

**Basic System of the Yemeni Political
Party
For Reform**

In the Name of Allah, the Compassionate and the Merciful

Introduction

Praise be to the Lord of the worlds. Salawat and greetings to Muhammad, the most honorable messenger, and to all who follow him.

Allah says, "Let there be a people among you who call to good, enjoin good, and forbid evil. Here they are who reached to salvation." (Âl-i Imrân 104)

And Allah says, "And hold fast, all together, by the Rope which Allah [stretches out for you], and be not divided among yourselves; and remember with gratitude Allah's favor on you; for ye were enemies and He joined your hearts in love, so that by His Grace, ye became brethren; and ye were on the brink of the pit of Fire, and He saved you from it. Thus doth Allah make His Signs clear to you that ye may be guided." (Âl-i Imrân 103)

And Allah says, "Shuayb said: " O my People! If I have a Clear Sign from my Lord, and He hath given me sustenance [pure and] good as from Himself? I wish not, in opposition to you, to do that which I forbid you to do. I only desire [your] betterment to the best of my power; and my success (in my task) can only come from Allah. In Him I trust, and unto Him I head towards." (Hud 88)

Our Yemeni people fought for a united free Yemen, free of despotism and colonialism, with all its factions, pioneers, scholars, cultured, merchants, tribal members, armed forces, and security members. The Yemeni Union was resurrected on May 22, 1990, to fulfill the dream of future generations. It has borne the fruit of constant struggle in all kinds of fields and at various levels. The time Scorpion will never come back. This jihad and constructive promenade will continue on , protecting those who have won. It is necessary to clear away the rubble and ruin of colonial subjugation and construct a Yemen not dependent on anyone else and free from alienating despotism and that establishes unity throughout the land. Yemen develops with the guidance of Allah, clings to the revelation of Allah, is formed with His love; Yemen carries the modern Islamic treatise even in this age. Yemen has a noble approach to ending political despotism. It paves the way for the active participation of all children of Yemen, taking its creativity based on deep-rooted parameters from Islam and the values of civilization. Based on these words, the call has come to implement the unifying Yemeni reform movement (**Yemeni Political Party for Reform**).

By shouldering the hopes of the people and grounding the demands of the political and social populaces in freedom and justice, this movement is considered a vibrant extension of the developed reform movement that has emerged in the new history. By wiping out the dust of the degenerated ages through the Islamic idea, destroying the negativity in the soul of Muslims, it keeps trust high. This movement provides a contemporary example of the Integrative Islamic method for reality. It builds the most beautiful picture of society in terms of regeneration and progress. It is he who ends up in the land of this community, drinks its water, and protects it from melting. This movement is an organizational unit of the Islamic Awakening Movement, which grew up with large populaces and media figures who preceded them in grassroots, national action and the Yemeni revolution, and they have a leading role in the Islamic revival movement and in preserving Yemen's Arab and Islamic identity. Between the poles of this trend, the joint struggle also created a bridge of trust for the national cause and by clearing the Yemen land from a corrupt heir or pawn by foreign powers.

This movement works to revive the principles of justice, charity, council and the homeland by uniting. It makes his children happy and develops their land. Allah says that:

“Surely there was, for Sabá people, aforetime, a Sign in their home-land - two Gardens to the right and to the left. "Eat of the Sustenance (provided) by your Lord, and be grateful to Him: a territory fair and happy, and a Lord Oft-Forgiving!" (Saba 15)

Qualification of Yemeni Political Party for Reform (The Party)

- 1- The party is a social reform movement that adopts the principles of an inclusive Islamic method in all aspects of life. It is a call for revitalization and renewal of ideas. The focus is on the individual. It is a political people's organization open to all who adhere to its regulations and organizations and believe in its goals and priorities.
- 2- The party does not respond to reasons based on emotion and tension. It does not represent a group or a class. The party is gathered only for good, cooperates for good, works and suggests patience for the right to prevail. To keep the believers alive and to keep them thriving, he has one heart and fulfills the verse, “He has made a religion to you so that you can keep that religion alive and you do not disagree on it.” (Shura 13) Far from corrupt narrow-minded parties, the requirement of special commitment or contract to (members) cannot make Muslims forget general loyalty.
- 3- Decision making is based on Shura principles. The party has accepted truth, patience, and good, and has found it right to advise. This is considered one of the basic principles. In this way, the party is trained and spreads its ideas. Shura principles are implemented in a simple way with culture and education.
- 4- The party embraces facilitation and forgiveness. It discourages conflict between citizens and respects Muslim scholars. The party sees Fiqh (sect) schools as contemporary resurrection teachers. It finds that this space is a necessity for the world and worship, and it is correct to implement it at this time and respond to this call. In addition, when Fiqh jurisprudence and Sharia methods are applied, anyone who meets these conditions see that they can find a clear path and apply it in accordance with our era.
- 5- The party combines originality and modernity. It doesn't leave his roots and doesn't deny them. The party is not withdrawn. It adopts everything new and useful. It captures the age and makes appropriate use of the tools found in it within the framework of Sharia and its provisions.
- 6- The party believes in constructive, positive dialogue. It makes meetings for the more useful, meets new people and discusses them appropriately using the basic solution tools. At the first meeting between those who engage in dialogue, the party is ready to listen and accepts the right. Allah says, “Give glad tidings to my servants! These are the people whom Allah has made to find the right way, and they are the owners of the real mind.” (Zumer 18)
- 7- Finally; Commanding good and preventing evil within the framework of Sharia is the essence of the work of the party. On the basis of this, there is a verse that says, "Let there be a people who call for good, command good and forbid evil. They are those who attain salvation. (Al-i Imran 104)".

