

**PRIMARY INSTITUTIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST:**

**STUDY OF THE IGO CHARTERS**

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**A) SECONDARY INSTITUTIONS LOOKED AT:**

- Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)
- Arab League of Nations (LAN)
- Arab Maghreb Union (AMU)
- Arab Cooperation Council (ACC)
- The Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC)
- Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) –(Charter not found)

## **B) OVERALL FINDINGS**

This analysis of ME primary institutions is organised in line with the three categories underlined by Buzan and Gonzalez-Pelaez, namely (1) the extent to which ME has its own institutions that are not shared with the global level, (2) the extent to which ME does not share some institutions that are present at the global level, and (3) the extent to which ME has significantly different interpretations of institutions than those common at the global level.

### **1) Additional Institutions**

- a) *Pan-Arabism*: This proved to be the most reoccurring additional primary institution in the context of ME. In the IGO charters, references were made to common history, culture, religion, language as well as common well-being, welfare, future, interests and aspirations. These documents used uniting terms, such as 'Arab public opinion', 'Arab nation' or 'Arab people'.

These references served two different purposes one of which was the higher goal of Arab unification (eg. 'complete Arab unity', 'integration') Rarely, an external threat was mentioned as a motivation towards this aim ('against the dangers continuing to threaten Arab national security'). The second and the less ambitious use was achieving harmony, cooperation and coordination. To give a few examples of the references: 'consolidating relations', 'stronger bonds', 'cooperation through dialogue', 'strengthening ties'...

- b) *Pan-Islam*: Secondly, the Middle Eastern IGOs, and especially the Organisation of the Islamic Council made references to Islam. At times, they mentioned common belief and religion as a 'factor for rapprochement and solidarity' between countries. However, in most other cases serving the Islamic cause and preserving Islamic values were set to be the predominant objectives of the IGO itself ('promote Islamic solidarity', 'safeguarding the ... values drawn from Islam', 'in the service of Islamic objectives', 'preserve Islamic ... values').
- c) *Arab-Israeli conflict*: This conflict was also mentioned occasionally but neither as a uniting factor nor as a major objective of the institution. Rather, these countries stated their stance vis-à-vis this conflict through the charters. To give a few examples: 'support of the struggle of the people of Palestine', 'Her existence and her independence among the nations can, therefore, no more be questioned *de jure* than the independence of any of the other Arab States

### **2) Missing Institutions**

In comparison to the founding treaties and charters of the UN Family organisations, there were considerably less references made to *human rights, equality of people (gender equality), and democracy*.

### **3) Different Interpretations of Institutions**

- i. *War*: The references made to war or conflict in the documents of the UN Family were actually references made to 'peace'. These documents mention ways of preventing war and means through which international peace and security can be strengthened. I observed similar references in the ME IGO's Charters, i.e. 'settlement of conflict by peaceful means', 'support international peace and security', 'absentation from the threat or use of force'. However, conflict or struggle was also mentioned in these texts in a more justified manner which was not seen in any of the UN documents. Very rarely the charters used such references: 'support of the struggle of the people of Palestine', 'back the struggle of all Muslim people'. In this sense, conflict, struggle or war was seen as more legitimate.
- ii. *Diplomacy*: As in other IGO charters, there were references to specific diplomatic tools such as dialogue, negotiation, mediation, reconciliation, and agreements (Eg. 'States are free to enter into any agreement between themselves or with other States', 'diplomatic co-operation through dialogue', 'settlement of any conflict that may arise by peaceful means such as negotiation, mediation, reconciliation or arbitration', 'States may conclude among themselves whatever agreements they wish'). Strengthening cooperation, reinforcing links and bonds, coordination in various fields, integrated plans and programmes were also brought up in the context of these multilateral intergovernmental arrangements. However, what differed in the case of ME was the existence of a more ambitious goal of regional integration which I considered under the primary institution of diplomacy. Phrases like, 'coordination, integration and inter-connection between Member States in all fields in order to achieve

unity between them' and 'path to unity of their States...' were used in order to display the aim of regional integration. Additionally, the charters underlined the economic aspect of this regional cooperation. I believe, this specific regional (economic) integration aspect differed ME primary institutions significantly from the rest of the global ones.

- iii. *Market*: As mentioned above (diplomacy), these charters took up issues of economic integration. To give a few examples: 'establishment of a common market amongst Member-States as a step towards the establishment of the Arab common market and Arab economic union', and 'the progressive establishment of the free movement of people and transfer of goods, services and capital among member countries'. In this sense, I observed more references to market, trade and financial liberalisation in ME IGOs in comparison to the UN organisation's charters and human rights documents.
- iv. *Sovereignty*: The literature on ME primary institutions suggest that the institution of sovereignty is weaker in ME due to the strength of Arab nationalism and Pan-Islam. In reality this may be true however I have not observed weaker sovereignty in these documents. The charters stated commitment to respecting the (equal) sovereignty, independence and the territorial integrity of the Member States, as well as respecting the principle of sovereignty in the decision making mechanisms similar to those taken up at the global level, such as unanimous or two-thirds requirement in voting arrangements and the principle of equitable geographical distribution.

## **C) REFERENCES TO PRIMARY INSTITUTIONS (Organised by institution)**

### **1) Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)**

#### **Charter of the OIC**

Source: <http://www.oic-un.org/about/Charter.htm> (accessed last on 15.02.2008)

##### *Pan-Islam*

- Preamble (para 3). Convinced that their common belief constitutes a strong factor for rapprochement and solidarity among Islamic people... (OIC – Pan-Islam)
- Preamble (para 4). Resolved to preserve Islamic spiritual, ethical, social and economic values, which will remain one of the important factors of achieving progress for mankind.. (OIC – Pan-Islam)
- Preamble (para 6). Determined to consolidate the *bonds of the prevailing brotherly and spiritual friendship among their people*, and to protect their freedom, and the *common legacy of their civilization* restoring particularly on the principles of justice, tolerance and non-discrimination..(OIC – Pan-Islam) (emphasis added)
- Article 2.A.(para 1). The objectives of the Islamic Conference shall be to promote Islamic solidarity among Member States... (OIC – Pan-Islam)
- Article 2.A.(para 6). to back the struggle of all Muslim people with a view to preserving their dignity, independence and national rights... (OIC – Pan-Islam)
- Article 8... Every Muslim State is eligible to join the Islamic Conference on submitting an application expressing its desire and preparedness to adopt this Charter. (OIC – Pan-Islam)
- Article 9. The General Secretariat shall act within the frame-work of the present Charter with the approval of the Conference to consolidate relations between the Islamic Conference and the Islamic Organizations of international character and to bolster cooperation in the service of the Islamic objectives approved by this Charter. (OIC – Pan-Islam)

##### *Arab-Israeli Conflict*

- Article 2.A.(para 5). to coordinate efforts for the safeguarding of the Holy Places and support of the struggle of the people of Palestine, to help them regain their rights and liberate their land... (OIC – Arab-Israeli Conflict)

##### *Sovereignty*

- Article 2.A.(para 6). to back the struggle of all Muslim people with a view to preserving their dignity, independence and national rights... (OIC – Sovereignty)
- Article 2.B.(para 1). The Member States decide and undertake that, in order to realize the objectives mentioned in the previous paragraph, they shall be inspired and guided by the following principles: total equality between Member States... (OIC – Sovereign Equality)
- Article 2.B.(para 3). respect of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of each Member States...( OIC – Sovereignty)
- Article 2.B.(para 5). abstention from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity, national unity or political independence of any Member States. (OIC – Sovereignty)
- Article 5.1.(b). An extraordinary session may be convened at the request of any Member State or at the request of the Secretary General, if approved by two-thirds of the Member States. (OIC – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 5.2.(e).2. In recommending his Assistants, the Secretary General shall duly take competence, integrity and duly take into consideration their dedication to the Charter's objectives as well as the principle of equitable geographical distribution. (OIC – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 5.3. Resolutions or recommendations of the Conference of Foreign Ministers shall be adopted by a two-third majority. (OIC – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 5.4. Two-thirds of the Member States in any session of the Conference of Foreign Ministers shall constitute the quorum. (OIC – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 6.2. 2. The Secretary General shall appoint the staff of the General Secretariat from amongst nations of Member States, paying due regard to their competence and integrity, and in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution. (OIC – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 8. ... Membership shall take effect as of the time of approval of the Conference by a two-third majority of the Conference members. (OIC – Equal Sovereignty)

- Article 11. Amendment to this Charter shall be made, if approved and ratified by a two-third majority of the Member States. (OIC – Equal Sovereignty)

#### *Non-intervention*

- Article 2.B.(para 2). respect of the right of self-determination, and non-interference in the domestic affairs of Member States...(OIC – Non-intervention)

#### *Territoriality*

- Article 2.B.(para 3). respect of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of each Member States...( OIC – Territoriality)
- Article 2.B.(para 5). abstention from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity, national unity or political independence of any Member States. (OIC – Territoriality)

#### *Diplomacy*

- Article 2.A.(para 5). to coordinate efforts for the safeguarding of the Holy Places and support of the struggle of the people of Palestine, to help them regain their rights and liberate their land... (OIC – Diplomacy)
- Article 2.B.(para 4). settlement of any conflict that may arise by peaceful means such as negotiation, mediation, reconciliation or arbitration...(OIC – Diplomacy)
- Article 6.4. 4. The Secretariat General shall work to promote communication among Member States and provide facilities for consultations and exchange of views as well as the dissemination of information that may have common significance to these States. (OIC – Diplomacy)
- Article 12. Any dispute that may arise in the interpretation, application or implementation of any Article in the present Charter shall be settled peacefully, and in all cases through consultations, negotiations, reconciliation or arbitration. (OIC – Diplomacy)

