

Article 1

This law is called (the law of the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Jerusalem in 1958) and is implemented one month after its publication in the official newspaper.

Chapter One: Preface

Article 2

The following terms and expressions in this Law shall have the meanings assigned to them below unless the context indicates otherwise:

The term "Patriarchate" means the Patriarchate known as the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Jerusalem, the Monastery of the Holy Sepulcher, or the Brotherhood The Holy Sepulcher or the Holy Sepulcher, or the Greek Orthodox Monastery. And have a moral figure represented by the Patriarch under the provisions of this Law.

The term "Patriarch" means the Greek Orthodox Patriarch of Jerusalem, and includes the Patriarchal Vicar in the absence of the Patriarch or his absence.

The term "Patriarch in the Synod" means the Patriarch acting with the approval of the Holy Synod or the executor of its decisions.

The term "Patriarch in the Council" means the Patriarch with the approval of the Mixed Council or the executor of its decisions.

Chapter II: Duties of the Patriarch

Article 3

1- The Patriarch is the supreme head of the Orthodox Church in the Holy See of Jerusalem and its representative and the President of the Holy Synod and its Council And its union with the independent Orthodox churches and enjoys the privileges and privileges of sectarianism and has general jurisdiction. On what is in the Holy Patriarch of Jerusalem from the monasteries, churches, schools, bodies and committees of sectarian and charitable endowments, whether inside the country or outside.

2-Patriarch charged: -

(A) To conduct all religious decrees in the manner prescribed in the prescribed times in churches and shrines belonging to the Patriarchate

Either alone or in association with other communities.

(B) The opening of the Theological Seminary in Jerusalem at the earliest possible opportunity within the financial resources of the Patriarchate; Patriarch of the Synod sent missions from the Arab Orthodox community in Jordan to the Orthodox schools of Theology outside Jordan to receive its theological sciences.

3- (A) The patriarch shall be the supervisor of all the bishops, bishops, priests and Orthodox monks who are subject to the patriarchal throne.

(B) The Patriarch exercises spiritual authority over all Orthodox Christians residing in the Holy See of Jerusalem Secular or clerical of any degree.

(C) No church, house of worship or monastery may be built in the Holy See by any Orthodox person except with the consent of the Patriarch.

4- The Patriarch shall:

(A) To conduct all the usual religious decrees in the churches and shrines mentioned above in the prescribed manner and in the prescribed times; to her.

(B) To prepare suitable accommodation for the Orthodox pilgrims who come from abroad to visit the holy places during their stay in the country

(C) To pay attention to protect the sons of his spiritual flock to strengthen them in the Christian Orthodox faith.

(D) To care for the members of his spiritual flock and to provide them with financial assistance, as well as the provisions of this law.

(E) Representing the Orthodox community in all its affairs with the Government.

Chapter III: The Holy Synod of Jerusalem

Article 4

1. Compose in the Patriarchate a Holy Synod which is composed of: -

(A) The Patriarch as president

(B) The bishops and bishops who hold the reins of their dioceses.

(C) The nominal bishops who may be appointed by the Patriarch.

(D) Archimandrites appointed by the Patriarch in the Council members and stipulated in it under the condition that:

Firstly, that the total number of members of the Holy Synod, including the Patriarch, shall not exceed eighteen members, subject to the provisions of Article 26 of this law.

Second, the Holy Synod should now be considered legal.

Thirdly, the Patriarch of the Holy Synod shall have the power to change any member of the Synod if he deems it to be in the interest of the Patriarchate.

2. The quorum for the Holy Synod shall be increased by one member to two-thirds of the members.

3. The Council shall be the administrative body of the Patriarchate and shall have the power to own movable and immovable property and to receive the inheritance and the waqfiyat The Patriarch, in his capacity as representative of the Patriarchate and the Viceroy, exercises the powers of the Patriarch in the Synod and the defense in his name. Courts and to perform any work required by its powers and duties.

