

Council of Ministers

نظام مجلس الوزراء

- ▶ The Council of Ministers, also called the Cabinet, advises the King and facilitates the country's development. It represents 22 different government ministries and is presided over each week by the King or his deputy.
- ▶ The Cabinet is responsible for drafting and overseeing implementation of the internal, external, financial, economic, education and defense policies as well as the general affairs of the State.

- ▶ The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister (the King), the Deputy Prime Minister (the Crown Prince, who currently is also a Minister with portfolio), 21 other ministers with portfolio and seven ministers of state.
- ▶ It is the final authority for financial, executive and administrative matters. Its resolutions are non-binding unless agreed upon by a majority vote. In case of a tie, the prime minister casts the tie-breaking vote. It functions in accordance with the Basic System of Governance and is advised by the Majlis Al-Shura (Consultative Council).

Council of Ministers: Membership

- ▶ The Council of Ministers was established by King Abdulaziz bin Abdulrahman Al-Saud in 1953. It consists of the King who is the Prime Minister, the Crown Prince who is Deputy Prime Minister, and Cabinet ministers.
- ▶ Under the bylaws announced by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud in September 1993, the Council is responsible for drafting and overseeing the implementation of the internal, external, financial, economic, educational and defense policies, and general affairs of the state.
- ▶ The Council meets weekly and is presided over by the King or one of his deputies.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: Dr. Tawfiq Al-Rabiah	Minister of Culture and Information: Dr. Adel bin Zaid Al-Turaifi
Minister of Health: Khaled bin Abdulaziz Al-Falih	Minister of Islamic Affairs, Endowments, Call and Guidance: Sheikh Saleh Bin Abdulaziz Al-AsShaikh
Minister of Finance: Dr. Ibrahim bin Abdulaziz Al-Assaf	Minister of Water and Electricity: Abdullah bin Abdulrahman Al-Husein
Minister of Civil Service: Khalid bin Abdullah Al-Araj	Minister of Agriculture Abdulrahman bin Abdulmohsen Al-Fadhli
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Adel bin Ahmed Al-Jubeir	Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs: Abdullatif bin Abdulmalik bin Omar Al-AsShaikh
Minister of Education: Dr. Ahmed bin Mohammed bin Ahmed Al-Isa	Minister of Labor: Dr. Mufrej bin Saad Al-Haqbani
Minister of Social Affairs: Dr. Majed bin Abdullah Al-Qasabi	Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources: Ali bin Ibrahim Al-Naimi

أمر ملكي

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

أمر ملكي رقم : (٩٢/أ) وتاريخ : ٢٧ / ٨ / ١٤١٢ هـ

بِعون الله تعالى

نحن فهد بن عبد العزيز آل سعود

ملك المملكة العربية السعودية

بناء على ما تقتضيه المصلحة العامة، ورغبة في تحقيق أهداف الدولة في رفع مستوى الأداء في الأجهزة الحكومية في مختلف المناطق وتطويرها بما يواكب التطور الذي حققته البلاد.

أمرنا بما هو آت

أولاً- إصدار نظام المناطق بالصيغة المرفقة بهذا.

ثانياً - يتم العمل بهذا النظام في مدة لا تتجاوز عاما من تاريخ نشره.

ثالثاً - ينشر هذا النظام في الجريدة الرسمية.

The Law of the Provinces

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

No. A92

Dated: 27/08/1412H

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:

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

المرسوم الملكي رقم م/45 وتاريخ 12 / 9/1409 هـ

بِإِذْنِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى..

نحن فهد بن عبد العزيز آل سعود ملك المملكة العربية السعودية.

بعد الاطلاع على المادتين التاسعة عشرة والعشرين من نظام مجلس الوزراء الصادر بالمرسوم الملكي رقم (38) وتاريخ 22/10/1377 هـ.

وبعد الاطلاع على نظام الأوراق التجارية، الصادر بالمرسوم الملكي رقم (37) وتاريخ 11/10/1383 هـ.

وبعد الاطلاع على قرار مجلس الوزراء رقم (155) وتاريخ 27/8/1409 هـ.

رسمنا بما هو آتٍ:

Royal Decree No. (M/45) Dated 12/9/1409H (corresponding to 19/4/1989)

WITH THE HELP OF ALMIGHTY ALLAH,

WE, FAHD BIN ABDULAZIZ AL-SAUD, KING OF THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA,

After reviewing the articles (19) and (20) of the Law of the Council of Ministers of Saudi Arabia issued by the Royal Decree No. (38) dated 22/10/1377H (corresponding to 12/5/1958),

After reviewing the Law of Commercial Papers issued by the Royal Decree No. (37) dated 11/10/1383H (corresponding to 25/2/1964),

After reviewing the Resolution No. (155) dated 27/8/1409H (corresponding to 4/4/1989) issued by the Council of Ministers,

DO HEREBY DECREE THE FOLLOWING:

Article 1:

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

Article 2:

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 3:

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

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

Article 4:

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 5:

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 6:

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 7:

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.