#### *Multilateralism*

- Article 2.A.(para 2). to consolidate cooperation among Member States in the economic, social, cultural, scientific and other vital fields of activities, and to carry out consultations among Member States in international organizations... (OIC – Multilateralism, Regional Integration)
- Article 2.A.(para 7). to create a suitable atmosphere for the promotion of cooperation and understanding among Member States and other countries. (OIC – Multilateralism)

#### *Great Power Management*

- Article 2.A.(para 5). to coordinate efforts for the safeguarding of the Holy Places and support of the struggle of the people of Palestine, to help them regain their rights and liberate their land... (OIC – Great Power Management, Alliances)

#### *War*

- Article 2.A.(para 5). to coordinate efforts for the safeguarding of the Holy Places and support of the struggle of the people of Palestine, to help them regain their rights and liberate their land... (OIC – War (Legitimate War))
- Article 2.A.(para 6). to back the struggle of all Muslim people with a view to preserving their dignity, independence and national rights... (OIC – War (Legitimate War))
- Article 2.A.(para 4). to take necessary measures to support international peace and security founded on justice... (OIC – War (Peace))
- Article 2.B.(para 4). settlement of any conflict that may arise by peaceful means such as negotiation, mediation, reconciliation or arbitration...(OIC – War (Peace))
- Article 2.B.(para 5). abstention from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity, national unity or political independence of any Member States. (OIC – War (Peace))
- Article 12. Any dispute that may arise in the interpretation, application or implementation of any Article in the present Charter shall be settled peacefully, and in all cases through consultations, negotiations, reconciliation or arbitration. (OIC – War (Peace))
- Preamble (para 7). In their endeavor to enhance human well-being, progress and freedom everywhere and resolved to unite their efforts in order to secure universal peace which ensures security, freedom and justice for their people and all people throughout the world. (OIC – War (Peace))

### *Equality of People*

- Preamble (para 5). Reaffirming their commitment to the United Nations Charter and fundamental Human Rights, the purposes and principles of which provide the basis for fruitful cooperation among all people... (OIC – Equality of People, Human Rights)
- Article 2.A.(para 3). to endeavor to eliminate racial segregation, discrimination and to eradicate colonialism in all its forms... (OIC – Equality of People, anti-colonialism)
- Preamble (para 7). In their endeavor to enhance human well-being, progress and freedom everywhere and resolved to unite their efforts in order to secure universal peace which ensures security, freedom and justice for their people and all people throughout the world. (OIC – Equality of People)

### *Self-Determination*

- Article 2.B.(para 2). respect of the right of self-determination, and non-interference in the domestic affairs of Member States...( OIC – Self-determination)

## **2) Arab League of Nations (LAN)**

### **The Pact of the LAN**

Source: <http://www.mideastweb.org/arableague.htm> (accessed last on 15.02.2008)

### *Pan-Arabism*

- Preamble (para 1). With a view to strengthen[ing] the close relations and numerous ties which bind the Arab States... (LAN – Pan-Arabism)
- Preamble (para 2). And out of concern for the cementing and reinforcing of *these bonds* on the basis of respect for the independence and sovereignty of theme Stated... (LAN – Pan-Arabism) (emphasis added)
- Preamble (para 3). And in order to direct their efforts toward[s] the goal of the welfare of all the Arab States, their common weal, the guarantee of their future and the realization of their aspirations...(LAN – Pan-Arabism)
- Preamble (para 4). And in response to Arab public opinion in all the Arab countries... (LAN – Pan-Arabism)
- Article 2 (para 1). The purpose of the League is to draw closer the relations between member States and co-ordinate their political activities with the aim of realizing a close collaboration between them, to safeguard their independence and sovereignty, and to consider in a general way the affairs and interests of the Arab countries. (LAN – Pan-Arabism)
- Annex on Co-operation with Arab countries not members o the Council of the League (para 1): Whereas the member States of the League will have to deal either in the Council or in the Committees with questions affecting the interests of the entire Arab world. (LAN – Pan-Arabism)

### *Arab-Israeli Conflict*

- Annex on Palestine (para 1). At the end of the last Great War, Palestine, together with the other Arab States, was separated from the Ottoman Empire. She became independent, not belonging to any other State. (LAN – Arab-Israeli Conflict)
- Annex on Palestine (para 2). The Treaty of Lausanne proclaimed that her fate should be decided by the parties concerned in Palestine. (LAN – Arab-Israeli Conflict)
- Annex on Palestine (para 3). Even though Palestine was not able to control her own destiny, it was on the basis of the recognition of her independence that the Covenant of the League of Nations determined a system of government for her. (LAN – Arab-Israeli Conflict)
- Annex on Palestine (para 4). Her existence and her independence among the nations can, therefore, no more be questioned *de jure* than the independence of any of the other Arab States. (LAN – Arab-Israeli Conflict)

### *Sovereignty*

- Preamble (para 2). And out of concern for the cementing and reinforcing of *these bonds* on the basis of respect for the independence and sovereignty of theme Stated... (LAN – Sovereignty)

- Article 1(para 1). The League of Arab States shall be composed of the: independent Arab States that have signed this Pact. (LAN – Sovereignty)
- Article 2 (para 1). The purpose of the League is to draw closer the relations between member States and co-ordinate their political activities with the aim of realizing a close collaboration between them, to safeguard their independence and sovereignty, and to consider in a general way the affairs and interests of the Arab countries. (LAN – Sovereignty)
- Article 5 (para 1)... Should there arise among them a dispute that does not involve the independence of a State, its sovereignty or its territorial integrity, and should the two contending parties apply to the Council for the settlement of this dispute, the decision of the Council shall then be effective and obligatory. (LAN – Sovereignty)
- Article 5 (para 4). The decisions relating to arbitration and mediation shall be taken by a majority vote. (LAN – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 6 (para 2). The Council shall determine the necessary measures to repel this aggression. Its decision shall be taken unanimously. If the aggression is committed by a member State the vote of that State will not be counted in determining unanimity. (LAN – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 12 (para 2). The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the Council upon the vote of two-thirds of the States of the League... (LAN – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 18 (The Council of the League may consider any State that is not fulfilling the obligations resulting from this Pact as excluded from the League, by a decision taken by a unanimous vote of all the States except the State referred to. (LAN – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 19 (para 1). The present Pact may be amended with the approval of two-thirds of the members of the League in particular for the purpose of strengthening the ties between them, of creating an Arab Court of Justice, and of regulating the relations of the League with the international organizations that may be created in the future to guarantee security and peace. (LAN – Equal Sovereignty)

#### *Non-Intervention*

- Article 7. The decisions of the Council taken by a unanimous vote shall be binding on all the member States of the League; those that are reached by a majority vote shall bind only those that accept them. In both cases the decisions of the Council shall be executed in each State in accordance with the fundamental structure of that State. (LAN – Non-Intervention)
- Article 8. Every member State of the League shall respect the form of government obtaining in the other States of the League, and shall recognize the form of government obtaining as one of the rights of those States, and shall pledge itself not to take any action tending to change that form. (LAN – Non-Intervention)
- Article 9 (para 2). The treaties and agreements already concluded or that may be concluded in the future between a member State and any other State shall not be binding on the other members. (LAN – Non-Intervention)
- Article 20 (para 1). The present Pact and its annexes shall be ratified in accordance with the fundamental form of government in each of the contracting States. (LAN – Non-Intervention)

#### *Territoriality*

- Article 5 (para 1)... Should there arise among them a dispute that does not involve the independence of a State, its sovereignty or its territorial integrity, and should the two contending parties apply to the Council for the settlement of this dispute, the decision of the Council shall then be effective and obligatory. (LAN – Territoriality)

#### *Diplomacy*

- Article 2 (para 1). The purpose of the League is to draw closer the relations between member States and co-ordinate their political activities with the aim of realizing a close collaboration between them, to safeguard their independence and sovereignty, and to consider in a general way the affairs and interests of the Arab countries. (LAN – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional Integration)
- Article 2 (para 2). It also has among its purposes a close co-operation of the member States...(LAN – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional Integration)
- Article 9 (para 1). The States of the Arab League that are desirous of establishing among themselves closer collaboration and stronger bonds than those provided for in the present Pact, may conclude among themselves whatever agreements they wish for this purpose. (LAN – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional Integration)



- Annex on Co-operation with Arab countries not members of the Council of the League (para 2): And whereas the Council cannot fail to take into account the aspirations of the Arab countries not members of the Council and to work toward their realization, the States signatory to the Pact of the Arab League strongly urge that the Council of the League should cooperate with them as far as possible in having them participate in the Committees referred to in the Pact, and in other matters should not spare any effort to learn their needs and understand their aspirations and should moreover work for their common weal and the guarantee of their future by whatever political means available. (LAN – Diplomacy)
- Article 17. The member States of the League shall file with the General Secretariat copies of all treaties and agreements which they have concluded or will conclude with any other State, whether a member of the League or otherwise. (LAN – Diplomacy)

#### *War*

- Article 5 (para 1). The recourse to force for the settlement of disputes between two or more member States shall not be allowed... (LAN – War (Peace))
- Article 5 (para 3). The Council shall mediate in a dispute which may lead to war between two member States or between a member State and another State in order to conciliate them. (LAN – War (Peace))

### **3) Arab Maghreb Union (AMU)**

#### **Treaty Creating the Arab Union of the Maghreb**

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/cgi-bin/jstor/printpage/02680556/ap060028/06a00060/0.pdf?backcontext=page&dowhat=Acrobat&config=jstor&userID=9e8f3736@lse.ac.uk/01c0a8487500508972c&0.pdf> (accessed last on 19.02.1983)

