherished customs.

Compatriots:

The source of the Basic Law (of Government) as well as its foundation is the Islamic Sharia. This law has been guided by the Islamic Sharia in defining the nature, the objectives and the responsibilities of the State, as it has in defining the relationship between the ruler and the ruled on the basis of brotherhood, consultation, friendship and cooperation.

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The relationship between citizens and state officials is founded on solid and deep-rooted traditions, compassion, mutual respect and loyalty stemming from the sincere and firm convictions in the hearts of this country's people generation after generation. There is no difference between the ruler and the ruled. They are equal before the law of God, and they are all equal in their love of this homeland and in their eagerness to maintain its safety, unity, pride and progress. Whoever is in charge has obligations as well as rights. The relationship between the ruler and the ruled is first and foremost governed by the Sharia of God as it has come (to us) in His Holy Book and in the traditions(Sunna) of His Messenger (PBUH). The Basic Law of Government has been inspired by these sources. It has sought to apply them fully in the relationship between the ruler and the ruled, in compliance with all that has been revealed through our true religion in this respect.

As for the Shura Council law, it is based on Islam both in name and content, in response to God's words, *"Those who respond to their Lord, and establish regular prayer, who (conduct) their affairs by mutual consultation; who spend out of what we bestow on them for sustenance."* (XL, ٣٨) *"It is part of the mercy of God that thou dost deal gently with them. Wert thou severe or harsh-hearted, they would have broken away from about thee: so pass over (their faults) and ask for (God's) forgiveness for them; and consult them in affairs (of moment). Then, when thou hast taken a decision, put thy trust in God. For God loves those who put their trust (in Him.)"* (III, ١٠٩)

We have already mentioned on several occasions that the country witnessed the establishment of a Shura Council long ago. Throughout this period, shura(consultation) activities continued in many and various

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ways. The rulers of the Kingdom maintained consultations in times of need with ulema (religious scholars) and advisors.

The new Law of the Shura Council provides for the modernization and development of an existing system through the consolidation of the Council's framework. It also provides vehicles for more efficiency, better organization and vitality in order to achieve the desired objectives. The capable members of this Council will be carefully chosen so as to contribute to the development of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its progress, taking into consideration the public interest of the Homeland and its citizens. While the Shura Council undertakes, God willing, general consultation at the level of the state, we ought not to ignore the consultations currently practiced within the State's organs through the specialized councils and committees. These structures ought to remain active so that their work will complement that of the Shura Council.

The country has recently witnessed tremendous developments in various fields. These developments have called for a renewal of the general administrative system in the country. To meet this need and interest, the Law of the Provinces has come to allow for more organized action through appropriate administrative measures, and to upgrade the level of administration in the provinces of the Kingdom.

Compatriots:

These laws have been drawn up after a meticulous and patient study carried out by a select group of learned men of sound knowledge and experience. Full consideration was given to the Kingdom's distinguished position in the Islamic world, and to its traditions and customs, as well as its social and cultural conditions. Therefore these

laws have sprung from our realities, taking into account our traditions and customs, while adhering to our true religion. We are confident that these laws will, with the help of God, assist the State in realizing every Saudi citizen's hopes for the welfare and progress of his homeland and his Arab and Islamic nation. The Saudi citizen is the base for the advancement and development of this homeland, and we shall not spare any effort to ensure his happiness and well-being.

The world, which is following the development and progress of this country, greatly admires its domestic policy, which safeguards the citizen's security and well-being. It also admires this country's foreign policy, which seeks to establish relations with other countries and contribute to world peace.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is the sanctuary of the Moslem Shrines and a site for the Hajj (the major pilgrimage), the Umra (the minor pilgrimage) and the Visit (to the Prophet's Mosque). It has a special place in the hearts of all Moslems. God has honored this State with the custody of the Two Holy Mosques, to facilitate the performance of the pilgrimages and the visit to the Mosque of the Prophet (PBUH). We have done our utmost to expand the Two Holy Mosques and develop the other holy sites. The State offers full assistance to all guests bound for the Holy Places. We thank God and ask Him to continue granting us more grace to go on serving these places and all Moslems wherever they may be.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has adhered constantly to the Islamic course in government, in judicature, in the Propagation of Islam (Da'wa), in education, in enjoining good and forbidding evil, as well as in the performance of God's rites. The rulers and state officials have

adhered to that course. The people, too, have adhered to it in their daily lives.

Islam is a way of life. There can be no neglecting what has been included in God's Book (The Holy Quran), what has been authenticated of the Prophet's traditions, or what Muslims have unanimously agreed on. Our constitution in the Kingdom is the Holy Book of God, which is infallible, and the Tradition(Sunna) of His Messenger, who does not speak irresponsibly. Whatever we disagree on we refer back to them. They both are arbiters on all laws issued by the State.

Rulers and ulema(religious scholars) in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have cooperated, and still are cooperating and helping each other. Similarly, the people have been, and still are, supportive of, cooperative with and obedient to their leadership according to the legal pledge of allegiance(bay'a) rendered by the ruled to the rulers.

The ruler fulfills his obligations with regard to the implementation of the Sharia, the establishment of justice among the people and the defense of legitimate individual rights. The society, therefore, enjoys security, stability and prosperity.

In the past and present, the Kingdom has been and is committed to the Sharia and to implementing it vigorously and firmly in all its domestic and foreign affairs. With the help of God, it will remain keenly committed to the Sharia.

With the help of Almighty God, we hold firm to Islam and advise each other, generation after generation, ruler after ruler. As promised by God, there can be no harm done to us by those who oppose us. We do not close the door on any aspect of modernization, so long as it does not conflict with our Islamic heritage and identity.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is an Arab Islamic State. All matters that concern Arabs and Moslems will be its concerns. The State promotes their solidarity and their unity of opinion and contributes, with all its capabilities, to their welfare. Past events and circumstances have indeed witnessed the truth of its stances and the fulfillment of its commitments towards the Arab Nation and the Islamic Nation as well as towards other international obligations.

Compatriots:

With the help of God, we will continue upon our Islamic course, cooperating with those who want good for Islam and Moslems, and is determined to consolidate and disseminate the religion of God and to ensure progress for this country and happiness for its people. We ask Almighty God to bestow on our people and on the Arab Nation and the Islamic Nation goodness, righteousness, progress, prosperity and welfare. Praise be to God, by whose grace all righteous deeds are done!

## THE BASIC GOVERNMENT LAW

The Custodian of the two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud issued a Royal Decree embodying the Basic Government Law. The following is the text of the Decree.

*In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most Merciful,*

No: A/٩٠

Dated ٢٧th Shaban ١٤١٢ H

With the help of God, we, Fahd Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, Monarch of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, having taken into consideration the public interest, and in view of the progress of the State in various fields and out of the desire to achieve the objectives we are pursuing, have decreed the following:

- ١ - The promulgation of the Basic Law of Government as the attached text,
- ٢ - That all regulations, orders and decrees in force shall remain valid when this Basic Law comes into force, until they are amended to conform with it,
- ٣ - That this decree shall be published in the Official Gazette, and shall come into force on the date of its publication.

*In the name of God, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful,*

## THE BASIC LAW OF GOVERNMENT

### CHAPTER ONE

#### GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Article ١:

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is a sovereign Arab Islamic State. Its religion is Islam. Its constitution is Almighty God's Book, The Holy Quran, and the Sunna(Tradition) of the Prophet(PBUH). Arabic is the language of the Kingdom. The City of Riyadh is the capital.

Article ٢:

The State's public holidays are Eid Al Fitr (the Feast of Ramadan) and Eid Al Adha (The Feast of the Sacrifice). Its calendar follows the Hijri year (the lunar year).

Article ٣:

The flag of the State is as follows:

- (a) Its color is green.
- (b) Its width equals two thirds of its length.
- (c) The words, "لا اله الا الله - محمد رسول الله" (*There is no god but God and Mohammed is His Messenger*) are inscribed in the center, with a drawn sword underneath. The flag should never be inverted.

The Law will specify the rules pertaining to the flag.

Article ٤:

The State's Emblem represents two crossed swords with a palm tree in the middle of the upper space between them. The Law will define the State's Anthem and medals.

## CHAPTER TWO

### THE LAW OF GOVERNMENT

Article ٥:

- (a) Monarchy is the system of rule in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- (b) Rulers of the country shall be from amongst the sons of the founder King Abdulaziz Bin Abdulrahman al Faisal Al-Saud, and their descendants. The most upright among them shall receive allegiance according to Almighty God's Book and His Messenger's Sunna(The Tradition).
- (c) The King shall choose the Crown Prince and relieve him by a Royal Decree.
- (d) The Crown Prince shall devote himself exclusively to his duties as Crown Prince and shall perform any other duties delegated to him by the King.
- (e) Upon the death of the King, the Crown Prince shall assume the Royal powers until a pledge of allegiance (bay'a) is given.

Article ٦:

In support of the Book of God and the Sunna of His Messenger(PBUH), citizens shall give the pledge of allegiance (bay'a) to the King, professing loyalty in times of hardship and ease.

