

Bahrain

(s constitution (17/2002'

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Part I - 0

(State (1-3

Rule No. 1

A - Bahrain an independent Arab Islamic and fully sovereign, the people part of the Arab nation and its territory is part of the Arab homeland, and may not waive its sovereignty or give up something of its territory. B - the rule of the Kingdom of Bahrain hereditary constitutional monarchy, has been moving from the late Sheikh Isa Bin Salman Al-Khalifa to his eldest son, Sheikh Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa, the king of the country, and moves after him to his eldest son, and so on layer after layer, unless the king appointed under his son as his successor another of his sons is the eldest son, in accordance with the provisions of the decree of succession provided for in the next item. C - the other provisions governing the inheritance royal decree particular have constitutional status, can not be amended except in accordance with the provisions of Article 120 of the Constitution. D - the system of government in the Kingdom of Bahrain is democratic, under which sovereignty of the people, the source of all powers, Sovereignty shall be exercised in the manner specified in this Constitution. E - citizens, men and women, the right to participate in public affairs and to enjoy political rights, including the right to elect and be elected, in accordance with this Constitution and the conditions and procedures specified by law. It may not deprive a citizen of the right to vote or nomination, except in accordance with the law. And - this Constitution shall not be amended only partially in .the manner set forth herein

Rule No. 2

State religion, Islam, and Islamic law the main source of legislation, and its official .language is Arabic

Rule No. 3

.Law shows the flag, emblem and insignia and medals and national anthem

Part II - 1

(The basic components of society (4-16

Rule No. 4

Justice basis of governance, cooperation and mutual respect and bonds among citizens, freedom, equality, security, tranquility, education, social solidarity and equal .opportunities for citizens are pillars of society guaranteed by the state

Rule No. 5

A - family is the basis of society, founded on religion, morality and patriotism, the law preserves its legal entity, strengthens its ties and values, and protect mothers and children, and takes care of the young, and protect it from exploitation and shield them literary neglect, physical and spiritual. Special state also concerned with the physical, moral and mental development of young people. B - The State shall ensure coordination between the duties of woman towards the family and her work in the community, and equality with men in political, social, cultural and economic life without prejudice to the provisions of Islamic Sharia. C - The State guarantees the requisite social security for citizens in old age, disease or inability to work, orphanhood, widowhood or unemployment, and provides them with social insurance and health care services, and strive to protect them from ignorance, fear and poverty. D - the right of inheritance is guaranteed governed .by Islamic law

Rule No. 6

The State shall preserve the Arab and Islamic heritage and contribute to the furtherance of human civilization, and strive to strengthen ties between the Islamic country and .realize the hopes of the Arab nation for unity and progress

Rule No. 7

A - The State sponsors science, literature and the arts, encourages scientific research, and to ensure that educational and cultural services for citizens, education is compulsory and free in the early stages specified by law and, as stating. The law lays down the necessary plan to eliminate illiteracy. B - The law regulates aspects of religious and national instruction in the various stages and types of education, also it is given to the citizen's personality and pride Arabism. C - for individuals and organizations create private schools and universities under the supervision of the State and in accordance with .the law. D - The State guarantees the sanctity of the role of science

Article 8

A - Every citizen has the right to health care. The state of public health and provide the means of prevention and treatment by building different types of hospitals and health institutions. B - Individuals and bodies may establish hospitals, clinics or treatment .under the supervision of the State, and in accordance with the law

Article 9

A - ownership, capital and labor, according to the principles of Islamic justice, fundamental constituents of the social structure of the state and national wealth. They are all individual rights with a social function regulated by law. B - Public property is sacrosanct, and its protection is the duty of every citizen. C - Private property is inviolable, it prevents one from disposing of his property except within the limits of the law, it does not take away from a property except for the public benefit in the circumstances prescribed by law and in the manner set forth herein, provided that just compensation is paid. D - Confiscation of property is prohibited, they are punished by confiscation of private property without a court order in the cases specified by the law and no. E - are regulated by law, on economic grounds, taking into account social justice, the relationship between land owners, real estate and tenants. And - The State shall endeavor to provide housing for low-income citizens. G - The State shall take the necessary measures in order to achieve the exploitation of arable land in a productive manner, and is working to raise the standard of farmers, the law defines the means to help small farmers and Tmenm land. H - the state takes the necessary measures for the .maintenance of the environment and the preservation of wildlife

Article 10

A - the national economy based on social justice, founded on fair cooperation between public and private activity, and the goal of economic development according to the plan drawn and achieve prosperity for citizens, all within the limits of law. B - The State shall endeavor to achieve economic unity of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries and the Arab League, and all that leads to rapprochement, cooperation and synergy and .collaboration among them

Article 11

All natural wealth and resources are the property of the state, based on the preservation and proper investment, taking into account the requirements of the state security and the national economy.

Article 12

The State shall ensure the solidarity of society in shouldering burdens resulting from public disasters and calamities and compensation for war damages or injuries due to the performance of military duties.

