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Parti Authenticité et Modernité

Authenticity and Modernity Party

STATUTES

of Authenticity and Modernity Party

**Fifth National Congress held in Bouznika
on February 09-10-11, 2024**

Updated version

Authenticity and Modernity Party

STATUTES

Preamble

The Authenticity and Modernity Party (PAM) was founded on August 08, 2008, and held its founding conference on February 20, 21 and 22, 2009, in accordance with the laws of the Kingdom of Morocco in force, in particular the Constitution, and the provisions of the law regulating political parties, promulgated by Dahir No. 1.11.166 of kiâda 24, 1432 (October 24, 2011), as amended and supplemented.

The Authenticity and Modernity Party (PAM) works within the framework of the nation's unifying constants, namely the tolerant Islamic religion, multifaceted national unity, constitutional monarchy and democratic choice.

The PAM is committed to working alongside all civil and political actors within the framework of elected institutions, councils and public bodies, and through all the responsibilities and tasks assigned to party members, in accordance with the principles of public interest, responsibility, accountability, respect for opinion, pluralism, difference and democracy.

It adheres to the values of modernity and human rights as universally recognized, equality, citizenship and social justice, and the authenticity of Moroccan society and its multiple cultures, through openness to all its components and undertakes to work for the preservation of cultural and linguistic specificities.

Title I: General provisions

Article 1:

The party shall bear the name "Authenticity and Modernity Party", referred to in these regulations as the Party and symbolized in Arabic letters as "البيام", in Amazigh letters as (...) and in Latin letters as "PAM".

The central headquarters of the PAM is located in Rabat, and the party's territorial organizations can designate their headquarters in accordance with the decisions of these Statutes.

The party adopts the blue colored tractor as its symbol.

The party's official languages are Arabic and Amazigh, and other languages may be used for the same purpose, subject to the legal provisions defining electoral symbols.

The party's parallel organizations and forums may, with the approval of the Political Bureau, adopt a symbol that reflects their nature, or a color that conveys their message, while retaining the Tractor as the main symbol.

The party's name or symbol cannot be modified or changed except by a decision issued by the National Congress.

The party's online portal can be consulted at the following link: www.pam.ma

Article 2:

These Statutes defines the rules related to the party's management and its administrative and financial organization in accordance with the provisions of the Organic Law on political parties, as amended and supplemented.

The National Congress adopts the party's Statutes.

The party's draft by-laws shall be submitted to the National Council for adoption at the ordinary session following the National Congress and shall be competent to amend them.

Any text or amendment approved by the National Council shall be submitted to the National Arbitration and Ethics Commission to consider its conformity with the Statutes before coming into force.

The party's internal regulations shall be considered as interpreting and supplementing rules of the Statutes.

The National Arbitration and Ethics Commission is competent to examine the respect of the standards and rules stipulated in the party's Statutes, and to consider any disagreement between its organs.

The Political Bureau may issue circulars for the implementation of the Statutes and Internal Regulations.

Article 3:

The interpretation of these Statutes and other Party documents shall take into account the following:

- Decision-making bodies shall mean: Congresses, Provincial Council, Regional Council and National Council.
- Executive bodies shall mean: Local Secretariat, Provincial Secretariat, Regional Secretariat and Political Bureau.
- Mandated constituencies shall mean: Territorial area competent to mandate congress participants.

Title II: Objectives

Article 4:

The party works in particular to achieve the following objectives:

- Supervising and educating politically citizens and enhancing their involvement in national life and in the management of public affairs.
- Expressing the will of the electorate and conveying their concerns and expectations to the government, parliament and elected councils.
- Contributing to the management of public affairs within the framework of constitutional institutions based on the law and the public interest, using democratic means.

- Strengthening the democratic gains and consolidating them, where appropriate, with the necessary institutional and constitutional reforms.
- Working to achieve social justice and complete the building the rule of law.
- Striving to win the bet of sustainable development by implementing good governance, consolidating participatory democracy, and activating the responsible and conscious involvement of citizens in public affairs, putting them at the center of the process of preparing, implementing and evaluating public policies.
- Strengthening territorial governance through advanced regionalization, broad spatial decentralization and sustainable development.
- Consolidating the values of solidarity in its social, categorical, territorial, ecological, and generational dimensions.
- Consolidating the modern democratic societal project by supporting and preserving its cultural diversity. Expanding the spaces of freedom and liberating the energies of individuals and groups. Valuing the components of the authentic national character, with its multiple components and diversity of its tributaries and its openness to universal human values.
- Engaging in the universal principles of democracy, human rights and social justice, supporting all just international causes, peoples of the world and living forces that aspire to freedom, justice and democracy.

Title III: Rights and duties

Article 5: The right to membership

Moroccan citizens over the age of eighteen (18) have the right to freely join the party, support its activities and advocate for it after expressing their wish to do so with a personal application addressed to the competent authorities in accordance with the internal regulations.

It is forbidden to reject an application for membership due to any kind of discrimination, in particular based on sex, color, belief, culture, social or regional status, language or disability.

Article 6:

The membership fee shall be determined based on a minimum threshold that takes into account the equality between members, without prejudice to their willingness to make a higher contribution to the party's finances, in accordance with the provisions of the Political Parties Organic Law relating to party resources.

Article 7:

The Political Bureau and the regional secretariats, within the limits of their sphere of influence and under their supervision, may establish systems of thematic or sectoral recruitment.

For the same purpose, and within the framework of reflection, openness, proposal and advocacy, the party may create sectoral or categorical forums, intellectual clubs, or discussion, opinion and reflection groups.

Article 8: Members' Rights

Members enjoy the following rights:

- Right to access reception facilities in accordance with the organizational conditions specified by the party administration.
- Right to benefit from political training and supervising that qualifies them to engage in political work and refine their experience in it.
- Right to obtain information related to the party and its financial, administrative and political management.
- Right to participate in public party events and organizational meetings in accordance with the conditions and organizational rules governing this.

- Freedom of expression and opinion on the performance of the party and its various structures, leaders and elected officials, in accordance with the provisions of these Statutes.
- Right to propose recommendations and take all initiatives aimed at interacting with societal issues.
- Right to participate in party decision-making by voting within its structures.
- Right to assume responsibilities within the party and the freedom to run for them and for tasks and structures, in accordance with the procedures specified in these Statutes and the internal regulations.
- Right to run for legislative, communal or professional elections, and for various representative and non-representative public positions and responsibilities.

Article 9: Members' duties

Members have the following duties:

- Respect the legal and ethical rules and values stipulated in the Constitution and in the legal texts in force, as well as in the Party's regulations and normative documents.
- Defend the party's doctrine, principles, orientations and positions.
- Respect the opinions and positions of party members and adhere to the ethics of conscious and constructive dialogue in managing differences of opinion.
- Undertake to resort to party bodies in resolving disputes among members, or between members and party organs, in accordance with the procedures specified in the party's regulations.
- Participate actively in the party's activities and struggles.
- Show solidarity with all party members in cases that do not compromise the principle of independence of the judiciary.

- Support the party's organs, structures and institutions to carry out their tasks, and support elected or appointed party members to assume electoral or public responsibilities.
- Contribute effectively to the various consultations and electoral elections, especially by publicizing the party and introducing its electoral programs.
- Contribute regularly to the party's finances by paying the membership fees.

Members of the Party's structures undertake, in the exercise of their mission, to respect all the party's objectives, principles and rules governing the management of its bodies, to act for their implementation, to honor all the rights and duties stipulated in these Statutes, especially those related to gender equality and rights of persons with disabilities.

Title IV: Basic principles and rules for the management of the Party's structures

The Party's structures and meetings shall be conducted based on the following principles:

I: Principle of democracy

Article 10:

All decisions in the party and its structures shall be taken by public voting.

Article 11:

All party meetings shall be held within the party's official headquarters, including public and private halls that the party can use for this purpose.

Article 12:

Meetings of the Party's organs and structures shall be convened with the presence of a quorum of more than half of the members and those present after two hours.