#### *Pan-Islam*

- Preamble (para 1). Convinced by all that unites the Arab peoples of the Maghreb through close ties founded on a common history, religion and language...(AMU – Pan-Islam)
- Article 3. The common policy referred to in the preceding Article has as its objectives: the achievement of harmony among member countries and the establishment of firm diplomatic co-operation through dialogue; in the field of defence, safeguarding the independence of each member country; in the economic sphere, guaranteeing the industrial, agricultural, commercial and social development of Member States and for this purpose taking all necessary measures, particularly through joint projects; in the cultural sphere, establishing a co-operation aimed at promoting education at all levels and safeguarding the spiritual and moral values drawn from Islam and from the Arab nationalist calling, taking all necessary measures to attain these ends, specifically by educational and student exchanges and by the creation of joint university and cultural institutions as well as institutes of specialised research. (AMU – Pan-Islam)

#### *Pan-Arabism*

- Preamble (para 1). Convinced by all that unites the Arab peoples of the Maghreb through close ties founded on a common history, religion and language...(AMU – Pan-Arabism)
- Preamble (para 5). Expressing their sincere will that UMA should work towards the establishment of complete Arab unity and equally move towards a wider union encompassing other Arab and African countries... (AMU – Pan-Arabism):
- Article 2. The Union has as its objective: the consolidation of the fraternal relations which link the Member States and their peoples; the achievement of progress and well-being for their communities and the defence of their rights; the preservation of peace founded on justice and fairness; the elaboration of a common policy in different spheres; the progressive establishment of the free movement of people and transfer of goods, services and capital among member countries. (AMU – Pan-Arabism)
- Article 3. The common policy referred to in the preceding Article has as its objectives: the achievement of harmony among member countries and the establishment of firm diplomatic co-operation through dialogue; in the field of defence, safeguarding the independence of each member country; in the economic sphere, guaranteeing the industrial, agricultural, commercial and social development of Member States and for this purpose taking all necessary measures, particularly through joint projects; in the cultural sphere, establishing a co-operation aimed at promoting education at all levels and

safeguarding the spiritual and moral values drawn from Islam and from the Arab nationalist calling, taking all necessary measures to attain these ends, specifically by educational and student exchanges and by the creation of joint university and cultural institutions as well as institutes of specialised research. (AMU – Pan-Arabism)

#### *Sovereignty*

- Article 3. The common policy referred to in the preceding Article has as its objectives: the achievement of harmony among member countries and the establishment of firm diplomatic co-operation through dialogue; in the field of defence, safeguarding the independence of each member country; in the economic sphere, guaranteeing the industrial, agricultural, commercial and social development of Member States and for this purpose taking all necessary measures, particularly through joint projects; in the cultural sphere, establishing a co-operation aimed at promoting education at all levels and safeguarding the spiritual and moral values drawn from Islam and from the Arab nationalist calling, taking all necessary measures to attain these ends, specifically by educational and student exchanges and by the creation of joint university and cultural institutions as well as institutes of specialised research. (AMU – Sovereignty)
- Article 4. The Union is endowed with a presidential Council which is comprised of the heads of Member States, and which constitutes its highest tribunal. The presidency of this Council is guaranteed by rotation and for a period of six months by each of the heads of State of member countries. (AMU – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 6. The presidential Council is the sole body empowered to make decisions. Its decisions are taken unanimously. (AMU – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 9. Each member country designates a member of its government to attend to the affairs of the Union. These members will form the standing Commission which will present the results of its work to the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs. (AMU – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 11. The Union is endowed with a general secretariat consisting of one representative from each country. The secretariat will sit in the country which for the time being assumes the presidency of the presidential Council, under the authority of the incumbent president. The host country will bear these costs. (AMU – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 15. Member States undertake to refuse to permit on their territory any activity or movement which might endanger the security or territorial integrity of a Member State or of its political system. They equally undertake not to join any military or political alliance directed against the territorial independence of other Member States. (AMU – Sovereignty)
- Article 17. Other States of the Arab Nation or the African Community may accede to the present Treaty if the Member States so agree. (AMU – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 18. The provisions of the present Treaty may be amended on the motion of one of the Member States. Such amendment shall become effective following its approval by all Member States. (AMU – Equal Sovereignty)

#### *International Law*

- Article 13. The Union has at its disposal a judicial body comprised of two judges appointed by each Member State for a period of six years. One half of the members of this tribunal shall be renewed every three years. This body will elect a president from among its members for a term of one year. He will examine legal disputes which may arise regarding the interpretation and application of the Treaty, and agreements concluded within the framework of the Union and which the presidential Council, or a State which is a party to the dispute, submit to it. Its decisions will be executory and final. It may equally deliver its opinion on questions of law submitted to it by the presidential Council. It must draft its rules and present these to the presidential Council for approval. These rules constitute an integral part of the Treaty. The presidential Council must determine its venue and draw up its budget. (AMU – International Law)

#### *Territoriality*

- Article 15. Member States undertake to refuse to permit on their territory any activity or movement which might endanger the security or territorial integrity of a Member State or of its political system. They equally undertake not to join any military or political alliance directed against the territorial independence of other Member States. (AMU – Territoriality)

#### *Diplomacy*

- Preamble (para 2). Responding to the wishes of the peoples and of their leaders, and aware of the necessity of creating a union which would strengthen these relations by creating favourable conditions for the progressive advance towards the achievement of a more complete integration... (AMU – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional Integration)

- Preamble (para 4). In the knowledge that the creation of UMA requires solid achievements as well as the establishment of a common framework in order to accomplish solidarity between countries and realise their economic and social development... (AMU – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional (Economic) Integration)
- Article 2. The Union has as its objective: the consolidation of the fraternal relations which link the Member States and their peoples; the achievement of progress and well-being for their communities and the defence of their rights; the preservation of peace founded on justice and fairness; *the elaboration of a common policy in different spheres*; the progressive establishment of the free movement of people and transfer of goods, services and capital among member countries. (AMU – Diplomacy, Multilateralism) (emphasis added)
- Article 3. The common policy referred to in the preceding Article has as its objectives: the achievement of harmony among member countries and the establishment of firm diplomatic co-operation through dialogue; in the field of defence, safeguarding the independence of each member country; in the economic sphere, guaranteeing the industrial, agricultural, commercial and social development of Member States and for this purpose taking all necessary measures, particularly through joint projects; in the cultural sphere, establishing a co-operation aimed at promoting education at all levels and safeguarding the spiritual and moral values drawn from Islam and from the Arab nationalist calling, taking all necessary measures to attain these ends, specifically by educational and student exchanges and by the creation of joint university and cultural institutions as well as institutes of specialised research. (AMU – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional Integration)
- Article 16. Member States are free to enter into any agreement between themselves or with other States or Communities which does not contravene the provisions of the present Treaty. (AMU – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Bilateralism)

#### *Great Power Management*

- Preamble (para 3). Aware of the fact that by virtue of this integration UMA will have a significance which will allow it to play an active role in the world balance of power through the consolidation of peaceful relations at the heart of the world community and through the strengthening of world security and stability... (AMU – Great Power Management, Balance of Power)
- Article 14. Any aggression directed against a member country shall be deemed to be an aggression against all other member countries. (AMU – Great Power Management, Alliances, War)

#### *War*

- Preamble (para 3). Aware of the fact that by virtue of this integration UMA will have a significance which will allow it to play an active role in the world balance of power through the consolidation of peaceful relations at the heart of the world community and through the strengthening of world security and stability... (AMU – War (Peace))
- Article 2. The Union has as its objective: the consolidation of the fraternal relations which link the Member States and their peoples; the achievement of progress and well-being for their communities and the defence of their rights; the preservation of peace founded on justice and fairness; the elaboration of a common policy in different spheres; the progressive establishment of the free movement of people and transfer of goods, services and capital among member countries. (AMU – War (Peace))

#### *Market, Trade and Financial Liberalisation*

- Article 2. The Union has as its objective: the consolidation of the fraternal relations which link the Member States and their peoples; the achievement of progress and well-being for their communities and the defence of their rights; the preservation of peace founded on justice and fairness; the elaboration of a common policy in different spheres; the progressive establishment of the free movement of people and transfer of goods, services and capital among member countries. (AMU – Market, Financial Liberalisation, Trade Liberalisation)

#### *Development*

- Preamble (para 4). In the knowledge that the creation of UMA requires solid achievements as well as the establishment of a common framework in order to accomplish solidarity between countries and realise their economic and social development... (AMU – Development)
- Article 3. The common policy referred to in the preceding Article has as its objectives: the achievement of harmony among member countries and the establishment of firm diplomatic co-operation through dialogue; in the field of defence, safeguarding the independence of each member country; in the economic sphere, guaranteeing the industrial, agricultural, commercial and social development of Member States and for this purpose taking all necessary measures, particularly through joint projects; in the cultural sphere, establishing a co-operation aimed at promoting education at all levels and safeguarding the spiritual and moral values drawn from Islam and from the Arab nationalist calling, taking all necessary measures to attain these ends, specifically by educational and student exchanges

and by the creation of joint university and cultural institutions as well as institutes of specialised research.  
(AMU – Development)

#### **4) Arab Cooperation Council (ACC)**

##### **Agreement on the Establishment of the ACC**

Source: [http://untreaty.un.org/unts/60001\\_120000/25/6/00048263.pdf](http://untreaty.un.org/unts/60001_120000/25/6/00048263.pdf) (accessed last on 19.02.1983)

##### *Pan-Islam*

- Preamble (para 1). In the name of god the merciful, the compassionate... (ACC – Pan-Islam)