First Topic

Section One: Name and Description

Article: (1)

Name: Yemeni Political Party for Reform

Description: The Yemeni party for Reform is a political people's organization. Islam strives for reform in all aspects of life through its provisions and principles. It uses all legal means to achieve its goals.

Section two: Headquarter

Article: (2)

The headquarters of the party is in the capital, Sana. It can open branches in all cities and regions in the Republic of Yemen, and in the gathering places of the Yemeni diaspora.

Section Three: Starting Point

Article: (3)

- 1- The starting point is the Islamic Covenant and Sharia. The entire conception of life, man and the universe spreads from this covenant. Sharia, on the other hand, regulates life in all aspects.
- 2- The basis of Sharia and legitimacy is the book of Allah and the Sunnah of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him). Anything else is unacceptable and superstitious.
- 3- Democracy, disciplined according to the provisions of Islam, is the way in which this provision is applied. It rejects despotism in any form and concentrates this place in the heart of the Ummah. It adopts as a binding principle on all (Reform) issues.
- 4- According to the Islamic conception of freedom, God has given all people the right as a nature. Without freedom, human life cannot be smooth.
- 5- Justice is purpose and obligation. Allah has ordained Muslims to perform justice in their general and private lives. In this way, people fulfill their necessary duties.
- 6- The people of Yemen and their land are indivisible. Regardless, it can never leave the Islamic world or the Arab ummah, no matter what.
- 7- The Arab and Islamic Ummah is the only Ummah. Efforts to ensure unity are based on Sharia requirements.
- 8- The party has benefited from Islamic reform movements throughout ancient and contemporary history.

Section Four: Targets

Article: (4)

- a) The party strives to achieve the goals written below.
In political and constitutional areas:
- 1- Striving for the Islamic rule. Observing the requirements of religion. Fulfilling the people's needs. Counting Islamic Sharia as the source of all laws.
 - 2- Strive to achieve the goals of the Yemeni revolution and protect the Shura republican system with its Islamic understanding and defend the country's independence and sovereignty.
 - 3- To deepen the union of Yemen and to guarantee its continuity and protect it. To Strive for a holistic Islamic and Arab unity.
 - 4- To enable the people to exercise their right to decide in public affairs. To be able to choose their leaders and their representatives and to question them when appropriate. To refresh their self-confidence. To apply admonition, to command good and prevent evil, and to count them as Sharia fard and rights.
 - 5- Deepen the Shura principles and implement democracy within society in order to ensure a peaceful circulation of power. Practicing private and personal freedoms. Applying freedom of expression and thought that Islamic Sharia bestows upon citizens. Guarantee the dignity of the Yemenis and protect them so that they will not be tortured and betrayed. Deepen the language of agreement by creating a dialogue.
 - 6- To find active and contemporary management by focusing on life principles in general service delivery through inclusive administrative reform which is based on healthy scientific planning, experience, efficiency, reliability and being decent. To use the most modern tools possible. To protect public property by applying continuous control. To realize equality and equal opportunity. To apply the principles of punishment and reward. To wage war against those who take bribes and those who show favor.
 - 7- To Create the principle of separation between forces. To reform the judiciary and justice and ensure its sovereignty, independence and integrity by competent judges with sharait competence. To improve its methods and conduct judicial affairs and implement the provisions.
 - 8- To Develop the police and armed forces: discipline, strengthen the spirit of responsibility, sacrifice and jihad. To raise the country's dignity, religion, sovereignty and independence from partisan organizations or regional advice and similar hate-based organizations, by educating individuals to raise their cultural level and their ability to fight. To strengthen the defense industry to be financially self-sufficient in order to ensure safety and peace for the people.
 - 9- By adopting an independent and balancing foreign policy that maintains independence and unity, appreciates and advances its country, it provides the following issues:
 - a) Strengthening allegiances. Develops cooperation with Island and Gulf neighbors. It works to ensure security in the region and to prevent international domination and causes of tension in order to realize the fundamental interests of the people.
 - b) It cooperates with Islamic and Arab countries in all fields, working to strengthen Brotherhood ties. It supports joint political positions in the face of Islamic and Arab issues to develop common interests and maintain faith.
 - c) It supports the Palestinian people and other Islamic nations in a just jihad.