Article 5

The patriarch is in the compound

(A) The administration of all matters related to the spiritual purposes of the mausoleums, churches and monasteries of the Patriarchate.

(B) To determine the status of positions of the Orthodox clergy of the Patriarchate, the Service, the appointees and the spiritual duties of the priests and the service mentioned.

(C) The administration of all Orthodox religious endowments, seminaries, hospitals and charitable institutions directly affiliated to the Patriarch In the complex.

(D) To manage all the properties directly belonging to the Patriarch in the Synod and to act in accordance with the provisions of the Law and under any conditions relating to any waqf Out.

(E) The amount of the Patriarchate's revenues shall not exceed two hundred and two hundred Jordanian dinars per year at the disposal of the sectarian council of Jerusalem of this Law shall be used in accordance with this law.

Article 6

1. The Patriarch shall preside over all meetings of the Holy Synod, and if the Patriarch is unable to attend any meeting of the Holy Synod These meetings for illness or for any other reason shall be presided over by the bishop, bishop or any member The Holy Synod appoints the Patriarch for that purpose.

2. All actions taken by the Patriarch in the Synod and all matters brought before him or before him shall be decided the majority of the members of the Holy Synod and in the case of equal votes is likely the side in which the Patriarch voted.

Article 7

The Holy Synod shall take into account the following provisions in the budget of the Annual General Patriarchate:

(A) A sum of two hundred and two hundred dinars shall be allocated out of the general revenues of the Patriarchate to be placed at the disposal of the local sectarian council for payment Annual allowances for individuals and poor families whom the Council considers from time to time to be eligible for payment of allowances To rent their dwellings in the amount designated by the Council, and if the local sectarian council is at any time able to reduce The total amount referred to above, the resulting savings shall remain at the disposal of the Local Council appointed and may be spent in For the general purposes of that Council.

(B) A third of the remaining public revenues shall be allocated after deducting the amount mentioned in the preceding paragraph to be placed at the disposal of the Mixed Council For the following purposes:

1 - to spend on secular Orthodox schools and the establishment and maintenance of such schools.

2 - To take care of the poor of the Orthodox community to the extent permitted by the allocations.

3- To maintain, repair and decorate the churches of dioceses.

C- The rest of the general revenues of the Patriarchate shall be allocated to the Patriarch at the disposal of the Patriarch to enable him to perform the various powers His mandate and duties, including the payment of the salaries of the diocesan priests and the retirement of those who have retired or retired Their widows and agree on the theological school provided for in Article 3 and the establishment of churches and monasteries within the limits of the financial budget Of the Patriarchate.

Article 8

- Meeting the purpose of the previous article: -

The term "public revenues" means the total revenues of the Patriarchate in all its bodies and institutions, whatever their type and source, after downloading

The following amounts:

(A) The amounts paid by the Patriarchate to the Government or any local authority shall be deemed to be taxes or returns under any applicable law or regulation

From time to time, to be paid by the Patriarchate as the owner of any property to which such taxes or revenues are directly due.

(B) the amount of what is actually spent on the repair of any property with income.

(C) the actual amount of the cost of collecting the said rent allowances;

(D) The sum of two thousand and two hundred Dinars which will be placed at the disposal of the Local Council of Jerusalem as stated in Article 6 of this Law

The term "public revenues" does not include income from donations to the Patriarchate in which expenditure is required

On certain purposes or gifts and gifts offered in churches and shrines in order to cover (pay) the ongoing expenses of those churches

And to those sacred shrines provided that these revenues are recorded separately in the books of the Patriarchate.

Article 9

The Patriarch may set regulations on the following matters provided that they do not conflict with the provisions of this Law:

(A) The internal discipline of the brotherhood of the Holy Sepulcher referred to in Article 28.

(B) Dates of meeting the Holy Synod and how to conduct its work and meetings.

(C) Discipline of all Orthodox priests under the jurisdiction of the Patriarchate and the statement of their duties and the assets of their appointment, suspension and dismissal and their discipline.