##### *Pan-Arabism*

- Preamble (para 2). Whereas the Arab Nation... (ACC – Pan-Arabism)
- Preamble (para 3). Guided by its rich and time-honoured cultural heritage and its great role in building the edifice of human civilization, aspires with legitimate determination, to achieve cooperation, solidarity and joint action in all fields; impelled by its deep sense of unity and by its desire to reaffirm its national attributes which have been consolidated through the ages and its distinctive cultural identify, to safeguard its security, to tend its legitimate interests, to continue its efforts for progress and prosperity, and to strengthen its positive and constructive international role in serving the causes of peace, security, progress and equitable and fruitful cooperation amongst the peoples of the world...(ACC – Pan-Arabism)
- Preamble (para 4). Having experienced, in recent times, a number of attempts at joint Arab action, cooperation and solidarity and been able to achieve certain forms of unity and learn some rich lessons from the positive and negative aspects of such attempts...(ACC – Pan-Arabism)
- Preamble (para 5). Recognizing that to the forefront of those lessons has been the cooperation for establishing the infrastructures which would consolidate all forms of spiritual, cultural and practicable ties amongst the citizens of the Arab States, a cooperation which assumes priority in any serious, continual and incessant endeavour for joint Arab action and which creates strong and practical foundations for such an endeavour to reach the high levels and wide prospects leading to the Arab Nation's ultimate goal of unity according to the circumstances prevailing and the practical means available... (ACC – Pan-Arabism)
- Preamble (para 7). Believing that cooperation amongst the Arab States in these fields acquires a special importance in view of the dangers which continue to threaten Arab national security politically, economically and culturally... (ACC – Pan-Arabism)
- Preamble (para 8). Proceeding from the fact that the establishment of security, peace and stability in the whole region requires the strengthening of Arab awareness of the integral nature of Arab national security and of its requirements and conditions through practical cooperation, coordination and solidarity...(ACC – Pan-Arabism)
- Article 2.4. Pursuing the establishment of a common market amongst Member-States as a step towards the establishment of the Arab common market and Arab economic union. (AAC – Pan-Arabism)
- Article 2.6. 6. The enhancement and development of joint Arab action so as to strengthen Arab ties. (AAC – Pan-Arabism)

##### *Sovereignty*

- Article 4.2. Approval of accession to the membership of the Council shall be made by the unanimity of the Member-States. (ACC – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 6. The Supreme Body shall be composed of the heads of the Member-States. It shall be the supreme authority of the Council. (ACC – Sovereignty)
- 8.1. The Supreme Body shall hold a regular session once every year in one of the Member-States alternately. The Head of the host State shall preside over the Supreme Body for a full annual term. (ACC – Equal Sovereignty)
- 8.4. The convening of the meetings of the Supreme Body shall be considered as valid by the presence of a majority of Member-States. (ACC – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 12. In adopting decisions in all organs of the Council, Member-States shall seek to achieve unanimity and consensus amongst themselves. In the absence thereof, decisions shall be taken by a majority of Member-States and such decisions shall be binding upon all. As for decisions relating to membership and amendment of the Agreement on the Establishment of the Council, they shall be taken unanimously. (ACC – Equal Sovereignty)
- 17.3. Amendments of this Agreement shall be made by a unanimous decision of the Supreme Body...(AAC – Equal Sovereignty)

##### *International Law*

- Preamble (para 12). Guided by the Covenant of the League of Arab States which permits member States, desirous of achieving closer cooperation and ensuring stronger ties, to conclude such agreements amongst them as may achieve these objectives...(ACC – International Law)
- Article 1. The Arab Cooperation Council shall be constituted of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Republic of Iraq, the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Yemen Arab Republic in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement. The Council shall be considered as one of the institutions of the Arab Nations which adheres to the Covenant of the League of Arab States, the Treaty of Common Defence and Economic Cooperation and the institutions and organizations emanating from the League of Arab States and shall establish cooperative relations with Arab and international regional groupings. (ACC – International Law)
- 17.4. The Headquarters State of the General Secretariat shall deposit a copy of this Agreement with the League of Arab States and register it with the Secretariat of the United Nations. (AAC – International Law)

### *Diplomacy*

- Preamble (para 3). Guided by its rich and time-honoured cultural heritage and its great role in building the edifice of human civilization, aspires with legitimate determination, to achieve cooperation, solidarity and joint action in all fields; impelled by its deep sense of unity and by its desire to reaffirm its national attributes which have been consolidated through the ages and its distinctive cultural identity, to safeguard its security, to tend its legitimate interests, to continue its efforts for progress and prosperity, and to strengthen its positive and constructive international role in serving the causes of peace, security, progress and equitable and fruitful cooperation amongst the peoples of the world...(ACC – Diplomacy)
- Preamble (para 4). Having experienced, in recent times, a number of attempts at joint Arab action, cooperation and solidarity and been able to achieve certain forms of unity and learn some rich lessons from the positive and negative aspects of such attempts...(ACC – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional Integration)
- Preamble (para 6). Whereas this realistic and constructive approach is consonant with the current international trends towards the establishment of economic groupings which would create such circumstances for the countries affiliated to them as would better protect their interests and ensure their economic development and progress... (ACC – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional (Economic) Integration)
- Preamble (para 7). Believing that cooperation amongst the Arab States in these fields acquires a special importance in view of the dangers which continue to threaten Arab national security politically, economically and culturally... (ACC –Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional Integration)
- Preamble (para 8). Proceeding from the fact that the establishment of security, peace and stability in the whole region requires the strengthening of Arab awareness of the integral nature of Arab national security and of its requirements and conditions through practical cooperation, coordination and solidarity...( ACC – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional Integration)
- Preamble (para 11). Expressing their deep desire to find practical and realistic ways of strengthening and developing the cooperation that has, for many years now, continued amongst them and yielded significant results within the framework of the circumstances prevailing and the means available in every stage with a view to elevating it to the highest levels of solidarity and joint action...( ACC – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional Integration)
- Article 1. The Arab Cooperation Council shall be constituted of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Republic of Iraq, the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Yemen Arab Republic in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement. The Council shall be considered as one of the institutions of the Arab Nations which adheres to the Covenant of the League of Arab States, the Treaty of Common Defence and Economic Cooperation and the institutions and organizations emanating from the League of Arab States and shall establish cooperative relations with Arab and international regional groupings. (ACC – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional Integration)
- Article 2.1. The Arab Cooperation Council shall aim at: The achievement of the highest levels of coordination, cooperation, integration and solidarity amongst the Member-States and the gradual elevation thereof according to the circumstances, capabilities and expertise. (AAC – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional Integration)
- Article 2.2. The gradual attainment of economic integration by coordinating policies at the level of various production sectors, coordination of development plans of Member-States taking into consideration the growth rate, the economic situation and the circumstances of Member-States as they pass from one stage to another, and the attainment of the desired integration and coordination, particularly in the following fields: a. Economy and finance; b. Industry and agriculture; c. Transport and communications; d. Education, culture, information; scientific research and technology; e. Social affairs, health and tourism; f. Labour, travel and residence arrangements. (ACC – Diplomacy, Regional Integration)

- Article 2.4. Pursuing the establishment of a common market amongst Member-States as a step towards the establishment of the Arab common market and Arab economic union. (AAC – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional (Economic) Integration)

#### *War*

- Preamble (para 3). Guided by its rich and time-honoured cultural heritage and its great role in building the edifice of human civilization, aspires with legitimate determination, to achieve cooperation, solidarity and joint action in all fields; impelled by its deep sense of unity and by its desire to reaffirm its national attributes which have been consolidated through the ages and its distinctive cultural identity, to safeguard its security, to tend its legitimate interests, to continue its efforts for progress and prosperity, and to strengthen its positive and constructive international role in serving the causes of peace, security, progress and equitable and fruitful cooperation amongst the peoples of the world...(ACC – War (Peace))
- Preamble (para 8). Proceeding from the fact that the establishment of security, peace and stability in the whole region requires the strengthening of Arab awareness of the integral nature of Arab national security and of its requirements and conditions through practical cooperation, coordination and solidarity...(ACC – War (Peace))

#### *Market*

- Article 2.2. The gradual attainment of economic integration by coordinating policies at the level of various production sectors, coordination of development plans of Member-States taking into consideration the growth rate, the economic situation and the circumstances of Member-States as they pass from one stage to another, and the attainment of the desired integration and coordination, particularly in the following fields: a. Economy and finance...(ACC – Market)
- Article 2.3. The encouragement of investment, joint ventures and economic cooperation amongst the public, private, cooperative and mixed sectors. (ACC – Market)
- Article 2.4. Pursuing the establishment of a common market amongst Member-States as a step towards the establishment of the Arab common market and Arab economic union. (ACC – Market, Trade Liberalisation, Financial Liberalisation)

#### *Development*

- Preamble (para 6). Whereas this realistic and constructive approach is consonant with the current international trends towards the establishment of economic groupings which would create such circumstances for the countries affiliated to them as would better protect their interests and ensure their economic development and progress... (ACC – Development)

### **5) The Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf**

#### **The Charter of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)**

Source: <http://www.gcc-sg.org/eng/index.php?action=Sec-Show&ID=1> (accessed last on 19.02.1983)

#### *Pan-Islam*

- Preamble (para 1). Being fully aware of the ties of special relations, common characteristics and similar systems founded on the creed of Islam which bind them...(GCC – Pan-Islam)
- Preamble (para 7). In order to channel their efforts to reinforce and serve Arab and Islamic causes...(GCC – Pan-Islam)

#### *Pan-Arabism*

- Preamble (para 3). Having the conviction that coordination, cooperation, and integration between them serve the sublime objectives of the Arab Nation...(GCC – Pan-Arabism)
- Preamble (para 6). In conformity with the Charter of the League of Arab States which calls for the realization of closer relations and stronger bonds...(GCC – Pan-Arabism)
- Preamble (para 7). In order to channel their efforts to reinforce and serve Arab and Islamic causes...(GCC – Pan-Arabism)