- d) Establishes equal international relations based on cooperation and Justice. It cares about neighborliness and mutual respect. It calls for solving international and regional problems by peaceful means.
- e) It respects international obligations and agreements. It effectively contributes to the activities of international and regional organizations for the establishment of a just system on behalf of all humanity and advocates humanitarian and Islamic issues, paying attention to the rights of Muslim minorities.
- b) In the economic field:
- 1- Building the national economy according to the Islamic economic model and realizing its goals.
 - 2- To generate income from industrial and production projects by giving priority to financial development plans. Because growth and raising the level of economic development is possible with high human development, it occurs by seeing man as an important development asset.
 - 3- To complete the components of the national economy and focus on the private sector with a number of capabilities and opportunities. This area can allow open participation of all citizens.
 - 4- Developing and supporting agriculture by transferring investment to the agricultural sector and using all tools available to produce healthy food.
 - 5- Giving importance to seafood and livestock and working for the development of this sector and using it to serve the national economy.
 - 6- To support general service sector projects and institutions within this sector. Roads, ports, public interest institutions, water, electricity, mining and, accordingly, oil and crude mines are included in this category.
 - 7- To distribute the investment fairly to different regions of the republic and to properly place small businesses, craftsmen and production houses in all settlements by providing financial and technical opportunities.
 - 8- To succeed in using human and natural resources in the right place and at the right time. Knowing that natural resources are a gift from Allah; to use this gift flawlessly without neglect; to make sound investments and to never rebel.
 - 9- To establish joint stock companies and realize the vast majority with small participation of citizens. Using the cash available in the family sector in this area.
 - 10- In accordance with the Islamic Sharia, citizens can and will not have problems in the investment projects so that they can participate in the right direction of savings channels, development of this area and creation of opportunities.
 - 11- Expansion and distribution of General Treasury resources. Considering the tax as a preposition to reduce consumption, taking the necessary measures to do so, directing investment and being fair when distributing the source of income to all regions of the republic.
 - 12- Increasing spending on basic social sectors and giving importance to them, for example: education and health are the two most basic branches of human development.
 - 13- Knowing that the assumption of Zakat is divine wisdom and realizing it. Everyone who is a taxpayer should fulfill this obligation and be given where the state allows. It will be determined according to the opinion of the people who have knowledge on this issue and be distributed as prescribed by the Holy Quran.

c) In the social field:

- 1- To improve society and to protect Islamic morals and values. Protecting customs and traditions from all bad factors.
- 2- To protect brotherhood, love, chastity, property, wisdom, self, and religion in line with the purposes of the Shari'ah and deepen this understanding within them.
- 3- To value the family because the family is the most important foundation of society. Ensuring the maintenance of marriage and facilitating marriage, motherhood and childcare.
- 4- To give importance to Yemeni women. To prioritize the role she plays in all fields as permitted by Islamic Sharia, because women are the other half of men.

- 5- To take an interest in immigrants and help them and solve their problems. To take care of their families and maintain their Islamic identity and allegiance to belonging. Including them in investment and development projects within the homeland.
- 6- To deepen the principles of respecting the arts and crafts professions for a stable, prosperous and happy society.
- 7- To spread social assistance and solidarity; to build charities and associations in order to protect the disabled, the sick, the elderly, orphans and widows.
- 8- To spread and improve the health service to realize the principles of universal healthcare. To support private and cooperative investments in this field.
- 9- To give importance to basic services and to keep the environment clean in order to protect the society from pollution.
- 10- To support the professional and trade union unions and to respect the freedom of these organizations because those who belong to such organizations want to seek their rights and because these unions consider their interests.

d) In culture and education fields:

- 1- To protect the identity of the ummah of Islam and to stand against those who aim to destroy and change this identity and aim for cultural invasion.
- 2- Disseminating basic education, increasing efforts to educate the illiterate and to drain the source of ignorance. To raise the level of rehabilitation and education and to reconcile knowledge and science with the aims of the Sharia and the will of the ummah. To direct all educational methods and levels to build on a solid foundation and build a faithful future.
- 3- To protect faculties and schools in technical and professional fields as well as Qur'an memorization schools and scientific institutions; to build mosques, to keep the messages given alive, to improve the general levels of those who serve in them.
- 4- To expand higher education and research and to keep its level up while improving its status, and to respect the importance of inclusive development and resurgence.
- 5- To spread knowledge and science and to respect scholars. To support all industry, professional, artistic and educational institutions by mobilizing the efforts of the public and official parties.