Discussions shall be conducted based on the principle of equality between participants.

Article 13:

Party structures shall deliberate on the points on their agenda and may, by a decision of the majority of participants, add other points to the agenda.

Each member of the Party's reporting and executive bodies may, within the limits of his/her competence, propose recommendations related to the internal life of the Party.

Article 14:

Public voting shall be used in the election of party structures, the assignment of duties and responsibilities, and in taking other decisions related to the exercise of the party's functions.

Public voting shall be used in taking other decisions, except in cases expressly stipulated in these Statutes, in which decisions within the party structures and organs shall be taken by relative majority. The Chairman has the casting vote in the event of a tie.

Article 15:

Except in cases expressly regulated by these Statutes, uninominal voting shall be adopted for the election of party structures and the designation of candidates.

In cases where the procedure is not explicitly provided for, Chairmen and members of the executive bodies, Chairmen of the decision-making bodies and Chairmen of parallel organizations and forums can be removed according to the same procedure followed for their election.

Article 16:

Members who are up to date with their subscriptions before the day of the ballot are entitled to take part in the vote. Voting by proxy is prohibited.

II: Principle of spatial and militant equity

Article 17:

Spatial representativeness shall be taken into account in the formation of the reporting structures.

The regions shall be allocated quotas for national, electoral and representative assignments and positions of responsibility, based on the criteria of spatial equity, namely electoral importance, involvement, and outreach, training and communication activities they organize.

Regional secretariats shall be allocated a share of the party's budget based on the same criteria of spatial equity.

Article 18:

In assigning responsibilities and organizational tasks and in nominating candidates for public office and for representative and electoral tasks, the militant balance of the candidates shall be taken into account, according to the criteria specified in the internal regulations.

Subject to the special conditions stipulated in these Statutes, members who have not completed four full years in the party shall not preside over the party's reporting and executive structures and its parallel organizations.

III: Principle of alternating responsibilities

Article 19:

The Party shall conduct its affairs in accordance with the principle of alternating responsibilities, and on this basis, the following shall be observed:

Party structures and organs shall be elected for a period of four (4) years.

The Secretary General or the collective leadership of the party's general secretariat and the presidency of the Party's national, regional, provincial

and local structures and organs shall be elected for a single term, renewable once.

Party structures and organs that have completed a full four (4) year term shall be considered eligible for re-election within a period not exceeding three (03) months.

In the event that any party body cannot be renewed, its renewal shall be supervised by the higher executive body within a period not exceeding five (5) months from the date it fulfills its four (4) year term.

IV: Principle of non-accumulation of functions and responsibilities

Article 20:

In its organizational structure, the Party respects the principle of non-accumulation of functions and responsibilities, and on this basis, the following shall be observed:

Membership in the executive structures is incompatible with any remunerated function paid for from the party's funds.

It is not possible to combine two memberships in the territorial executive structures.

No party member can head more than one territorial structure or parallel organization; the functions of monitoring and governance committees are incompatible with membership in executive structures located in the same territorial mandate district.

Membership in the party's political bureau is incompatible with chairing any territorial executive body belonging to the party.

V: Principles of Governance, Competence and Positive Discrimination

Article 21:

The party operates according to the rules of good governance, transparency, responsibility and accountability.

Article 22:

The lists of members of the party's reporting and executive structures shall be published on the party's official portal as soon as they are elected, and as soon as they are approved by the National Arbitration and Ethics Commission.

The party's budget and liquidation reports are published on the party's website.

Article 23:

The party shall take effective measures to integrate activists with disabilities into party life.

The party shall take practical measures to achieve parity between women and men, and the representation of women shall not be less than one-third in all party structures.

The party takes measures to encourage academics, thinkers and intellectuals to engage in political work and assume electoral and public functions.

The representation of young people, of both sexes, shall not be less than a quarter in all party structures.

Article 24:

The party shall take appropriate measures to ensure the participation of Moroccans of the World in party life and their representation in the party's national organs.

Article 25:

Any member of the party's executive bodies who is absent without an acceptable reason during three consecutive sessions or meetings will be struck off.

Title V: Organizational structures and organs

Article 26:

The Party is a unified structure built on territorial and functional decentralization.

The Party shall make decisions according to the situation through its territorial and functional structures.

Chapter I: Territorial structures

Article 27:

The territorial structures constitute basic units for party building, a tool for training and political participation of citizens, and a framework for formulation, follow-up and evaluation of public policies.

Article 28:

The party's territorial structures are made up of regional, provincial and local bodies and of national and continental organizations of Moroccans of the World.

The regional secretariats may, for the purposes of proximity to citizens, establish other organizational structures of a subsidiary nature to be determined by the internal regulations.

Article 29:

Moroccans of the World can form a provincial secretariat at each country with the same legal status as provincial secretariats within Morocco.

A regional secretariat may be created once at least five (05) provincial secretariats have been set up at continental level.

The party's internal regulations will determine the number of participants required to convene congresses and assemblies of the party structures in countries of emigration.

I: Regional structures

Article 30

The regional structures shall have priority in managing the Party's affairs in the region, taking into account the powers explicitly conferred to other territorial structures.

Article 31:

The party's regional organizational organs are the Regional Congress, the Regional Council and the Regional Secretariat.

A- Regional Congress

Article 32:

The regional congress is the highest decision-making body at regional level.

Article 33:

The regional congress holds its ordinary session every four years, convened by the Chairman of the regional council or one of his deputies when his seat is vacant, following a decision taken by the council by a relative majority.

The regional congress may be hold an extraordinary session with a specific agenda, if so decided by a two-thirds majority of the regional council members.

Article 34:

The regional council shall set up a committee from among its members to prepare for the regional congress.

If the preparatory commission for the regional congress cannot be set up due to the absence of the regional council, an invitation is issued for a general meeting to form it, in accordance with the provisions of Article ~~155~~ 154 of these Statutes.

Article 35:

The following are considered to be congress members:

1. Delegates elected during provincial general meetings by two-thirds of the congress members.
2. Congress members ex officio at the rate of one-third, consisting of:
 - Parliamentarians of the party in the region.
 - Members of the national council in the region
 - Heads of local authorities and heads of districts and professional chambers belonging to the region.
 - Members of the regional secretariat.
 - Provincial and local secretaries and heads of regional parallel forums and organizations.
 - Academic, intellectual and civic actors within a limit of twenty 20 participants.

Article 36:

The Chairman of the regional congress preparatory commission shall oversee the inaugural and first plenary session, and supervise the election of the Congress Chairman.

Article 37:

The regional congress will consider the following points:

- Discussion and approval of the political and financial reports.
- Election of the regional council members.

- Discussion and approval of the party's regional programs and their adaptation to the political orientations and programs specified in its national congress.
- Drawing up plans and strategies in the fields of regional development.
- Drawing up territorial public policies.

B. Regional Council

Article 38:

The regional council is a body for coordinating and energizing party action during the period between its congresses at the regional level.

Article 39:

The Regional Council is composed of:

1. Half of the members are elected during the regional congress based on a territorial representation whose number must not be less than twenty (20) members for each province;
2. Half of the members shall be:
 - Parliamentarians belonging to the region.
 - Heads of local authorities and professional chambers belonging to the region.
 - Members of the regional secretariat and heads of regional parallel forums and organizations.
 - Provincial secretaries in the region.
 - Members of the national council in the region;
 - Academic, intellectual and civic figures

- Heads of regional structures of youth and women's organizations and forums.

Article 40:

The regional council elects from among its members a Chairman and two vice-Chairmen of different genders by list ballot.

The regional council secretariat is made up of the Chairman, two vice-Chairmen and heads of functional commissions.