Article ٧:

Government in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia derives its authority from the Book of God and the Sunna of the Prophet(PBUH), which are the ultimate sources of reference for this Law and the other laws of the State.

Article ٨:

Government in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is based on justice, shura (consultation) and equality according to Islamic Sharia.

## CHAPTER THREE

### THE VALUES OF SAUDI SOCIETY

Article ٩:

The family is the nucleus of Saudi Society. Members of the family shall be raised in the Islamic Creed, which demands allegiance and obedience to God, to His Prophet and to the rulers, respect for and obedience to the laws, and love for and pride in the Homeland and its glorious history.

Article ١٠:

The state shall aspire to promote family bonds and Arab-Islamic values. It shall take care of all individuals and provide the right conditions for the growth of their talents and skills.

Article ١١:

Saudi Society is based on full adherence to God's guidance. Members of this society shall cooperate amongst themselves in charity, piety and cohesion.

Article ١٢:

Consolidation of the national unity is a duty. The State shall forbid all activities that may lead to division, disorder and partition.

Article ١٣:

The aim of education is to implant the Islamic Creed in the hearts of all youths, to help them acquire knowledge and skills, to qualify them to become useful members of their society, to love their homeland and take pride in its history.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES

Article ١٤:

All natural resources that God has deposited underground, above ground, in territorial waters or within the land and sea domains under the

authority of the State, together with revenues of these resources, shall be the property of the State, as provided by the Law.

The Law shall specify means for exploitation, protection and development of these resources in the best interest of the State, and its security and economy.

Article ١٥:

No concessions or licenses to exploit any public resources of the country shall be granted unless authorized by provisions of the Law.

Article ١٦:

Public funds are inviolable. They shall be protected by the State and safeguarded by all citizens and residents.

Article ١٧:

Ownership, capital and labor are basic components of the economic and social entity of the Kingdom. They are personal rights which perform a social function in accordance with the Islamic Sharia.

Article ١٨:

The State shall guarantee private ownership and its sanctity. No one shall be deprived of his private property, unless in service of the public interest. In this case, a fair compensation shall be given to him.

Article ١٩:

General confiscation of assets is prohibited. No confiscation of an individual's assets shall be enforced without a judicial ruling.

Article ٢٠:

No taxes or fees shall be imposed, except in need and on a just basis. Imposition, amendment, cancellation or exemption shall take place according to the provisions of the Law.

Article ٢١:

Zakat shall be collected and spent for legitimate expenses.

Article ٢٢:

Economic and social development shall be carried out according to a fair, wise plan.

CHAPTER ٥

RIGHTS AND DUTIES

Article ٢٣:

The State shall protect the Islamic Creed, apply the Sharia, encourage good and discourage evil, and undertake its duty regarding the Propagation of Islam(Da'wa).

Article ٢٤:

The State shall develop and maintain the Two Holy Mosques. It shall provide care and security to pilgrims to help them perform their Hajj and Umra and visit to the Prophet's Mosque in ease and comfort.

Article ٢٥:

The State will nourish the aspirations of Arab and Moslem nations in solidarity and harmony and strengthen relations with friendly states.

Article ٢٦:

The State shall protect human rights in accordance with the Sharia.

Article ٢٧:

The State shall guarantee the rights of the citizens and their families in cases of emergency, illness, disability and old age. The State shall support the Social Insurance Law and encourage organizations and individuals to participate in philanthropic activities.

Article ٢٨:

The State shall facilitate job opportunities for every able person, and enact laws to protect the worker and the employer.

Article ٢٩:

The State shall patronize sciences, letters and culture. It shall encourage scientific research, protect the Islamic and Arab heritage, and contribute towards Arab, Islamic and human civilization.

Article ٣٠:

The State shall provide public education and commit itself to the eradication of illiteracy.

Article ٣١:

The State shall look after public health and provide health care for every citizen.

Article ٣٢:

The State shall work towards the preservation, protection and improvement of the environment, as well as prevent pollution.

Article ٣٣:

The State shall form armed forces and equip them to defend the Islamic Creed, the Two Holy Mosques, the society and the homeland.

Article ٣٤:

It shall be the duty of every citizen to defend the Islamic Creed, the society and homeland. The Law shall specify rules for military service.

Article ٣٥:

The Law shall specify rules pertaining to Saudi Arabian nationality.

Article ٣٦:

The State shall provide security for all citizens and residents on its territories. No one may be confined, arrested or imprisoned without reference to the Law.

Article ٣٧:

Dwellings are inviolate. Access is prohibited without their owners' permission. No search may be made except in cases specified by the Law.

Article ٣٨:

No one shall be punished for another's crimes. No conviction or penalty shall be inflicted without reference to the Sharia or the provisions of the Law. Punishment shall not be imposed ex post facto.

Article ٣٩:

Mass media and all other vehicles of expression shall employ civil and polite language, contribute towards the education of the nation and strengthen unity. It is prohibited to commit acts leading to disorder and division, affecting the security of the state and its public relations, or undermining human dignity and rights. Details shall be specified in the Law.

Article ٤٠:

The privacy of telegraphic and postal communications, and telephone and other means of communication shall be inviolate. There shall be no

confiscation, delay, surveillance or eavesdropping, except in cases provided by the Law.

Article ٤١:

Residents in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia shall abide by its laws, observe the values of the Saudi community and respect Saudi traditions and feelings.

Article ٤٢:

The State shall grant the right of political asylum provided it is in the public interest. International agreements and laws shall define rules and procedures for the extradition of common criminals.

Article ٤٣:

Councils held by the King and the Crown Prince shall be open for all citizens and anyone else who may have a complaint or a grievance. A citizen shall be entitled to address public authorities and discuss any matters of concern to him.

## CHAPTER ٦

### THE AUTHORITIES OF THE STATE

Article ٤٤:

The Authorities of the State consist of:

- The Judicial Authority
- The Executive Authority

- The Regulatory Authority

These authorities will cooperate in the performance of their functions, according to this Law or other laws. The King is the ultimate arbiter for these Authorities.

Article ٤٥:

The Holy Quran and the Sunna(Tradition) of God's Messenger shall be the source for fetwas(religious advisory rulings). The Law shall specify hierarchical organization for the composition of the Council of the Senior Ulema, the Research Administration and the Office of the Mufti, together with their functions.

Article ٤٦:

The Judiciary is an independent authority. The decisions of judges shall not be subject to any authority other than the authority of the Islamic Sharia.

Article ٤٧:

All people, either citizens or residents in the Kingdom, are entitled to file suit on an equal basis. The Law shall specify procedures for this purpose.

Article ٤٨:

The Courts shall apply rules of the Islamic Sharia in cases that are brought before them, according to the Holy Quran and the Sunna, and according to laws which are decreed by the ruler in agreement with Holy Quran and the Sunna.

Article ٤٩:

Courts are empowered to arbitrate in all disputes and crimes, taking into account the provisions of Article ٥٢ of this Law.

Article ٥٠:

The King or whomsoever he may deputize shall concern himself with the implementation of judicial rulings.

Article ٥١:

The Law shall specify the composition of the Supreme Judiciary Council and its functions, as well as the hierarchy for the courts and their functions.

Article ٥٢:

Judges shall be appointed and relieved by Royal Decree, based on a proposal of the Supreme Judiciary Council, in accordance with provisions of the Law.

Article ٥٣:

The Law shall specify the hierarchy of the Board of Grievances and its functions.

Article ٥٤:

The Law shall specify the relationship between the Commission of Inquiry and the Attorney General and their organization and functions.

Article ٥٥:

The King shall rule the nation according to the Sharia. He shall also supervise the implementation of the Sharia, the general policy of the State and the defense and protection of the country.

Article ٥٦:

The King is the Prime Minister. Members of the Council of Ministers shall assist him in the performance of his mission according to the provisions of this law and other laws. The Council of Ministers Law shall specify the powers of the Council in respect of internal and external affairs, organization of governmental departments and their coordination. In addition, the Law shall specify the qualifications and the powers of the ministers, ministerial accountability procedures and all matters pertaining to the ministers. The Law of the Council of Ministers and the areas of their authority may be amended according to this Law.

Article ٥٧:

- (a) The King shall appoint and relieve deputies of the Prime Minister and member ministers of the Council by Royal Decree.
- (b) Deputies of the Prime Minister and member ministers of the Council shall be jointly responsible to the King for the implementation of the Sharia, laws and the general policy of the State.
- (c) The King is entitled to dissolve and reconstitute the Council of Ministers.

Article ٥٨:

The King shall appoint those who are at the rank of ministers and deputy ministers, and those who are at the highest grade and relieve them by a Royal Decree as provided by the Law. Ministers and heads of independent departments shall be answerable to the King in respect of the ministries and agencies they head.

Article ٥٩:

The Law shall specify the rules of the Civil Service, including salaries, awards, compensations, privileges and pensions.

Article ٦٠:

The King is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. He shall appoint and dismiss officers from service, as provided by terms of the Law.