- 6- Protecting and disseminating useful works by caring for culture, publishing houses, writers and translators. To support creators in cultural and scientific fields by supporting beneficial arts and literature, making their role in society capable and adhering to Islamic principles that encourage creativity and innovation.
- 7- To work to realize a meaningful and serious media policy that embodies the faith and cultural heritage of the Ummah, waging war against all forms of cruelty and corruption, standing against moral depression and the war of thought, taking advantage of everything modern and useful, and having freedom of constructive self-expression.

Section Five: Instruments

Article: (5)

- 1- The party relies on all means to achieve its legitimate goals, the most important of which is:
- 2- Legitimate cultural, social, financial, political measures and tools. Using them, it can solve his problems, organize its life, guide and inform and motivate society.
- 3- Participating in the judicial institutions and enacting the laws necessary to realize the program and objectives of (Reform).
- 4- To call for inclusive reform, far from polarizing organizations, since the ummah's foundation of faith is on Islamic Sharia.

Second Topic: Membership
Section One: Membership Conditions
Article: (6)

Yemeni men and women who want to become a member of (Reform) must meet the following conditions.

- 1- Members shouldn't be younger than eighteen.
- 2- His or her behavior and attitude must be good and fulfill Islamic obligations.
- 3- He or she must be convinced of (Reform) 's goals, work to achieve them and fulfill his or her membership responsibility.
- 4- He or she should take the following oath:
 "I swear by Allah that I will adhere to the book he has sent down and the prophet he has sent, 'May Allah be upon his peace and Salavat' and adhere to the goals of the Yemeni party for Reform, fulfill the responsibilities of membership, do not oppose Allah as much as I can, and let Allah Be My Witness to these words."

Section Two: Membership Rights
Article: (7)

Party members have the rights below:

- 1- He or she has the right to stand as candidate for all institutions and organizations of (Reform) and to participate in the elections.
- 2- Has the right to participate in the activities and affairs of the (Reform) and to vote on the decisions of the board of which he or she is a member.
- 3- Has the right to express freely, offer suggestions and give advice.
- 4- The member has the right to resist the harm, evil and cruelty that may come to him or her when expressing him or herself or herself because of the goals and directions of the party or because it belongs to this formation.
- 5- Right to self-defense before the local judicial committee or judicial offices.
- 6- Has the right to receive a membership card.

Section Three: Duties of Member
Article: (8)

The task of all members of the (Reform) is as follows:

- 1- Can do all kinds of activities with an Islamic view and should stand in the face of all kinds of efforts against Islamic Sharia by methods that are as legitimate as possible.
- 2- Must sacrifice for the independence and sovereignty of his or her homeland by dedicating him or herself to the Shura republican system and unity.

- 3- He or she will strive to achieve its goals and programs by increasing the reputation of the (Reform), and will act as required by its regulations and regulations. It will also strengthen the bond of brotherhood between them by combining the message of Muslims.
- 4- He or she will adopt this position in behavior and practice, accept the opinion of others and accept the opinion of the majority. He or she will adopt the position of (Reform) on all matters and fulfill and implement all decisions of its leaders, except those that contradict the commandments of Allah.
- 5- He or she should strive to strengthen (Reform)' s ties within society and try to gain new elements and avoid any promises that contradict (Reform)' s goals.
- 6- The member must protect money or other property entrusted to him or her.
- 7- He or she will protect the documents and secrets of (Reform).
- 8- He or she should attend the meetings regularly.
- 9- He or She must pay monthly participation dues regularly.

Section Four: Loosing the Membership

Article: (9)

Membership ends with resignation or expulsion.

Article: (10)

The member is expelled only by decision of the judicial committee. Grounds for expulsion are as follows:

- 1- Failing to fulfill the membership obligations or conditions.
- 2- Being affiliated with or being a member of another organization.
- 3- Cases in which the judicial committee deems him or her inappropriate for membership.

Third Topic: Organization

Section One: Structure

Article: (11)

The party's organizational structure consists of the following delegations and organizations.

- 1- Public Congress.
- 2- Shura Council.
- 3- Supreme Council.
- 4- General Secretariat.
- 5- Organization Judicial Governance
- 6- Local Organization Unit and Organization Committee.

Section Two: Public Congress

Article: (12)

The general delegation consists of following:

- 1- According to the requirements of this General Bill and its system, each election-time Assembly has a table drawn up by this council with those who belong to and represent their membership in local organized units (Reform) and local Congress members who are directly elected from (Reform) members.
- 2- President and members of the Shura Council.
- 3- Chairman and members of the High Council.
- 4- Head and members of the General Secretariat.
- 5- Judicial Committee and chairman.
- 6- (Reform) populace and members of parliament
- 7- Members of Parliament in the Shura Council.
- 8- Ministers and governors working in the party.

Article: (13)

The General Congress can be a member of the party, and it can be a member under its own roof when necessary, not exceeding 50% among individuals with expertise in social and scientific matters.