Article 41:

The regional council has power to:

- Elect the regional secretary and two deputies of different genders by list ballot
- Elect the members of the regional secretariat.
- Elect the regional arbitration and Ethics Commission.
- Discuss and vote on the budget of the regional secretariat and approve its annual accounts.
- Approve the action program of the regional secretariat.
- Form regional functional commissions.
- Formulate the party's directions at the regional level and determine its priorities.
- Ensure that regional programs are in line with the party's political orientations.
- Monitor the implementation of the party's regional programs in the periods between regional congresses.

- Define a framework for managing alliances with political parties at the level of local authorities' councils in the region, under the supervision of the political bureau.
- Follow up the expansion of the party's territorial and sectoral organization and monitor its presence in the region's various prefectures and provinces, sectors and bodies under their territorial jurisdiction.
- Propose measures to develop recruitment and membership development in the party's various regional activities.
- Follow up the performance of the party's elected representatives in the local authorities.

Article 42:

The Regional Council shall meet once a year, during the month of March, at the invitation of its Chairman, and one of its two vice-Chairmen in order of precedence in the event of a vacancy.

The regional secretary shall convene a meeting of the regional council when it is not possible to convene it on its annual date. The regional council may be convened in an extraordinary session with a specific agenda at the request of two-thirds of its members.

Article 43:

Members of the Regional Council have the right to initiate and propose organizational recommendations, decisions and recommendations related to party life in the region.

Members of the Regional Council can submit, via e-mail to the regional secretariat seven days before the Council session, written questions related to party life in the region, for which a space will be allocated for the regional secretariat's response during the Council session.

The secretariat of the council shall deliberate on the questions and the agenda of the session before the regional council convenes.

Decisions and recommendations of the regional council are adopted by public vote.

Article 44:

An extraordinary session of the regional council can be convened to dismiss the regional secretariat by a two-thirds majority of the council members upon witnessing the obvious stalemate in the regional structures, evidenced through:

- Failure to implement its program and respect its agenda.
- Failure to extend the organization at the regional level.
- Paralysis in the areas of recruitment, openness and communication activities.

Article 45: Regional Council Commissions

The regional council shall form functional commissions to follow up the party's activities in the region, monitor and develop the performance of the regional secretariat, and ensure the integrity and transparency of party practices at the regional level.

The internal regulations define the regional council's commissions and their responsibilities.

By a decision of the regional council, temporary thematic commissions can be set up, which cease to exist at the end of their missions.

Article 46:

The council's commissions shall deliberate on issues falling within their remit, as well as proposals, decisions and recommendations submitted to them by the Chairman of the regional council.

C - Regional Secretariat

Article 47:

The regional secretariat is an executive body within its territorial jurisdiction, represented by the region to which it belongs.

Article 48:

The regional secretariat shall conduct its affairs independently, within the limits of the powers conferred on it by these Statutes and in compliance with the party's guidelines and national strategies.

Article 49:

The regional secretariat is financially autonomous and receives an annual management grant from the party's national budget.

In addition to the management grant, the regional secretariat receives an incentive allowance, the amount of which is determined in the party's national budget on the basis of the number of communication meetings and training and intellectual activities carried out in the region, and on the basis of the extent of its outreach, communication and expansion of its member's network.

The regional secretariat shall receive, jointly with the provincial secretariat, the amounts collected from membership fees.

The regional secretariat may rely on any other resource permitted by law, especially donations and grants.

Article 50:

The regional secretariat is composed of:

- The regional secretary.
- Two (2) deputies of different sexes, specifying the first and second.
- Two (02) members elected from each province or prefecture.
- The Chairman of the regional council and the provincial secretaries.

- The Chairman of the regional council and the leader of the party's group.
- The Chairmen of parallel organizations and regional forums.

Article 51:

The regional secretary may invite to attend the meetings of the regional secretariat in an advisory capacity:

- Presidents of professional chambers.
- Presidents of local authorities.

Article 52:

The regional secretariat meets once every 3 months, either in face-to-face or via digital means, or whenever necessary.

Article 53:

The regional secretariat elects from among its members a treasurer, a deputy treasurer and a rapporteur.

Article 54:

The regional secretariat has the following responsibilities:

- Preparing the draft budget of the regional secretariat.
- Supervising the structure of provincial and local secretariats.
- Supervising the party's parallel organizations and forums at regional level.
- Implementing the regional congress decisions and regional council guidelines.
- Strengthening the party's performance and organizing its activities within its territorial jurisdiction.

- Monitoring party performance at regional level and directing the work of provincial and local secretariats, parallel organizations and forums.
- Developing the party's work in the areas of membership and outreach.
- Advocating with external departments in its territorial jurisdiction on issues related to the interests of citizens and local authorities.
- Managing any organizational vacuum at regional level.
- Organizing an annual meeting open to citizens to consult on region and party affairs.

Article 55:

In addition to the powers specified in the provisions of these Statutes, the regional secretary is responsible for:

- Convening meetings of the regional secretariat.
- Ensuring the implementation of the decisions of the regional secretariat.
- Monitoring the party's performance, strengthening its momentum and ensuring its influence.
- Monitoring the work of forums and parallel organizations at regional level.
- Coordinating the party's internal communication at regional level and in relation to the party's national structures;
- Representing the party at regional level before official bodies, public opinion and the media.
- Ensuring compliance with the party's laws, principles and ethical code.

- Organizing elective general meetings.

The regional secretary acts as authorizing officer, countersigns the financial papers together with the treasurer, and deputizes for them when their seats are vacant. He receives gifts, bequests and donations granted to the party and signs the relevant certificates.

Article 56:

The Regional Secretary may delegate some of his duties to one of his deputies or to a member or members of the regional secretariat.

Article 57:

The following poles are created within the regional secretariat to support the party's action and develop its performance:

- Pole of reinforcement of organization and militant orientation.
- Pole of outreach and party communication.

II: Provincial structures

Article 58:

Party's action at prefectural and provincial level takes the form of provincial congresses, councils and secretariats.

The abovementioned bodies have, within their territorial jurisdiction, the tasks of managing the party's affairs regionally.

A- Provincial Congress

Article 59:

The provincial congress is held in ordinary session every four years at the invitation of the president of the provincial council or his deputy, when his seat is vacant by decision of the council taken by a relative majority.

The provincial council shall form a preparatory commission from among its members to prepare for the party's provincial congress by a relative majority decision.

If the preparatory commission cannot be formed by the provincial council due to its absence, a general meeting is convened for this purpose by the regional secretariat, and if not possible, in accordance with the provisions of Article 155 of these Statutes.

Article 60:

The following are considered to be congress members:

1. Congress delegates elected by general meetings held at the level of each local secretariat in the proportion of two-thirds.
2. Conferees ex officio, namely:
 - Parliamentarians, presidents of local authorities and professional chambers belonging to the province or prefecture.
 - Members of the regional and provincial secretariats and local secretariats.
 - Members of the executive offices of forums and parallel organizations belonging to the province.
 - Members of the national council in the province.

Article 61:

The provincial congress is namely responsible for:

- Discussing and approving the moral and financial reports of the provincial secretariat;
- Electing members of the provincial council.
- Developing and discussing the party's programs at province or prefecture level;

- Discussing the performance of party structures, parallel organization structures and forums.

B- Provincial Council

Article 62:

The Regional Council is considered a body to coordinate and activate the work of the party between its congresses at the level of the labor or region.

Article 63:

The Regional Council is composed of:

1. One third of the members elected based on equal representation of the communes and districts belonging to the province or prefecture, if their total number is not less than thirty (30) members.
2. One third of the members elected based on the number of memberships in each commune, with no less than thirty (30) members.
3. One third of the members ex officio, namely:
 - Parliamentarians of the party from the province.
 - Members of the national council in the province
 - Presidents of local authorities and professional chambers belonging to the province or prefecture.
 - Heads of structures of parallel organizations and provincial forums
 - Local secretaries.