The fourth chapter: Mixed Council

Article 10

1- Composing a mixed council from:

(A) The Patriarch shall be President and, in his absence, the President shall be appointed by the Patriarch, who shall be appointed by the Patriarch.

(B) A secular vice-president elected by the secular members, who are referred to in paragraph (d).

(C) Five Jordanian academic members appointed by the Holy Synod;

(D) Eight Jordanian secular members elected by the Orthodox people of Jordan in the manner prescribed in accordance with the provisions of this law.

2. Mixed Council sessions shall not be considered legal unless attended by at least two thirds of the members of the Council. Decisions of the Council shall be issued by a majority of nine

Sounds.

Article 11

The Patriarch has the following powers and duties:

(A) To manage all property directly belonging to the Patriarch in the Council and to act in accordance with the provisions of the Law and the conditions of any waqf relating thereto

Out.

(B) To review the general budget and approve budgets of local sectarian councils.

(C) Supervising the affairs of education in secular Orthodox schools and appointing managers, teachers and spending on her.

(D) Appointment of employees of the mixed council.

Article 12

The Patriarch in the Council shall be a moral person with the authority to own the movable and non-transferable funds and to receive the salaries and stipends

And to act in his capacity as the procurator for any purpose related to the powers of the Patriarch in the Council or his duties and the prosecution and defense in his name

To the courts and to perform any work required by its powers and duties.

Article 13

In the event of his absence, the Patriarch or his deputy shall carry out all decisions taken by the Patriarch in the Council.

Article 14

The Patriarch of the Council may, with the approval of the Council of Ministers, establish regulations for the implementation of the powers of the Patriarch's duties in the Council

This law is especially on the following things: -

(A) Election of members of the mixed secular council.

(B) The formation of local sectarian councils and the methods of their election, powers and duties.

(C) all other matters related to the administration of the affairs and meetings of the Mixed Council and the local or related sectarian councils in a certain figure and way.

Article 15

The Patriarch of the Council may grant to any of the local sectarian councils the right to exercise any of his powers and to allocate

Therefore, the local sectarian council is part of the Patriarch's money in the Council, which the Patriarch considers necessary in the Council to secure the interest of the Orthodox community in full manner.

Chapter V: Local sectarian/communitarian councils

Article 16

(A) The Patriarch of the Council shall have the right to establish local sectarian councils in such places as he deems necessary.

(B) Each of the local sectarian councils shall have a moral personality known as the local sectarian council of the place where the author is authorized. The authority to own movable and immovable property and to receive and manage the premises and dispositions in the capacity of the assignee for any purpose Related to his powers and duties.

Article 17

Each of the local sectarian councils shall have the following powers and duties:

(A) To exercise all powers and perform all duties assigned to him or imposed by the Patriarch in the Council under this Law.

(B) To administer all the money that the Patriarch places in the Council or otherwise at his disposal.

Chapter Six: The election and appointment of the Patriarch, the bishops and the pastoral bishops

Article 18

1. Upon the vacancy of the Holy See, the Holy Synod shall convene and elect a person who has the necessary theological qualifications

Among the bishops or bishops of the Patriarchate of Jerusalem to be the patriarch of the Patriarch.

2. The result of such election shall be immediately communicated to the Prime Minister by the Minister of the Interior and upon the official person's receipt of official recognition

Of the Council of Ministers shall receive the title of Patriarchal Patriarch and exercise his rights and duties.

Article 19

1. The Patriarchal Examiner of the Holy See shall, upon receipt of the official recognition of the Prime Minister, issue invitations to attend all bishops

And the Orthodox bishops of the Patriarchal Vicar, who are not members of the Holy Synod, announce them in the presence of the Nominating Council

To participate in the nomination process held in the Hall of the Patriarchate of Jerusalem before the expiration of twenty-one days from the date of issuance of such invitations

To nominate persons who have the qualifications to be elected to the Patriarchal Office.