Article ٦١:

The King shall announce any state of emergency or general mobilization and shall declare war. The Law shall specify rules for this purpose.

Article ٦٢:

If an imminent danger is threatening the safety of the Kingdom, the integrity of its territories or the security and interests of its people, or is impeding the functions of official organizations, the King may take urgent measures to deal with such a danger. When he considers that these measures should continue, necessary arrangements shall be made in accordance with the Law.

Article ٦٢:

The King shall receive kings and heads of states, appoint his representatives to other states, and receive credentials of other states' representatives accredited to him.

Article ٦٤:

The King shall award medals according to provisions of the law.

Article ٦٥:

The King may delegate some powers of authority to the Crown Prince by Royal Decree.

Article ٦٦:

Should the King happen to travel abroad, he shall issue a Royal Decree to deputize the Crown Prince to manage the affairs of State and look after the interests of the people, as set out in the Royal Decree.

Article ٦٧:

The Regulatory Authority shall be concerned with the making of laws and regulations which will safeguard all interests, and remove evil from the state's affairs, according to Sharia. Its powers shall be exercised according to provisions of this Law and the Law of the Council of Ministers and the Law of the Shura Council.

Article ٦٨:

The Shura Council shall be established. Its Law shall specify the details of its formation, powers and selection of members. The King may dissolve and reconstitute the Shura Council.

Article ٦٩:

The King may summon the Shura Council and the Council of Ministers for a joint session. He may summon others whom he deems necessary to attend the meeting and discuss whatever affairs he considers fit.

Article ٧٠:

Laws, international agreements, treaties and concessions shall be approved and amended by Royal Decrees.

Article ٧١:

Laws shall be published in the Official Gazette, and implemented effective from the date of publication, unless another date is specified.

CHAPTER SEVEN  
FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Article ٧٢:

- (a) The Law shall include provisions for the State's revenues and their depositing with the General Treasury of the State.
- (b) Revenues shall be recorded and spent according to procedures stipulated by provisions of the Law.

Article ٧٣:

No commitment to pay a sum of money from the General Treasury shall be made without adherence to budget rules. If provisions of the budget cannot cover the demand, then a provision shall be made through a Royal Decree.

Article ٧٤:

Assets of the State may not be sold, rented or disposed of unless so authorized by the Law.

Article ٧٥:

Laws shall specify provisions for currency, banks, standards, measures and weights.

Article ٧٦:

The Law shall set the fiscal year for the State. The budget shall be announced according to a Royal Decree. It shall specify assessed amounts of revenue and expenditure one month ahead of the coming fiscal year. If the budget cannot be issued due to compelling reasons before the beginning of the new fiscal year, the budget of the previous year shall remain in force until the new budget can be issued.

Article ٧٧:

The competent department shall prepare the closing account of the State for the past year and forward it to the Prime Minister.

Article ٧٨:

Budgets and closing accounts of departments which have corporate rights, shall be subject to the same procedures which are applicable to the State's budget and closing accounts.

## CHAPTER ٨

### INSTITUTIONS OF AUDIT

#### Article ٧٩:

All revenues and expenditures of the State, as well as movable and fixed assets, shall be subsequently audited to ensure proper use and management. An annual report to this effect shall be forwarded to the Prime Minister. The Law shall specify details of the competent auditing institution, together with its affiliations and areas of authority.

#### Article ٨٠:

Governmental institutions shall also be audited to ensure proper administrative performance and implementation of laws. Financial and administrative violations shall be investigated. An annual report shall be forwarded to the Prime Minister. The Law shall specify details of the competent institution in charge, together with its affiliations and areas of authority.

## CHAPTER ٩

### GENERAL PRINCIPLES

#### Article ٨١:

With regard to treaties and agreements, the application of this Law shall not violate commitments of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia towards other states, international organizations and bodies.

Article १५:

No provision of this Law whatsoever may be suspended except on a temporary basis, such as in wartime or during the declaration of a state of emergency. Such a suspension shall be in accordance with the terms of the Law and may not violate Article ५.

Article १६:

No amendment to this Law shall be made, except in the same manner as it was promulgated.

*In the name of God, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful,*

No. A/١٣

Date: ٣/٣/١٤١٤

With the help of God, we, Fahd Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, Monarch of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, after reviewing the Basic Law of Government, issued by Royal Decree No. A/٩٠, dated ٢٧/٨/١٤١٢ H, and having reviewed the Cabinet Law issued by Royal Decree No. ٣٨, dated ٢٢/١٠/١٣٧٧ H, having reviewed the Shura Council Law issued by Royal Decree No. ١, dated ٢٧/٨/١٤١٢ H, and having reviewed the Royal Decree No. M/٢٣, dated ٢٦/٨/١٤١٢ H, we, Fahd bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, King of Saudi Arabia, have decreed the following:

١. The promulgation of the Law of the Council of Ministers as in the attached text,
٢. That this law supersedes Council of Ministers Law issued by a Royal Decree No. ٣٨, dated ٢٢/١٠/١٣٧٧ H, and its amendments,
٣. That all regulations, orders and decrees in force shall remain valid when this Council of Ministers Law comes into force until they are amended to conform with it,

٤. That this decree shall be published in the *Official Gazette* and shall come into force ninety (٩٠) days after the formation of the Shura Council, as stipulated in the first Royal Decree concerning it.

## **The General Principles of the Council of Ministers Law**

### Article ١:

The Council of Ministers is a regulatory authority and the King is the Prime Minister.

### Article ٢:

The city of Riyadh is the seat of the Council of Ministers. Meetings may also be held in some other location in the Kingdom.

### Article ٣:

It is stipulated that every member of the Council of Ministers shall be:

- a. A Saudi national by birth and descent,
- b. A person well-known for righteousness and capability,
- c. Of good conduct and reputation, not previously convicted for a crime of immorality or dishonor.

### Article ٤:

Prior to the assumption of their duties, the Ministers shall take the following oath before the King:

"I swear by God Almighty to be loyal to my religion, then to my King and country. I swear not to reveal any of the State's secrets, to protect its interests and laws, and to perform my duties with sincerity, integrity and fairness.

Article ٥:

The office of minister may not be combined with any other governmental post, unless the need for such an exception arises and the Prime Minister approves it.

Article ٦:

A cabinet minister may not buy, lease, rent directly or through a proxy, or by public auction, any of the properties of the State. A minister also may not sell or offer for rent any of his properties to the government. A minister may not engage in any commercial or financial enterprises. A minister also may not accept board membership in any firm.

Article ٧:

The Council of Ministers meetings are presided over by the King, who is the Prime Minister, or by a deputy of the Prime Minister. The resolutions of the Council of Ministers become final after the King's approval.

Article ٨:

Cabinet ministers are appointed, relieved of their duties and their resignations accepted by Royal decree. Their duties are determined in accordance with Articles ٥٧ and ٥٨ of the Basic Law of the Government.

The By-Laws of the Council of Ministers shall stipulate their rights.

Article ٩:

The fixed term of the Council of Ministers shall be four years, during which a new council may be formed by Royal Decree. If the term

expires before the formation of the new council, the previous council shall remain active until the new council is formed.

Article ١٠:

A minister is the ultimate authority in running the affairs of his ministry, and he carries out his duties in accordance with rulings of this law as well as other laws and regulations.

Article ١١:

A) Only a minister shall deputize for another minister in the Council of Ministers and in accordance with a decree issued by the Prime Minister.

B) A deputy minister shall assume the responsibilities of the minister in the latter's absence.

## **The Formation of the Council of Ministers**

Article ١٢:

The Council of Ministers shall be composed of:

- A) A Prime Minister,
- B) Deputy Prime Ministers,
- C) Ministers with Portfolios,
- D) Ministers of State appointed as members of the Council of Ministers by Royal Decree,

E) Counselors of the King, appointed members of the Council of Ministers by Royal Decree.

Article ١٣:

The right to attend meetings of the Council of Ministers shall be an exclusive right of its ministers and the Secretary General of the Council of Ministers. At the request of the Prime Minister, or a minister of the Council, and with the approval of the Prime Minister, a state official or an expert shall be permitted to attend the meetings of the Council of Ministers to present information and explanations. The right to vote belongs exclusively to the ministers.

Article ١٤:

Any meeting held by the Council of Ministers shall not be considered official without a quorum of at least two-thirds of its members. Resolutions shall not be considered official without majority approval. In case of a tie, the Prime Minister shall cast the deciding vote. In exceptional cases, meetings of the Council of Ministers may be considered official with half of the members in attendance. In such cases, resolutions shall not be considered official without the approval of at least two-thirds of the members in attendance. Such exceptional cases are decided by the Prime Minister.

Article ١٥:

The Council of Ministers shall not pass a resolution relevant to a Ministry in the absence of the concerned minister or whoever deputizes for him unless it is absolutely necessary.

Article ١٦:

The deliberations of the Council of Ministers are confidential. Resolutions are public except those deemed classified in accordance with a resolution by the Council of Ministers.