Article 64:

The provincial council is responsible for:

- Electing the provincial secretary and two deputies of different sexes by list ballot.
- Electing the other members of the provincial secretariat by list ballot.
- Approving the provincial secretariat's action plan.
- Discussing and voting on the provincial secretariat's budget and approving its annual accounts.
- Monitoring the performance of the provincial secretariat and following up its implementation of the action plans.
- Monitoring the performance of the provincial secretariat in structuring the party at territorial and sectoral levels. Following up the expansion of its presence in the various communes, sectors and bodies located in its territory.
- Monitoring the performance of the party's elected representatives in the local authorities.
- Formulating the party's guidelines at provincial level and defining its priorities;
- Ensuring that provincial programs are in line with the party's political orientation.
- Proposing measures to develop membership and recruitment and expanding participation in the party's various provincial activities.

Article 65:

The provincial council elects, from among its members, a Chairman and two deputies of different sexes, by list ballot.

Article 66:

The provincial council meets in one session per year.

The provincial council shall be convened at the invitation of its Chairman, or one of his deputies when the seat of the Chairman is vacant.

The secretariat of the provincial council shall consist of the provincial secretary, his two deputies and the Chairmen of the functional commissions.

Article 67:

The provincial council can convene an extraordinary session to dismiss the provincial secretariat by a three-fourths majority of the council members noting a situation of deadlock in the party's provincial structures, as evidenced by the following indicators:

- Failure to implement its program and meet its deadlines.
- Failure to extend the organization at regional level.
- Failure in the areas of recruitment, openness and communication activities.

The provincial council is competent to examine the said situation during an ordinary session by an absolute majority of the members.

Approval of this finding is mandatory for convening the extraordinary session to dismiss the provincial secretariat and elect the new one for the remainder of the term.

Article 68:

The provincial secretariat shall elect functional commissions to support the party action and develop its performance.

C. Provincial Secretariat

Article 69:

The provincial secretariat acts under the supervision of the regional secretariat, and in case of conflicting competencies, primacy does to the regional secretariat.

Article 70:

The provincial secretariat shall consist of:

- The Provincial Secretary and his two deputies.
- Eighteen (18) members elected by list ballot.
- The Chairman of the Provincial Council and the provincial and local secretaries.

The provincial secretary may, if necessary, invite parliamentarians and heads of commune councils to attend meetings of the provincial secretariat.

Article 71:

The provincial secretariat elects, from among its members, a treasurer, a deputy treasurer and a rapporteur.

Article 72:

The provincial secretariat shall be responsible for:

- Restructuring the party within its territorial jurisdiction.
- Supervising the party's local structures.
- Implementing the congress resolutions and the provincial council decisions.
- Developing membership and recruitment.
- Organizing cultural and social solidarity activities.

The provincial secretariat is responsible, in addition to its duties, for organizing an annual communication meeting open to citizens to consult on societal or party issues.

Article 73:

Poles are set up at the level of the provincial secretariat to support the party's action and develop its performance.

These poles work to coordinate the party's action within the limits of their functional and territorial competencies.

III: Local Structures

Article 74:

Party action at communal level is organized into a local general meeting and a local secretariat.

Functional proximity committees are set up at communal level, namely the cultural and sports committee and the social development committee.

Article 75:

Local secretariats may establish proximity sections in neighborhoods and residential groups.

Article 76:

The local secretariat undertakes to organize an annual consultation meeting open to citizens on issues concerning the commune and the party.

Article 77:

The internal regulations shall determine the composition and organization of the party's bodies at local level.

Chapter II: National Organs

Article 78:

The national organs are the National Congress, the National Council and the Political Bureau.

Article 79:

I: National Congress

The National Congress is the party's highest decision-making body.

Article 80:

The National Congress meets in ordinary sessions once every four years and, in extraordinary session by a decision of the National Council taken by a two-thirds majority of the members, with a specific agenda.

The decision to convene the ordinary national congress during the last ordinary session of the national council is taken by a relative majority.

A preparatory commission for the national congress shall be set up from among the members of the national council during the same session and approved by a relative majority.

Article 81:

The number of members of the preparatory commission shall not exceed one hundred.

The composition of the congress preparatory commission shall take into account the criteria of positive discrimination stipulated in these Statutes.

The commission's Chairman, after its constitution and election of its structures, may invite intellectual and academic skills who have expressed their willingness to contribute to the work of the said commission without the right to vote.

Article 82:

Until the election of the Chairman of the national council during its first session following the congress, the Chairman of the national congress shall be responsible for the conduct of the party's current affairs.

Article 83:

The following are granted the status of congressman:

1. Delegates elected by the provincial or regional general meetings, from among the party's members;
2. Congressmen ex officio, namely:
 - Members of the government, the House of Representatives and the House of Councilors.
 - Members of the National Council.
 - Members of the Political Bureau.
 - Regional and provincial secretaries.
 - Presidents of national and regional parallel forums and organizations.

The congress preparatory commission decides on the number of delegates from the provincial meetings of Moroccans of the World.

Article 84:

The president of the preparatory commission of the national congress shall conduct the opening session and supervise the work of the congress until the election of the Chairman of the congress.

Article 85:

The National Congress shall exercise the following prerogatives:

- Discussion and adoption of the moral and financial reports.
- Discussion and adoption of the party's Statutes and amendments thereto.
- Discussion and adoption of ideological documents.
- Election of National Council members.
- Discussion of party performance.
- Approval of decisions to merge another existing party or to form a new party.

II: National Council

Article 86:

The National Council is considered to be the party's parliament and the highest decision-making body in the interval between the two congresses.

Article 87:

The National Council is made up of:

- ✓ First category:

Members elected by the National Congress based on regional electoral bodies, taking into account the representation of youth and women.

✓ Second category:

Ex-officio members, namely:

- Party members of the government.
- Party deputies and councilors in both chambers of parliament.
- Presidents of regional councils.
- Former general secretaries, or collective leadership of the party's former general secretariat;
- Regional secretaries of the party and presidents of continental organizations of Moroccans of the World.
- Presidents of executive bodies.
- Members of the former Political Bureau.

✓ Third category:

The Chairman of the National Council can appoint new skills to join the National Council within the limit of (25) twenty-five members after informing the Political Bureau.

Article 88:

The National Council is responsible for:

- Discussing and approving the party's internal regulations and amending them.
- Electing, dismissing and accepting the resignation of the Chairman of the National Council.
- Approving the Chairman's decision to appoint his two deputies or dismiss one or both of them.

- Electing and dismissing the party's Secretary General or the collective leadership of the party's general secretariat and accepting his/her resignation.
- Electing and dismissing the members of the Political Bureau.
- Electing the National Arbitration and Ethics Commission.
- Discussing and approving the Political Bureau's action program.
- Discussing and approving the party's draft budget.
- Approving the decision on whether to participate or not in governmental coalitions.
- Determining the party's orientations between the two congresses.
- Monitoring and evaluating the work of the Political Bureau.
- Monitoring the performance of the Political Bureau in supervising the work of the parliamentary groups and in areas of mediation and accompaniment.
- Monitoring the performance of the Political Bureau in managing the representative and public duties and responsibilities of party members and their compliance with its principles and programs.
- Approving the decision to convene the National Congress.
- Approving the establishment of a union of political parties or joining an existing union of political parties.
- Monitoring, evaluating and discussing governmental and legislative performance.
- Establishing the basic principles of the party's electoral strategy.
- Determining the general principles of the party's media strategy.
- Determining the criteria for candidacy for public office.

- Determining the policy of electoral alliances with political parties at national level;
- Issuing decisions and recommendations to implement the party's Statutes and internal regulations.
- Preparing and approving a Code of Ethics.
- Establishing an observatory for studies and research.

The National Council shall organize seminars, study days and thematic debates related to the development of the party's performance in the formulation of public and general policies and to the party's organizational and political aspects.

Article 89:

The National Council shall hold two ordinary sessions per year.

The National Council may hold extraordinary sessions with a specific agenda at the request of the Secretary General of the Party or the collective leadership of the Party's General Secretariat or at the request of one third of the members of the Council.

All sessions of the National Council shall be convened by its Chairman or one of his/her deputies when his/her seat is vacant.