Article: (14)

The General Congress of the party is also the highest authority. And it deals with the following issues:

- 1- Election of the chairperson and deputy of the Supreme Committee. He or she is elected by a majority of incoming members, and at the same time, when two-thirds of the members have a vote of no confidence, they are both dismissed at the meeting.
- 2- Election of the head of the judicial committee.
- 3- Amendment and approval of the general motion and basic system.
- 4- Amendment and approval of the political study program.
- 5- Assessment of the performance of the organization and delegation of the party with a general report submitted by the head of the Supreme delegation.
- 6- Discussion of the policy and plans of the general party in the next period.
- 7- Approval of the agenda of exceptional and normal session work and making the necessary recommendations and decisions.
- 8- Making decisions regarding the cases, complaints, accounts and defamation against the president of the judicial delegation or the president of the High Council or his deputy.

Article: (15)

The general convention takes place every two years, as usual. In addition, two-thirds of the members of the High Council or the Council of the Council or two-thirds of the members of the general congress may hold special sessions at their request.

Article: (16)

The General Congress takes place with the participation of the majority of the members as ordinary and extraordinary sessions. If there is no quorum, if at least one-third of the number of members is completed thirty days later, the session will take place again. If one third of the members do not come again, this time a new session takes place after twenty-four hours and starts with the condition that the other members are given new session information regardless of the majority number.

Article: (17)

The General Congress becomes the presidential committee, this delegation consists of followings:

- a) Chairperson of the High Council (President)
- b) Deputy Chairperson of the High Council (Deputy Chairperson)
- c) Secretary General (Reporter)

Article: (18)

Calls for meetings to members of the public Congress are communicated thirty days in advance along with the proposed agenda. For special meetings, fifteen days' notice are given in advance.

Article: (19)

If the chairperson of the High Council and the deputy seat are suddenly vacated and the general congress meeting is not held;

The Council of Ministers is elected as an alternative, and this issue is presented to the general congress as soon as possible.

Article: (20)

Decisions of the general congress (Reform) depend on the members, its organization and the delegation. Decisions are made in the presence of the majority in ordinary meetings. Only in some cases the general motion or the decisions of the special majority in cases specified in this system are taken.

Article: (21)

The Shura Council consists of:

- a) One hundred thirty members elected by the local congresses according to the representation list issued by the Council of the Assembly at each election time. The unit is determined in the representation scheme. Each (province) local organizational unit is arranged according to the membership volume. In addition, those who entered the elections for the party should have at least three members in one (province) in the last general election. The transaction and the general proposal are kept separate.
- b) Chairpeople of local council delegations.
- c) The party populace and members of parliament
- d) Ministers and governors working in the party.
- e) Editor-in-chief speaking on behalf of the party.

Article: (22)

The Council may recruit one of the High Council candidates (Reform) members with knowledge, scientific expertise, social and experienced members (5%), provided that the member rate does not exceed, when needed.

Article: (23)

It is the responsibility of the party members for developing the goals of the Council of Ministers. In addition, they are responsible for the recommendations and decisions of the general congress, supervising the organization and fulfilling its responsibilities. Apart from that, the following issues are of concern:

- 1- Election of the president of the assembly, his or her deputies and the assembly secretary.
- 2- Election of the Secretary General and his or her two deputies.
- 3- Election of ten candidates from among the twenty candidates for High Council membership. Among those experienced by the delegation specified in paragraphs a, b, c, d, e, f of Article 31, who have a voice, they may nominate for the first round of the High Council.
- 4- Election of judicial committee members.
- 5- Monitoring whether the recommendations and decisions of the High Council and the General Secretariat of the general congress are implemented or not.
- 6- Discussion of the recommendations and decisions of the general congress, the general planning decisions aimed at the implementation of the political work program.

- 7- Discussion and submission of recommendations on the basic system, political work program and general directive arrangements.

- 8- Financial report, the closing of the fiscal year and preparation and discussion of the annual balance sheet.
- 9- Conducting and discussing the regulated directives and works, making the draft submitted by the General Secretariat according to this general directive.
- 10- Drawing, revising and regularly auditing the decisions and recommendations of the general politics, political work program and general congress of (Reform) in the light of the main system and in all areas.
- 11- Approving the annual work program of the General Secretariat and the units subordinate to it and supervising the work.
- 12- Receiving inquiries related to lawsuits, complaints, accounts and defamation filed against members, Members of the Supreme Council or members of the judiciary.

Article (24)

The Shura Assembly holds a regular meeting once every six months. Special sessions are held at the call of the president or the High delegation or a third of the members.

Article: (25)

Ordinary and special sessions of the Shura Assembly are held in the presence of the majority of members. After three days, when there is no quorum, the session takes place in the presence of the members, which will not be less than a third. If there are less than a third of the members present, the session occurs after thirty days, regardless of the number of members present.

