

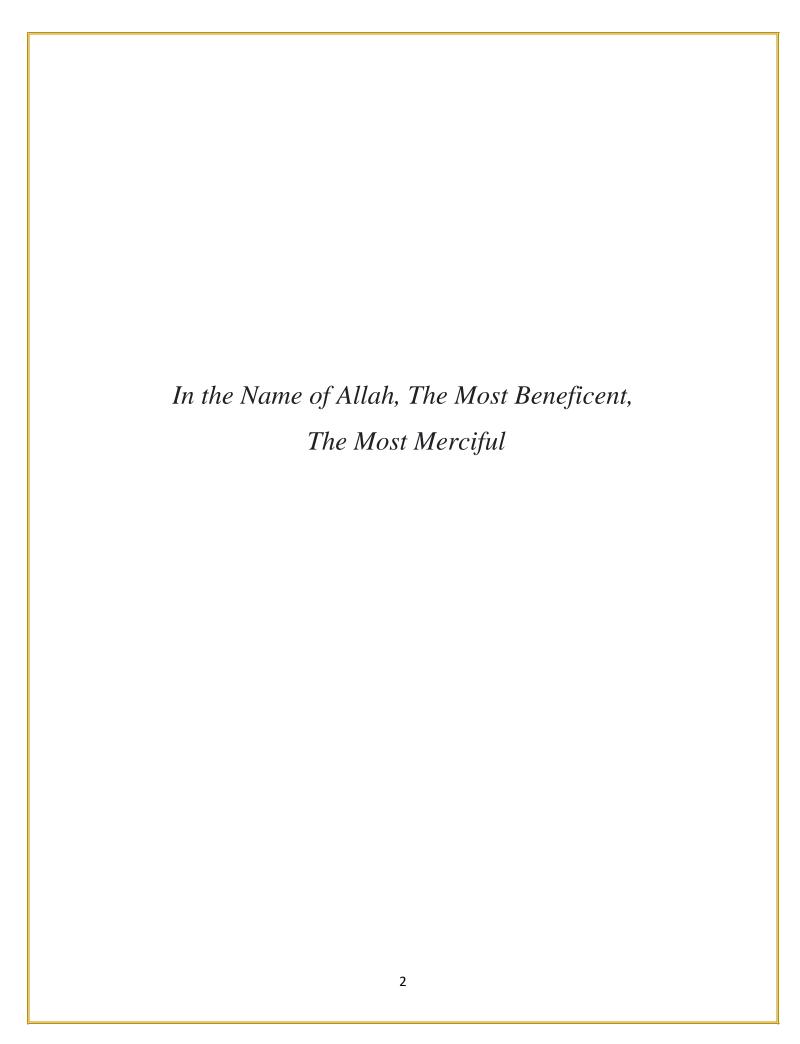
Our Flag

Our Kingdom's Identity Significance and Characteristics



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جامعة الأميرة نورة بنت عبدالرحمن

Princess Nourah bint Abdulrahman University



King Abdul-Aziz Al-Saud May Allah rest his soul in peace



جامعة الأميرة نورة بنت عبدالرحمن

Princess Nourah bint Abdulrahman University



The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman bin Abdul-Aziz Al-Saud



جامعة الأميرة نورة بنت عبدالرحمن

Princess Nourah bint Abdulrahman University



Crown Prince, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence Prince Mohammad bin Salman bin Abdul-Aziz





Saluting the Flag

(The National Anthem):

Hasten

To glory and supremacy,

Glorify the Creator of the heavens

And raise the green flag

Which carries the guiding light

Repeat: Allahu Akbar

My homeland,

Live as the pride of all Muslims

Long live the King

For the flag

And the country

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Introduction

Flags are symbols that carry important nationalistic connotations, and the value of such symbols should be instilled across generations as a source of profound pride and allegiance. Indeed, a flag symbolizes a nation's values, identity and image and reflects what it stands for throughout all the different stages of its history. It also represents the future of a nation, its hopes, ambitions and standing among other nations of the world.

The Saudi Arabian flag is of great importance to the people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as it is a national symbol, reflecting the principles and values on which the Kingdom was founded. Therefore, Princess Nourah bint Abdulrahman University is pleased to present this booklet on the history of the Saudi Arabian flag. The aim of this is to enhance Saudi identity and deepen the sense of national pride in our great Kingdom established by our forefathers, the founders. Its purpose is also to raise awareness of the importance of expanding national mindfulness across all generations. This intellectual contribution also reflects the University's commitment and great responsibility towards our national unity and promoting the values of active citizenship.

The Flag: Terminology and Synonyms

In Arabic, throughout different periods of time, a flag, 'alam', has been known by a variety of terms, such as raiah, liwa'a, band, bairaq, darfas, uqab and nusub. All these synonyms are deeply rooted in the Arabic language, each has its own denotation and connotations, and for each, there is a time and place in which it is used. All of these terms, however, generally refer to the same concept: a piece of cloth that is held on a stand and raised as a symbol. It is flown in peace and in war, and as a sign with a specific meaning, including when soldiers carry it on the frontline and in parades, and when it is flown on state buildings, for state anniversaries and on special occasions. Over time, flags have acquired a general significance, so that whoever sees them knows what they mean and what they represent.

Our national flag derives immense value from its symbolic and representative significance and brings with it numerous connotations and meanings. Seeing the flag evokes memories of the country's past and its pioneering figures and leaders who fought to bring about the transformations that have created the unified country and civilization that we have today.

Our Flag and Our Kingdom's Identity: A Glorious History

Trinity in Form and Meaning

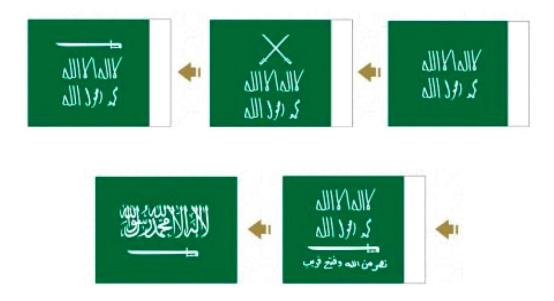
The flag of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is unique in its form, representation, and significance, as well as its distinctive colour, and carries particular connotations related to the Kingdom.

Saudi Arabia selected three elements for the flag:

Green Colour: this represents peace, progress, prosperity, generosity and tolerance, all of which characterize the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
The Testimony of Monotheism (<i>There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah</i>): this statement is a symbol of the belief on which the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was founded.
Two Swords: these denote the strength of the state and reflect the battles of the early stages in its formation. Swords also denote justice, nobility and chivalry. A Palm Tree: this is a symbol of giving, benevolence, dignity, and pride. It also represents the value of work and cultivation.