#### *Sovereignty*

- Article 7...The Supreme Council is the highest authority of the Cooperation Council and shall be formed of heads of member states. Its presidency shall be rotatory based on the alphabetical order of the names of the member states... A Supreme Council's meeting shall be considered valid if attend by two-thirds of the member states. (GCC – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 9. Voting in the Supreme Council: The Cooperation Council shall be formed of the six states that participated in the Foreign Ministers' meeting held in Riyadh on 4 February 1981. Each member of the Supreme Council shall have one vote. Resolutions of the Supreme Council in substantive matters shall

be carried by unanimous approval of the member states participating in the voting, while resolutions on procedural matters shall be carried by majority vote. (GCC – Equal Sovereignty)

- Article 13. Voting in the Ministerial Council: Every member of the Ministerial Council shall have one vote. Resolutions of the Ministerial Council in substantive matters shall be carried by unanimous vote of the member state present and participating in the vote, and in procedural matters by majority vote. (GCC – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 18. Budget of the Secretariat General: The Secretariat General shall have a budget to which the member states shall contribute in equal amounts. (GCC – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 20...An amendment shall become effective if unanimously approved by the Supreme Council. (GCC – Equal Sovereignty)

#### *Non-Intervention*

- Article 16. The Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretaries-General and all the Secretariat General staff shall carry out their duties in complete independence and for the joint benefit of the member states. (GCC – Non-intervention)

#### *International Law*

- Article 22. The Secretariat General shall arrange to deposit and register copies of this Charter with the League of Arab States and the United Nations, by resolution of the Ministerial Council. (GCC – International Law)

#### *Diplomacy*

- Preamble (para 2). Desiring to effect coordination, cooperation and integration between them in all fields...(GCC – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional Integration)
- Preamble (para 3). Having the conviction that coordination, cooperation, and integration between them serve the sublime objectives of the Arab Nation...(GCC – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional Integration)
- Preamble (para 4). In pursuit of the goal of strengthening cooperation and reinforcement of the links between them...(GCC – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional Integration)
- Preamble (para 5). In an endeavour to complement efforts already begun in all essential areas that concern their peoples and realize their hopes for a better future on the path to unity of their States...(GCC – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional Integration)
- Preamble (para 6). In conformity with the Charter of the League of Arab States which calls for the realization of closer relations and stronger bonds...(GCC – Diplomacy, Multilateralism)
- Article 4. The basic objectives of the Cooperation Council are: To effect coordination, integration and inter-connection between Member States in all fields in order to achieve unity between them. To deepen and strengthen relations, links and areas of cooperation now prevailing between their peoples in various fields...(GCC – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional Integration)
- Article 8. The Functions of the Supreme Council ...[a]pprove the bases for dealing with other states and international organizations...(GCC – Diplomacy, Multilateralism)
- Article 12. Functions of the Ministerial Council: Propose policies, prepare recommendations, studies and projects aimed at developing cooperation and coordination between member states in various fields and adopt the resolutions or recommendations required in this regard. Endeavour to encourage, develop and coordinate activities existing between member states in all fields. Resolutions adopted in such matters shall be referred to the Ministerial Council for further submission, with recommendations to the Supreme Council for appropriate action. (GCC – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional Integration)
- Article 15. Functions of the Secretariat General: Prepare studies related to cooperation and coordination, and to integrated plans and programmes for member states' action...(GCC – Diplomacy, Regional Integration)

#### *Market*

- Article 4...To formulate similar regulations in various fields including the following: Economic and financial affairs. (GCC – Market)

### **6) Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries** (charter not found)



## **D) REFERENCES TO PRIMARY INSTITUTIONS (Organised by theme)**

### **Pan-Islam**

- Preamble (para 3). Convinced that their common belief constitutes a strong factor for rapprochement and solidarity among Islamic people... (OIC – Pan-Islam)
- Preamble (para 4). Resolved to preserve Islamic spiritual, ethical, social and economic values, which will remain one of the important factors of achieving progress for mankind.. (OIC – Pan-Islam)
- Preamble (para 6). Determined to consolidate the *bonds of the prevailing brotherly and spiritual friendship among their people*, and to protect their freedom, and the *common legacy of their civilization* restoring particularly on the principles of justice, tolerance and non-discrimination..(OIC – Pan-Islam) (emphasis added)
- Article 2.A.(para 1). The objectives of the Islamic Conference shall be to promote Islamic solidarity among Member States... (OIC – Pan-Islam)
- Article 2.A.(para 6). to back the struggle of all Muslim people with a view to preserving their dignity, independence and national rights... (OIC – Pan-Islam)
- Article 8... Every Muslim State is eligible to join the Islamic Conference on submitting an application expressing its desire and preparedness to adopt this Charter. (OIC – Pan-Islam)
- Article 9. The General Secretariat shall act within the frame-work of the present Charter with the approval of the Conference to consolidate relations between the Islamic Conference and the Islamic Organizations of international character and to bolster cooperation in the service of the Islamic objectives approved by this Charter. (OIC – Pan-Islam)
- Preamble (para 1). Convinced by all that unites the Arab peoples of the Maghreb through close ties founded on a common history, religion and language...(AMU – Pan-Islam)
- Article 3. The common policy referred to in the preceding Article has as its objectives: the achievement of harmony among member countries and the establishment of firm diplomatic co-operation through dialogue; in the field of defence, safeguarding the independence of each member country; in the economic sphere, guaranteeing the industrial, agricultural, commercial and social development of Member States and for this purpose taking all necessary measures, particularly through joint projects; in the cultural sphere, establishing a co-operation aimed at promoting education at all levels and safeguarding the spiritual and moral values drawn from Islam and from the Arab nationalist calling, taking all necessary measures to attain these ends, specifically by educational and student exchanges and by the creation of joint university and cultural institutions as well as institutes of specialised research. (AMU – Pan-Islam)
- Preamble (para 1). In the name of god the merciful, the compassionate... (ACC – Pan-Islam)
- Preamble (para 1). Being fully aware of the ties of special relations, common characteristics and similar systems founded on the creed of Islam which bind them...(GCC – Pan-Islam)
- Preamble (para 7). In order to channel their efforts to reinforce and serve Arab and Islamic causes...(GCC – Pan-Islam)

### **Pan-Arabism**

- Preamble (para 1). With a view to strengthen[ing] the close relations and numerous ties which bind the Arab States... (LAN – Pan-Arabism)
- Preamble (para 2). And out of concern for the cementing and reinforcing *of these bonds* on the basis of respect for the independence and sovereignty of theme Stated... (LAN – Pan-Arabism) (emphasis added)
- Preamble (para 3). And in order to direct their efforts toward[s] the goal of the welfare of all the Arab States, their common weal, the guarantee of their future and the realization of their aspirations...(LAN – Pan-Arabism)
- Preamble (para 4). And in response to Arab public opinion in all the Arab countries... (LAN – Pan-Arabism)
- Article 2 (para 1). The purpose of the League is to draw closer the relations between member States and co-ordinate their political activities with the aim of realizing a close collaboration between them, to safeguard their independence and sovereignty, and to consider in a general way the affairs and interests of the Arab countries. (LAN – Pan-Arabism)
- Annex on Co-operation with Arab countries not members o the Council of the League (para 1): Whereas the member States of the League will have to deal either in the Council or in the Committees with questions affecting the interests of the entire Arab world. (LAN – Pan-Arabism)
- Preamble (para 1). Convinced by all that unites the Arab peoples of the Maghreb through close ties founded on a common history, religion and language...(AMU – Pan-Arabism)



- Preamble (para 5). Expressing their sincere will that UMA should work towards the establishment of complete Arab unity and equally move towards a wider union encompassing other Arab and African countries... (AMU – Pan-Arabism):
- Article 2. The Union has as its objective: the consolidation of the fraternal relations which link the Member States and their peoples; the achievement of progress and well-being for their communities and the defence of their rights; the preservation of peace founded on justice and fairness; the elaboration of a common policy in different spheres; the progressive establishment of the free movement of people and transfer of goods, services and capital among member countries. (AMU – Pan-Arabism)
- Article 3. The common policy referred to in the preceding Article has as its objectives: the achievement of harmony among member countries and the establishment of firm diplomatic co-operation through dialogue; in the field of defence, safeguarding the independence of each member country; in the economic sphere, guaranteeing the industrial, agricultural, commercial and social development of Member States and for this purpose taking all necessary measures, particularly through joint projects; in the cultural sphere, establishing a co-operation aimed at promoting education at all levels and safeguarding the spiritual and moral values drawn from Islam and from the Arab nationalist calling, taking all necessary measures to attain these ends, specifically by educational and student exchanges and by the creation of joint university and cultural institutions as well as institutes of specialised research. (AMU – Pan-Arabism)
- Preamble (para 2). Whereas the Arab Nation... (ACC – Pan-Arabism)
- Preamble (para 3). Guided by its rich and time-honoured cultural heritage and its great role in building the edifice of human civilization, aspires with legitimate determination, to achieve cooperation, solidarity and joint action in all fields; impelled by its deep sense of unity and by its desire to reaffirm its national attributes which have been consolidated through the ages and its distinctive cultural identity, to safeguard its security, to tend its legitimate interests, to continue its efforts for progress and prosperity, and to strengthen its positive and constructive international role in serving the causes of peace, security, progress and equitable and fruitful cooperation amongst the peoples of the world...(ACC – Pan-Arabism)
- Preamble (para 4). Having experienced, in recent times, a number of attempts at joint Arab action, cooperation and solidarity and been able to achieve certain forms of unity and learn some rich lessons from the positive and negative aspects of such attempts...(ACC – Pan-Arabism)
- Preamble (para 5). Recognizing that to the forefront of those lessons has been the cooperation for establishing the infrastructures which would consolidate all forms of spiritual, cultural and practicable ties amongst the citizens of the Arab States, a cooperation which assumes priority in any serious, continual and incessant endeavour for joint Arab action and which creates strong and practical foundations for such an endeavour to reach the high levels and wide prospects leading to the Arab Nation's ultimate goal of unity according to the circumstances prevailing and the practical means available... (ACC – Pan-Arabism)
- Preamble (para 7). Believing that cooperation amongst the Arab States in these fields acquires a special importance in view of the dangers which continue to threaten Arab national security politically, economically and culturally... (ACC – Pan-Arabism)
- Preamble (para 8). Proceeding from the fact that the establishment of security, peace and stability in the whole region requires the strengthening of Arab awareness of the integral nature of Arab national security and of its requirements and conditions through practical cooperation, coordination and solidarity...(ACC – Pan-Arabism)
- Article 2.4. Pursuing the establishment of a common market amongst Member-States as a step towards the establishment of the Arab common market and Arab economic union. (AAC – Pan-Arabism)
- Article 2.6. 6. The enhancement and development of joint Arab action so as to strengthen Arab ties. (AAC – Pan-Arabism)
- Preamble (para 3). Having the conviction that coordination, cooperation, and integration between them serve the sublime objectives of the Arab Nation...(GCC – Pan-Arabism)
- Preamble (para 6). In conformity with the Charter of the League of Arab States which calls for the realization of closer relations and stronger bonds...(GCC – Pan-Arabism)
- Preamble (para 7). In order to channel their efforts to reinforce and serve Arab and Islamic causes...(GCC – Pan-Arabism)