The Patriarchal Vicar of the Patriarch must send the same way in periodic books to the local sectarian councils appointed by the mixed council

In which each council is called upon to elect a married priest to attend the Nominating Council

In the election of two married priests to attend the Nominating Council, provided that the total number of such priests does not exceed twelve priests.

2. The Nominating Council shall consist of the Holy Synod and the bishops invited by the married priests elected by the local councils

Under paragraph (1) of this article.

3. Any person may be elected to the Patriarchal Throne if the following conditions are met:

(A) To be a Jordanian national;

(B) The year shall be over forty.

(C) to be an Orthodox monk in the rank of bishop, bishop or archimandrite of the Patriarchal throne of Jerusalem.

(D) knowledge of Arabic language, capacity of reading and writing.

Article 20

1. Each of the persons meeting in the Nominating Council shall nominate a person from among the bishops, bishops and Archimandrite of the Patriarchate

With all the necessary qualifications for his election to the Patriarchal throne.

2. The names of the candidates shall be included in the register in the presence of the Nominating Council. The register shall be signed by the Patriarchal Vicar and all members of the Council mentioned.

3. The Patriarchal Vicar of the Patriarch shall submit to the Prime Minister immediately a list of the names of those nominated in the said manner for approval.

4. The Prime Minister informs the Patriarchal Patriarch of the decision he has taken on that list.

Article 21

1. Upon receipt of the Patriarch's decree, the Prime Minister's decision, in accordance with the preceding article, shall hold a general council consisting of:

(A) The Holy Synod.

(B) Archimandrite and Protosyngelon residing in the monasteries in Jerusalem.

(C) The married priests elected to the Nominating Council under the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 19.

2. The General Council shall elect three candidates from among the persons listed in the list of persons nominated by the Nominating Council in the form

Which was approved by the Prime Minister.

Article 22

The members of the Holy Synod shall be elected from among the three candidates who have been chosen according to the provisions of the preceding article. For the Patriarchal Chair. This election shall be carried out in accordance with the custom followed by secret ballot method and by a majority of votes, and in equal measure. The votes are likely to be the side in which the patriarch's voice was voted.

Article 23

The Patriarchal Vicar of the Patriarch shall inform the Prime Minister of the name of the person elected to the Patriarchal Throne to issue the Royal Will by confirming the election and the approval of the old rights and privileges of the Patriarchal throne.

Article 24

A bishop or bishop shall elect any person who meets the following conditions:

- (A) To be a Jordanian citizen;
- (B) Be an Orthodox monk and a member of the fraternity of the Holy Sepulcher.
- (C) have a good behavior and being a decent person.
- (D) have the knowledge of the Arabic language and the capacity of reading and writing it.
- (E) To be an expert on the ecclesiastical laws of the Church, its origins and methods of implementation.

Article 25

If the position of bishop or bishop in a diocese becomes vacant, the patriarch of the council appoints a bishop or bishop.

Article 26

The Patriarch shall, within three years from the date of the coming into force of this Law, be in charge of the ordination of the Mormons or of the Jordanian and Jordanian Sovereigns

They are considered to be additional members of the Holy Synod.

Chapter VII: The removal of the Patriarch and the observer of the Patriarch

Article 27

1 - The function of the Patriarch is a function of life according to the laws of the Church, but may be the removal of the Patriarch and his dismissal for a reason of legal reasons as next:

- (A) if he showed indifference or non-interest in the doctrines of orthodox faith;
- (B) If he suffers a complete physical disability or a mental illness that prevents him from carrying out his religious and ecclesiastical duties

2-The removal or the pause of the Patriarch approved by

- (A) the two-thirds of the members of the Holy Synod.
- (B) Two-thirds of the married priests who have the right to participate in the election of the Patriarch, who attended and voted in a meeting convened

For this purpose, provided that this decision (ie the decision to disqualify) is communicated to the Prime Minister and the Minister of the Interior, and shall be accompanied by approval

Cabinet and the ratification of His Majesty the King.