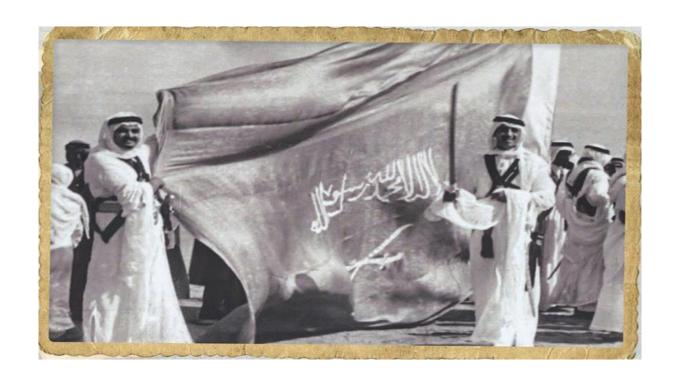
Our Flag, A Representation of Grandeur: Historical Context

In his book *History of the Saudi Banner: Flags, Badges, and Insignias*, historian Abdul-Rahman Al-Ruwaished states that there is an agreement among historians that the shape of the Saudi flag and its three components have been constant since in the First Saudi State (1744-1818). The first Saudi flag was crafted in green wool and raw silk fabric wrapped around a simple mast with the phrase *There is no God but Allah, Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah* inscribed on it (figure below shows the development of the flag'sdesign)



Al-Ruwaished confirms that the flag continued with these characteristics during the era of the First Founder, Imam Muhammad bin Saud (1157-1179 AH/1697-1765 AD), and it remained so during the rule of his son, Imam Abdul-Aziz bin Muhammad (1179-1218 AH/1765-1803 AD), his son Imam Saud bin Abdul-Aziz (1218-1229 AH/1803-1814 AD), his son Abdullah bin Saud (1289-1234 AH/1814-1818 AD), and during the reign of King Abdul-Aziz bin Abdul-Rahman (1319-1373 AH/1901-1953 AD), may Allah have mercy on all their souls.

Some alterations were made later after the Hejaz region came under the rule of the Saudi state: the flag remained green in colour but with a white section inserted on it on the mast side, and it was made of silk, with a copper disc placed on the top of the mast, with a bayonet on top of that. The flag became rectangular in shape with the phrase *There is no God but Allah, Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah* written in the centre of the flag, in beautiful white calligraphy.





A Unique Quintuple

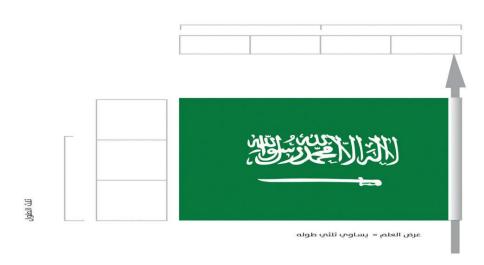
Countries' flags may be similar in colour, conformation, and representation but the flag of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is distinguished by a unique quintuple of elements, which are:

- 1. The flag of Saudi Arabia is never flown at half-mast
- 2. Its green colour and its connotations
- 3. The slogan of monotheism
- 4. The symbol of the two swords
- 5. The symbol of the palm tree.

Size and Dimensions

The Saudi flag is made of green silk, with a white stripe along the mast. On the tip of the flagpole there is a copper disc, on top of which is a spear. As for its shape, it is a vertical rectangle, in the centre of which is the statement of monotheism, which is written in white in a beautiful font.

In terms of the dimensions of the Saudi flag, its width equals two-thirds of its length and extends from the mast to the end of the flag. The *Shahada* (*There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah*), with a sword underlining it, is printed in white and placed right in the middle of the flag (figure below shows dimensions from both sides of the flag).



فاسلم لدين محمد

نتشر فيما يلى القصيدة المصاء التي القاها شاعر جلالة ألماك المنظم الاستاذ احمدابراهبرالغزاوي بين يدى جلالته فى عصر يوم الاربعاء أول أمس فى القصر المذيحي حيث كان محتشداً بجههو ركبير من اعيان البلاد وكبراتها التشرف بتوديم جلاانه ، وقد قو بلت بالاستحسان العظيم والاستمادة .

> وَوَ لاَوْرُهُ لكُمدُّخُرُ الشُّعبُ فيك مُثيمٌ معما نأيت فإنسا تحدُو رَكَابِكَ فِي الاثرُ مهفو اليـك كاحفاً ذاوى الهشيم الىالمطر وَنَاوُدُ فِيكَ (بَفْيُصِلِ) كَالَّالِمِرْ يَقْدُفُ بِالدِرَرْ يَنْيُوم اخلاق التُّقَسَى الطائمُ الراضي الابرّ فرضٌ علينا شكرهُ فيها تجشمَ من خطر هُو بِيننا لَـكَ آيَةٌ تُنشلي بفضاك كالسور" حاکی آباد سربرة وبسیرقماکی «تمر» شهدت بذلك أمَّةً إخلاصها لك مُشتَّهُرُ ما زال يدأبُ سعيَّهُ في المجد موصولَ السَّهَرُ *

تاللهِ ماكمذبَ الغؤَادُ وربًّا ذائع البصـــر الشمس في أفلا كما تُسُدِي الشُّعاع إلى البشر فعلاَمَ نَخْشَى إِنْ بِعدًا (عبد المزيز)و قد حضر ١٠ لأغرو إن لم نعترف بالبعد إلا فالصور !! مَلَكَ الجوانحُ حبُّ وعدرَى عليها واستسر!! ولَقَدْ أُراهُ على النَّوَّى مَلاُّ المسامعُ والنظرُ !! بذَر المودَّة فىالقلوبِ فَحَضَتُهُ مَـــا بذَرْ فكانَّه وكأنيا هَالاتُهُ وهو الفرُّ

فإذا أمال فنعسة ودادمسا من شكر وإذا استقل قشأنه شأن السحاب إذا انتشر هُو رحمـةُ اللهِ التي تستى البداوةَ والحضرُ يكسُو الربيع نوالهُ حللاً يبسُ بها الزَّهنَ عَدْلاً يطيمه الإله ويستم به الوطر

نظام رفع الاعلام واستعمالها

ننشر فيا يل نظام رفع الاعلام استعالها وقد صدر الأمر السامي برقم ٧ / ٤ / ١ وتلايخ ١٧ محرم ١٣٥٧ بالموافة عليه والعمل به عوهدا نصه:

الميناء الساحليه ان تكون رافعة على عامودها المادة الاولى -- يسمى هذا النظام نظام رفع الرئيسي الملم الوطني العملكة العربية السمودية ويجب الاعلام واستمالها . المادة الثانية ــ تشمل كلة العلم ابة اشارة أو أ ان يظل حدًا العلم مرفوها ألى حين مفادرتها وللميناء

المادة السابعة _ على جميعالسنابيك المنشات

والمراكب التي تستممل في الموافئ المربية السعودية

عدا ماهوبملوك لفوضيات اوقنصليات الدول الاجنبية

إن صمل في مؤخرتها العلم الوطني للمملكة العربية

السعودية واماالمملوكة العفوضيات --أوالقنصليات

المادة الثامنة ــ كل هيئة أو شركة أو مؤسسة

لاتحصل على رخصة برفع شمارها الخاص أوعلمها

كما هو موضح في المادة الثالثة أعلاه خلال شهر من

ناريخ نشر هذا النظام تكون عرضة للاخطار لاول

مهة لمدة عشرة ايام و بعدفات تصبح عرضه لاقفال

مكانبها من قبل الشرطة وعداكة اصحابهاأ ومدبرها

المادة الناسعه ــ ان رفع العسلم العربي إلوطي

في ايام الاعيساد والجعوالزينات على الدور وفي

الشوارع بتصد اعلان الابتهاج والزينة مستثى من

المادة الماشرة .. على نائبنا المسام تنفيذ هذا

لدار الابنام

۲۰ ربیة هندی من الحاجبولی عنباق هاتوی

و٢٠ من حجهست رحيريي في ١٦من الحاج الشيخميا

وتغريمهم بالجزاء النقدى .

احكام هذا النظام

شعار او خلافه مما يسنعمل الدلالة على العلم. المادة الذائة _ لا يحق لاى فرد أو هبئة أو شركة أو اية مؤسسة ان رفع فوق دورها أومكاتبها أى علم أو شمار كان إلا آذا كانت طبيعة إعمالهـــا تحتم عليها فالصاميان صفتها سالحصول على وعصة سابقة من أكبر حاكم اداري في البدلدة التي يراد

الاجنبية نانها نرفع على مؤخرها اعلام الدول الق وفعر ذلك الشعاد أوالعلمافيه ويبين في الرخصة اشكال الشمارأوالعلموأوسافة والموضعالذي يجرى رفعه فيه . المادة الرابعة _ يستثني من حكم المادةالسابقة

الجمات الآتية --- : ١ — الدوائر الحسكومية الرسمية .

٧ - دور المفوضيات والمفوضين السياسيين الاجانب المنمدين في حكومة جلاة اللك .

٣ — دور القنصليات ونيسابة القنصليات الاجنبية المنرف بها من قبل حكومة جلالة الملك .

ع - المراكب الحربية الاجنبية .

 المرا كبالنجارية والطائرات الاجنبية والوطنية .

المادة الخامسة - لايجوز لرعايا الدول الاجنبية والمؤسسات والشركات الاجنبية الق يسمح لهسا باستمال الاعلام والشمائركا هو منصوص عليه ف المادة النالثة أعلاه أن تستعمل أعلام الدول الق تتبعها عوضاعن الشعارأو العرالمسموحها باستعاله بصفته شمارا أو علما خاصا بها . وفي ايام الزينات والاعياد يجوز لها أن تضيف إلى زيدتها علم الدولة التي تتبعها على شرط أن يكون الىجانبه العلم الوطني الملكة العربية السعودية .

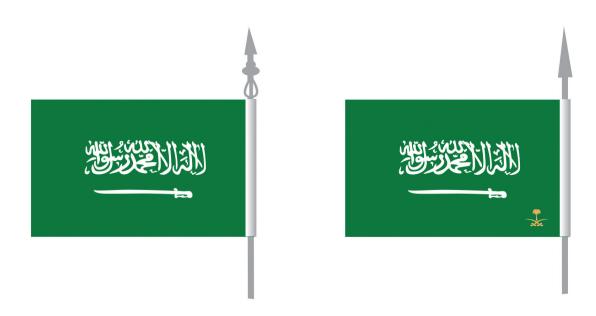
عدد تاجر السندوق وه من حجهست أم عوكاروق المادة السادسة - على كل باخرة حيمًا تصل الى والدارتشكر لحضراتهم جيل اديميتهم وكريم شعودهم

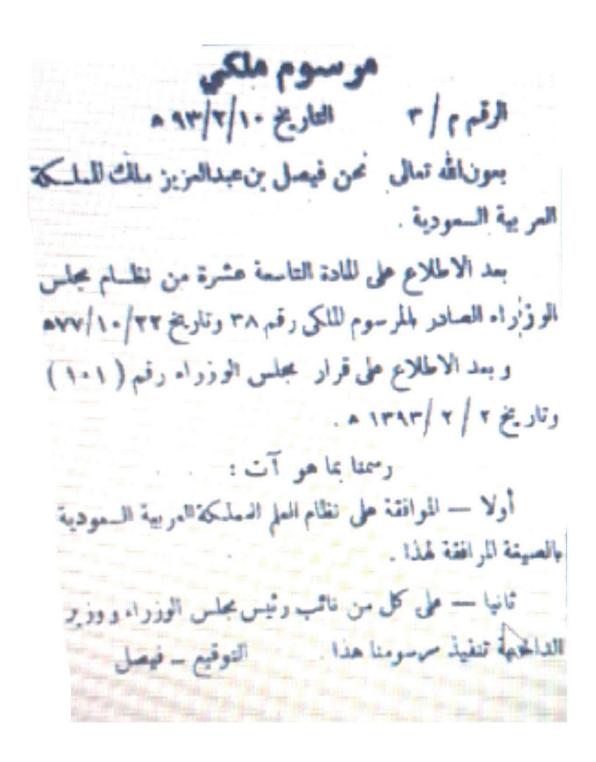
شكراً ودَّدُهُ البطاح وتَسْتَهَلُّ به المَدَر

20

Size of the Sovereign's/His Majesty's Flag and its Relation to the National Flag

During the reign of King Faisal bin Abdul-Aziz (1382-1395 AH/1962-1975 AD) — may Allah have mercy on his soul — Royal Order No. M/3 on 10/2/1393 AH (1973 AD), the formal code of the Saudi flag, was issued. The order also included the establishment of a Sovereign Flag which comprises the national flag with the addition of the Kingdom's emblem in gold in the lower right-hand corner of the flag. The order states: "His Majesty the King shall have a special flag that matches the national flag in its characteristics but with the state emblem, which is two crossed swords underneath a palm tree, embroidered with golden silk threads in the lower right-hand corner".