Article ١٧:

Ministers of the Council shall be tried for violations committed in carrying out official business in accordance with a special law which specifies the violations, the procedures for prosecution and trial and the formation of courts.

Article ١٨:

The Council of Ministers shall form committees from its members or from others, to study an issue on the agenda of the Council and prepare a special report about it. The By-Laws of the Council shall specify the number of committees and the rules of procedure.

## **The Functions of the Council of Ministers**

### Article ١٩:

While deferring to provisions of the Basic Law of Government and the Shura Council Law, the cabinet shall draw up the internal, external, financial, economic, educational and defense policies as well as general affairs of the State and shall supervise their implementation. It shall also review the resolutions of the Shura Council. It has the executive power and is the final authority in financial and administrative affairs of all ministries and other government institutions.

## **Regulatory Affairs**

### Article ٢٠:

While deferring to the Shura Council Law, laws, treaties, international agreements and 'concessions' shall be issued and amended by Royal Decrees after deliberations by the Council of Ministers.

### Article ٢١:

The Council shall study draft laws and regulations on the agenda and vote on them chapter by chapter and then as a whole in accordance with the By-Laws of the Council.

Article ٢٢:

Every minister may propose a draft law or regulation related to work of his ministry. Every member of the Council of Ministers may propose what he deems worthy of discussion in the Council of Ministers' meetings after the approval of the Prime Minister.

Article ٢٣:

All laws shall be published in the *Official Gazette* and shall be put into force from the date of its publication unless it is stipulated otherwise.

## **Executive Affairs**

Article ٢٤:

The Council, being the ultimate executive authority, shall have full jurisdiction over all executive and management affairs. The following shall be included in its executive jurisdiction:

١. Monitoring the implementation of regulations, by-law and resolutions,
٢. Creating and ranging public institutions,
٣. Following up on the implementation of the general plan for development,
٤. Forming committees for the oversight of the ministries' and other governmental agencies' conduct of business. Those committees may also investigate any given case. The committees shall submit the findings of their investigations within a set time to the Council, and the Council shall consider these

findings. It shall have the right to form committees of inquiry accordingly to make a final conclusion taking into consideration the regulations and stipulations of the By-Laws.

## **Financial Affairs**

### Article ٢٥:

The government shall not contract a loan without the approval of the Council of Ministers and the issuance of a Royal Decree referring to that.

### Article ٢٦:

The Council of Ministers shall examine the state budget, vote on each of its chapters and it is then promulgated by Royal Decree.

### Article ٢٧:

Any supplement to the budget shall only be made by Royal Decree.

### Article ٢٨:

The Minister of Finance and National Economy shall submit the closing account of the State from the previous fiscal year to the Prime Minister to be referred to the Council of Ministers for approval.

## **Presidency of the Council of Ministers**

### Article ٢٩:

The King, who is the Prime Minister, undertakes the guidance and supervision of the general policy of the State and secures guidance, coordination and cooperation among the various governmental agencies. He ensures harmony, continuity and unity in all functions of the Council of Ministers. He supervises the Council of Ministers, the ministries and governmental agencies and monitors the implementation of regulations, by-laws and resolutions.

All ministries and other governmental agencies shall submit, within ninety (٩٠) days from the beginning of each fiscal year, a financial report of what has been achieved in comparison with the stipulations of the general plan for development for the previous fiscal year. The report shall cover the difficulties of its implementation and proposals for improvement.

## **The Administrative Structure of the Council of Ministers**

### Article ٣٠:

The administrative structure of the Council of Ministers shall be comprised of:

١. the Office of the Prime Minister.
٢. the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers.
٣. the Commission of Specialists.

The internal charter of the Council of Ministers shall specify the structures of these agencies, their jurisdictions and the manner of the performance of their duties.

Article ٣١:

The By-Laws of the Council of Ministers shall be issued by Royal Order.

Article ٣٢:

Modification of this law can only be made in the same manner of its issuance.

*In the name of God, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful,*

No. A/١٤

Dated ٣/٣/١٤١٤H.

With the help of God, we, Fahd Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, Monarch of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, having reviewed Article ٥٨ of the Basic Law of Government issued by Royal Order No. A/٩٠ and dated ٢٧/٨/١٤١٢ H, having reviewed the Law of the Ministers and Employees of the Highest Rank (Excellent Grade) issued by Royal Order No. M/١٠ on ١٨/٣/١٣٩١ H, and in accordance with public interest, hereby order the following:

١. The term of office for a minister or an employee of the highest rank (excellent grade) shall not exceed four years, and his service shall terminate at the end of this period unless a royal order for extending it is issued.

٢. The term of office for whoever currently occupies the post of minister or a post of the highest rank (excellent grade) shall terminate two years after the issuance of this order unless a Royal Order for its extension is issued for a further period not to exceed two years. Unless a Royal Order for a further extension at the end of this tenure is issued according to item (١) of this order, the tenure shall terminate.

٣. The deputy premier and ministers shall implement this order of ours, each in his own jurisdiction.

## THE LAW OF THE PROVINCES

(and the Royal Decrees Attached Thereto)

The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, issued on Sunday ٢٧th Shaban ١٤١٤H a Royal Decree embodying the Law of the Provinces.

The following is the text of the decree:

*In the name of God, the Most compassionate, the Most Merciful,*

No. A٩٢

Dated: ٢٧/٠٨/١٤١٢H

With the help of God, we, Fahd Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, Monarch of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, having taken into consideration the public interest and the wish to improve the standard of Government Institutions' performance and modernization in various provinces, have ordered the following:

١. The promulgation of the Law of the Provinces in the attached form,
٢. That this Law shall come into force within a period not exceeding one year effective from the date of its publication,
٣. That this Law shall be published in the Official Gazette.

*In the Name of God, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful,*

## THE LAW OF THE PROVINCES

### Article ١:

The aim of this Law is to improve the standard of the administrative work and the development in the provinces of the Kingdom. It is also aimed at maintaining security and order, and guaranteeing citizens' rights and freedom within the framework of the Sharia.

### Article ٢:

The provinces of the Kingdom and governmental seat of each province shall be formed according to a Royal Decree upon the recommendation of the Interior Minister.

### Article ٣:

Administratively, every province shall consist of a number of governorates (of "class A" or "class B"), districts and centers (of "class A" or "class B"). Full consideration shall be given to the factors of demography, geography, security, environment and communications. The organization of a governorate shall be carried out according to a Royal Decree upon the recommendation of the Interior Minister. Establishment of an affiliation of districts and centers shall take effect upon the Interior Minister's decision, as proposed by the emir of the province. (As amended by the Royal Decree A/٢١, dated ٣٠/٣/١٤١٤ H)

Article ٤:

For each province, an emir with the rank of minister shall be appointed. A deputy at the highest(excellent) rank shall assist the emir and deputize for him during periods of absence. The appointment and the relief of the emir and his deputy shall be made by Royal Decree upon the recommendation of the Interior Minister.

Article ٥:

The Emir of the Province shall be answerable to the Interior Minister.

Article ٦:

An emir and his deputy, prior to assuming their duties, shall take the following oath before the King:

"In the name of God Almighty, I swear that I will be loyal to my religion, then to my King and Country, will not reveal any of the State's secrets and will protect its interests and laws. I will perform my work in honesty, trust, sincerity and fairness."

Article ٧:

Every emir shall assume the administration of the region according to the general policy of the State in compliance with provisions of this Law and other laws and regulations. In particular, he is expected to do the following:

- a) Maintain security, order and stability, and take necessary measures in accordance with this Law and other laws and regulations,

- (b) Implement rulings of the courts upon acquiring their final dispositions,
- (c) Guarantee human rights and freedom, refrain from any action which affects such rights and freedom except within the limits provided by the Sharia and the Law,
- (d) Work for social and economic development and public works of the province,
- (e) Work for the development and improvement of public services in the province,
- (f) Administer governorates, districts and centers, and supervise governors, directors of districts and heads of centers, and ascertain their capabilities to perform assigned duties,
- (g) Protect State property and assets, and prevent their usurpation,
- (h) Supervise governmental institutions and their employees in the province and ensure proper performance of their work in honesty and loyalty with consideration of their affiliation with various ministries and service,
- (i) Have direct contact with ministers and heads of agencies to discuss affairs of the province and improve the performance of affiliated institutions and to advise the Interior Minister accordingly,
- (j) Submit annual reports to the Interior Minister on the efficiency of public services and other affairs of the province as defined by the executive provisions in this Law. (As amended by the Royal Decree A/٢١, dated ٣٠/٣/١٤١٤ H)

Article ٨:

An annual meeting, attended by emirs of provinces and presided over by the Interior Minister, shall be held to discuss the affairs of the provinces. A report to this effect shall be forwarded to the Prime Minister by the Interior Minister.

Article ٩:

At least two meetings shall be held every year for governors and directors of districts to discuss affairs of the province. The meeting shall be presided over by the emir, who shall submit a report to the Interior Minister. (As amended by the Royal Decree A/٢١, dated ٣٠/٣/١٤١٤ H)

Article ١٠:

(a) Upon the recommendation of the Interior Minister, one deputy or more with a rank not less than Grade ١٤ shall be appointed for every province following a decision by the Council of Ministers.