Article: (27)

Calls to members of Parliament for a regular meeting are submitted to the communique along with the proposed agenda one month before the session. Special meetings are notified ten days in advance.

Article: (28)

- a) If the Shura Assembly expires and local conferences are not held to elect its members in the new assembly due to force majeure reasons, the Assembly continues in that form until force majeure is resolved, and then the election of the new assembly is held.
- b) If a local conference cannot be held in the (provincial) unit or they remain in the (provincial) units, the members of those units remain until the new assembly is elected.
- c) The general directive is determined by the nature of the necessary operations and situations.

Article: (29)

Except for the general directive or decisions made by the Shura Assembly in the special majority at the ordinary meeting, the votes are repeated in the event of a tie.

If the tie is not broken, the side with the chairperson is selected.

Article (30)

Conditions sought for members of the Council:

- 1- Not less than 25 years old.
- 2- To have at least two years' membership in the party.
- 3- The rate of absenteeism to parliamentary meetings and previous elections should not exceed 40%.

Section four: High Delegation

Article: (31)

The High Council consists of followings:

- a) Chamber of High Council.
- b) Deputy Chamber of High Council.
- c) Chamber of Shura Council.
- d) General Secretariat .
- e) Two assistants of General Secretariat.
- f) (Reform) populaces members of parliament.
- g) Ten members elected by Shura Council.

Article: (32)

The Supreme Council is the supreme political leader of the party and, deals with the issues written below:

- 1- Following up on the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the General Secretariat, the general congress and the Council of Ministers.
- 2- Managing the work flow in the Secretariat General, directing and evaluating its performance.
- 3- Determination of the party's position on general issues, International, Islamic, Arab, and local political changes.
- 4- Dissemination of official party statements.
- 5- Upon the request of the Secretary General, approval of the appointment of the General Secretariat heads.
- 6- Calling of the Council and the general congress to hold special sessions.
- 7- Naming of Representatives in the party in the government and the entire organization.
- 8- Approval of reform candidates in General Secretariat elections and the election schedule.
- 9- Party representatives are nominated at home and abroad and in congresses and before all organizations.
- 10- Appointment of the chairperson of the newspaper publication subject to the party according to the request of the (General Secretariat).
- 11- Acceptance of legal donations and grants.
- 12- General annual party balance sheet and year-end closing, periodic and annual reports submitted by the secretary-general, discussion of the project and submission to the Shura Assembly
- 13- Preparation of the internal directive project in accordance with the general directive and the requirements of this system and supervision of the directive projects prepared by the Secretary-General before being submitted to the Shura Assembly.
- 14- Studying everything offered by the General Secretariat and doing what is necessary.

Article: (33)

The High Council holds regular meetings every month. Special sessions are held at the request of the chairman or up to three-quarters of the members, that is to say, when the majority will want it. In the ordinary meeting, the decisions of the majority are made. The first session takes place in the presence of the chairperson and his or her deputy and the president of the Shura Assembly, the Secretary General, the two deputies of the Secretary General and the speaker of the parliament.

Article: (34)

The head of the High Council is the first responsible for the structure, activities and directions of the party according to the general directive and the requirements of this system. It represents this structure to the outside world and makes the recommendations and decisions of the High Council on its behalf. His or her deputy helps him or her in these matters and represents him or her in his or her absence.

Article: (35)

The following criteria must be met in order to elect the head of the High Council and the deputy.

- 1- The age should not be less than 40.
- 2- Must have a minimum four-year membership in the party.
- 3- He or she should be based on The Book and The Sunnah. He or she must be fearful of Allah, strong in truth, and give importance to the unity of the ummah. He or she should not belong to organizations prohibited by Sharia.
- 4- He or she must have experience and knowledge about politics and Sharia so that he or she can fulfill his or her duty properly.

Section Five: General Secretariat**Article: (36)**

The general secretariat consists of followings:

- a) General Secretariat.
- b) Assistant Secretary General for administrative and organizational affairs
- c) Deputy Secretary General for intellectual and political affairs.
- d) The following executive offices:
 - 1- Political Office
 - 2- Qualification and Organization Department.
 - 3- Culture and publishing office.
 - 4- Guidance and counseling diarrhea
 - 5- Education office.
 - 6- Economic office.
 - 7- Social affairs office.
 - 8- Trade unions and mass organization departments.
 - 9- Office of administrative and financial affairs.
 - 10- Human development and planning office.
 - 11- Department of technical affairs.
 - 12- Freedom and legal rights office.
 - 13- Election office.
 - 14- Immigration office.
 - 15- Women's office
- e) Offices of the general secretariat.

Article: (37)

According to the proposal submitted by the high delegation and the General Secretariat to the Shura Assembly, the executive departments should amend the political system in addition to what they need and submit it to the public Congress as soon as possible.