Announcement of the Formal Code of the Saudi Flag

Specifications of the Kingdom's Flag in the Basic Law of Governance

The Basic Law of Governance issued by Royal Decree No. A/90 on 27/8/1412 AH (1993 AD) stipulated in Article III that the flag of the Saudi State should be as follows:

- a) It is green in colour.
- b) Its width is equal to two-thirds of its length.
- c) In the middle is the phrase *There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah*. Beneath this statement is a sword, and the flag shall never be lowered.

Article IV stipulates that the emblem of the state is two crossed swords with a palm tree positioned directly above the place where the swords cross.

In the year 1419 AH/1999 AD, on the occasion of the celebration of the centenary of the establishment of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, an order was issued by the Crown Prince, Deputy Prime Minister and Head of the National Guard, King Abdullah bin Abdul-Aziz Al Saud (1416-1426 AH/2005-2015 AD) — may Allah have mercy on his soul — to raise the national flag on top of Al-Yamamah Palace in Riyadh as well as Al-Salam Palace in Jeddah both on a pole that is 52 metres in height and measuring 8 by 15 metres.

Characteristics, Protocols and Measurements

The Flag's Law Comprises Four Sections:

- Section I: Description of the Flag.
- Section II: Protocols of Raising the Flag.
- Section III: Penalties for Misusing the Flag.
- Section IV: Other Regulations.

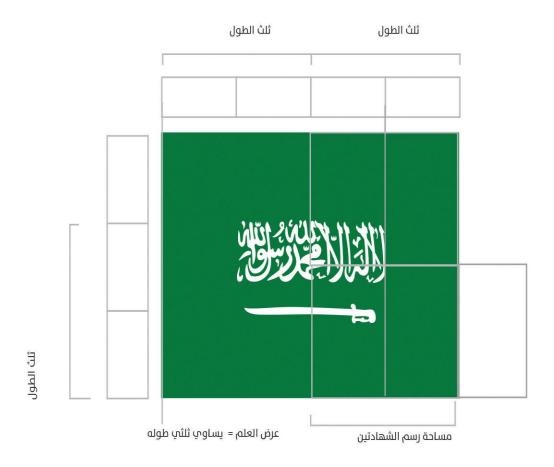
Section I: Description of the Flag

A description of the national flag is included in articles of the Basic Law of Governance, which are protected by law and must be adhered to, as follows:

The National Flag: Features and Display

Article I: General Description

- a) The national flag of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is rectangular in shape; its width is equal to two-thirds of its length and its colour is green. The colour extends from the pole to the end of the flag. In the middle are the Two Testimonies (*There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah*), with a sword drawn underneath parallel to them, the handle of which is directed towards the lower part of the flag. The Two Testimonies and the sword are white, clearly visible from both sides.
- b) The area around the Two Testimonies and the sword is equal (the widths of the top and bottom sections of the flag are equal, as are the spaces on the right and left).
- C) The Two Testimonies are written in a *Thuluth* font, and its base is in the middle of the width of the flag with the sword a length equal to three quarters of the length of the Two Testimonies phrase, and at an equal distance on both sides.



The Figure Above Shows the Placement of the Statement Compared to the dimensions of the Falg

Article II: The Flag of His Majesty the King

The law stipulates that His Majesty the King shall have a special flag that matches the national flag in description (as previously explained previously).

Section II: Guidelines for Raising the Flag

There are articles in the law stating the rules relating to the raising of the flag unaccompanied or alongside foreign flags, inside the country or outside it. These rules are:

Article III: The National Flag when Raised Alone

- a) The national flag is raised inside the Kingdom between sunrise and sunset on Fridays and holidays on all government buildings and public institutions.
- b) Outside the Kingdom, international courtesy and customs are considered, which means that the flag is raised daily between sunrise and sunset, including Fridays and holidays, on the buildings of Saudi representatives abroad.
- c) The national flag inside the Kingdom is raised continuously day and night over state buildings located within the borders, such as police stations, customs, and the border force, as well as airports and ports.

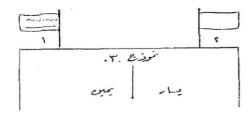
Foregrounding the Flag in Time and Place

The Saudi Flag Alongside Other Flags:

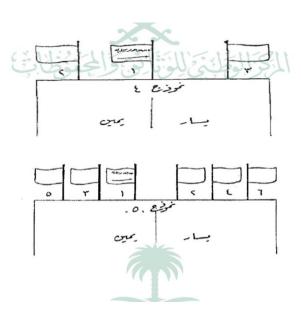
Article IV: The Flag when Raised with the Flags of Foreign Countries

The law states that when the national flag is raised in the Kingdom with foreign flags or other banners, it shall have place of honour as follows:

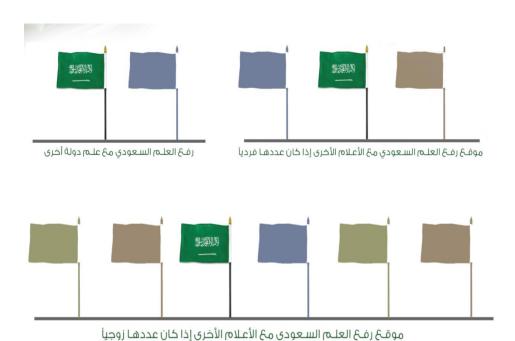
a) If there is only one flag or banner next to the national flag, the national flag shall be raised to the right of the building, that is to the left of the person standing in front of it (see below).



b) If there is more than one foreign flag or banner next to the national flag, the national flag is raised in the middle of a group of flags or banners if their number is odd, and in the middle towards the right if their number is even (see below).



- c) In all cases, the mast on which the flag is raised must be in the middle of the building.
- d) It is not permissible in any place to raise any flag or banner above the national flag (see below).



Placement of the Flag in Processions

Article V:

The national flag shall be raised in the centre of the parade, or to its right, according to the direction in which it is travelling. If raised with other flags, the rules of the law stipulated in Article IV apply.

Considering International Laws and Conventions

Article VI:

International laws and customs shall be taken into consideration when raising foreign flags on the buildings of political and consular representatives of foreign countries inside the Kingdom as well as the United Nations and international and regional bodies. The same applies to raising flags on the cars of their employees. Permission shall be obtained from the Ministry of Interior, and the foreign flag shall be accompanied by the national flag and be proportional to it in size, provided that the national flag has place of honour in the details stipulated in Article IV of this protocol.