Ordinary sessions of the Council shall be called before the 15th of the month.

The Secretary-General or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat may, on his own initiative, call for the convening of the Council in the event of a refusal by its Chairman, or at the request of a quarter of the council's members addressed to the Secretary-General or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat.

Article 90:

The National Council elects a Chairman, from among its members, by nominal single ballot with a relative majority and accepts his/her resignation.

The candidate for the presidency of the National Council must be a member of the Council for at least one term.

The candidate for the position of Chairman of the National Council submits a draft program for the development of the council's performance.

The decision to appoint the two vice-presidents shall be approved by a relative majority.

The appointment decision determines the first and the second deputies.

The Chairman of the National Council may delegate some of his duties to his two deputies.

If the seat of the Chairman of the National Council becomes vacant, the first deputy and then the second shall assume his duties until re-election during the next ordinary session of the National Council.

The dismissal of the Chairman of the National Council is subject to the same procedures as the dismissal of the Secretary General or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat.

Article 91:

The National Council shall have a secretariat consisting of the Chairmen of the National Council Commissions.

The secretariat shall assist the Chairman of the National Council in the performance of his duties.

Article 92:

The National Council shall have at its disposal the funds necessary for conducting its activities and holding its sessions.

The headquarters and administrative staff shall be made available to the Chairman of the National Council.

The secretariat shall be provided with the necessary administrative requirements.

The party administration shall provide the secretariat of the National Council and its commissions with the necessary data to carry out their tasks.

Article 93:

The Chairman of the National Council is responsible for:

- Convening the Council and supervising its work.
- Overseeing the operation of its functional commissions.
- Referring the legal and internal organic texts regulating the party and its amendments approved by the National Council to the National Arbitration and Ethics Commission for notification of conformity;
- Ensuring the implementation of the decisions taken by the National Arbitration and Ethics Commission within his jurisdiction;
- Ensuring the organization of colloquia, study days and seminars on topics regarding the development of the party's action in formulating public and general policies and the organizational and political aspects of the party;
- Overseeing communication with the party's bodies.

Article 94:

Members of the National Council have the right to propose decisions and recommendations related to the internal life of the Party.

Members of the National Council can submit written questions to the Political Bureau fifteen days before the Council's meeting, which will be answered during the Council's session.

Decisions and recommendations are adopted by vote by the National Council after deliberation on them in the plenary session.

Article 95:

The National Council shall form the following functional commissions:

- Equality and Equal Opportunities Commission.
- Emigration, Citizenship and Moroccans Living Abroad Commission.
- Public Policies Commission.
- Transparency and Control of Party Finances Commission
- National Arbitration and Ethics Commission

The National Council may create other thematic commissions, whenever the need arises, in accordance with the internal regulations.

III: Political Bureau

Article 96:

The Political Bureau is an executive body chaired by the Secretary General or the collective leadership of the Party's General Secretariat, whose mission is to implement the Party's policy and decisions as defined by the National Congress and the National Council.

Article 97:

The Political Bureau is composed of:

- The Secretary-General or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat, which is formed unilaterally, with a maximum of

five members, appointing from among its members a coordinator, an official spokesperson for the party, and an authorizing officer.

- A maximum of thirty (30) members elected by a relative majority by list ballot.
- The Chairman or Chairmen of the two Chambers of Parliament.
- Party members in the Government.
- The Chairman of the party National Council.
- The presidents of the two groups of Parliament.
- The Chairmen of the Region Councils.
- The head of the party's institution authorized to supervise, train and carry out studies.
- The treasurer.
- A representative of the youth organization and a representative of the women's organization.
- Four members appointed by the Secretary-General or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat.

Article 98:

Members of lists submitting their candidacy to the Political Bureau must have served at least one term on the National Council.

The Secretary-General or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat shall propose its list, and the other competing lists shall be submitted by its representative.

In the event of a tie, the list proposed by the Secretary-General or the collective leadership of the Party's General Secretariat shall be declared the winner.

Any vacancy in the membership of the Political Bureau shall be filled at the next session of the National Council by uninominal or list ballot according to the number of vacant seats.

The National Arbitration and Ethics Commission shall be competent to examine the vacancy of seats in the Political Bureau upon the referral of the Secretary General or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat.

Article 99:

The Political Bureau is responsible for:

- Managing the party's affairs.
- Implementing the decisions of the National Congress and the National Council.
- Directing the party's policy according to the priorities set by the Congress or the party's National Council.
- Financial and administrative management of the party
- Managing the party's external relations.
- Managing relations with various parties and societal components.
- Monitoring governmental and legislative action.
- Overseeing the work of the two parliamentary groups and that of party members with political, public or representative responsibilities.
- Implementing the party's media strategy.
- Preparing the party's draft budget and presenting it to the National Council.
- Preparing reports on the party's financial, organizational and political performance and submitting them to the National Council;

- Managing the candidacy of party members for public offices, expert and advisor positions in public bodies and national representation.
- Supervising the organization and internal life of the party.
- Supervising parallel organizations and sectoral and categorical forums.
- Coordinating sectoral and territorial organization.
- Developing methods to broadening the party's popular base.
- Monitoring the party's electoral strategy at national and regional level.
- Managing the party's assets, developing its income, rationalizing and monitoring its financial management.

Article 100:

The Political Bureau meets periodically every week, and exceptionally whenever necessary, on invitation with a fixed subject and date sent by the Secretary General or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat to all members of the Political Bureau. Its meetings are internal and its deliberations are recorded in minutes.

In cases of exceptional emergencies, by a decision taken by the Secretary General or the party's collective leadership, meetings may be held by videoconference.

Article 101:

The following poles shall be created within the Political Bureau:

- Public Policies Pole.
- Organization and Democracy Pole.
- Advocacy, Mediation and Accompaniment Pole.

- Monitoring and Coordination of Parliamentary Work Pole.

The poles' Chairmanship is assigned by a decision of the Political Bureau after a vote.

The Political Bureau may vote to entrust one or more members with the task of monitoring and reporting on one of the government sectors or other missions during its meetings.

Article 102: The Secretary General or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat

The Secretary General of the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat shall be elected by uninominal ballot from candidates and members of the National Council who have served at least two previous terms and at least one term in the Political Bureau.

Candidacy for the position of Secretary General or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat can be announced during preparations for the National Congress.

All party members who fulfill the conditions for candidacy reserve the right to announce their candidacy until the closing of nominations during the election session of the Secretary General or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat.

Each candidate who announces his/her candidacy for the post of Secretary General or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat during preparations for the congress must present his/her draft electoral program.

Article 103:

The Political Bureau shall elect, from among its members of different sexes and in the necessary order, deputies of the secretary general, treasurer, deputy treasurer and rapporteurs. In the case of the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat, the Political Bureau shall elect a deputy treasurer and a rapporteur.

Article 104:

The prerogatives of the Secretary General or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat, in addition to other provisions of these Statutes, are:

- Heading the Political Bureau and delegating, where appropriate, this task to one of his deputies, and in the case of the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat, the latter shall assume the Chairmanship of the Political Bureau.
- Representing the party before external bodies, official and unofficial political bodies, courts, administrations and public institutions, and in the case of the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat, this task is handled by the coordinator.
- Implementing the decisions of the Political Bureau.
- Ensuring the normal functioning and daily and administrative management of the party's affairs.
- Ordering disbursements.
- Ensuring that public and external relations are monitored and strengthened.

The Secretary-General is considered the official spokesperson of the party. He may delegate this task to a member of the Political Bureau. In the case of the collective leadership of the party's general secretariat, it appoints an official spokesperson from among its members.

Article 105:

The Secretary-General may delegate some of his duties to his deputies or to one or more members of the Political Bureau. In the case of the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat, the tasks are distributed among them according to a decision it takes for this purpose.

Article 106:

When the seat of the Secretary-General becomes vacant, his or her deputy shall assume the duties and responsibilities of running the party as Acting Secretary-General until the next session of the National Council.