### **Arab-Israeli Conflict**

- Article 2.A.(para 5). to coordinate efforts for the safeguarding of the Holy Places and support of the struggle of the people of Palestine, to help them regain their rights and liberate their land... (OIC – Arab-Israeli Conflict)

- Annex on Palestine (para 1). At the end of the last Great War, Palestine, together with the other Arab States, was separated from the Ottoman Empire. She became independent, not belonging to any other State. (LAN – Arab-Israeli Conflict)
- Annex on Palestine (para 2). The Treaty of Lausanne proclaimed that her fate should be decided by the parties concerned in Palestine. (LAN – Arab-Israeli Conflict)
- Annex on Palestine (para 3). Even though Palestine was not able to control her own destiny, it was on the basis of the recognition of her independence that the Covenant of the League of Nations determined a system of government for her. (LAN – Arab-Israeli Conflict)
- Annex on Palestine (para 4). Her existence and her independence among the nations can, therefore, no more be questioned *de jure* than the independence of any of the other Arab States. (LAN – Arab-Israeli Conflict)

### **Sovereignty**

- Article 2.A.(para 6). to back the struggle of all Muslim people with a view to preserving their dignity, independence and national rights... (OIC – Sovereignty)
- Article 2.B.(para 1). The Member States decide and undertake that, in order to realize the objectives mentioned in the previous paragraph, they shall be inspired and guided by the following principles: total equality between Member States... (OIC – Sovereign Equality)
- Article 2.B.(para 3). respect of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of each Member States...( OIC – Sovereignty)
- Article 2.B.(para 5). abstention from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity, national unity or political independence of any Member States. (OIC – Sovereignty)
- Article 5.1.(b). An extraordinary session may be convened at the request of any Member State or at the request of the Secretary General, if approved by two-thirds of the Member States. (OIC – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 5.2.(e).2. In recommending his Assistants, the Secretary General shall duly take competence, integrity and duly take into consideration their dedication to the Charter's objectives as well as the principle of equitable geographical distribution. (OIC – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 5.3. Resolutions or recommendations of the Conference of Foreign Ministers shall be adopted by a two-third majority. (OIC – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 5.4. Two-thirds of the Member States in any session of the Conference of Foreign Ministers shall constitute the quorum. (OIC – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 6.2. 2. The Secretary General shall appoint the staff of the General Secretariat from amongst nations of Member States, paying due regard to their competence and integrity, and in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution. (OIC – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 8. ... Membership shall take effect as of the time of approval of the Conference by a two-third majority of the Conference members. (OIC – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 11. Amendment to this Charter shall be made, if approved and ratified by a two-third majority of the Member States. (OIC – Equal Sovereignty)
- Preamble (para 2). And out of concern for the cementing and reinforcing of *these bonds* on the basis of respect for the independence and sovereignty of theme Stated... (LAN – Sovereignty)
- Article 1(para 1). The League of Arab States shall be composed of the: independent Arab States that have signed this Pact. (LAN – Sovereignty)
- Article 2 (para 1). The purpose of the League is to draw closer the relations between member States and co-ordinate their political activities with the aim of realizing a close collaboration between them, to safeguard their independence and sovereignty, and to consider in a general way the affairs and interests of the Arab countries. (LAN – Sovereignty)
- Article 5 (para 1)... Should there arise among them a dispute that does not involve the independence of a State, its sovereignty or its territorial integrity, and should the two contending parties apply to the Council for the settlement of this dispute, the decision of the Council shall then be effective and obligatory. (LAN – Sovereignty)
- Article 5 (para 4). The decisions relating to arbitration and mediation shall be taken by a majority vote. (LAN – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 6 (para 2). The Council shall determine the necessary measures to repel this aggression. Its decision shall be taken unanimously. If the aggression is committed by a member State the vote of that State will not be counted in determining unanimity. (LAN – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 12 (para 2). The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the Council upon the vote of two-thirds of the States of the League... (LAN – Equal Sovereignty)

- Article 18 (The Council of the League may consider any State that is not fulfilling the obligations resulting from this Pact as excluded from the League, by a decision taken by a unanimous vote of all the States except the State referred to. (LAN – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 19 (para 1). The present Pact may be amended with the approval of two-thirds of the members of the League in particular for the purpose of strengthening the ties between them, of creating an Arab Court of Justice, and of regulating the relations of the League with the international organizations that may be created in the future to guarantee security and peace. (LAN – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 3. The common policy referred to in the preceding Article has as its objectives: the achievement of harmony among member countries and the establishment of firm diplomatic co-operation through dialogue; in the field of defence, safeguarding the independence of each member country; in the economic sphere, guaranteeing the industrial, agricultural, commercial and social development of Member States and for this purpose taking all necessary measures, particularly through joint projects; in the cultural sphere, establishing a co-operation aimed at promoting education at all levels and safeguarding the spiritual and moral values drawn from Islam and from the Arab nationalist calling, taking all necessary measures to attain these ends, specifically by educational and student exchanges and by the creation of joint university and cultural institutions as well as institutes of specialised research. (AMU – Sovereignty)
- Article 4. The Union is endowed with a presidential Council which is comprised of the heads of Member States, and which constitutes its highest tribunal. The presidency of this Council is guaranteed by rotation and for a period of six months by each of the heads of State of member countries. (AMU – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 6. The presidential Council is the sole body empowered to make decisions. Its decisions are taken unanimously. (AMU – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 9. Each member country designates a member of its government to attend to the affairs of the Union. These members will form the standing Commission which will present the results of its work to the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs. (AMU – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 11. The Union is endowed with a general secretariat consisting of one representative from each country. The secretariat will sit in the country which for the time being assumes the presidency of the presidential Council, under the authority of the incumbent president. The host country will bear these costs. (AMU – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 15. Member States undertake to refuse to permit on their territory any activity or movement which might endanger the security or territorial integrity of a Member State or of its political system. They equally undertake not to join any military or political alliance directed against the territorial independence of other Member States. (AMU – Sovereignty)
- Article 17. Other States of the Arab Nation or the African Community may accede to the present Treaty if the Member States so agree. (AMU – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 18. The provisions of the present Treaty may be amended on the motion of one of the Member States. Such amendment shall become effective following its approval by all Member States. (AMU – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 4.2. Approval of accession to the membership of the Council shall be made by the unanimity of the Member-States. (ACC – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 6. The Supreme Body shall be composed of the heads of the Member-States. It shall be the supreme authority of the Council. (ACC – Sovereignty)
- 8.1. The Supreme Body shall hold a regular session once every year in one of the Member-States alternately. The Head of the host State shall preside over the Supreme Body for a full annual term. (ACC – Equal Sovereignty)
- 8.4. The convening of the meetings of the Supreme Body shall be considered as valid by the presence of a majority of Member-States. (ACC – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 12. In adopting decisions in all organs of the Council, Member-States shall seek to achieve unanimity and consensus amongst themselves. In the absence thereof, decisions shall be taken by a majority of Member-States and such decisions shall be binding upon all. As for decisions relating to membership and amendment of the Agreement on the Establishment of the Council, they shall be taken unanimously. (ACC – Equal Sovereignty)
- 17.3. Amendments of this Agreement shall be made by a unanimous decision of the Supreme Body...(AAC – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 7...The Supreme Council is the highest authority of the Cooperation Council and shall be formed of heads of member states. Its presidency shall be rotatory based on the alphabetical order of the names of the member states... A Supreme Council's meeting shall be considered valid if attend by two-thirds of the member states. (GCC – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 9. Voting in the Supreme Council: The Cooperation Council shall be formed of the six states that participated in the Foreign Ministers' meeting held in Riyadh on 4 February 1981. Each member of the Supreme Council shall have one vote. Resolutions of the Supreme Council in substantive matters shall

be carried by unanimous approval of the member states participating in the voting, while resolutions on procedural matters shall be carried by majority vote. (GCC – Equal Sovereignty)

- Article 13. Voting in the Ministerial Council: Every member of the Ministerial Council shall have one vote. Resolutions of the Ministerial Council in substantive matters shall be carried by unanimous vote of the member state present and participating in the vote, and in procedural matters by majority vote. (GCC – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 18. Budget of the Secretariat General: The Secretariat General shall have a budget to which the member states shall contribute in equal amounts. (GCC – Equal Sovereignty)
- Article 20...An amendment shall become effective if unanimously approved by the Supreme Council. (GCC – Equal Sovereignty)