Raising the Flag at Conferences and Events

Article VII:

At events and conferences, the national flag can be raised on the walls of the banquet hall, meeting hall and so on. The flag should be displayed horizontally, at a higher level than the speaker and those seated. When raising a foreign flag at the same event alongside the national flag, the rules stipulated in Article IV apply, and in this case, flags shall be displayed on masts.

Raising the Flag of His Majesty the King

Article VIII:

The flag of His Majesty the King shall be raised day and night over his current place of work or residence. It is not necessary to raise the flag if His Majesty's location is not public knowledge.

Raising the Flag on His Majesty's Car

Article IX:

When raising the flag on the car, the following rules apply:

- a) When His Majesty the King is in his car, His Majesty's flag is raised at the front of the car on the left-hand side, and the Saudi flag at the front on the right-hand side.
- b) When His Majesty the King is in his car accompanied by a guest (a head of state), His Majesty's flag shall be placed at the front of the car on the right, and the flag of the foreign guest at the front of the car on the left.

- c) In the event of a delegate accompanying a foreign guest, the guest's flag shall be raised at the front of the car on the right, and the Kingdom's national flag at the front of the car on the left.
- d) If the foreign guest does not have a special flag, the national flag of their country shall be flown instead.

Raising the Flag on Ships and Maritime Transport

Article X:

The national flag shall be raised on Saudi ships and vessels for navigation on the high seas in accordance with the following rules:

- a) While in any port from sunrise to sunset.
- b) When entering or leaving any port.
- c) When passing within sight of another ship, port, fort, fortress, artillery post or lighthouse, and at the request of any warship.
- d) If any distinctive sign is raised on the ship or other vessel.
- e) The national flag shall be raised on the back of the ship or other vessel at the tip of the inclined arm in the stern mast.



Article XI:

The national flag is raised continuously day and night on every foreign ship or vessel, commercial or military, while it is within the territorial waters of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Article XII:

The national flag shall be raised on inland navigation vessels at the stern from sunrise to sunset, on Fridays, holidays and all other special occasions.

Respect for and Status of the National Flag

Article XIII:

The national flag, the flag of His Majesty the King and all other Saudi flags bear the statement of monotheism (*There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah*) which is a Quranic verse and therefore shall never be flown at half-mast.

The Flag Touching the Ground or Water

Article XIV:

The national flag or the flag of His Majesty the King shall never touch the surfaces of land and water.

Article XV:

It is prohibited to use the national flag as a trademark, for commercial advertising purposes, or for any purpose other than those stipulated in the law.

Condition of the Flag

Article XVI:

It is prohibited to raise a national flag that is faded in colour or in poor condition. When a flag becomes old or torn or is in such a bad condition that it is no longer usable, an official party is responsible for destroying it.

A Proud Tribute to the Symbol of Our Nation

Article XVII:

Military members must salute the national flag and the royal flag when they pass by, or when these flags are seen in military parades or displays, as well as when they are being put up or taken down from their masts.

General Rules for Arranging Flags

Article XVIII:

According to the provisions stipulated in this law, the order in which flags are arranged must be in accordance with the following rules:

- a. For the countries of the Arab League, flags are arranged in alphabetical order of the names of the countries.
- b. For foreign countries other than those of the Arab League, or for Arab League countries alongside other foreign countries, precedence shall be determined according to alphabetical order as listed in the United Nations.

Flags for Special Units

Article XIX:

Different units in the Saudi military sectors may have their own unique flags. Regulations and laws relating to the appearance of these flags and how they should be handled are determined by the minister for that sector. A model of each of these flags shall be presented to the Royal Court.

Preserving the Dignity of the Flag

Penalties for Violations of the Rules

It is known that the law loses its power, and even its effectiveness, if it is without physical and moral application. In the law, penalties are therefore deterrents for those who underestimate and neglect the code and its regulating articles. Article XX sets out the penalties for those who violate the law of the flag.

Article XX:

Whoever drops, ruins, or insults – in any way whatsoever – the national flag, the royal flag, or any other emblem of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or the flag of one of its friendly foreign countries, with hatred or contempt for the authority of the government of those countries, whether in private or in a public place, or in a place open to the public, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year and a fine not exceeding three thousand riyals, or one of these two penalties.

Other Regulations Related to the Flag

Article XXI:

The Council of Ministers is responsible of interpreting this code and issuing its regulations.

Article XXII:

The Minister of Interior is responsible for issuing and implementing the regulations for this code.

Executive Rules of the Flag's Code

In the year 1393 AH, His Royal Highness Prince Nayef bin Abdul-Aziz, Minister of Interior at the time, issued the executive rule for the flag system, in accordance with Article XXII of the flag code, within Royal Decree No. M/3 on 10/2/1393 AH, which states:

In the implementation of Article I, Paragraph (1) of the system, the following shall be approved:

The flag of the country has four shapes, the dimensions of which are in centimetres as follows:

1) Parade flag: 150 x 110 cm.

2) Flag on a flagpole: 120 x 80 cm.

3) Car flag: 30 x 20 cm.

4) Office flag: 24 x 26 cm.

Article II of the Code States:

- a) The flag of His Majesty the King is embroidered in the lower corner, adjacent to the flagpole, with gilded silk threads, representing the state emblem, which is the two crossed swords underneath a palm tree.
- b) Writing on other flags shall be printed on both sides of the flag.

Article XVII of the Code States:

The national anthem is played when the flag is being raised and lowered in the camps and buildings of the military sectors where the soldiers are. The music is played on the trumpet, and if this is not possible only a flag salute is performed.

Article X of the Code States:

- a) The banners of the special units shall be the size of the flagpole (120 x 80 cm).
- b) The office's flag of units is printed according to the sizes detailed in these regulations.