When the seat of one of the leaders of the party's General Secretariat is vacant, the other members shall assume the duties of running the Party on his behalf until the next session of the National Council.

If, for any reason, the seat of the Secretary General and his deputies or the seats of the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat are vacant, the National Council shall convene to elect the Secretary General or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat in an extraordinary session within thirty (30) days after the vacancies are confirmed.

Until the election of the Secretary General or the members of the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat after the occurrence of the vacancy referred to in the preceding paragraph, the Chairman of the National Council shall manage the current affairs of the Party.

Article 107:

An absolute majority of the members of the National Council can submit a petition for the dismissal of the National Secretary General or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat, upon witnessing the apparent paralysis of the party's national structures, as evidenced by the following indicators:

- His (her) failure to implement his (her) program of action.
- An apparent weakness of the party's organs.
- A decline in the party's popularity and influence.

The National Council approves the petition to dismiss the Secretary General or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat by a three-fourths majority of its members.

No more than one petition for the dismissal of the Secretary General or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat can be submitted for the duration of his/her mandate.

Title VI: Management of the right to stand for elections

Article 108:

In addition to the requirements contained in other provisions of these Statutes, every member of the Party who regularly pays his/her membership dues has the right to propose his/her candidacy for elections.

Article 109: Criteria for nomination

The nomination of candidates for election must take into account:

- Candidate's qualifications to win the said electoral, in particular his or her popularity and ability to mobilize voters.
- Candidate's integrity, reputation, behavior, personal, professional and political background, skills and merits.
- Candidate's militancy, track record and seniority in the party.
- These criteria are evaluated by the National Elections Commission, in coordination with the regional bodies.
- Periodic and progressive renewal of elites.
- Implementation of positive discrimination measures to achieve parity and increase the political representation of youth;
- Knowledge and experience needed to supervise the work of the party's elected representatives in electoral bodies.

Article 110: The National Elections Commission

The Political Bureau appoints the Chairman of the National Elections Commission, by an absolute majority of its members.

The Chairman of the National Elections Commission is responsible for managing electoral elections.

The Chairman of the National Elections Commission attends Political Bureau meetings at invitation of the Politburo whenever necessary.

The Chairman of the National Elections Commission shall delegate at most four members to assist him in his mission.

The members of the National Elections Commission shall be competent, knowledgeable and experienced in the management of electoral processes.

Article 111:

The regional secretary, in coordination with the National Elections Commission, convenes the elective general meeting and ensures the organization and conduct of its work in order to select the candidates.

The regional secretary selects the head of the polling station in coordination with the National Elections Commission.

The National Arbitration and Ethics Commission assigns an observer from among its members to attend the elective general meeting.

Uninominal ballot is adopted and contests are held to win the mandate for individual candidacy or list mandate, according to the number of seats contested in each electoral district.

The top three candidates for electoral mandates are ranked according to the number of votes obtained during the general meetings.

A recommendation shall be submitted to the National Electoral Commission with a list of the three candidates, signed by the head of the

polling station and the delegate of the National Arbitration and Ethics Commission.

The National Electoral Commission shall decide on the above-mentioned list of names and select from among them the candidate or list member to be recommended for election.

Article 112:

The Secretary-General or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat shall be authorized to sign the endorsements of candidates for legislative elections and elections that extend beyond the territorial jurisdiction of a single region, as well as the presidency of the councils of local authorities and professional chambers, in consultation with the National Elections Commission.

The regional secretary, upon authorization from the Secretary General or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat, is competent to sign the endorsements of candidates for collective, regional and professional elections that do not exceed the region's territorial jurisdiction.

The Secretary-General or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat may delegate the authority to grant endorsements for the presidency of local councils and professional chambers to the regional secretary within his territorial sphere of jurisdiction.

Voting results, processes, decisions and recommendations regarding the assignment of candidates for all elections are subject to appeal before the National Arbitration and Ethics Commission.

Article 113:

The elective general meetings of the House of Representatives shall consist of

- Current and former party members in both Houses of Parliament.
- Heads of local authorities and communal councilors belonging to the electoral district concerned.

- Members of the regional secretariat and the National Council from the province.
- Members of the regional secretariat and local secretariats in the province.
- Members of the regional and provincial offices of parallel organizations and forums belonging to the province.

Article 114:

The elective general meetings of the House of Councilors shall consist of all registered members of the electoral body concerned.

Article 115: Management of candidacy for professional elections

General meetings shall be held at the level of each professional electoral district to manage the nomination of candidates for professional elections.

Article 116:

General meetings for professional elections shall consist of:

- Current members of the party in the professional chamber concerned.
- Professionals belonging to the electoral district of the professional chamber concerned and registered on the professional electoral lists.

Article 117: Management of candidacy for communal elections

General meetings shall be held at the level of each commune or district to manage the candidacy for communal elections.

Article 118:

General meetings for communal elections are made up of:

- Members of the local secretariat.
- Former and current collective Councilors belonging to the commune or district.
- Members of the executive structures, parallel organizations and forums belonging to the commune or district.

Article 119: Management of Government formation negotiations and offices of elected bodies

After the National Council approves participation in the Government, the Secretary-General or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat, in coordination with the Political Bureau, shall manage the negotiations for the formation of the Government.

The Secretary-General or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat, in coordination with the Political Bureau, shall oversees the formation of the bureaus of the two Chambers of Parliament and appoint the Chairmen of the two Chambers.

The Regional Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary-General or the collective leadership of the Party's General Secretariat and the Chairman of the National Elections Commission, shall oversees the formation of the offices of local authorities and professional chambers.

Title VII: Control and Governance Commissions

Article 120: Regional Arbitration and Ethics Commission

The regional council elects by a relative majority vote a committee for arbitration and ethics from among members recognized for their integrity and uprightness.

The committee shall consist of seven members, at least half of whom shall be elected from among those with legal training.

Article 121:

The Regional Arbitration and Ethics Commission is responsible for:

- Ensuring the rights and duties of the members as defined in the Statutes.
- Assigning observers to meetings related to the election of party structures and the assignment of candidates for elections.
- Settling disputes between members of the party and its structures.
- Applying the provisions of the Statutes and Internal Regulations related to discipline and ethics.

Article 122:

The Regional Arbitration and Ethics Commission shall carry out its functions based on the referrals received by its Chairman, or filed with the party administration in the region.

Disputes shall be referred to the Regional Arbitration and Ethics Commission either by those who have an interest in the matter or by the Regional Secretary or the President of the Regional Council.

The commission considers the cases submitted to it within thirty days from the date of reaching the complaints submitted to it by issuing a disciplinary decision. After this period without issuing any disciplinary decision, the case can be referred to the National Arbitration and Ethics Commission by the Regional Secretary, the Chairman of the Regional Council, or whoever has an interest in it.

The Regional Arbitration and Ethics Commission may automatically refer cases that do not fall within its jurisdiction to the National Arbitration and Ethics Commission within one week from the date of receipt.

In the event that the Regional Arbitration and Ethics Commission does not rule on the dispute submitted to it within the time limits stipulated above for any reason whatsoever or is unable to do so, this shall be considered as a decision that can be referred to the National Arbitration and Ethics Commission. This commission will then have the right to seize the

disputes submitted to the Regional Arbitration Commission automatically or upon referral by an interested party or by the Regional Secretary or the Chairman of the Regional Council.

The Regional Arbitration and Ethics Commission shall notify the Regional Secretariat of all its decisions.

Article 123: National Arbitration and Ethics Commission

The National Council shall elect, by list ballot and by relative majority, a National Arbitration and Ethics Commission from among members of recognized integrity and probity.

This commission shall consist of seven members, at least half of whom shall be elected from among those with legal training. Membership in the National Arbitration and Ethics Commission is incompatible with membership in national or territorial executive bodies, the National Transparency and Financial Control Commission and the Regional Arbitration and Ethics Commissions.

The proceedings of the Commission are confidential.

The Commission's decisions are binding.