Article 13

A - Work is a duty of every citizen necessitated by personal dignity and public good, and every citizen has the right to work and to choose the type according to public order and morals. B - The State shall ensure the provision of job opportunities for citizens and fair conditions. C - may not be subjected to forced labor one except in the cases specified by law for national emergency and with just remuneration, or pursuant to a judicial ruling. D - are regulated by law on economic principles, taking into account the rules of social justice, the relationship between workers and employers.

Article 14

.The State encourages cooperation and savings, and oversees the regulation of credit.

Article 15

A - taxes and public charges are based on social justice, and performed duty in accordance with the law. B - law regulates exemption of small incomes from taxes in such a way as to maintain a minimum standard of living.

Article 16

A - Public office is a national service entrusted to their incumbents, and State employees in the performance of their jobs and the public interest. Foreigners shall not be entrusted to public service, except in cases prescribed by law. B - citizens have equal access to public office in accordance with the conditions specified by law.

Third Albat - 2

(Public rights and duties (17-31

Article 17

A Bahraini nationality prescribed by law, may not be forfeited those who enjoy it, except in the case of high treason, and other conditions prescribed by law. B - prohibits keep the citizen from Bahrain or prevented from returning to it.

Article 18

People are equal in human dignity, and citizens are equal before the law in public rights and duties without discrimination on grounds of sex, origin, language, religion or creed.

Article 19

A - Personal freedom is guaranteed in accordance with the law. B - No person may be arrested or detained, imprisoned or searched or determine his or restrict his freedom of residence or movement except in accordance with provisions of the law and under the supervision of the judiciary. C - may not be detained or imprisoned in places not designed for that purpose in the prison laws covering health and social care, and subject to the supervision of the judiciary. D - No one shall be subjected to physical or mental torture, or inducement, or undignified treatment, the law defines the penalty for so doing. Any statement or confession proved to have been made under torture or seduction or such treatment, or threat thereof.

Article 20

A - No crime and no punishment except by virtue of the law, no punishment except for acts committed subsequent to the law providing for them. B - a personal punishment. C - The accused is innocent until proven guilty in a legal trial at which the necessary guarantees for the exercise of the right of defense at all stages of investigation and trial in accordance with law. D - is prohibited to harm the accused physically or morally. E - must have for every person accused of a felony lawyer to defend him with his consent. And - the .right to litigate is guaranteed under the law

Article 21

.Political refugees is prohibited delivery

Article 22

Absolute freedom of conscience and the state guarantees the inviolability of worship, and the freedom to perform religious rites and religious processions and meetings in .accordance with the customs observed in the country

Article No. 23

Freedom of opinion and scientific research is secured, everyone has the right to express his opinion verbally, in writing or otherwise, in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed by the law, without prejudice to the foundations of the Islamic faith and the .unity of the people, and not aroused discord or sectarianism

Article 24

Taking into account the provisions of the preceding article are the press, printing and publication shall be guaranteed in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed by .the law

Article 25

Dwellings are inviolable and may not be entered or searched without the permission of their occupants only exception in cases of extreme necessity specified by law, and in the .manner set forth herein

Article 26

Freedom of postal, telegraphic and telephonic and electronic communication is safeguarded, and confidentiality is guaranteed, it may be correspondence or divulged except in exigencies specified by law, control, and in accordance with the procedures and guarantees .provided for therein

Article 27

Freedom of association and trade unions, on a national basis, for lawful purposes and by peaceful means is guaranteed in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed by law, provided they do not prejudice the foundations of religion and public order. No one .shall be compelled to join any association or union or to continue it

Article 28

A - for individuals the right to private assembly without permission or prior notification, and no one from the public security forces may attend such private meetings. B - public meetings, processions and gatherings are permitted under the terms and conditions prescribed by law, to be a meeting for peaceful purposes and means are not .contrary to public morals

Article No. 29

Everyone has to address public authorities in writing over his signature, to address the .authorities groups except for statutory bodies and persons nor moral

Article No. 30

A - Peace goal state, and home safety is part of the safety of the Arab homeland, and his defense is a sacred duty of every citizen, and the performance of military service is an honor for citizens regulated by law. B - is the state alone that generates the Defence Force and the National Guard and public security, and non-citizens being given such tasks only when strictly necessary, and in the manner regulated by law. C - general or partial mobilization regulated by law

Article 31

Do not be organizing public rights and freedoms set forth in this Constitution or identified except by law, or build it. It may not obtain regulatory or selection of the essence of the right or freedom

Part IV - 3

(Authorities - General Provisions (32-32

Article 32

A - The system of government based on the separation of the legislative, executive and judicial authorities with the cooperation and in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, nor any of the three authorities may assign to others for all or some of its terms of reference laid down in this Constitution, but may Legislative specific mandate a certain period and the subject or subjects in particular, and exercised in accordance with the law of authorization and conditions. B - the legislative power vested in the King and the National Council according to the Constitution, and The King executive power with the Council of Ministers, Ministers, and judicial rulings are issued in his name, and all in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution

Chapter One - 3.1

(King (33-43

Article 33

A - King head of state, and its nominal representative, the same shall not be touched, a protector of the Secretary of the religion and the nation, and the symbol of national unity. B - King protects the legitimacy of governance and the rule of law and the Constitution, and takes care of the rights of individuals and bodies and freedoms. C - King exercises his powers directly and through his ministers, and he has asked Minister in solidarity for the general policy of the government, asking each minister on the work of his ministry. (D) The king appoints the prime minister and remove him from office by royal decree, also appoints Ministers and relieves them of their posts by royal decree, upon the submission of the Prime Minister. E - re-formation of the ministry as previously mentioned in this article at the start of each chapter of the bicameral legislature. And - The king appoints the members of the Shura Council and relieve them by royal decree. G - The King is the Supreme Commander of the Defence Force, and assume leadership and tasked with national tasks within the territory of the Kingdom and abroad, and is directly related to it, and take into account the necessary secrecy in its affairs. H - King heads the Supreme Council of the Judiciary, and the judges are appointed on the orders of ownership on the proposal of the Supreme Judicial Council. I - King honors awarded according to the law. Z - King creates and confers and withdraws civil and military ranks and other titles of honor by royal decree, and may authorize others to do so. K - the currency as the king issued in accordance with the law. For - King lead when he took the throne following a special meeting of the National Council of the right: ((I swear by Almighty God to respect the Constitution and laws of the state, and to defend the liberties of the people and the interests and properties, and to safeguard the independence and territorial integrity)). M- Royal Court follows the king, and the issue organized by the Royal Order, identifies budget and the rules of supervision in a special royal decree

Article 34

A - The King shall appoint, in the case of his absence outside the country and the inability of the Crown with him, deputies exercised his powers during his absence, and that a royal order. It may be that this includes a special arrangement for the exercise of these powers on behalf of, or limitation of their scope. B - shall apply to the Viceroy, the terms and conditions set forth in item - b - of Article 48 of this Constitution, if a

minister or a member of the Shura Council or the House of Representatives do not participate in the ministry's work or the Council deputation for the King. C - leads viceroy before exercising his powers right set forth in the preceding article, together with the words: ((and to be loyal to the King)). The oath shall be taken in the National Assembly if in session, and is typically only before the king. And have the performance .crown for this right once, but repeated a deputy of the king

Article 35

A - the king the right to propose to amend the constitution and propose laws, and respect the ratification and promulgation of laws. B - it is attested by the law and issued by the king, behold, six months ago from the date of submission of the Shura Council and the House of Representatives without return it to the two chambers for reconsideration. C - taking into account the amendment of the Constitution provisions, if the King returns during the period set forth in the preceding item the draft law to the Shura Council and the House of Representatives by decree reasoned, for reconsideration, select whether these returns are in the same session or in the next round him. D - if restored all of the Shura Council and the House of Representatives or the National Council approve the project, a two-thirds majority of its members, ratified by the King, and issued within one month of .approval for the second time

Article 36

A - offensive war is prohibited, and is currently defensive war by decree displays immediately after its declaration to the National Assembly to decide on its fate. B - do not declare a state of national safety or martial law, but by decree, and must in all cases be declared for a period not exceeding three months, it may not be extended without .the consent of the National Assembly by a majority of the members present

Article 37

King entered into treaties decree and refer them to the Shura and Representatives immediately with the appropriate statement. A treaty has the force of law after it is signed, ratified and published in the Official Gazette. However, peace and treaties of alliance, treaties concerning the territory of the State or natural resources or sovereign rights or the rights of public citizens or private treaties of commerce, navigation and residence, and treaties entailing additional expenditure not provided for in the budget, or involving amendment of the laws of Bahrain, should be to force the issue law. Shall in .any case that the treaty include secret provisions contradicting those declared

Article No. 38

If, among all of the Shura Council and the House of Representatives or roles in the dissolution of the House of Representatives necessity arise for urgent measures can not be delayed, the King may be issued decrees that have the force of law, not to be contrary to the Constitution. Should these decrees presented to each of the Shura Council and the House of Representatives within one month from the date are issued if the Houses are those in charge or within a month of the first meeting of all of the new Houses in the case of the solution or the legislative term ends, if not presented cease to have the force of law, without the necessity to pass a resolution to do so. If it submitted and not approved .by the two chambers as well as what still have the force of law

Article 39

A - puts the king, by decree, the regulations necessary to implement laws, including without amending or disruptive or her exemption from the implementation, and the law may prescribe a less formal instrument of the decree to issue the necessary regulations to implement it. B - puts King, decrees, rules and regulations necessary to arrange the .interests of public administration, not conflicting with the laws

Article No. 40

King appoints civil and military officials and political representatives to foreign nations and international bodies and relieve them of their posts, according to the limits and conditions prescribed by law, and accept the representatives of foreign countries and .bodies to him

Article 41

The king to pardon, by decree, a sentence or reduce it, and the amnesty can only be .granted by law, and that all offenses committed prior proposal of the amnesty

Article 42

A - King issued orders to hold elections for the House of Representatives in accordance with the provisions of the law. B - King calls for the National Assembly to the meeting by a Royal Order, and opens the session, and prorogues in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. C - The King may dissolve the House of Representatives by a decree stating the reasons for the dissolution, it may not be dissolved for the same reasons .again