قرار وزاری رقم ($\sqrt{\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ }$)ان $\sqrt{\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ }$ المحاف للقرار الوزاری رقم (۲۰۲۱) في $\sqrt{\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ }$ المحاف للقرار الوزاری رقم (۲۲۰۱) الم

أن وزير الداخلينــــــ

بعد الأطلاع على نظام العلم العادر بالمرسوم العلكي رقام (م/٢) فسان ١٢٩٢/٢/١٠د ويعتنني العلامية العقولة لنا بموجب العادة (٢٢) من النظام العذكور،

وبعد الأطلاع على السادتين (٤) و (٥) من اللائمة التنطيقية لنشام العلم السادر، بقرارنا رقم (٢٠٩٦) في ٢٢٠٨/١٦،

وبعد الأطلاع على خطاب معالى وزير التجارة ورثين الهسيئة العسربية المعسودية للعواصفات والمقايين رقم (٣٧٧) لى ١/٤/٦٤٥ المعطوف عسلى المساده (ه) حسن اللاقحسة المتطيفية لنظام العلم الصادرة بقرارها رقم (٣٠٦) لى ١/٤٠٢/٤١ والمتصلق بالمواصلات القياسية المعتمدة من تبل الهيئة للعلم الوطني للمملكة العربية المعودية.

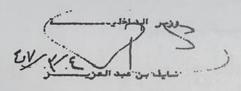
(يتسسررر)

أولا: إستمشع إملام المملكة العربية المعردية من قماش العلم الرطنى المعتمد من الهيئة العربية المعردية للمواطئات والمقاييس بمرجب المراطئة القياسية المعسودية (مرّب رقم (٤٠٣)).

آم تكون الإنصاد والتضاميل الهندسية والاستخدامات لأعلزمورايات المملئية العسربية السعودية وفق المواطئة القياسية المعودية (مرتبيرقم ١٠٤) المعتمدة مسن الهيئة المعودية للمواطئات والمقاييس

ثانيا: يبدأ الألتزام بالمواطئات القياسية المحودية رقسم (٤٠٣ و ٤٠٣) المتعلقسة بتمساش العلم واستخادمات الاملام والرايات في المملكة العربية المعودية امستبارا مسن أول صفر عام ١٤٠٧ه.

شالشا: ينشر هذا القرار بالجريدة الرسمية ويعمل به من تاريخ نشره ،



Regulations Related to the Flag

اللائحة التنفيذية لنظام العلم

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صادرة من وزير الداخلية بموجب المادة الثانية والعشرين من نظام العلم الصادر بالمرسوم
                                                    اللكي رقم (م/٣) في ١٣٩٣/٠٠. .
                          أُولاً : تنفيذاً للمادة الأولى فقرة (١) من النظام يعتمد مايلي :
                        يكون علم الدولة على أربعة أشكال أبعادها كإيلي بالسنتيمترات :
                                              ١ - علم الاستعراض ١٥٠ × ١٠٠
                                                  ۲ - علم السارية ١٢٠ × ٨٠
                                                    ٣ - علم السيارة ٣٠ × ٢٠
                                                     ع - علم الكتب ١٦ × ١١
                                      ثانياً : تنفيذاً للمادة الثانية من النظام يتبع مايلي :
  (أ) يطرز علم جلالة الملك المعظم في الزاوية الدنيا منه المجاورة لعود العلم بخيوط حريرية
  مذهبة تمثل شعار الدولة وهو السيفان المتقاطعان تعلوها نخلة وفق النموذج المرفق (٢) الموضع
                   (ب) تكون الكتابة على الأعلام الأخرى بالطباعة على وجهي العلم.
                                       ثالثا: تنفيذاً للمادة السابعة عشرة من النظام:
 تعزف الموسيقي سلام العلم أثناء رفعه وإنزاله في المعسكرات وأبنية القطاعات العسكرية التي
                تتواجد فيها الجنود والموسيقي أو البوقي وفي حالة تعذر ذلك تؤدي تحية العلم .
                                      رابعا: تنفيذاً للمادة التاسعة عشرة من النظام:
    ١ – الرايات الخاصة بالوحدات تكون في مقاس علم السارية (١٢٠ × ٨٠) سم .
            ٢ - علم المكتب بالوحدات يطبع وفق المقاسات الواردة في هذه اللائحة .
                                                           خامساً: أحكام عامة:
تصنع الأعلام من المادة التي تحددها الهيئة العامة للمقاييس والمواصفات ويصدر قرار من وزير
                            الداخلية بالمادة المعتمدة والتاريخ المحدد لوجوب بدء الالتزام بها .
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نشر بالجريدة الرسمية أم القرى العدد رقم ٣٤١٢ وتاريخ ١٧ محرم ١٤١٣ هـ الموافق ١٧ يوليو ١٩٩٢م.

Executive Rules of the Flag's Code

General Guidelines

Flags are made from a material specified by the Saudi Arabian Standards and Metrology Organization. Approval is issued by the Minister of Interior, specifying the date of compliance.

Law of Using the Flag

The methods of handling the flag, the areas and places in which it is raised and the situations in which it is raised are subject to the following:

- The Minister of Interior issues the instructions on the use of the Saudi flag in departments and sectors such as public security and the coastal guard, what must be done to show respect for the flag, and the duties of the flag-bearer.
- The Minister of Defence and Aviation issues the instructions regarding the use of the Saudi flag for military units that have a flag, the respect that must be shown, and the duties of the flag-bearer.
- The Minister of Communications issues instructions on the use of the Saudi flag on commercial navigation ships, ports and inland waters, and on land transport, such as trains and aeroplanes.

When raising the Saudi flag and the flags of other countries, the following is required:

- The Saudi flag should be raised on the buildings of all official departments of the country on Fridays, religious holidays and all official occasions.
- The time specified for raising the Saudi flag is from sunrise to sunset.
- The Saudi flag is raised on military buildings, army sites and warplanes, at times specified by the Ministry of Defence.
- Political representation bodies and Saudi consulates abroad shall raise the Saudi flag according to the instructions issued to them by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

- It is prohibited to raise the Saudi flag on a continuous basis in situations other than those stipulated in this code, and it is prohibited to use it as a trademark or for advertising purposes.
- The bodies of political and consular representation, military forces and foreign ships in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its waters may raise the flags of foreign countries on their holidays, official occasions and national holidays of foreign countries and during foreign visits by the head of a foreign state or a member of its government.
- It is prohibited to raise the foreign flag in any way, unless it is accompanied by the Saudi flag, which must be positioned in a place of honour, such that it is equal in value to the foreign flag.
- It is prohibited to use the foreign flag on public roads and in processions except with special permission issued in advance by the Minister of Interior. It is also not permissible to raise the foreign flag on a car travelling on a public road.
- A place of honour must be assigned to the Saudi flag when it is accompanied by the flags or banners of foreign governments.