(b) Every "Class A" governorate shall have a governor with a rank not less than Grade ١٤. Upon the recommendation of the Interior Minister, he shall be appointed by an order issued by the Prime Minister. The governorate shall have a deputy with a rank not less than Grade ١٢. He shall be appointed by a decision of the Interior Minister upon the recommendation of the emir of the province.

(c) Every "Class B" governorate shall have a governor with a rank not less than Grade ١٢. He shall be appointed by a decision of the Interior Minister upon the recommendation of the emir of the province,.

(d) Every "Class A" district shall have a director with a rank of not less than Grade  $\wedge$ . He shall be appointed by a decision of the Interior Minister upon the recommendation of the governor.

(e) Every "Class B" district shall have a director with a rank of not less than Grade  $\rho$ . He shall be appointed by a decision of the emir of the province. (As amended by the Royal Decree A/٢١, dated ٣٠/٣/١٤١٤ H)

#### Article ١١:

Emirs of provinces, governors of governorates and directors of districts shall reside in their work areas. They shall not be allowed to leave without permission from their direct superiors. (As amended by the Royal Decree A/٢١, dated ٣٠/٣/١٤١٤ H)

#### Article ١٢:

The governors, directors of districts and heads of centers shall assume their responsibilities within their jurisdictions and within the assigned limits of their powers. (As amended by the Royal Decree A/٢١, dated ٣٠/٣/١٤١٤ H)

#### Article ١٣:

Governors shall manage their governorates within their limits of powers as provided in Article ٧, excluding clauses (f), (i) and (j). They shall supervise the work of subordinate directors and heads of centers, and ascertain their ability to perform their duties. They shall provide the Emir of the province with periodic reports about the efficiency of public services and other affairs of their governorates, as defined by the

Executive Regulations of this Law. (As amended by the Royal Decree A/٢١, dated ٣٠/٣/١٤١٤ H)

Article ١٤:

Every ministry or governmental organization, having services in a province, shall appoint for its organs in the province a director with a rank not less than Grade ١٢. He shall be directly affiliated with the central institution, and coordinate his work with the emir of the province.

Article ١٥:

A council, called the Council of the Province, shall be established at every provincial seat.

Article ١٦:

The council of a province shall be composed of:

- (a) The emir of the province as chairman of the council,
- (b) The deputy emir of the province as vice-chairman of the council,
- (c) The deputy of the governmental seat,
- (d) Heads of governmental institutions in the province as specified by a resolution to be issued by the Prime Minister upon the recommendation of the Interior Minister,
- (e) A minimum of ten men of knowledge, expertise and specialization to be appointed from among the inhabitants by an order issued by the Prime Minister after their nomination by the emir of the province and the approval by the Interior Minister --

Their terms of office shall be four years and shall be renewable.  
(Amended by the Royal Decree A/٢١, dated ٣٠/٣/١٤١٤H)

Article ١٧:

It is stipulated that every member of the Council shall be:

- (a) A Saudi national by birth and descent,
- (b) A person well-known for righteousness and capability,
- (c) Not younger than ٣٠ years of age,
- (d) A resident of the province,

Article ١٨:

A member shall be entitled to submit written proposals to the head of the provincial council on matters pertaining to the council's jurisdiction. Every proposal shall be listed by the chairman on the council's agenda for consideration.

Article ١٩:

A member shall not attend discussions of the (provincial) council or its committees if the subject of discussion might concern his personal gain or might benefit individuals for whom his testimony is not acceptable, or individuals who have appointed him as guardian, proxy or representative.

Article ٢٠:

A (provincial council) member who wishes to resign shall submit his request to the Interior Minister through the emir of the province. His

resignation shall not be considered valid until it is approved by the Prime Minister upon a proposal of the Interior Minister.

Article ٢١:

In cases other than those mentioned in the Law, an appointed (provincial council) member may not be dismissed during the term of his membership without the Prime Minister's order after a proposal of the Interior Minister.

Article ٢٢:

When the place of any appointed (provincial council) member has become vacant for any reason, a successor shall be appointed within three months, effective from the beginning of vacancy. The term of the new member shall be equal to the remaining period of his predecessor's term in accordance with Article ١٦, Clause (e) of this Law.

Article ٢٣:

The council of a province shall consider whatever might improve the standard of services in the province, particularly:

- (a) Defining needs of the province and proposing their inclusion in the State's Development Plan,
- (b) Defining useful projects and putting them in an order of priority, and proposing their endorsement in the annual budget of the State,
- (c) Studying urban plans for villages and towns of the province, and following up the implementation of all allocations to the province from the development plan and the budget,

(d) Following up and coordinating the implementation of all allocations to the province from the development plan and the budget.

Article ٢٤:

The council of a province shall propose any work needed for the public interest of the population in the province, encourage citizens to participate in that work and submit the proposal to the Interior Minister.

Article ٢٥:

A provincial council is prohibited from considering any topic outside its jurisdiction as provided by terms of this Law. Its decisions shall be null and void if its powers are misused. The Minister of the Interior shall issue a decision to this effect.

Article ٢٦:

The council of a province shall convene every three months in ordinary sessions upon invitation by its chairman. If he considers it necessary, the chairman is entitled to summon the council to an extraordinary session. The session shall include one or more meetings which are held upon a single summons. The Session may not be adjourned until all issues on the agenda are taken into consideration and discussed.

Article ٢٧:

Those members who are mentioned in Article ١٦, Clauses (c) and (d) of this Law must attend meetings of the provincial council as part of their official duties. They should attend in person or appoint substitutes when

they cannot attend. Regarding members mentioned in Clause (e) of the said Article, unexcused non-attendance at two successive sessions by a member shall be grounds for his dismissal from the council. In this case, he shall not be reappointed before two years have elapsed effective from the date of the decision for dismissal.

Article ٢٨:

Meetings of a provincial council shall not be official unless at least two thirds of its members are present. Its resolutions shall be adopted by an absolute majority of votes of the council's members. In case of a tie vote, the chairman shall cast the deciding vote.

Article ٢٩:

A provincial council, in case of need, may form special committees to consider any topics within its powers. It may seek the assistance of experienced people and specialists. It may also invite others to attend the council's meetings and participate in discussion without having the right to vote.

Article ٣٠:

The Minister of Interior may invite a council to convene under his chairmanship anywhere he deems suitable. He may chair any meeting he attends.

Article ٣١:

A provincial council may not convene without an invitation from its chairman or his deputy, or without an order issued by the Interior Minister.

Article ٣٢:

The chairman of a council shall submit a copy of the resolution to the Minister of Interior.

Article ٣٣:

The chairman of a provincial council shall inform ministries and governmental services of any resolutions concerning them which are passed by the council.

Article ٣٤:

Ministries and governmental institutions shall take into consideration resolutions passed by a provincial council in accordance with provisions of Article ٢٣, Clauses (a) and (b) of this Law. If a ministry or a governmental institution does not agree to consider one of these resolutions, it shall explain the reasons to the provincial council. In case of dissatisfaction, the council shall refer the matter to the Interior Minister for reconsideration by the Prime Minister.

Article ٣٥:

Every ministry or institution with services in a province shall immediately inform the provincial council of projects which were decided upon in the

budget for the province, together with its allocations from the development plan.

Article ٣٦:

Any minister or head of institution may seek the opinion of a provincial council on matters pertaining to his jurisdiction in the province. The council shall forward its opinion in this regard.

Article ٣٧:

The Council of Ministers, upon a proposal of the Interior Ministry, shall set the remuneration of the chairman of a provincial council and its members, taking into account the costs of transportation and accommodation. (As amended by the Royal Decree A/٢١, dated ٣٠/٣/١٤١٤ H)

Article ٣٨:

A provincial council can be dissolved only on an order by the Prime Minister following the recommendation of the Interior Minister. New members shall be appointed within three months effective from the date of the dissolution. During this period, members mentioned in Article ١٦, Clauses (c) and (d) of this Law, shall perform the duties of the council under chairmanship of the emir of the province.

Article ٣٩:

A secretariat for a provincial council shall be set up at the governmental seat of the province to prepare its agenda, send timely invitations, record discussions carried out during the sessions, count votes, prepare

the minutes of sessions, draft decisions, and perform necessary work for the monitoring of the council's sessions and the registration of all decisions.

Article 40:

The Interior Minister shall issue the necessary regulations to implement this Law.

## THE SHURA (CONSULTATIVE) COUNCIL LAW

The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, issued a Royal Decree embodying the Shura (Consultative) Council Law. The following is the text of the Decree:

*In the name of God, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful,*

No. A/٩١.