Article 43

The king that the people seek rulings in important laws and issues that relate to the interests of the country, and is the subject of the referendum acceptable if approved by the majority of voters, and the result of the referendum will be binding and effective .from the date of its announcement, published in the Official Gazette

Chapter II - 3.2

(The executive authority (Council of Ministers - Minister) (44-50)

Article No. 44

.Compose the Cabinet of Prime Minister and a number of ministers

Article 45

A - Whoever follows the ministry to be a Bahraini, and not be under the age of thirty calendar years, and enjoying full political and civil rights. And it shall apply to the Prime Minister and provisions pertaining, unless otherwise stated. B - The law shall .determine the salaries of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

Article 46

Leads Prime Minister and Cabinet, before the king, before the exercise of their powers .right enshrined in Article 78 of this Constitution

Article 47

A Council of Ministers takes care of the interests of the state, and formulate the general policy of the government, and pursue its execution, and oversees the functioning of the government apparatus. B. King presides over the Council of Ministers which he attends. (C) Prime Minister shall supervise the performance of the functions of the Board and the conduct of its business, and performs its decisions and achieve coordination between the various ministries and the integration of its business. D step down, Prime Minister from office for any reason includes the removal of all ministers from office. E - the deliberations of cabinet confidentiality, and its decisions shall be attended by the majority of its members and the approval of a majority of those present, and when the votes are equal, the Chairman, and is committed to the minority opinion of the majority Unless they resign. Council decisions shall be to the King for approval in cases requiring .the issue of a decree

Article 48

A - Every Minister shall supervise the affairs of his ministry, and performs general policy of the government in which, also paints a ministry trends, and oversees its implementation. B - not the Minister may during his ministry to take any other public office, or that carries on, even indirectly, a liberal profession or undertake any industrial, commercial or financial, and may not participate in any concession granted by the Government or public institutions, or to collect between the ministry and members of the board of directors of any company, but as a representative of the government and without construed to him in exchange for it. He may not during that period as well as the

purchase or lease property of the State even by public auction, or lease or sell any of
.his assets or industrial activity

Article 49

If you gave the Prime Minister or the minister from office for any reason continue to
.discharge the urgent business of his office until a successor is appointed

Article 50

A - law regulates public institutions and bodies of the municipal administration in order
to ensure their independence under State direction and control, and to ensure that the
governing bodies of municipal facilities management local nature that fall within the
scope and oversight. B - directed the state public welfare institutions in line with the
.general policy of the State and the interests of citizens

Chapter III - 3.3

(The legislature - the National Assembly (51-51

Article 51

The National Council is composed of two chambers: the Shura Council and the House of
.Representatives

Section I - 3.3.1

(Shura Council (52-55

Article 52

.Shura Council is composed of forty members appointed by royal decree

Article 53

A member of the Shura Council to be Bahraini, enjoy full civil and political rights, and
that name is listed in a election schedules, and not less than age on the day of
appointment for thirty-five full calendar years, and that those who possess the experience
.or who have performed great services to the nation

Article 54

A - for membership of the Council four years, and has re-appointment of the membership has
expired. B - a vacancy in place of one of the members of the Shura Council before the end
of the term for any reason the king appointed a replacement to the end of the term of his
predecessor. C - any member of the Shura Council may request to be excused from the
membership of the Council a petition submitted to the Speaker, the President shall submit
the report to the King, and expires only from the date of acceptance of the King to the
petition. D - The king appoints the Chairman of the Shura Council for the same period as
the Council, and the Council shall be elected as Vice-Chairman of the Board for each
.session

Article 55

A - Shura Council meets at the House meeting, to be convened and the roles and one of the
two Houses. B - If the dissolution of the House of Representatives of the Shura Council
.meetings stopped

Section II - 3.3.2

(House of Representatives (56-69

Article 56

House of Representatives consists of forty members elected directly by universal suffrage
.and secret ballot in accordance with the provisions laid down by law

Article 57

A member of the House of Representatives: A - to be Bahraini, enjoy full civil and political rights, and that his name be included in a franchise tables. B - is not less than a year on Election Day than thirty full calendar year. C - To be able to read and write Arabic. D - not be a member of the Shura Council or the Council of Representatives has dropped the decision of the Board to which he belongs due to loss of confidence and esteem or because of prejudice to the obligations of membership. The person who dropped the membership candidacy if passed legislative term during which the decision to drop membership, or a decision of the Council, who was a member of the inhibitor of the abolition of the nomination impact of the drop organic effect after the expiration of the .session during which the decision to drop membership

Article 58

The House of Representatives for four calendar years from the date of its first meeting, and take place in the last four months of that period the new council elections, taking into account the provisions of Article (64) of this Constitution. And it may be re-elected from the membership has expired. The King may extend legislative term of the House of .Representatives, if necessary, by royal decree for a period not exceeding two years