Article 124:

The National Arbitration and Ethics Commission shall be competent, in addition to the provisions stipulated in these Statutes, to:

- Decide on the conformity of the party's internal regulations and those of parallel organizations with the Statutes.
- Decide and interpret disputes that arise in the context of amending the party's regulations and normative documents.
- Decide on disputes between party structures or between them and their members.
- Provide advisory opinions on the interpretation of the party's regulations and standards.

- Mediation and arbitration to settle disputes between party's national structures.
- Guaranteeing the individual and collective rights of members, as stipulated in the Constitution and other legal texts as well as in the party's regulations, by ruling on complaints submitted to it in accordance with the procedure laid down in the internal regulations.
- Ensuring the proper application of the rules relating to cases of incompatibility for members assumption of party or public responsibilities.
- Issuing opinions and recommendations at the request of the party's structures or on its own initiative regarding the functioning of the party's structures or matters and situations of interest to it.
- Observing and approving the results of elections within the national structures and observing the voting processes therein.
- Observing the correct conduct of all voting processes related to the party's internal elections or the selection of candidates for various national, regional or professional electoral mandates.
- Examining disputes related to the voting process during the work of the party's national structures.

Article 125: National Transparency and Financial Control Commission

The Transparency and Financial Control Commission is composed of seven (7) members, elected from among the members of the National Council who meet the conditions of integrity and probity.

Membership in the National Transparency and Financial Control Commission is incompatible with membership in national or regional executive bodies, as well as membership in the National Arbitration and Ethics Commission and the Regional Arbitration and Ethics Commissions.

Article 126:

The Transparency and Financial Control Commission shall exercise the following powers:

- Controlling the party's finances at national, regional and provincial levels.
- Preparing reports and presenting them to the National Council.
- Monitoring the party's accounts and following up on the party's annual account in accordance with the conditions stipulated in Article 42 of the Organic Law on political parties.
- The commission is accountable to the National Council and submits a report during its sessions.

Title VIII: Parallel Organizations

Article 127:

Parallel organizations aim to broaden the party's presence in society, achieve its proximity to citizens, develop membership, expand the party's reception structure, develop the party's propositional function, form frameworks for political training and supervision, renew elites, liberate energies, and provide the party with skills and leaders.

Article 128:

The executive structures, within the limits of their territorial jurisdiction, shall mobilize the necessary logistical means for the structures of parallel organizations.

Article 129:

The regional structures of parallel organizations operate according to regional programs prepared based on the region's needs and expectations, and in coordination with the national executive offices.

Parallel organizations may establish regional coordinations.

The national bodies of parallel organizations are made up of representatives delegated by their regional bodies.

The national body of the parallel organization is responsible for coordinating the work between the regional bodies and aligning it with the party's interests, agendas and national programs.

Article 130:

Each parallel organization draws up its internal regulations and submits them to the National Arbitration and Ethics Commission to consider their conformity with the party's laws, principles, and decisions. They come into force once their conformity with the party's Statute has been confirmed.

Article 131: Women's Organization of the Authenticity and Modernity Party

The organization constitutes a body for reflection, deliberation and proposal on issues related to the political, economic, social and cultural rights of women, issues of equality, parity and combating discrimination, as well as their representation in various institutions and bodies.

In cooperation with the Equality and Equal Opportunities Committees of the party's various reporting and executive bodies, the organization monitors and evaluates the respect of the principles of equality, positive discrimination and the gender approach in the various actions, activities, decisions and bodies of the party.

Article 132:

The Women's Organization of the Authenticity and Modernity Party consists of:

- The Regional Body, made up of:
- The Regional Bureau of Women's Organization of Authenticity and Modernity Party.
- The National Body, made up of:

- The National Executive Bureau

Article 133:

The Statutes of the Authenticity and Modernity Party Women's Organization is subject to the legal provisions related to the constitution of associations.

The regional women's party structures remain competent to embrace the work and activities of the Authenticity and Modernity Party women at regional level.

Article 134:

The Youth Organization of the Authenticity and Modernity Party is a youth party's movement whose objective is to contribute to reflection on national policies regarding youth, guarantee their constitutional rights, and expand and generalize their civic participation through the mechanisms of representative and participatory democracy.

As part of its recruitment function, the organization can allow young people who do not belong to the party to participate in the movement's activities in formats that do not contradict the party's rules.

The age of membership in the Youth Organization of Authenticity and Modernity Party is set between eighteen (18) and thirty (30) years old.

Article 135:

The Youth Organization of the Authenticity and Modernity Party consists of:

Regional body made up of:

- Regional office of the Youth Organization of the Authenticity and Modernity Party.

National body made up of:

- National Executive Office.

Article 136:

The Statutes of the Youth Organization of the Authenticity and Modernity Party are subject to the legal provisions related to the constitution of associations.

The regional party headquarters remain competent to host the work and activities of the Authenticity and Modernity Youth Organization at regional level.

Article 137:

The “National Foundation for Elected representatives of the Authenticity and Modernity Party is a body to accompany and support elected representatives in the performance of their various electoral duties.

The Foundation works to build the capacities of elected representatives, strengthen cooperation and social solidarity among them, reinforce the presence of the party's programs in their missions, and convey their concerns to the party's national bodies.

Article 138:

The structure of the “National Foundation for Elected Representatives of the Authenticity and Modernity Party” is made up of:

Regional bodies of the Foundation, consisting of:

- Regional office of the Authenticity and Modernity Party.

National structures of the organization, consisting of:

- National Executive Office.

Article 139:

By a decision of the National Council, other parallel organizations of the party can be created.

Title IX: Administrative Structure of the Party

Article 140:

An administrative staff consisting of a central director, regional directors, administrative and information officers, and employees, operates under the authority of the Secretary General or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat and under the supervision of the regional secretaries, each within the limits of his territorial jurisdiction.

The Political Bureau is responsible for appointing, promoting and sanctioning the party's central director and other members of the central administrative staff.

The regional secretariat has the same powers and follows the same procedure for the regional director and other members of the administrative staff at the regional level, in prior consultation with the Secretary General or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat.

Article 141:

The party's administrative staff shall be subject to the provisions of contracts governed by the Labor Code.

The members of the party's administrative staff are committed to the principles of integrity, impartiality and dedication in the achievement of the party's objectives and implementation of its principles.

Under the supervision of the director, the party's administrative staff shall be responsible for the following:

- Welcoming and accompanying members at the beginning of their membership.

- Providing headquarters conditions for meetings and various activities.
- Contributing, together with the party's organs, to the organization of party meetings and activities;
- Monitoring the work of the party's structures and parallel organizations; preparing reports on them and presenting them to the Secretary General or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat, in coordination with the party's organs.
- Collecting and analyzing data from local and sectoral structures and parallel organizations on party operation, outreach, activities and expansion of its popular base, and submitting reports thereon to the Secretary-General or the collective leadership of the party's Secretariat-General.
- Supervising internal communication.
- Maintaining and archiving Data.
- Supervising and updating the party's web portals and social media pages.

Title X: Party finances

Article 142:

The Party's finances consist of resources and expenditures:

The Party's financial resources include:

- Membership dues.
- Contribution fees based on executive responsibilities.
- Donations, bequests and gifts in cash and in kind, provided that the total amount or value of each of them does not exceed 600,000

dirhams per year for each donor, subject to any legislative intervention to amend the amount.

- Incomes associated with the Party's social and cultural activities.
- Contributions from the party's parliamentarians and elected representatives.
- Proceeds from the investment of the party's funds in the companies that publish newspapers on its behalf and in the publishing and printing companies operating on its behalf.
- Public financial support allocated to political parties in accordance with the laws and regulations in force.

Article 143: Management of the party's finances

All the party's financial resources shall be deposited in a national bank account opened with a Moroccan banking institution.

Donations, bequests and monetary gifts made exclusively for the benefit of the party are considered legitimate.

Properties, donations, bequests and in-kind gifts are registered in the name of the party, inventoried and evaluated.

