

The Kitáb-i-Aqdas: The Most Holy Book

Updates to Notes section

In a letter of 25 March 2018 the Universal House of Justice made the following announcement:

In light of the message dated 10 July 2014 to the Bahá'ís of the world calling for the adoption of provisions for the common implementation of the Badí' calendar, the Universal House of Justice has instructed that four explanatory footnotes be added to the Notes section of *The Kitáb-i-Aqdas: The Most Holy Book*.

This insert provides the relevant footnotes that will be incorporated into all future editions of the book. These can be kept together as one document or broken down to be included within the relevant pages of old copies of *The Kitáb-i-Aqdas*.

Note 25 – Footnote linked to the final portion of the note, which concludes “(see note 26)”:

On 10 July 2014, the Universal House of Justice announced the adoption of provisions for the common implementation of the Badí' calendar beginning at Naw-Rúz 172 (sunset 20 March 2015). The first day of the month of fasting now varies according to the day on which Naw-Rúz of the coming year falls.

Note 26 – Footnote linked to the final portion of the note, which concludes “left to the decision of the Universal House of Justice.”:

In its message dated 10 July 2014 concerning the common implementation of the Badí' calendar beginning at Naw-Rúz 172, the Universal House of Justice designated Tíhrán as the spot on the earth that would serve as the standard for determining, by means of astronomical computations from reliable sources, the moment of the vernal equinox in the northern hemisphere and thereby the day of Naw-Rúz.

Note 138 – Footnote linked to the final portion of the note, which concludes “solar or lunar basis.”:

In its message dated 10 July 2014 concerning the common implementation of the Badí' calendar, the Universal House of Justice stated that the Festivals of the Twin Birthdays are to be observed on the first and the second day following the occurrence of the eighth new moon after Naw-Rúz, as determined in advance by astronomical tables using Tíhrán as the point of reference.

Note 147 – Footnote linked to the end of the first sentence of this note (“The Bahá'í year, in accordance with the Badí' calendar, consists of nineteen months of nineteen days each, with the addition of certain intercalary days (four in an ordinary year and five in a leap year) between the eighteenth and nineteenth months in order to adjust the calendar to the solar year.”):

With the implementation of the Badí' calendar as announced by the Universal House of Justice in its message dated 10 July 2014, the number of intercalary days varies according to the timing of the vernal equinox in successive years.