Article 59

If except replace a member of the House of Representatives before the end of the term, for any reason, replacement shall be elected within two months from the date of announcement of the vacancy by the Council, it shall be for the new member to the end of the term of his predecessor. If the vacancy occurs within six months prior to the separation of the .Legislative Council is not the end of the successor shall be elected

Article 60

The House of Representatives are elected at the first meeting, but such duration, Chairperson and two Vice-Chairman from among its members, and if any of them becomes vacant Council elected to replace him until the end of its duration. The election shall be in all cases by an absolute majority of those present, this majority is not attained in the first re-election between the two candidates for the most votes, the tie with the second, the other in the number of votes participated with them in the election of the second time, the election shall be in this case the relative majority, the equal more than one to get the relative majority of the Council held a choice between them by drawing .lots. He chaired the first meeting of the oldest member until the election of the Speaker

Article 61

Council composed during the first week of its annual meeting necessary for its committees, and may be for these committees to discharge their duties during the recess of the .Council

Article 62

Specializes in the Appellate Court to adjudicate in the special election appeals the House .of Representatives, according to the relevant law

Article 63

The House of Representatives, is competent to accept the resignation of its members, it shall not be considered final only to resign from the time of acceptance of the Council's .report, and place shall become vacant from the date of such acceptance

Article 64

A - If the dissolution of the House of Representatives shall conduct the election of the new Council in a period not exceeding four months from the date of the solution. The elections are not held during that period recovers its full constitutional authority of the dissolved council, and meets immediately as if the dissolution had not, and continues its work to the new board elected. B - the king, despite what is stated in the previous paragraph, to postpone the holding of election of the new board if there are compelling circumstances whereby the Council of Ministers that the holding of elections impossible. C - If the conditions set forth in the preceding item persists, Vmlk, based on the opinion of the Council of Ministers, restore the dissolved parliament and call into session, and

is this council existed from the date of issuance of the Royal Decree reinstatement, and shall exercise its full constitutional powers, and is subject to the provisions of this Constitution, including those related to the completion of the Board's duration and resolved, and considers the session convened in this case the first ordinary session, .regardless of the date of inception

Article 65

May, at the request signed by five members of the House of Representatives at least be directed to any of the Ministers interpellations with regard to matters falling within its terms of reference. It may not be related to a private interrogation Palmstjob or his relatives to the fourth degree, or one of his clients interests. Discussion does not take place in the interrogation only after eight days, at least on sponsor, unless the Minister agrees to hold this discussion. The interpellation may lead to raising the issue of confidence in a Minister to the House of Representatives, according to the provisions of .Article 66 of this Constitution

Article 66

A - Each minister is responsible to the House of Representatives on the work of his ministry. B - may not be raising the issue of confidence in a Minister except upon his request or the location of the ten members of the House of Representatives following the debate on an interpellation addressed to him, and the Council may decide on such a request before the seven days of its submission. C - If the House of Representatives decided to two-thirds of the members constituting the lack of confidence in any Minister deemed to have relinquished his office as from the date of vote of no confidence by a majority, and .submit his resignation immediately

Article 67

A - not be put in the House of Representatives question of confidence in the Prime Minister. B - if two-thirds of the members of the House of Representatives can not be cooperation with the Prime Minister, it was referred to the National Council to look into it. C - it may not be the National Council to issue a decision on the subject can not be cooperation with the Prime Minister before seven days from the date of transmittal to it. D - If the National Assembly approved a two-thirds majority of its members can not be cooperation with the Prime Minister, to raise it to the king for a decision, exempting the Prime Minister and the appointment of a new Cabinet or dissolve the House of .Representatives

Article 68

House express written wishes of the government in public matters. If the government is unable to comply with such interest must give to the Council in writing the reasons for .that

Article 69

Chamber of Deputies may at any time set up committees of inquiry or to depute one or more of its members to investigate any matter within the terms of reference of the Council set out in the Constitution, that the Commission or that the member submit the result of the investigation within a period not exceeding four months from the start of the investigation's history. It must Ministers and all State employees are to provide .certificates and documents and data requested from them

Section III - 3.3.3

(Joint bicameral provisions (70-100

Article 70

No law may be promulgated unless passed by both the Shura Council and the House of .Representatives or the National Council, as the case, and ratified by the King

Article 71

The National Council meets on the second Saturday of the beginning of the month of October, unless the king decided to call for a meeting before the deadline, and if this

.day an official holiday, met on the first business day following the holiday

Article 72

The role of each annual session of the Shura Council and the House of Representatives at
.least seven months, and may not be prorogued before the budget approval

Article 73

Notwithstanding the provisions of the previous two articles of the National Council will
meet on the day following the end of the month from the date of appointment or election of
the Shura Council of the House of Representatives whichever is the least, unless the king
decided to call the meeting before that date. If the date of the Council in this role
behind the annual date stipulated in Article 71 of the Constitution, the duration of the
.session provided for in Article (72) thereof by the difference between the said two dates

Article 74

King opens its ordinary session of the National Council of the High discourse, and may
delegate the Crown or see Anaph in it. And selects each House committee from among its
members to prepare to respond to this speech project, and each chamber shall submit its
.response to the king after approval