Article: (38)

The General Secretariat of the party is also the direct executive body. And performs the responsibilities and duties written below.

- 1- Applies the general policy of the Shura Assembly and the General Congress.
 - 2- It presents the annual planning prepared by the organization that belongs to it and is subject to it to the Shura Assembly and the General Congress.
 - 3- Controls its own organization and local organizational units and directs, organizes and affects the workflow.
 - 4- To demonstrate its position in accordance with the plans and policies of the High Delegation, the Shura Assembly and the General Congress in the face of current political problems
 - 5- To implement investment, financial and political plans for the development of financial resources after receiving the approval of the Shura Assembly and the High delegation.
 - 6- Prepare the general annual budget project as permitted by the Shura Assembly and line it up according to the priority during the approval of the High delegation.
 - 7- After preparing an account and financial report at the end of the year and submitting it to the High delegation, present it the Assembly.
 - 8- To Establish regulations for the work of the organization that is subject to it.
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- 9- Prepare the political work program and the general directive and the political system regulation project, and then prepare it for submission to the Public Congress after approval by the Supreme Delegation and the Shura Assembly.
 - 10- To organize Shura Assembly and Public Congress Sessions according to the provisions of the general directive.
 - 11- Authorization and preparation of authorized personnel in all organizations.
 - 12- To submit proposals to the High Council by consulting local executive offices for the list of candidates for the party General Secretariat election.
 - 13- Overseeing the performance of party representatives in the Council, the House of Representatives and the Government.
 - 14- To supervise the organization and delegation elections to be held in the local organizational units of the party according to the general directive and the requirements of this system.
 - 15- To submit a detailed quarterly report on the work done to the High Committee. It will be presented to the Shura Council every six months.
 - 16- Proposing to open bureaus or offices for the Secretariat General or the units subject to it, if required, and then submit these proposals to the High Council for approval.

Article: (39)

The Secretary General is responsible for the work carried out in the local organizational units and departments of the General Secretariat. He or she carries out all kinds of work and measures necessary to carry out these works. The Secretary General has two as deputies. In the absence of the Secretary General, these deputies are ready to do their jobs in accordance with the general directive and the requirements of this system.

Article: (40)

The Secretary General or the two Deputy Secretaries General are required to have the following conditions when being elected.

- 1- His or her age should not be less than 40
- 2- Must have a minimum of four-years' membership in the party.
- 3- He or she should be based on The Book and The sunnah. He or she must fear God, be strong in truth, be patient and wise.
- 4- He or she should have experience and knowledge about politics and Sharia so that he or she can fulfill his or her duty properly.

Article: (41)

The office of the General Secretariat consists of the Secretary General and two assistants, the head of the executive department. It holds a regular meeting once a half month. Special meetings are held if the Secretary General demands three-quarters of the Members (majority). Decisions are made at ordinary meetings.

Article: (42)

The head of the department is the person responsible to the Secretary General. The head manages the activities of the department.

In light of the general directive and the requirements of this system, it takes advantage of all necessary facilities.

Article (43)

(according to the requirements of this system, the general directive is distinguished by the general directive on the specialization of the general secretary, the duties of the two assistant general secretaries, the heads of departments and their branches, and the hierarchy.)

Section Six: Regulatory Jurisdiction**Article: (44)**

The regulatory jurisdiction in the party consists of the following organization.

- a) Judicial Committee.
- b) Local Judiciary Committee.

Article (45)

- a) The Judicial Committee consists of:

- 1- Head of the Delegation
- 2- Six members elected by Shura Assembly
- b) The person who will be elected as a member of the Judicial Committee must have the following conditions.
 - 1) His or her age should not be less than 40.
 - 2) Must have a minimum four-year membership
 - 3) He or she must know the provisions of Sharia and be a decent, reliable person.
 - 4) Have knowledge about jurisprudence, politics and organization.

Article: (46)

The Judicial Panel deals with the following issues:

- 1- Checks the local Judiciary Committee decisions.
- 2- It takes up cases, complaints and elections filed against the President or Deputy of the High Delegation or the President and members of the Shura Assembly or two assistants of the Secretary General or the members of the High delegation, and submits the results of these issues to the Public Congress of the President and deputy of the High Delegation or those related to the Shura Assembly.
- 3- Auditing and making sure that the guidelines are legitimate.
- 4- Proposing guidelines on penalties and violations and submitting them to the Shura Assembly.
- 5- Making the necessary arrangements according to the general directive and the requirements of this system.

- 6- Makes decisions on cases submitted by the Shura Assembly or the General Secretariat or the Supreme delegation.

Article: (47)

The Judicial Committee holds meetings as needed, and meetings continue until the work on the on the agenda is finished.

Article: (48)

Local judicial committees consist of three members elected by the local Shura delegation. The general directive contains all relevant provisions.