Each regional and provincial secretariat opens a bank account with a Moroccan banking institution and declares it to the party's national financial services and under its supervision.

Article 144: Expenditures

The Party's funds shall be spent for the purposes specified in accordance with the laws in force, in particular those related to public support for management and electoral campaigns.

The Party's other funds and its movable and immovable property shall be used to achieve the objectives set forth in its Statutes, according to the rules and procedures set forth in its internal regulations and normative documents, in particular:

- Annual grants allocated to regional secretariats.
- Acquisition, rental, equipment and maintenance of premises.
- Management of the party premises and media interface.
- Organization, outreach activities, meetings and conferences
- Expenses for holding meetings and carrying out activities of parallel organizations, forums, clubs and think tanks
- Payment of staff salaries and benefits.

Article 145: Budget and Decision of budget-implementation.

The Political Bureau prepares the Party's draft budget for the next financial year and submits it for discussion and approval at the National Council session preceding the opening of the next financial year.

The party's draft budget shall take into account the party's national and regional needs.

The National Council shall be called upon to convene an extraordinary session to approve the draft budget if it is rejected during the ordinary session.

The project shall not be rejected during the extraordinary session except by a two-thirds majority.

At the same session, the Political Bureau submits for discussion and approval a draft "decision of budget-implementation of the previous year".

The draft budgets and accounts decisions shall be accompanied by the necessary documents to enable the National Council members to fulfill their role in discussion and ratification.

The discussion of the draft budget-implementation decision cannot be initiated prior to the presentation of the Financial Transparency Commission report.

Article 146: Financial transparency

The Party's financial management is subject to the laws in force, in particular the provisions of Title IV of Organic Law No. 29.1.

The party shall abide by the observations of the Court of Accounts and take into account those of the Transparency and Financial Control Commission.

The party's accounting documents must be kept for a period of ten (10) years.

The Party declares its annual accounts to the competent authorities.

The National Council or the Political Bureau can decide by vote to resort to administrative and financial audit mechanisms.

The Secretary General or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat submits a copy of the financial reports prepared each year to the Transparency and Financial Control Commission, for the purpose of financial transparency, and in accordance with laws and regulatory texts.

The party's budget and the annual financial report shall be published on the party's website.

Title XI: Resignation and disciplinary rules

Article 147:

Every member has the right to resign from the Party at any time. This must be done through a letter with a fixed subject and date addressed to the Secretary General of the Party or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat, against a receipt.

The member is considered resigned from the Party when he proves his financial acquittal towards the Party and proves that the General Secretariat or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat has received the resignation.

The decision to accept or reject the resignation shall be communicated to the person concerned personally in return for a receipt or by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt.

The same resignation procedure shall apply to any member who has frozen his membership in the Party.

Article 148:

Complaints and petitions regarding discipline shall be referred to the "Regional Arbitration and Ethics Commission" by the Chairmen of the party's executive bodies or by the Chairmen of the reporting councils.

The Regional Arbitration and Ethics Commission shall issue disciplinary decisions.

The National Arbitration and Ethics Commission is solely competent to issue decisions on expulsion from the Party and dismissal from membership of its structures and organs, after referral by the Regional Arbitration and Ethics Commission or by the General Secretariat or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat.

The decisions of the Regional Arbitration and Ethics Commission shall be appealed to the National Arbitration and Ethics Commission.

The entity that referred the case to the Regional Arbitration and Ethics Commission, and the person affected by its decision shall in all cases have the right to appeal to the National Arbitration and Ethics Commission.

The appeal of the disciplinary decision shall be considered a suspension of its implementation until the final decision is issued.

The disciplinary decision shall not be legally binding until it is communicated to the concerned person by all regular legal notification methods or electronically, provided proof of receipt.

Article 149:

The disciplinary system shall be based on acts that are subject to discipline because they violate the Party's regulations and ethics, harm its

members and its reputation, or are of such gravity as to contradict its constitutional reference and the laws of the Kingdom of Morocco.

Disciplinary decisions are issued against anyone who commits one of the acts listed below:

- Failure to adhere to the objectives, principles and laws of the party.
- Using the party for purely personal purposes.
- Failure to abide by the rules of meetings and disrupting their normal functioning.
- Failure to comply with the decisions taken by the party's organs.
- Violating the dignity and honor of party members and invading their private lives.
- Publicly attacking the party's decisions, symbols and leaders outside the party's structures and digital spaces approved by the party.
- Failure to abide by the party's guidelines regarding alliances.
- Voting contrary to the party's directives and guidelines.
- Running in the name of another political party unless he submits his resignation to the party in accordance with the rules stipulated in these Statutes.
- Failure to comply with the party's decisions in the field of candidacy for various electoral consultations without a valid excuse.
- Resorting to illegal means to finance electoral campaigns.
- Involvement during the management of public or party affairs in unlawful cases;
- Committing acts that are considered misdemeanors or felonies in the laws of the Kingdom of Morocco that affect the party.

- Failure to abide by the Code of Ethics.

Disciplinary sanctions are graduated according to the following:

- Warning or freezing of membership for a period not exceeding six months.
- Dismissal or expulsion from the party.
- Disqualification from running in the name of the party in elections, whether local, regional or legislative.
- The penalties shall be more severe in case of recurrence.

Article 150:

Except in cases of acts affecting honor and dignity, any member subjected to disciplinary sanctions may submit an appeal to the National Secretary-General or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat, requesting that the sanction be withdrawn or remitted.

The appeal shall be accompanied by the member's commitment not to return to the behavior that led to the decision against him. It remains the right of the Secretary General or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat to accept or reject the appeal.

The decision to accept or reject the appeal shall be communicated to the person concerned within 15 days from the date of the decision by all possible legal means.

Title XII: Merger or union with other parties

Article 151:

The party may merge with an existing party or group of parties or within the framework of a new party, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Political Parties Organic Law, provided that the principles, political and strategic orientations of the parties concerned are compatible with the merger.

A committee composed of the Secretary-General or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat and members of the Political Bureau shall be entrusted with managing the merger negotiations before submitting the project to the National Congress for approval.

The Secretary General of the party or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat is authorized to sign the statement to be filed with the Governmental authority in charge of the Interior in the event of a merger, in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 59 of the Organic Law on Political Parties.

Article 152:

The party can contribute to the constitution of a federation of political parties or join an existing federation of political parties, in order to form a political pole aimed at strengthening democracy, transparency of public management, fortifying the social project and achieving social justice.

The Secretary General or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat and members of the Political Bureau shall be entrusted with the negotiations of the federation before submitting its project to the National Congress for approval.

The Secretary General of the party or the collective leadership of the party's General Secretariat is competent to sign the statement that must be deposited with the Governmental authority in charge of the Interior, in the event of joining an existing party federation or contributing to the constitution of a political party federation, as stipulated in the second paragraph of Article 53 of the Organic Law on Political Parties.

Title XIII: Transitional and final provisions

Article 153:

The internal regulations are complete and detail the provisions of these Statutes.

Proposals and draft amendments of internal regulations shall be referred to the secretariat of the National Council for deliberation before they are submitted to the National Council for discussion and approval.

Before proceeding with its implementation, the Chairman of the National Council shall refer the draft amendments of the internal regulations thereto to the National Arbitration and Ethics Commission to decide on their conformity with the Party's Statutes.

Article 154:

The Political Bureau, pending the holding of regional and provincial congresses, takes all decisions related to the management of the party's affairs.

Article 155:

The party's Statutes and internal regulations shall be published on the party's web portal, after their approval by the National Arbitration and Ethics Commission.

Article 156:

The party can only be dissolved by a decision taken at an extraordinary session of the National Congress and ratified by a two-thirds majority of its members.

The dissolution decision shall stipulate to whom the party's assets shall be transferred.

Article 157:

These Statutes shall be issued in Arabic and Amazigh and may be translated into other languages.

These Statutes were adopted at the Fifth National Congress held in Bouznika on February 9-10-11, 2024.