### **Non-intervention**

- Article 2.B.(para 2). respect of the right of self-determination, and non-interference in the domestic affairs of Member States...(OIC – Non-intervention)
- Article 7. The decisions of the Council taken by a unanimous vote shall be binding on all the member States of the League; those that are reached by a majority vote shall bind only those that accept them. In both cases the decisions of the Council shall be executed in each State in accordance with the fundamental structure of that State. (LAN – Non-Intervention)
- Article 8. Every member State of the League shall respect the form of government obtaining in the other States of the League, and shall recognize the form of government obtaining as one of the rights of those States, and shall pledge itself not to take any action tending to change that form. (LAN – Non-Intervention)
- Article 9 (para 2). The treaties and agreements already concluded or that may be concluded in the future between a member State and any other State shall not be binding on the other members. (LAN – Non-Intervention)
- Article 20 (para 1). The present Pact and its annexes shall be ratified in accordance with the fundamental form of government in each of the contracting States. (LAN – Non-Intervention)
- Article 16. The Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretaries-General and all the Secretariat General staff shall carry out their duties in complete independence and for the joint benefit of the member states. (GCC – Non-intervention)

### **International Law**

- Article 13. The Union has at its disposal a judicial body comprised of two judges appointed by each Member State for a period of six years. One half of the members of this tribunal shall be renewed every three years. This body will elect a president from among its members for a term of one year. He will examine legal disputes which may arise regarding the interpretation and application of the Treaty, and agreements concluded within the framework of the Union and which the presidential Council, or a State which is a party to the dispute, submit to it. Its decisions will be executory and final. It may equally deliver its opinion on questions of law submitted to it by the presidential Council. It must draft its rules and present these to the presidential Council for approval. These rules constitute an integral part of the Treaty. The presidential Council must determine its venue and draw up its budget. (AMU – International Law)
- Preamble (para 12). Guided by the Covenant of the League of Arab States which permits member States, desirous of achieving closer cooperation and ensuring stronger ties, to conclude such agreements amongst them as may achieve these objectives...(ACC – International Law)
- Article 1. The Arab Cooperation Council shall be constituted of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Republic of Iraq, the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Yemen Arab Republic in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement. The Council shall be considered as one of the institutions of the Arab Nations which adheres to the Covenant of the League of Arab States, the Treaty of Common Defence and Economic Cooperation and the institutions and organizations emanating from the League of Arab States and shall establish cooperative relations with Arab and international regional groupings. (ACC – International Law)
- 17.4. The Headquarters State of the General Secretariat shall deposit a copy of this Agreement with the League of Arab States and register it with the Secretariat of the United Nations. (AAC – International Law)
- Article 22. The Secretariat General shall arrange to deposit and register copies of this Charter with the League of Arab States and the United Nations, by resolution of the Ministerial Council. (GCC – International Law)

### **Territoriality**

- Article 2.B.(para 3). respect of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of each Member States...( OIC – Territoriality)
- Article 2.B.(para 5). abstention from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity, national unity or political independence of any Member States. (OIC – Territoriality)
- Article 5 (para 1)... Should there arise among them a dispute that does not involve the independence of a State, its sovereignty or its territorial integrity, and should the two contending parties apply to the Council for the settlement of this dispute, the decision of the Council shall then be effective and obligatory. (LAN – Territoriality)
- Article 15. Member States undertake to refuse to permit on their territory any activity or movement which might endanger the security or territorial integrity of a Member State or of its political system. They equally undertake not to join any military or political alliance directed against the territorial independence of other Member States. (AMU – Territoriality)

## **Diplomacy**

- Article 2.A.(para 5). to coordinate efforts for the safeguarding of the Holy Places and support of the struggle of the people of Palestine, to help them regain their rights and liberate their land... (OIC – Diplomacy)
- Article 2.B.(para 4). settlement of any conflict that may arise by peaceful means such as negotiation, mediation, reconciliation or arbitration...(OIC – Diplomacy)
- Article 6.4. 4. The Secretariat General shall work to promote communication among Member States and provide facilities for consultations and exchange of views as well as the dissemination of information that may have common significance to these States. (OIC – Diplomacy)
- Article 12. Any dispute that may arise in the interpretation, application or implementation of any Article in the present Charter shall be settled peacefully, and in all cases through consultations, negotiations, reconciliation or arbitration. (OIC – Diplomacy)
- Article 2.A.(para 2). to consolidate cooperation among Member States in the economic, social, cultural, scientific and other vital fields of activities, and to carry out consultations among Member States in international organizations... (OIC – Multilateralism, Regional Integration)
- Article 2.A.(para 7). to create a suitable atmosphere for the promotion of cooperation and understanding among Member States and other countries. (OIC – Multilateralism)
- Article 2 (para 1). The purpose of the League is to draw closer the relations between member States and co-ordinate their political activities with the aim of realizing a close collaboration between them, to safeguard their independence and sovereignty, and to consider in a general way the affairs and interests of the Arab countries. (LAN – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional Integration)
- Article 2 (para 2). It also has among its purposes a close co-operation of the member States...(LAN – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional Integration)
- Article 9 (para 1). The States of the Arab League that are desirous of establishing among themselves closer collaboration and stronger bonds than those provided for in the present Pact, may conclude among themselves whatever agreements they wish for this purpose. (LAN – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional Integration)
- Annex on Co-operation with Arab countries not members of the Council of the League (para 2): And whereas the Council cannot fail to take into account the aspirations of the Arab countries not members of the Council and to work toward their realization, the States signatory to the Pact of the Arab League strongly urge that the Council of the League should cooperate with them as far as possible in having them participate in the Committees referred to in the Pact, and in other matters should not spare any effort to learn their needs and understand their aspirations and should moreover work for their common weal and the guarantee of their future by whatever political means available. (LAN – Diplomacy)
- Article 17. The member States of the League shall file with the General Secretariat copies of all treaties and agreements which they have concluded or will conclude with any other State, whether a member of the League or otherwise. (LAN – Diplomacy)
- Preamble (para 2). Responding to the wishes of the peoples and of their leaders, and aware of the necessity of creating a union which would strengthen these relations by creating favourable conditions for the progressive advance towards the achievement of a more complete integration... (AMU – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional Integration)
- Preamble (para 4). In the knowledge that the creation of UMA requires solid achievements as well as the establishment of a common framework in order to accomplish solidarity between countries and realise their economic and social development... (AMU – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional (Economic) Integration)

- Article 2. The Union has as its objective: the consolidation of the fraternal relations which link the Member States and their peoples; the achievement of progress and well-being for their communities and the defence of their rights; the preservation of peace founded on justice and fairness; *the elaboration of a common policy in different spheres*; the progressive establishment of the free movement of people and transfer of goods, services and capital among member countries. (AMU – Diplomacy, Multilateralism) (emphasis added)
- Article 3. The common policy referred to in the preceding Article has as its objectives: the achievement of harmony among member countries and the establishment of firm diplomatic co-operation through dialogue; in the field of defence, safeguarding the independence of each member country; in the economic sphere, guaranteeing the industrial, agricultural, commercial and social development of Member States and for this purpose taking all necessary measures, particularly through joint projects; in the cultural sphere, establishing a co-operation aimed at promoting education at all levels and safeguarding the spiritual and moral values drawn from Islam and from the Arab nationalist calling, taking all necessary measures to attain these ends, specifically by educational and student exchanges and by the creation of joint university and cultural institutions as well as institutes of specialised research. (AMU – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional Integration)
- Article 16. Member States are free to enter into any agreement between themselves or with other States or Communities which does not contravene the provisions of the present Treaty. (AMU – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Bilateralism)
- Preamble (para 3). Guided by its rich and time-honoured cultural heritage and its great role in building the edifice of human civilization, aspires with legitimate determination, to achieve cooperation, solidarity and joint action in all fields; impelled by its deep sense of unity and by its desire to reaffirm its national attributes which have been consolidated through the ages and its distinctive cultural identity, to safeguard its security, to tend its legitimate interests, to continue its efforts for progress and prosperity, and to strengthen its positive and constructive international role in serving the causes of peace, security, progress and equitable and fruitful cooperation amongst the peoples of the world...(ACC – Diplomacy)
- Preamble (para 4). Having experienced, in recent times, a number of attempts at joint Arab action, cooperation and solidarity and been able to achieve certain forms of unity and learn some rich lessons from the positive and negative aspects of such attempts...(ACC – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional Integration)
- Preamble (para 6). Whereas this realistic and constructive approach is consonant with the current international trends towards the establishment of economic groupings which would create such circumstances for the countries affiliated to them as would better protect their interests and ensure their economic development and progress... (ACC – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional (Economic) Integration)
- Preamble (para 7). Believing that cooperation amongst the Arab States in these fields acquires a special importance in view of the dangers which continue to threaten Arab national security politically, economically and culturally... (ACC –Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional Integration)
- Preamble (para 8). Proceeding from the fact that the establishment of security, peace and stability in the whole region requires the strengthening of Arab awareness of the integral nature of Arab national security and of its requirements and conditions through practical cooperation, coordination and solidarity...( ACC – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional Integration)
- Preamble (para 11). Expressing their deep desire to find practical and realistic ways of strengthening and developing the cooperation that has, for many years now, continued amongst them and yielded significant results within the framework of the circumstances prevailing and the means available in every stage with a view to elevating it to the highest levels of solidarity and joint action...( ACC – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional Integration)
- Article 1. The Arab Cooperation Council shall be constituted of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Republic of Iraq, the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Yemen Arab Republic in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement. The Council shall be considered as one of the institutions of the Arab Nations which adheres to the Covenant of the League of Arab States, the Treaty of Common Defence and Economic Cooperation and the institutions and organizations emanating from the League of Arab States and shall establish cooperative relations with Arab and international regional groupings. (ACC – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional Integration)
- Article 2.1. The Arab Cooperation Council shall aim at: The achievement of the highest levels of coordination, cooperation, integration and solidarity amongst the Member-States and the gradual elevation thereof according to the circumstances, capabilities and expertise. (AAC – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional Integration)
- Article 2.2. The gradual attainment of economic integration by coordinating policies at the level of various production sectors, coordination of development plans of Member-States taking into consideration the growth rate, the economic situation and the circumstances of Member-States as they pass from one stage to another, and the attainment of the desired integration and coordination, particularly in the following fields: a. Economy and finance; b. Industry and agriculture; c. Transport and communications;