The Holy Synod appoints a tripartite committee of members of the Synod for the duration of the necessary procedures for the removal of the Patriarch. The Holy Synod believes in the creation of a place suitable for its establishment and function in a proper manner.

3 - The removal of the observer of the patriarch: -

- (A) The Holy Synod may, with the approval of two-thirds of its members, remove the Patriarchal Quorum based on any of the reasons that may be disqualified the patriarch is based on them.

(B) When a decision is taken by the Holy Synod to remove the Patriarch's Patriarch, the decision to disqualify the Prime Minister shall be communicated by the Minister of the Interior For the approval of the Council of Ministers.

(C) The Holy Synod shall be appointed during the period of time required for the approval of the removal of the Patriarchal Quorum and election

A new Patriarchal Patriarch is a committee of three members of the Holy Synod to run the affairs of the Patriarchate.

Chapter VIII: Brotherhood

Article 28

- 1- The Brotherhood exists under the name of the Brotherhood of the Holy Sepulcher.
2. Taking into account the current situation prevailing from ancient times until today in the brotherhood of the Holy Sepulcher, no one in this brotherhood accepts anyone except he was Jordanian or was naturalized by Jordanian citizenship.
3. The Patriarch of the Holy Synod shall accept an appropriate number of members of the Arab Orthodox Community of the Patriarchal Office who have the necessary qualifications in brotherhood.
4. Regardless of any provisions relating to inheritance and transfer in any law recognized under this law, the Patriarchate shall be the heir Exclusively for all deceased members of the Holy Sepulcher, and all movable or immovable property they possess Its source is restored by the hereditary right of the Patriarchate and no member of these brethren, whatever his religious rank, may act Including movable or immovable property under a will or gift due to his death (the gift of the post-mortem order) and every will Or such gift shall be considered null and void.
5. The Patriarchate shall not be responsible for any debts that members of such fraternity may leave except by the amount of the estate they leave upon their death.

Chapter IX: Financial and other provisions

Article 29

The Patriarchate's imports shall consist of:

1. Real estate of the Patriarchate.
2. Donations, vows and local donations, taking into account the last phrase mentioned in Article 8 of this Law.
3. Donations and donations received from abroad on religious or charitable grounds.

Article 30

The annual budget shall be presented before the final approval of the mixed council for information and consideration; if the mixed council appoints any objection to the lack of justice in the division of funds placed at his disposal or lack of adequacy is investigating the matter expert Appointed by the Council of Ministers and the decision of the Council of Ministers in the dispute is final.

However, nothing in this article entitles the Mixed Council to veto or to investigate the manner of spending any money from the Patriarchate except from the money placed at his disposal.

Article 31

1. The annual budget of the expenses of each of the local sectarian/communitarians councils shall be presented to the Patriarch for approval.
2. The accounts of the Patriarch shall be examined in the Synod every year by the examiners appointed by the Patriarch in the Synod.
3. The accounts of the Patriarch shall be examined annually in the Council by accountants appointed by the Patriarch in the Council.
4. The report, which is drawn up by accountants on all the revenues of the Patriarchate and the aspects of its disbursement to the Patriarch.

Article 32

All movable and immovable property of any kind belonging to the Patriarchate shall be entrusted to the Patriarch and registered in the name of the Roman Patriarchate of the Greek-Orthodox Patriarchate of Jerusalem.

Article 33

Pending the election of the mixed council provided for in this law, the Council of Ministers shall appoint eight Orthodox persons to be elected Secular members of the said Council shall be elected members in accordance with the provisions of this law within three months of the date of the application of the regulation of the electoral system, referred to in Article 14 (a).

Article 34

The ottoman regulation of the Roman Patriarchate in Jerusalem is abolished, issued and published on the 5 Safar of 1292 and all the Palestinian amendments that were introduced on the above law.

Article 35

The application of each one of the dispositions of the present law are assigned by the First Minister and the Ministers.

26-3-1958
Signatures of
The King Hussein Impn Talad
and Ministers