Article 75

It named each of the Shura Council and the House of Representatives, by royal decree, to
an extraordinary meeting if the King deems it necessary, or upon the request of a majority
of its members. It may not be in an extraordinary session that the Board consider matters
.which was called for

Article 76

King announced, by royal decree, the resolution of the ordinary and extraordinary
.convening roles

Article 77

Any meeting of the Shura Council or the Chamber of Deputies is the time and place of the
.special meeting be null and void the decisions made about him

Article 78

Each member of the Shura Council and the House of Representatives, in a public hearing
before its own practice in the Council or the following oath committees: ((I swear by
Almighty God to be loyal to the country and the King, to respect the Constitution and laws
of the state, and to defend the liberties of the people and the interests and properties,
.((and to perform my work honestly and truthfully

Article 79

Shura Council and the Council of Representatives shall be public and may be held in camera
at the request of the government or the President of the Council or ten members, and are
.discussing the request in closed session

Article 80

Required for the health of both the Shura Council and the House of Representatives to
attend a meeting of more than half of its members, and decisions shall be taken by an
absolute majority of the members present, except in cases where a special majority is
required, and when the votes are equal, the Chairman. If voting was related to the
Constitution shall be taken by calling the names of members. If a quorum of the council
was not completed two consecutive said the council meeting is true, but at least the
.number of attendees for a quarter of the members of the Council

Article No. 81

Prime Minister presents draft laws to the House of Representatives, which has the right to
accept the project, amended or rejected, and in all cases raises the project to the Shura

Council, which has the right to accept the project, amend or reject or accept any amendments to the House of Representatives may be made to the project or reject or He amended them. To be given priority in the discussion always to draft laws and proposals .made by the government

Article 82

If the Shura Council did not approve the bill passed by the House of Representatives whether the Shura Council's decision of rejection or amendment or deletion or addition .bless President of the Council to the parliament for reconsideration

Article 83

If by the House bill as it receives from the Shoura Council forwards Chairman of the Shura .Council to the Prime Minister for submission to the King

Article 84

The House of Representatives to reject any amendment to the draft law passed by the Shura Council, and insists on its previous decision without introducing any new amendments to the bill. In this case, the project is returned to the Shura Council again for consideration. And the Shura Council to accept the decision of the House of .Representatives or to insist on its previous decision

Article 85

If you disagree chambers on the draft of any law twice, the National Council, headed by Chairman of the Shura Council meets to discuss the disputed material, and is required to accept the project that the decision of the National Council's decision by a majority of the members present, and when the project is rejected in this manner, do not submit again .to the National Assembly at the same session

Article 86

In all cases where the approval of the bill by the Chairman of the Shura Council will .refer it to the Prime Minister for submission to the King

Article No. 87

Every Bill which regulates economic or financial issues, the government requests view on an urgent basis, are presented to the House of Representatives first to decide on it within fifteen days, if ago this period show the Shura Council with the opinion of the House of Representatives, if any, to decide what he sees on it within fifteen other days, and in the case of the two chambers differ on the draft law presented, it presents to the National Assembly for a vote within fifteen days, and if the National Assembly is still .pending during that period may the king issued a decree has the force of law

Article 88

Progressing each ministry once it is formed program to the National Assembly, and the .Council may make comments with regard to this program

Article 89

A - Each member of the Shura Council and the House of Representatives representing the whole people, and takes care of the public interest, no authority for any point in the work of the Council or its committees. B - no circumstances be accountable each member of the Shura Council or the House of Representatives than shown in the Council or its committees for opinions or ideas, but if the opinion expressed is prejudicial to the foundations of belief or the unity of the nation, or the respect due to the king, or the ejection in private any life someone who was. C - shall not, during the sessions, in cases of flagrante delicto, to take action against a member of arrest, investigation or inspection or arrest or imprisonment or any other penal action without the permission of the Council, which he is a member. Is not in session the Council should take the permission of the Speaker. And it is considered as permission not to issue a decision to the Board or the President in the request for authorization within one month from the date of arrival to him. And it must notify the Council that may be taken in accordance with the

preceding paragraph to take place during the proceedings, and should always be notified in the first meeting of any action taken during its annual recess against any of its members

Article 90

The King may postpone, by royal decree, the National Council meeting a period not exceeding two months, and repeated postponements during the same session more than once. The postponement period shall not be calculated within the duration of the session provided for in Article 72 of this Constitution

Article 91

Every member of the Shura Council or the House of Representatives be directed to the Minister written questions to clarify matters falling within their competence, and only the right to comment once on the answer, the new minister added renewed the Member's right to comment. It may not be a question related to special fluid or his relatives to the fourth degree, or one of his clients interests

Article 92

A - the fifteen members of the Shura Council or the House of Representatives the right to request a proposal to amend the Constitution, and any of the members of both Houses right to propose laws, and referred to each proposal to the competent authority of the Council, who presented the proposal for an opinion of the Committee. If the Council accepts the proposal was forwarded to the government to put it in a draft amendment of the constitution or a bill and submit it to the House of Representatives in the same session or in a session that followed a formula. B - each draft law has been submitted in accordance with the preceding paragraph and rejected by the Council, who presented him with, it can not be presented again at the session itself