- d. Education, culture, information; scientific research and technology; e. Social affairs, health and tourism; f. Labour, travel and residence arrangements. (ACC – Diplomacy, Regional Integration)
- Article 2.4. Pursuing the establishment of a common market amongst Member-States as a step towards the establishment of the Arab common market and Arab economic union. (AAC – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional (Economic) Integration)
- Preamble (para 2). Desiring to effect coordination, cooperation and integration between them in all fields...(GCC – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional Integration)
- Preamble (para 3). Having the conviction that coordination, cooperation, and integration between them serve the sublime objectives of the Arab Nation...(GCC – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional Integration)
- Preamble (para 4). In pursuit of the goal of strengthening cooperation and reinforcement of the links between them...(GCC – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional Integration)
- Preamble (para 5). In an endeavour to complement efforts already begun in all essential areas that concern their peoples and realize their hopes for a better future on the path to unity of their States...(GCC – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional Integration)
- Preamble (para 6). In conformity with the Charter of the League of Arab States which calls for the realization of closer relations and stronger bonds...(GCC – Diplomacy, Multilateralism)
- Article 4. The basic objectives of the Cooperation Council are: To effect coordination, integration and inter-connection between Member States in all fields in order to achieve unity between them. To deepen and strengthen relations, links and areas of cooperation now prevailing between their peoples in various fields...(GCC – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional Integration)
- Article 8. The Functions of the Supreme Council ...[a]pprove the bases for dealing with other states and international organizations...(GCC – Diplomacy, Multilateralism)
- Article 12. Functions of the Ministerial Council: Propose policies, prepare recommendations, studies and projects aimed at developing cooperation and coordination between member states in various fields and adopt the resolutions or recommendations required in this regard. Endeavour to encourage, develop and coordinate activities existing between member states in all fields. Resolutions adopted in such matters shall be referred to the Ministerial Council for further submission, with recommendations to the Supreme Council for appropriate action. (GCC – Diplomacy, Multilateralism, Regional Integration)
- Article 15. Functions of the Secretariat General: Prepare studies related to cooperation and coordination, and to integrated plans and programmes for member states' action...(GCC – Diplomacy, Regional Integration)

### **Great Power Management**

- Article 2.A.(para 5). to coordinate efforts for the safeguarding of the Holy Places and support of the struggle of the people of Palestine, to help them regain their rights and liberate their land... (OIC – Great Power Management, Alliances)
- Preamble (para 3). Aware of the fact that by virtue of this integration UMA will have a significance which will allow it to play an active role in the world balance of power through the consolidation of peaceful relations at the heart of the world community and through the strengthening of world security and stability... (AMU – Great Power Management, Balance of Power)
- Article 14. Any aggression directed against a member country shall be deemed to be an aggression against all other member countries. (AMU – Great Power Management, Alliances, War)

### **War**

- Article 2.A.(para 5). to coordinate efforts for the safeguarding of the Holy Places and support of the struggle of the people of Palestine, to help them regain their rights and liberate their land... (OIC – War (Legitimate War))
- Article 2.A.(para 6). to back the struggle of all Muslim people with a view to preserving their dignity, independence and national rights... (OIC – War (Legitimate War))
- Article 2.A.(para 4). to take necessary measures to support international peace and security founded on justice... (OIC – War (Peace))
- Article 2.B.(para 4). settlement of any conflict that may arise by peaceful means such as negotiation, mediation, reconciliation or arbitration...(OIC – War (Peace))
- Article 2.B.(para 5). abstention from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity, national unity or political independence of any Member States. (OIC – War (Peace))
- Article 12. Any dispute that may arise in the interpretation, application or implementation of any Article in the present Charter shall be settled peacefully, and in all cases through consultations, negotiations, reconciliation or arbitration. (OIC – War (Peace))

- Preamble (para 7). In their endeavor to enhance human well-being, progress and freedom everywhere and resolved to unite their efforts in order to secure universal peace which ensures security, freedom and justice for their people and all people throughout the world. (OIC – War (Peace))
- Article 5 (para 1). The recourse to force for the settlement of disputes between two or more member States shall not be allowed... (LAN – War (Peace))
- Article 5 (para 3). The Council shall mediate in a dispute which may lead to war between two member States or between a member State and another State in order to conciliate them. (LAN – War (Peace))
- Preamble (para 3). Aware of the fact that by virtue of this integration UMA will have a significance which will allow it to play an active role in the world balance of power through the consolidation of peaceful relations at the heart of the world community and through the strengthening of world security and stability... (AMU – War (Peace))
- Article 2. The Union has as its objective: the consolidation of the fraternal relations which link the Member States and their peoples; the achievement of progress and well-being for their communities and the defence of their rights; the preservation of peace founded on justice and fairness; the elaboration of a common policy in different spheres; the progressive establishment of the free movement of people and transfer of goods, services and capital among member countries. (AMU – War (Peace))
- Preamble (para 3). Guided by its rich and time-honoured cultural heritage and its great role in building the edifice of human civilization, aspires with legitimate determination, to achieve cooperation, solidarity and joint action in all fields; impelled by its deep sense of unity and by its desire to reaffirm its national attributes which have been consolidated through the ages and its distinctive cultural identity, to safeguard its security, to tend its legitimate interests, to continue its efforts for progress and prosperity, and to strengthen its positive and constructive international role in serving the causes of peace, security, progress and equitable and fruitful cooperation amongst the peoples of the world...(ACC – War (Peace))
- Preamble (para 8). Proceeding from the fact that the establishment of security, peace and stability in the whole region requires the strengthening of Arab awareness of the integral nature of Arab national security and of its requirements and conditions through practical cooperation, coordination and solidarity...(ACC – War (Peace))

### **Equality of People**

- Preamble (para 5). Reaffirming their commitment to the United Nations Charter and fundamental Human Rights, the purposes and principles of which provide the basis for fruitful cooperation among all people... (OIC – Equality of People, Human Rights)
- Article 2.A.(para 3). to endeavor to eliminate racial segregation, discrimination and to eradicate colonialism in all its forms... (OIC – Equality of People, anti-colonialism)
- Preamble (para 7). In their endeavor to enhance human well-being, progress and freedom everywhere and resolved to unite their efforts in order to secure universal peace which ensures security, freedom and justice for their people and all people throughout the world. (OIC – Equality of People)

### **Market**

- Article 2. The Union has as its objective: the consolidation of the fraternal relations which link the Member States and their peoples; the achievement of progress and well-being for their communities and the defence of their rights; the preservation of peace founded on justice and fairness; the elaboration of a common policy in different spheres; the progressive establishment of the free movement of people and transfer of goods, services and capital among member countries. (AMU – Market, Financial Liberalisation, Trade Liberalisation)
- Article 2.2. The gradual attainment of economic integration by coordinating policies at the level of various production sectors, coordination of development plans of Member-States taking into consideration the growth rate, the economic situation and the circumstances of Member-States as they pass from one stage to another, and the attainment of the desired integration and coordination, particularly in the following fields: a. Economy and finance...(ACC – Market)
- Article 2.3. The encouragement of investment, joint ventures and economic cooperation amongst the public, private, cooperative and mixed sectors. (ACC – Market)
- Article 2.4. Pursuing the establishment of a common market amongst Member-States as a step towards the establishment of the Arab common market and Arab economic union. (ACC – Market, Trade Liberalisation, Financial Liberalisation)
- Article 4...To formulate similar regulations in various fields including the following: Economic and financial affairs. (GCC – Market)

### **Self-Determination**



- Article 2.B.(para 2). respect of the right of self-determination, and non-interference in the domestic affairs of Member States...( OIC – Self-determination)

### **Development**

- Preamble (para 4). In the knowledge that the creation of UMA requires solid achievements as well as the establishment of a common framework in order to accomplish solidarity between countries and realise their economic and social development... (AMU – Development)
- Article 3. The common policy referred to in the preceding Article has as its objectives: the achievement of harmony among member countries and the establishment of firm diplomatic co-operation through dialogue; in the field of defence, safeguarding the independence of each member country; in the economic sphere, guaranteeing the industrial, agricultural, commercial and social development of Member States and for this purpose taking all necessary measures, particularly through joint projects; in the cultural sphere, establishing a co-operation aimed at promoting education at all levels and safeguarding the spiritual and moral values drawn from Islam and from the Arab nationalist calling, taking all necessary measures to attain these ends, specifically by educational and student exchanges and by the creation of joint university and cultural institutions as well as institutes of specialised research. (AMU – Development)
- Preamble (para 6). Whereas this realistic and constructive approach is consonant with the current international trends towards the establishment of economic groupings which would create such circumstances for the countries affiliated to them as would better protect their interests and ensure their economic development and progress... (ACC – Development)

## **E) TIME SHEET**

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5 hours	Preliminary Work on ME Primary Institutions: Reading the Chapters, Finding the Charters of Secondary Institutions
2 hours	Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)
1 hr 50 min	Arab League of Nations (LAN)
2 hour 30 min	Arab Maghreb Union (AMU)
2 hour 20 min	Arab Cooperation Council (ACC)
1 hour 40 min	The Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC)
1 hour 50 min	Review the References and write the overall findings
30 min	Formatting the Document, Organising primary institutions with regard to themes
<b>17 hrs 40 min</b>	<b>Total</b>

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