Section III: Penalties

- Anyone who carries, displays, distributes or offers for sale the Saudi flag or any political signs that are likely to disturb public security shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of one and a half months, or a fine of fifty Saudi riyals.
- Anyone who intentionally drops, ruins or insults the Saudi flag in any way shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of three months or a fine of one hundred Saudi riyals.
- Whoever violates Article XVIII and Article XIX above, in relation to a flag of the Arab League, shall be punished according to the particular violations of these Articles.
- Whoever drops or insults in any way the flag of any friendly foreign country inside the Kingdom shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of fifteen days or a fine of twenty-five Saudi riyals.
- Whoever raises the Saudi flag or the flag of a foreign country in a manner that intentionally violates the provisions of the laws above shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of five days or a fine of ten riyals.
- Every violation of this law occurs through the raising of the Saudi or foreign flag. Public security personnel may immediately lower the flag or flags, seize them and prevent the aforementioned violation from occurring or continuing.
- The rules followed in international law regarding flags shall be taken into consideration, except for what is stipulated in these regulations.
- Everything in this law concerning a ministry or department must be followed by that ministry or department.

Regulations of the Flag Code

After the executive rules were issued, it was necessary to issue administrative rules, and these regulations were issued in seven articles.

Article I:

The green colour stipulated in Article I of the flag code of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia issued by Royal Decree No. M/3 dated 10/2/1393 AH refers to the bright green colour known as emerald green.

The executive regulation describes how to create the colour of the flag, and the proportions of ingredients included in its composition, after consulting the specialized authorities. The executive regulation also specifies the type of fabric and threads to be used, as well as other materials used in making the flag, after obtaining permission from the Saudi Arabian Standards and Metrology Organization.

Article II:

Considering the flag law of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia describing the features of the flag, the ratio of its width to its length, the positioning and size of the Two Testimonies and the sword, the authorities responsible for raising the flag must take into account its size in relation to the area of the place in which it is raised, or the building, ship, car or platform on which it is hoisted.

Article III:

The height of a flagpole raised in a public square or any public space must not be less than six metres, and the height of a flagpole raised on a building must not be less than three metres, and the width of the flag in both cases must not be less than eighty centimetres.

Article IV:

Those responsible for the participation of military, sporting and other formations in a public display shall harmonize the sizes of the national flags raised by such units or formations and achieve consistency between the sizes of the national flags and the sizes of other special flags.

Article V:

If the national flag is hoisted in such a way that its two sides are visible, then the drawing of the Two Testimonies and the sword must be visible on both sides.

Article VI:

The commanders of units entrusted with guarding government buildings, or the buildings of public institutions and public bodies shall be responsible for raising the flag on those buildings on the occasions and times specified in the system, and each of them shall be responsible for ensuring that the flag is of a degree of newness and cleanliness such that it is fit for use. The order shall be sent to the competent authority with sufficient notice to supply a new flag in place of the used flag before it becomes unsuitable for use. They must also refer the matter to the competent authority to take measures to burn any flag that is in an unusable condition.

In the above case, the official party responsible shall assign an employee to be in charge of carrying out these measures.

Conclusion

We are at the end of our journey with the flag, the flag of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which is a symbol of love and loyalty and a banner of monotheism for every Muslim in the world.

It is a representation of every Saudi citizen.

As long as our country's flag is flying high, it remains proud and high throughout the sky.

And our strong and determined country shall live long under the leadership of its beloved leader, His Majesty King Salman bin Abdul-Aziz, and his Crown Prince, His Royal Highness Prince Muhammad bin Salman.

May Allah protect them, bless them, and direct their steps for goodness and wisdom.

Media Coverage of Our Flag
The following pages showcase pictures of announcements related to the Saudi flag displayed in
local news papers throughout different periods of history:
46
サリ



عنادرة من وزير الداخلية بموجب العادة الثانية.والعشرين من نشام العلم الصادر بالعربوم العلكي رقم (م/٢) في ٢١٢/٢/١٠هـ-

اولا : تنظيدا للمادة الاولى فقسرة (1) من النظام يعتمد مايسي :-يكسون ملم الدولة ملي اربعة اشكال ابعادها كنا يلي بالسنتيمترات

-) علم الاستمراض ١٥٠ × ١٠٠.
- ۲) علم الستاريسة . ۱۲۰ × ۴۰
- ۲) علم السيارة ۲۰ × ۲۰
- ر) علم السكتسب و، « ١٦

شانها: خطهدا للمادة الثانية من النقام بثينع مايلي اس

1) بطرق علم خلالة العلك المعظم في الزاوية التنيا منه السياروة لعبوق العلم بنبوط حربرية مذهبة شعثل شعار الدولة وهو السيفانالمتقاطعان تعلوها نظلة وفق العثوثج العرفل (٢) العرض بالنظام،

ب) تكون الكتابة على الاعلام الاغرى بالطباعة على رجبي العلم،

للنبار فتليدا للمنابة السابعة مثنن من النظام :-

تمزل العوسيلي ملام العلم انتماء رفعه وانزاله في العممكرات واستبحملة القطاماء العنكرية التي بحتواجدليها الجنود والعوسيلى او البولي ولسي سالة عددر ولك عرابي عبية الملم).

رابعا: تنكيذا للصادة الثائمة عشر من النظام :-

- إلى إليات القامة بالوحدات تكرن في مقاس طم السارية (١٢٠×١٠) سم٠.
- ٢) علم المكتب بالوحدات بطبع وفق العقاصات الواردة في هذه اللاضعة،

عاسا: احكام باسلة :-

سمع وتعلم من المنادة التي تحددها البيشة العامة للمشابيس والمواطلات وبعدر قرار من وزير الداخلية بالمنادة المعتمدة والتاريخ المحدد لوجوب بدء الالتزام بهاء

1. K K K K K K

بسيه لم الأحمر الرحيم ية

الرقم التاريخ

التوابع

الممكاكة الأكارسية الستعوية الله مائة العامة على الكورك

اللاعمة التنظيميه لنظام العلم للملكة العربيه السعوديه

مان قام يقصد باللون الاختفر المنصوص عليه في المان ة الاولى من نظام الملم للملكة العربيسسة المسعودية المادر بالمرسوم الملكي رقم م وتاريخ ، ١ / ٢ / ٣ ٩٣ (هـ اللون الاختفر الزود ع ، المعروف بالاختفر الزود ع ،

وتعدد اللائحة التنفيذيه كيفية تركيب لون العلم ونسب البواد الداخلة في تركيبه وذلك بعد

كما تجباد اللاشعة التنفيذ به نوع ومواقفات إلا قشة والخيوط والمواد الاخرى التي يعنسسع منها العلم وذلك يعد اخذ راي الهيئة العربيه السعوديه للمواصفات والنقايمين