Article 93

Prime Minister and the ministers the right to attend meetings of the Shura Council and the House of Representatives, and listen to them whenever they asked to speak, and they want the right to be senior officials or from Innibunhm them. The Council may attend the competent minister asked when discussing the matter relating to his ministry

Article 94

A - law workflow system shows in each of the Shura Council and the House of Representatives and their committees, and the assets of the debate and vote on the question, interrogation and other powers stipulated in the Constitution, as well as sanctions for breach Lists order or absents himself from the hearings or committees without acceptable excuse. B - Each House may add to the law governing him what he sees of the Supplementary Provisions

Article 95

The maintenance of order within each of the Shura Council and the House of Representatives from the jurisdiction of the boss, be allocated to each of the two chambers guard under the authority of the Speaker. Is not permissible for any other armed force may enter the Assembly or close its doors only at the request of his boss

Article 96

Determine the remuneration of each of the Shura Council and the House of Representatives by law, in the case of modifying these bonuses do not implement this amendment, but starting from the next legislative term

Article 97

May not be combined membership of the Shura Council and the House of Representatives, it is not permissible to combine membership of either House public office. The law shall specify other cases of incompatibility

Article 98

No member of the Shura Council or the House of Representatives during his term of office be appointed to the Board of Directors or to contribute to the concessions granted by the government or public institutions except in cases prescribed by law. He may not during that period as well as the purchase or lease property of the State, or lease or to sell any of his assets or industrial activity, unless it is by way of public auction or tender, .or the application of expropriation in the public interest regime

Article 99

If a case of disqualification of any member of the Shura Council and the House of Representatives during its membership fall membership emerged, becomes vacant replaced by a decision taken by two-thirds of the members of the Council, which Hoedo the majority. Memberships also may be one of the members of the Shura Council dropped or the House of Representatives if he lost confidence and esteem or violated the duties of membership. It must issue a decision to drop organic two-thirds of the members of the Council, which is a member of the majority, raises the decision if issued by the Shura Council to the King for .approval

Article No. 100

Members of the Shura Council or the House of Representatives does not give medals for the .duration of their membership

Section IV - 3.3.4

(Special provisions convening of the National Council (101-103

Article No. 101

In addition to the cases where the National Assembly meets by virtue of the Constitution, for the king to call for such a meeting whenever he deems it or at the request of the .Prime Minister

Article No. 102

The Chairman of the Shura Council, the presidency of the National Council meeting, and in his absence to be done by the President of the House of Representatives, then First Deputy .Chairman of the Shura Council, and First Deputy Chairman of the House of Representatives

Article No. 103

In cases where the Constitution requires a special majority, the National Council sessions are not considered legal unless attended by the majority of the members of each House individually, and decisions shall be taken by a majority vote of those present, except the .president who has to give a voice equal weighting votes

Chapter IV - 3.4

(Judiciary (104-106

Article No. 104

A - the honor of the judiciary, and the probity and impartiality of the judges, the basis of government and a guarantee of rights and freedoms. B - no authority to any party to the judge in spending, no case may intervene in the administration of justice, and the law guarantees the independence of the judiciary, and judges shows guarantees and conditions of their own. C - law lays down specific provisions on behalf of the public, and the functions of legal opinions, and the preparation of legislation, and to represent the state in court, and workers in these affairs. D - The law shall regulate the provisions of .the law

Article No. 105

A - law shall regulate the different types and grades, and specify their functions and terms of reference. B - the jurisdiction of military courts is limited to military crimes committed by members of the Defence Force and the National Guard and public security, and does not extend to others only when the declaration of martial law, and within the limits prescribed by law. C - Court sessions will be open unless in exceptional cases prescribed

by law. D - arises, Law, Supreme Judicial Council oversees the proper functioning of the courts and auxiliary bodies to her, shows his powers of law in the functional affairs of .the judiciary and public prosecution

Article No. 106

Created a constitutional court, the chairman and six members are appointed by royal decree for a period specified by law, and is concerned with the constitutionality of laws and regulations to monitor. The Law defines the rules that ensure that the inability of the members of the Court of insulation and specifies the procedures to be followed before, and guarantees the right of both the government and the Shura Council and the House of Representatives and stakeholders from individuals and others to appeal to the Court on the constitutionality of laws and regulations. And have the judgment to be unconstitutional provision in the law or regulation direct effect, unless the court determines it to a later date, if the verdict was not related to the constitutional text of criminal verdicts of guilty on the basis of it is considered as if the text were not. The King may refer to the Court what he sees of the bills before they are issued to determine their conformity .with the Constitution, the report is binding on all state authorities and all

Part V - 4

(Financial Affairs (107-119

Article No. 107

A - the establishment of general taxation and modified or abolished except by law, no one is exempt from wholly or partially, except in cases specified by the law. No one may be required to pay any other taxes, fees and costs within the limits of the law. B - Law concerning the collection of taxes, fees and other public funds, and the procedures for spending provisions shows. C - shows the law related to the preservation and management of state property and the conditions of their disposal, and the limits within which may waive .any of these properties