Dated ٢٧/٠٨/١٤١٢H

With the help of God, We, Fahd Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, Monarch of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in compliance with the words of God, "*Consult them on the affair,*" and His other words, "*Their affairs are carried out in consultation among themselves,*" and following the Sunna of His Messenger (PBUH) who consulted his companions, and after taking cognizance of the previous Shura (Consultative) Council of ١٣٤٧H, order the following:

١. The promulgation of the Shura (Consultative) Council Law in the attached text,
٢. That this Law shall replace the Shura Council Law issued in the Year ١٣٤٧ H and that affairs of the Council shall be arranged according to Royal Decree,

٣. That all laws, orders and resolutions in force at the time of promulgation shall remain valid until they are amended to comply with this Law,

٤. That this Law shall come into force within a period not exceeding six months effective from the date of its publication,

٥. That this Law shall be published in the Official Gazette.

*In the name of God, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful,*

## THE SHURA (CONSULTATIVE) COUNCIL LAW

### Article ١:

In compliance with Almighty God's words:

*"It is part of the mercy of God that thou dost deal gently with them. Wert thou severe or harsh-hearted, they would have broken away from about thee: so pass over (their faults) and ask for (God's) forgiveness for them; and consult them in affairs (of moment). Then, when thou hast taken a decision, put thy trust in God. For God loves those who put their trust (in Him.)" (III, ١٥٩)*

and His other words,

*"Those who respond to their Lord, and establish regular prayer, who (conduct) their affairs by mutual consultation; who spend out of what we bestow on them for sustenance." (XL, ٣٨)*

and following the Sunna of His Messenger (PBUH) who consulted his Companions and urged the Nation to engage in consultation, the Shura (Consultative) Council shall be established to exercise all tasks entrusted to it according to this Law and the Basic Law of Government

while adhering to the Book of God and the Sunna of the Messenger (PBUH), maintaining brotherly ties and cooperating in kindness and piety.

Article ٢:

The Shura Council shall keep to the Book of God and pledge itself to the sources of Islamic legislation. All Members of the Council shall serve the public interests, and shall preserve the unity of the community, the entity of the State and the interest of the Nation.

Article ٣:

The Shura Council shall consist of a chairman and sixty members chosen by the King from amongst scholars and men of knowledge, expertise and specialization. Their rights, duties and all other affairs shall be defined by Royal Decree.

Article ٤:

It is stipulated that every member of the Shura Council shall be:

- (a) A Saudi national by birth and descent,
- (b) A competent person of recognized good character,
- (c) Not younger than ٣٠ years of age.

Article ٥:

Any member may submit a request to resign his membership to the Chairman of the Shura Council, who in turn shall refer it to the King.

Article ٦:

If a member of the Shura Council has neglected the duties of his work, he shall be investigated and tried according to rules and measures to be issued by Royal Decree.

Article ٧:

If a member's place in the Shura Council becomes vacant for any reason, the King shall choose a replacement and issue a Royal Decree to this effect.

Article ٨:

No member of the Shura Council may exploit his membership for his own interest.

Article ٩:

The membership of the Shura Council may not be combined with any governmental post, or with the management of any company, unless the need for such an exception arises and the King deems it necessary.

Article ١٠:

The Chairman, a deputy and a secretary general of the Shura Council shall be appointed and relieved by Royal Decrees. Their salaries, duties and all their other affairs shall be defined by Royal Decree.

Article ١١:

Prior to assumption of their duties, the chairman, the members and the secretary general of the Shura Council shall take the following oath before the king:

"I swear by God Almighty to be loyal to my religion, then to my King and Country. I swear not to reveal any of the State's secrets, to protect its interests and laws, and to perform my duties with sincerity, integrity, loyalty and fairness."

Article ١٢:

The city of Riyadh is the seat of the Shura Council. The Council may convene in another area within the Kingdom if the King deems it necessary.

Article ١٣:

The fixed term for the Shura Council shall be four years effective from the date of the Royal Decree issued for the formation of the Council. A new Council shall be formed at least two months before the end of the current council's term. If the term expires before the formation of the new council, the previous one shall remain active until the new council is formed. When a new council is formed, the number of the newly selected members shall not be less than ٥٠% of the entire council's members.

Article ١٤:

The King, or a deputy appointed by him, shall deliver an annual Royal speech at the Shura Council on domestic and foreign policy of the State.

Article ١٥:

The Shura Council shall express its opinion on general policies of the State referred by the Prime Minister. Specifically, the Council shall have the right to do the following:

- (a) Discuss the general plan for economic and social development,
- (b) Study laws and regulations, international treaties and agreements and concessions, and make whatever suggestion it deems appropriate,
- (c) Interpret laws,
- (d) Discuss annual reports forwarded by ministries and other governmental institutions, and make whatever suggestions it deems appropriate.

Article ١٦:

No meeting held by the Shura Council shall be considered official without a quorum of at least two-thirds of its members, including the Chairman or his deputy. Resolutions shall not be considered official without majority approval.

Article ١٧:

The Shura Council's resolutions shall be forwarded to the Prime Minister for consideration by the Council of Ministers. If the views of both councils are concordant, the resolutions shall come into force following the King's approval. If the views are contradictory, the King may decide what he deems appropriate.

Article ١٨:

Laws, international treaties and agreements, and concessions shall be issued and amended by Royal Decrees after being studied by the Shura (Consultative) Council.

Article ١٩:

The Shura Council shall form specialized committees from amongst its members to exercise the powers within its jurisdiction. The Council may also form other specialized committees to discuss any items on the agenda.

Article ٢٠:

The Shura Council's committees may seek the help of others who are not members of the Council upon the Chairman's approval.

Article ٢١:

The Shura Council shall have a general commission composed of the Chairman, his deputy and heads of the specialized committees.

Article ٢٢:

The Chairman of the Shura Council shall submit to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers requests to summon any government official to the meetings of the Shura (Consultative) Council when matters relating to his jurisdiction are discussed. The official shall have the right to debate but not the right to vote.

Article ٢٣:

Any group of ten members of the Shura Council have the right to propose a new draft law or an amendment to a law already in force and submit it to the Chairman of the Council. The Chairman shall submit the proposal to the King.

Article ٢٤:

The Chairman of the Shura Council shall submit a request to the Prime Minister to provide the Council with statements and documents in the possession of government institutions, which the Council believes are necessary to facilitate its work.

Article ٢٥:

The Chairman of the Shura Council shall submit an annual report to the King on its work in accordance with the Council's by-laws.

Article ٢٦:

Civil service laws shall apply to employees of the Council's secretariat unless the by-laws provide otherwise.

Article ٢٧:

The Shura Council shall be allocated a special budget to be approved by the King. It shall be spent in accordance with rules to be issued by Royal Decree.

Article ٢٨:

The Shura Council's financial matters, auditing and closing accounts shall be instituted in accordance with special rules to be issued by Royal Decree.

Article ٢٩:

The by-laws of the Shura Council shall define the functions of the Chairman of the Shura (Consultative) Council, his deputy, the Secretary General of the Council, the Secretariat, the methods of conducting its sessions, the management of its work and its committees' work and the voting procedure. The regulations shall also specify rules of debate, forms of response, and other procedures conducive to restraint and discipline within the Council. It shall exercise its powers for the good of the Kingdom and the prosperity of its people. These regulations shall be issued by Royal Decree.

Article ٣٠:

This Law can be amended only in the same manner in which it was promulgated.

# **The By-Laws of the Shura (Consultative) Council**

## Chapter One

### **Jurisdiction of the Chairman of the Council, His Deputy and the Secretary General**

#### Article ١:

The Chairman of the Council shall supervise all functions of the Council, shall represent it at other agencies and organizations and shall be its spokesman.

#### Article ٢:

The Chairman of the Council shall head all Council and Steering Committee sessions as well as any committee meetings he attends.

#### Article ٣:

The Chairman of the Shura (Consultative) Council shall open and close Council sessions, chair meetings, moderate and participate in deliberations, give the floor (to speakers), specify the topic for discussion, draw the attention (of speakers) to the time limit and the subject matter of discussion, end discussion and move the question. He may do whatever he deems necessary to maintain order during sessions.

Article ٤:

The Chairman of the Shura Council may call the Council, the Steering Committee or any other committee for an emergency meeting to discuss a specific topic.

Article ٥:

The Deputy Chairman of the Shura Council shall assist the Chairman in his presence and assume his duties in his absence.

Article ٦:

The Deputy Chairman shall preside over Council and Steering Committee sessions when the Chairman is absent, and in case both are absent, whomever is designated by the King shall preside over the Council.

The Deputy Chairman and the King's designee shall have the same jurisdictions as those specified for the Chairman.

Article ٧:

The Secretary General or whoever represents him shall attend the Council and Steering Committee sessions. He shall supervise the taking of the minutes and announce the schedule and the agenda of the sessions. In addition, he shall attend to all duties assigned by the Council, by the Steering Committee or by the Chairman of the Council. He shall answer to the Chairman of the Council for all the financial and administrative affairs of the Council.

## CHAPTER ٢

### THE COUNCIL GENERAL ASSEMBLY

#### Article ٨:

The Steering Committee shall consist of the Chairman of the Council, his deputy and heads of specialized committees.

#### Article ٩:

Steering Committee meetings shall not be official unless attended by at least two thirds of the members. It shall pass resolutions by majority vote. In case of a tie, the Chairman shall cast the deciding vote.