- مادة ٧- مع مراعاة احكام المادة الاولى من نظام العلم للملكة العربيد السعوديد المشار الهدفيماية علق بشكل العلم ونسبة عرضه إلى طوله ومكان وساحة رسم الشهاد تين والبيف يجهعلى الجهات المستولة عن رفع العلم مراعاة تناسب حجمه معماحة المكان الذي يرفع فيد او المبنى اوالهفينه او السيارة او المنصد التي يرفع عليها .
- مانة م يجب ان لا يقل ارتفاع سارية الملم المرفوع في ميد ان عام او ساحة عامة من سنة امتار دكما يجب الا يقل ارتفاع سارية العلم المرفوع على مبنى عن ثلاثة استار.
 - ويجب الا يقل عرض العلم في الحالين عن شأنين سنتهمثوا .
- مادة عد يجياعلى السفولين عن اشتراك الوحد اشاو التشكيلات المسكرية أو الرياضية أو غيرهسسا في استعراض عام تحقيق التناسق بين احجام الاعلام الوطنية ألتي ترفعها تلك الوحسد أنت أو المتشكيلات وذلك نفلا من تحقيق التناسق بين احجام الاعلام الوطنية وأحجام الاعسلام الخاصة الاخسيري .
- مادة و اذا كان العلم الوطني مرفوعا على نجو تظهير فيه واجهتاه فيجب أن يكون رسم الشهاد تهسن والسيف ظاهرا على كل من الواجنهتين طبقا لماهو محدد بالنموذج رقم (1) المرفق بالنظام عادة ٣٠٠ يكون آمروا الوحدات المكفة بمراجة المهاني الحكومية أو مهاني الموسسات العامة والمبيئات المامة مسئولين عن رفع العلم على تلك المهاني في المناسهات والاوقات المحددة بالنظام،

بسيط مذالوم الاحيم

المُمُلِكَةُ الْكَثِيرِيَّةِ لِمُلْتَعِنُونِهِ الله مانة الله كامة على الله زرك

الرتم التاريخ التوابع

-1-

ويكون كل منهم ستولا عن التاكد من كون الملم على قدر من الجدة والنظافة على نحو يجمله لا نقا للاستعمال.

ويجب عليه أن يرفع الأمر الى المرجع المختص في وقت مناسب لا ستبد ال علم جديد بالملسم المستعمل قبل أن يصير الملم المستعمل في حالة غير لا تقة للاستعمال .

وفي غير الحالة آنفة الذكر يكلف المرجع الرئيسي المختص موظفا يكون مسئولا عن اتخاذ الا جراطت السابق بيانهـــــا .

مادة ٧- يعمل بهذه اللائحة من تاريخ نشرهسا .





بتدارحمز الرحيم	ب
الرقم التاريخ	لذر لا فريس في السين السين المسينة المسينة السينة السينة المستنة المستناء
التوابع	يمانة والعامة عجاس اللوزراك
المرضوع	
وتاريخ ١٠/٥/١٠هـ	تــرارية <i>273</i>
	ان مجلـــس الـــوزرا٬
فقة لهذا المستملة على خطاب سمعو وزيير الداخليةبالنيا بقرقم ١٧٠٩٢	
حوافقة على مشسروع اللائحة التنظيميه لنظام العلم للملكة العربيسسه	في ۹٦/٦/۱۱ هـ بشسأ ن طلبه ال
	السبعودية المرفقة .
ملكه العربيه السعوديه الصادر بالمرسنوم الملكي رقام م/ ٣قي ١٠ / ١٣٢	وبعد الاطلاع على نظام الملم لله
مبة النبرا" رقم ٦ ٤/١ في ٣١/٣/١٢هـ في الموضوع ٠	وبعد الأطلاع على مذكرة شب
رر	يڌ
نظَام الملم للملكه العربيه السعوديه بالصيفة العرافقة لهذا .	الموافقة على اللائمة التنظيمية لن
	ولماذ کر حسسرر ۱۱۱۱۱
النائب الثاني/ لرثيين مجلس الوزرا * عرال	حارع

15 11/4/2.5% C

تسرار طابق رئيستم ٢٠٠١ واليستي ما ١٠٠٢ ما ما الملسسم التنبية بيد لنظيسام الملسسية:

طلاع طن نظستام العلسم العادر بالبرسسوم البلكسين رقم (م / ۲) في 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 1 الدن ن الملاميسة المغولية لنا ينتش الباده (۲۲) من نظبتام العبلسم « وبضا الحل ما مرضيسية شفير الاست المستسبام في هسدًا المسدد »

قسسررنا بمناهرآت









ANT COLUMN THE PROPERTY AND SECURIOR

ان مجلس الوزراء

بعد الاطلاع على للعاملة الواردة من فيوان ولاسة على الوزراء بوقم ٢٠- ٣٠ - ١٠ أر ولاريخ ٢/١٨/٨/٦ عدد الشنسلة على بوقية صاحب السمو اللكي وزير الداخلية وقم ٢/١٩٧٧/٣٥ من نظام العلم ٤ ٤٩٧/٦/٣ هـ يشأن الحواج تعديبل لبص التلم ة وأيدهن الكادة النائدة من نظام العلم .

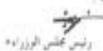
وبعد الاطلاع على علم الطم الصائر بالرسوم للكي رقم ما ٣ وتربح ١٠ (١٣٩٣/٣٠ هـ. وبد الاطلاع على علم الطمور فيم ٢٠ وتتربخ ١٨/٣/١/١ هـ القد الي هيئة الخواد .
وبعد النظر في قوار مجلس الشورى رقم ١٣ / ١٤/١ ١٨/١ وتتربخ ١٨/١/١ ١ ١هـ .
وبعد الاطلاع على توصيسة الشجسة العاصة فجلسس الموزراء رقسم ٥٣١ وتساريخ
وبعد الاطلاع على توصيسة الشجسة العاصة فجلسس الموزراء رقسم ٥٣١ وتساريخ

de

تعديل الفقوة وأي من المادة النالفة من نظام العلم الصادر بالرسموم اللكني رقم والـ والـ والـ والـ والـ والـ والـ وتاريخ م ١٣٩٣/٢/١ هـ لنصبح بالنص الألي :

"يرفع العلم الوطني داخل السلكة من وقلت شيروق التسمس إلى وقلت غروبهما في أيام الإجازة الأسبوعية والأعياد على جميع الباني الحكومية والمؤسسات العامة" ...

وقد أعد مشروع مرسوم ملكي بذلك صيعبه مرققة بهذا





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