Article No. 108

A - hold public loans by law, and may lend money to the state or guarantee a loan by a law within the limits prescribed for this purpose in the budget appropriations. B - may be local bodies such as municipalities or public institutions to lend or borrow or guarantee .a loan in accordance with the laws of their own

Article No. 109

A - determines the financial year by law. B - the government prepare a draft comprehensive state revenue and expenditure of the annual budget law, and submit it to the House of Representatives before the fiscal year end at least two months, to discuss it and to transmit it to the Shura Council for consideration in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, and may introduce any amendment to the budget agreement with the government. C - The budget shall be based on the discussion tab therein, may be preparing the budget for more than one financial year may not be any allocation of the public revenues for a specific purpose except by law. D - issued the state budget law. E - If the budget bill pending before the start of the financial year preceding the budget until its release, the revenue shall be collected and disbursements made in accordance with the laws in force at the end of the year in question. And - no case shall exceed the maximum .spending estimates contained in the budget, as amended Act

Article No. 110

Every expenditure not included in the budget, or in excess of the budget appropriations .must be a law

Article No. 111

A - may, by law, the allocation of certain amounts for more than one fiscal year, if required by the nature of the bank, are included in the annual budgets of the successive state allocations for each of them, as decided by the Act. B - it may also be that the uniqueness of the bank referred to in the previous item extraordinary budget valid for .more than one fiscal year

Article 112

May not include any provision budget would create a new tax or increase in an existing tax, or modify an existing law, or to avoid passing a law in the text of the Constitution .is to be regulated by law law

Article No. 113

The final accounts of the financial affairs of the State for the preceding year, offers first to the House of Representatives during the next five months to the end of the fiscal year, and have adopted a decision issued by each of the Shura Council and the House of .Representatives, together with Bmlahzathma, and published in the Official Gazette

Article 114

Law lays down provisions for independent public budgets and attached to the final and the accounts, apply for the special provisions that the state budget and its final account. The provisions of the budgets and the final accounts of municipalities and local public .institutions and puts

Article No. 115

The government submitted to the House of Representatives, along with the annual budget of the project, a statement on the financial and economic situation of the state, and the measures taken to implement the existing budget allocations, and for that the whole of the .effects of the new draft budget

Article No. 116

Arises Law Office of Financial Supervision law guarantees the independence and shall be assisted by the government and the House of Representatives in the control of the collection of state revenues and expenditures in the budget spending limits, and the commission shall submit to both the government and the House of Representatives an annual .report on its work and observations

Article No. 117

A - concession for exploitation of natural resource wealth or resources of a public service is not only a law and for a limited period, and ensure that pre-trial proceedings to facilitate the research and detection and achieve openness and competition. B - does .not confer any monopoly except by law and for a limited period

Article No. 118

.The law shall regulate currency and banking and determine standards, weights and measures

Article 119

The law regulates the affairs of salaries and pensions, compensation, benefits and .bonuses, which decides on the state treasury

Part VI - 5

(General provisions Final provisions (120-125

Article No. 120

A - required to modify any provision of this constitution to be approved amendment thirds of the members constituting each of the Shura Council and the House of Representatives by a majority, and that the King ratified the amendment, and therefore an exception to the provision of Article (35 item b, c, d) of this the Constitution . B - If rejected an amendment to the Constitution may not be submitted again before the lapse of one year from the rejection. C - it may not be proposed amendment to Article II of this Constitution, nor shall propose an amendment of the monarchy and the principle of hereditary rule in Bahrain in any way, as well as the two chambers system and the principles of freedom and

equality set forth in this Constitution. D - prerogative of the king set forth in this
.Constitution may not be proposed amendment during the term of his deputation

Article No. 121

A - application of this Constitution concluded by the Kingdom of Bahrain with countries
and international organizations of treaties and agreements do not prejudice. B - an
exception to the rule of the second paragraph of Article 38 of this Constitution shall
remain valid and in force all issued laws and decrees laws, decrees, regulations, orders,
resolutions and declarations in place before the first meeting of the National Council
unless modified or abolished in accordance with the procedure prescribed in this
.Constitution

Article No. 122

Laws shall be published in the Official Gazette within two weeks from the date of their
issuance, and works out a month after the date of publication, and may, by a special
.provision in the law, the term shortened or lengthened

Article 123

Shall not disable any of the provisions of this Constitution except during the declaration
of martial law, and within the limits prescribed by law. And it does not in any way be
disabling the Shura Council or the House of Representatives or compromising the immunity
.of its members in the meantime, or during a declared state of national safety

Article 124

The provisions of the laws do not apply only to what falls from the date work out, no
consequence happens before that date. And may, in non-criminal matters, a law on the
validity of its provisions retroactively, with the consent of a majority of all members of
.the Shura Council and the House of Representatives or the National Council, as the case

Article # 125

This amended Constitution published in the Official Gazette and shall be effective from
.the date of publication

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