Article: (49)

(Regulatory Jurisdiction) detects and reports violations of a member. It determines the punishment to be given according to the general directive and the provision of this system.

Article: (50)

Any conduct that harms the party or any issue that contradicts its principles, system, or directive requires punishment.

Article: (51)

Expulsion from membership of the party is the greatest punishment. A member cannot be expelled from membership without providing him or herself an opportunity to mount a defense, and it is the highest Judicial Committee that will render the punishment and decision, even if there are local judicial committees that demand that the Member be expelled.

Article: (52)

The general directive contains the categorization of violations, penalties, methods of application and other provisions.

Section Seven: Local Adjustment**Article: (53)**

Local arrangements for the party are made in all administrative units of the capital and other provinces.

Article: (54)

- a) Capital cities and provinces are local regulatory units. Management consists of the following organizations.
- 1- Local Conference.
 - 2- Local Shura Delegation.

3- Local Management Office.

- b) Local organizational units are determined according to the organizational activity contained in the volume of the organization and delegations of each. It addresses its responsibilities and powers within the local scope and puts its central view into practice. These delegations are formed in accordance with the general directive at least two months before the end of the term of the public Congress.

Madde: (55)

Sub-units are formed within the framework of the local organization and include the lowest level units, departments and election centers. This is determined by the organization chart as well as the authorization and functioning of the task. It also determines the geographical or categorical or area framework according to the general directive and the provisions of this system.

Article: (56)

The general directive includes provisions regulating the relationship between the delegation, the central organization and local organizational units.

Woman

Article: (57)

- a) Women are also involved in local organizational units. This unit is subject to the local practice Bureau. Addressing women's issues is one of its responsibilities.
- b) Women who are members of the party are accepted in categorical organizational units according to the intensity of membership and the provisions of the general directive.

Article: (58)

The local womens' organization deal with the following issues:

- 1- A call is made to the way of Allah with kindness.
- 2- All members are taken within the regulatory frameworks built into the women's organization.
- 3- Improve women's work and solve the situations and problems that are the obstacles they are exposed to. It works on general issues related to women and provides ideas and solutions related to the issues offered.
- 4- It contacts organizations and institutions related to women and adapts as much as possible.
- 5- Development of all kinds of calls, education, training tools suitable for women's work and taking advantage of the opportunities offered.
- 6- Respect for female members in women's organizations and develop the training and improvements necessary for their promotion according to business requirements.

- 7- Preparation of regular reports and plans on women's studies.

Guest Workers

Article: (59)

The party organizes organizations for Yemeni emigrants according to the instructions of the General Secretariat and the requirements of this system and the laws in force in the countries where they operate.

Students

Article: (60)

- a) A student organization is formed in the local organizational unit and is subject to the local practice office and handles students ' issues.
- b) The party subjects student members to the category organization unit according to the general directive and the provisions of the political system.

- c) The party tries to provide care for young people who have not reached the age of eighteen and gives them due care according to the directive of the Shura Council.

Section Four

Financial Provisions

Article: (61)

The finances of the party consist of the following resources:

- 1- Participation dues and contributions of the members.
- 2- Grants and donations of members and supporters.
- 3- The party's investment fee and economic activities.
- 4- Government support.
- 5- Other legal income.

Article: (62)

The financial directive covers all provisions related to financial matters, and specifically includes the following written issues:

- a) Transactions arranged for alimony and income.
- b) Organization bases of year-end accounts and balance sheets.
- c) Basics of full time compensation in organizational work.

- a) Organization studies alimony account basics and expenses.

Section Five

General Provisions

Article: (63)

Elections are held by secret ballot for all local and central organizations. The election periods of the central organizing organization and delegations are held once every four years from the date of the first session. The general directive also includes time limits on this subject.

Article: (64)

Candidates may be elected (for three nominations) in the election of the President of the Judicial Committee, the President of the Shura Assembly, the Secretary General, two deputies of the Secretary General, the President of the High Council and his deputy. They cannot stand more than this number of candidates.

Article: (65)

The President of the Judiciary has the right to supervise the sessions of the High Council.

Article: (66)

The head of the Judicial Committee and its members have the right to supervise the sessions of the Shura Assembly.

Article: (67)

Correction of the substances of this system is done as follows.

- a) A third of the members of the Shura Assembly or the High delegation or the General Secretariat may request correction along with the grounds. The requests are discussed and the report on the correction is submitted to the Public Congress.
- b) Correction is made with the approval of up to two-thirds of the members present.

Article: (68)

Only the Public Congress has final authority regarding the merging the party with another political organization or party.

Article: (69)

Work on the seniority of the organization that exists in this system is carried out five years after the announcement of the party.

Article: (70)

The general directive describes the articles of the political system authorized by the Shura Assembly in a detailed and descriptive way and is presented at the second session of the public Congress after the work on this directive has been carried out.

Thank god for reaching to end.