#### Article ١٠:

The minutes of every meeting of the Steering Committee shall indicate the time and place of the meeting, the names of those present, the names of those absent, a synopsis of the deliberations and the full text of the recommendations. The minutes shall be signed by the Chairman of the Council and the attending members.

#### Article ١١:

The Steering Committee shall concern itself with the following:

- A. the preparation of a general plan for the Council and its committees to enable it to realize its objectives.

B. the preparation of an agenda for Council meetings.

C. the reaching of final decisions regarding objections to the minutes of a session, the results of polling, the counting of votes or any other objections raised during sessions, and its decision in this regard shall be final.

D. the making of rules of procedure for the Council and its committees in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Council.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **SESSIONS**

#### Article ١٢:

The Shura Council shall hold one ordinary session at least once a fortnight. The date and time of a session shall be decided by the Chairman. The Chairman may advance or postpone sessions when necessary.

#### Article ١٣:

The agenda of a session shall be distributed to all members ahead of time along with reports pertaining to agenda items and whatever else the Steering Committee of the Council deems necessary.

Article ١٤:

A Shura Council member shall study the items on the agenda inside the Council chamber, and he shall never take any papers or documents related to his work outside the Council premises.

Article ١٥:

A member shall submit in writing a request to address the Council during sessions, and requests shall be honored in order of receipt.

Article ١٦:

The Chairman shall allow a member to speak taking into consideration the order of the receipt of his request and the public interest.

Article ١٧:

A member shall not speak on a single topic for more than ten minutes, unless allowed otherwise by the Chairman. A member shall only address the Chairman of the Council, and none but the Chairman shall be allowed to interrupt the member.

Article ١٨:

The Council may postpone or restudy a certain topic, and the Chairman may temporarily adjourn the session for no more than one hour.

Article ١٩:

Each session shall be recorded in minutes which state the venue and date of the session, the time it started, the name of the chairman, the number of members present, the names of those absent and the reasons for their absences if any, a summary of the discussions, the numbers of those voting in favor and those voting against, the result of the voting, the texts of the resolutions, all that is related to the postponement or suspension of the session and the time of its adjournment, as well as any other matters the Chairman deems necessary.

Article ٢٠:

The Chairman of the Council as well as the Secretary General or his deputy shall sign the minutes after they are read to the members, and any member can study the minutes if he wishes.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **COMMITTEES**

Article ٢١:

The Shura Council shall, at the outset of each term, form the necessary specialized committees from among Council members to exercise its jurisdiction.

Article ٢٢:

Each specialized committee shall be formed of a number of members to be determined by the Council, provided that the number is not less than five. The Council shall also name these members, the committee chairman and his deputy, taking into consideration members' qualifications and committee needs. The Council shall also form ad hoc committees to study certain issues, and each of the specialized committees can form sub-committees from among its members to study specific issues.

Article ٢٣:

The Council may reconstitute its specialized committees and form new ones.

Article ٢٤:

A committee chairman shall manage the work of the committee and speak on its behalf before the Council. When the chairman is absent, his deputy shall take over. The most senior committee member chairs the committee when the Chairman and his deputy are absent.

Article ٢٥:

A committee meets upon the call of the committee chairman, the Council or the Chairman of the Council.

Article ٢٦:

Committee meetings shall be held *in camera*, and they shall not be considered legal unless a minimum of two thirds of the committee members are present.

Each committee shall write down its agenda upon its chairman's request, and shall issue its recommendation by the majority of the members present. The chairman's vote shall give preponderance when votes are equal.

Article ٢٧:

A committee shall study whatever issues are referred to them by the Council or the Chairman of the Council, and if the issue concerns more than one committee, the Chairman shall decide which committee studies the issue first or may refer it to a joint committee of all the members of the committees concerned under the chairmanship of the Chairman of the Council or his deputy.

Article ٢٨:

Any Council member may express his opinion on any issue that has been to one of the specialized committees, even if he is not a member of that committee, provided that his opinion is presented in writing to the Chairman of the Council.

Article ٢٩:

Minutes shall be taken of each committee meeting, stating the date and venue of the meeting, the names of members present and absent, a

summary of the discussions and the texts of its recommendations. The chairman and the members present shall sign the minutes.

Article ٣٠:

When the study of a certain issue is complete, a committee shall write a report that explains the issue, the committee's point of view, its recommendations and their bases. If there is a minority point of view, it shall also be included.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **VOTING AND ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS**

Article ٣١:

Council resolutions shall be adopted by majority as provided for in Article ١٦ of the Law of the Shura Council. In case a majority is not achieved, the issue shall be scheduled for voting in the next session. In the event the issue does not win a majority in the second session, the issue shall be referred to the King along with whatever studies have been completed regarding it as well as the results of the voting in both sessions.

Article ٣٢:

No deliberations or presentation of new opinions shall be allowed during the voting process. In all cases, the Chairman shall vote after all the members.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

#### Article ٣٣:

The Chairman of the Shura Council shall submit his annual report as provided in Article ٣٠ of the Law of the Council within the first three months of the new year. This report shall include all the studies and projects carried out in the previous year in addition to all resolutions passed and the current status of all pending issues.

#### Article ٣٤:

The financial and personnel affairs of the Council shall be managed in accordance with the Council's financial and employment regulations.

The Chairman of the Council shall issue the financial and administrative regulations for the Council, including the organizational hierarchy and the tasks of the various organizations of the Council in accordance with the Law of the Council.



## **THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF SHURA (CONSULTATIVE) COUNCIL MEMBERS**

### Article ١:

Membership in the Shura shall take effect from the beginning of the Council's term as specified in the order for its formation according to Article ١٣ of the Law of the Council. A substitute member's term of office shall commence on the date specified in the Royal Decree nominating him and shall expire at the end of the Council's term. In case the term of the (old) Council ends before the new Council is formed, his membership shall remain valid until the new Council is formed, unless the membership is terminated.

### Article ٢:

The Shura Council member shall receive a monthly remuneration of SR ٢٠٠٠٠٠ during his term of office, and shall be treated like a ١٥th grade employee as far as allowances, increments, compensations and privileges are concerned. All this shall not affect the pension that a member may deserve.

### Article ٣:

A full-time Council member shall retain the position and grade he held before joining the Council. His term of office in the Council shall be taken into consideration with respect to merit increases, promotions and

retirement. A member shall pay, during membership, his pension premiums according to his basic salary.

A member shall not receive both the Council's remuneration and the salary from his (regular) position at the same time.

In case a member's salary exceeds his remuneration in the Council, the Council shall pay the member the difference. If the member's position provides him with greater benefits than those provided by the Council, the member shall continue receiving them.

Article 4:

Contrary to Article Two of these By-Laws, a Council member shall be granted a 10-day annual leave. The scheduling shall be decided by the Chairman, who shall ensure that it shall not affect the quorum needed for sessions.

Article 5:

A member should be impartial and objective in all his functions at the Council. He shall not raise a private or personal issue or an issue contrary to public interest before the Council.

Article 6:

A member shall regularly attend Council sessions and committee meetings. He shall also notify the Chairman of the Council or a committee chairman in writing in case he is not be able to attend a Council session or a committee meeting. Moreover, he shall not leave a

session or a meeting before adjournment without permission from the chairman.

## **Financial & Personnel Affairs**

### Article ١:

The Council's fiscal year is the same as the State's.

### Article ٢:

The Shura Council Chairman shall prepare a draft of the Council's annual budget and forward it to the King for approval.

### Article ٣:

The Council's budget shall be deposited with the Saudi Arab Monetary Agency, and withdrawal therefrom shall be against the signature of the Chairman or his deputy.

### Article ٤:

In case the Council's budget does not cover all the Council's expenditures, or an unforeseen expense arises, the Chairman shall forward a memorandum for the required additional funds to the King for approval.

Article ٥:

(Remuneration for) titles and grades of positions at the Council shall be determined in the budget and may be modified during the fiscal year by a decision of the Chairman.

Article ٦:

١٤th and ١٥th grade positions shall be filled by Royal Decree, while other positions shall be filled according to the civil service system with exemption from competition.

Article ٧:

The Steering Committee of the Council shall set regulations for remuneration of non-members who render the Council services, be they government employees or others, as far as remuneration is concerned. These regulations shall be issued by a decision from the Council Chairman.

Article ٨:

The Shura Council shall not be audited by any other body, and within the administrative structure of the Council, there shall be an accounting department. The Steering Committee of the Council shall undertake the auditing. The Chairman may assign a financial or administrative expert to write a report on any of the Council's financial or administrative affairs.

Article ٩:

At the end of the fiscal year, the General Secretariat of the Council shall prepare the final statement of accounts and forward it to the King for approval.

Article ١٠:

Without contravention of the provisions of these By-Laws, the Council shall follow the rules pertaining to the accounts of ministries and government agencies to regulate the Council's financial affairs.

## **RULES AND PROCEDURES FOR THE INVESTIGATION AND TRIAL OF A SHURA (CONSULTATIVE) COUNCIL MEMBER**

### Article ١:

If a member of the Shura (Consultative) Council neglects any of his work duties, one of the following actions shall be taken against him:

- a- A written reprimand shall be directed to him.
- b- He shall be fined one month's salary.
- c- His membership shall be terminated.

### Article ٢:

A committee of three Council members selected by the Council Chairman shall conduct the investigation.

### Article ٣:

The committee shall inform the concerned member of the alleged misconduct. The committee shall also record his rebuttal in the proceedings of the investigation. Then, the committee shall report its verdict to the Steering Committee of the Council.

### Article ٤:

The Steering Committee may also form a three-member committee, excluding the Chairman and his deputy, to investigate the alleged misconduct of the given member. This committee shall be entitled to apply the penalty of a written reprimand or a fine of one month's salary. If the committee concludes that the member should be expelled, the verdict shall be referred to the Council Chairman, who shall, in turn, refer it to the King.

Article Five:

The application of any of the above penalties does not preclude the initiation of public or private claims against the member.

*In the name of God, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful,*

No. A ١٢٤

Dated: ١٩/٠٣/١٤١٣ H

With the help of God, we, Fahd Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, Monarch of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, after referring to Article ٨٥ of the Basic System of Government enforced by Royal Decree No. A/٩٠, dated ٢٧/٨/١٤١٢ H, Article ١ of the Law of Ministers and Vice-Ministers and Government Officials of the highest rank (excellent grade) enforced by the Royal Decree No. M/١٠, dated ١٨/٣/١٣٩١ H, and Article ١٠ of the Law of the Shura Council enforced by Royal Decree No. A/٩١, dated ٢٧/٨/١٤١٢ H, have ordered the following:

- ١- Sheikh Mohammed Bin Ibrahim Bin Jubair shall be appointed Chairman of the Shura Council with the rank of Minister.
- ٢- Our order herein shall be communicated to the relevant institutions to act accordingly.

*In the name of God, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful,*

No. A ٨

Dated: ٢٤/٠١/١٤١٤ H

With the help of God, we, Fahd Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, Monarch of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, after referring to Article ٨٥ of the Basic System of Government enforced by the Royal Decree No. A/٩٠ dated ٢٧/٨/١٤١٢ H, Article ١٠ of the Law of Shura Council enforced by Royal Decree No. A/٩١, dated ٢٧/٨/١٤١٢H, and the Law of Ministers and Vice-Ministers and Government Officials of the highest rank (excellent grade) enforced by Royal Decree No. M/١٠, dated ١٨/٣/١٣٩١ H, have ordered the following:

١. Dr. Abdullah Bin Omar Naseef shall be appointed vice-chairman of the Shura Council with the rank of Minister.
٢. Our order herein shall be communicated to the relevant institutions to act accordingly

*In the name of God, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful,*

No. A - ١٢

Dated: ٢٦/٠٢/١٤١٤ H

With the help of God, we, Fahd Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, Monarch of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, after reviewing Article ٨٥ of the Basic System of Government enforced by Royal Decree No. A/٩٠, dated ٢٧/٨/١٤١٢ H, Article ١ of the Law of Ministers and Vice-Ministers and Government Officials of the highest rank (excellent grade) enforced by Royal Decree No. M/١٠, dated ١٨/٣/١٣٩١ H, and Article ١٠ of the Law of the Shura Council, enforced by Royal Decree A/٩١, dated ٢٧/٨/١٤١٢ H, have ordered the following:

- ١- Dr. Homoud Bin Abdulaziz Bin Abdulmohsin Al-Badr shall be appointed Secretary General of the Shura Council at the highest rank (excellent grade).
- ٢- Our order herein shall be communicated to the relevant institutions to act accordingly.

*In the name of God, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful,*

No. A ١٦

Dated: ٠٣/٠٣/١٤١٣ H

With the help of God, we, Fahd Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, Monarch of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, after reviewing the Basic System of Government enforced by Royal Decree No. A/٩٠ dated ٢٧/٨/١٤١٢ H, the Law of the Shura Council, enforced by Royal Decree No. A/٩١, dated ٢٧/٨/١٤١٢ H, and in consideration of the public interest, have ordered the following:

١. The Shura Council shall consist of the following Chairman and members for a term of four year effective the date of this order;

**Sheikh Mohammed Bin Ibrahim Bin Jubair** (Chairman of the Shura Council)

- ١- Dr. Abdullah Bin Omar Naseef (Vice-Chairman of the Shura Council)
- ٢- Mr. Ibrahim Bin Qadhi Al-Qadhi
٣. Lt. Gen. Ibrahim Bin Mohammad Al-Faris, (Armed Forces Ret.)
٤. Mr. Ibrahim Abdul Fatooh Jaleedan
٥. Mr. Ahmad Bin Hamad Al-Yahya
٦. Dr. Ahmed Seer Mubarki
٧. Dr. Asama Bin Abdullah Khayat
٨. Mr. Bakri Salah Shahta
٩. Mr. Towfiq Ibrahim Towfiq
١٠. Dr. Jameel Bin Abdullah Al-Jeshi
١١. Gen. Jameel Mohammad Ali Al-Mayman (Ret.)
١٢. Dr. Hamad Bin Mohammad Al-Faryan
١٣. Mr. Khalid Bin Mohammad Al-Qusaibi
١٤. Dr. Rida Mohammad Saeed Obeid
١٥. Dr. Zahir Bin Awwad Al-Maei
١٦. Dr. Zaheer Ahmed Al-Siba'i

١٧. Eng. Zaheer Hamad Husain Fayiz
١٨. Dr. Ziad Bin Abdul Rahman Al-Sudayri
١٩. Dr. Saeed Bin Mohammad Al-Mulees
٢٠. Dr. Sohail Qadi (Appt. as per Royal Decree No. A/١١, dated ٢٠/٢/١٤١٤, replacing the late Abulaziz Al-Refa'i)
٢١. Mr. Suliman Bin Abdul Rahman Al-Salah
٢٢. Dr. Salah Zayni Al-Sheebi
٢٣. Dr. Salah Bin Saud Al-Ali
٢٤. Al-Shaikh Salah Bin Abdul Rahman Al-Mazru'a
٢٥. Al-Shaikh Salah Bin Abdullah Bin Hameed
٢٦. Dr. Salah Bin Abdullah Al-Malik
٢٧. Dr. Abdul Rahman Bin Ahmed Al-Jafri
٢٨. Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Tayyib Al-Ansari
٢٩. Dr. Abdul Raham Bin Salah Al-Shibayli
٣٠. Mr. Abdul Rahman Bin Abdullah Aba Al-Khayl
٣١. Dr. Abdul Aziz Bin Ibrahim Al-Fayiz
٣٢. Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Ali Al-Na'eem
٣٣. Mr. Abdul Aziz Bin Mohammad Abu-Malha
٣٤. Gen. Abdul Aziz Bin Mohammad Bin Abdul Mohsin Al-Shaikh
٣٥. Eng. Abdul Kadir Hamza Koshak
٣٦. Mr. Abdullah Bin Hamad Al-Kara'awi
٣٧. Dr. Abdullah Bin Abdul Aziz Al-Munayfi
٣٨. Dr. Abdullah Bin Abdul Mohsin Al-Sultan
٣٩. Mr. Abdul Latif Bin Hamad Bin Mohammad Al-Jabr
٤٠. Dr. Ali Bin Ibrahim Al-Namlah
٤١. Dr. Ali Bin Talal Al-Jehni
٤٢. Mr. Ali Abdullah Al-Jaffali
٤٣. Mr. Imran Bin Mohammad Bin Yousef Al-Omran
٤٤. Dr. Falah Bin Zayd Al-Falah
٤٥. Dr. Fahad Al-Orabi Al-Harhi
٤٦. Mr. Faisal Ahmad Zaydan
٤٧. Gen. Kamal Saraj Ul-Din Al-Marghalani (Ret.)
٤٨. Dr. Mohammad Bin Ibrahim Al-Jarallah
٤٩. Dr. Mohammad Al-Ahmad Al-Rasheed
٥٠. Mr. Mohammad Ahmad Yousef Zaynal
٥١. Dr. Mohammad Bin Abdul Aziz Al-Mo'amir
٥٢. Mr. Mohammad Bin Abdullah Al-Hameed
٥٣. Al-Shaikh Mohammad Bin Abdullah Al-Salim
٥٤. Mr. Mohammad Bin Abdullah Al-Shareef
٥٥. Mr. Abdullah Bin Mohammad Al-Ghaleeqa
٥٦. Mr. Mohammad Bin Abdullah Al-Nafah
٥٧. Dr. Mansour Ibrahim Al-Hazmi

- ٥٨. Dr. Mansour Bin Mohammad Al-Nuzha
- ٥٩. Dr. Nazar Obeid Madni
- ٦٠. Dr. Hashim Abdu Hashim

Second, the Chairman of the Shura Council shall implement our order herein.

*(Translated by faculty members of the Institute of Languages and Translation, King Saud University)*