



Confederation of Indigenous Nations of the Middle East Treaty of 2020

Shingal, Ezidikhan – 21 August 2020

THE NATIONS, on whose behalf this Agreement is signed, determined to establish and strengthen autonomous nations and governments with solidarity by means of economic cooperation between nations and international States,

REAFFIRMING their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all governments,

DETERMINING to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and culture of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy and the rule of law, they seek to promote stability and well-being throughout the Middle East,

RESOLVING to unite their efforts for justice, security and economic prosperity,

CONSIDERING the necessity of accelerating the development of the extensive human and natural resources of this Alliance in order to stimulate economic development and social progress in the region, keeping in mind environmental impact and safety protocols,

REALIZING the importance of co-coordinating national plans of borders, economic and social development for the promotion of the harmonious growth of Alliance nations' economies as a whole and the expansion of foreign trade and, particularly agricultural trade,

RECOGNIZING that the establishment of a financial institution common to all indigenous nations of the Alliance would serve these ends, and

CONVINCED that a partnership of Alliance and non-Alliance countries will facilitate an additional flow of international capital through such an institution for the economic development and social progress of the region, and the mutual benefit of all parties to this Agreement,

HAVE AGREED to establish hereby the Confederation of Indigenous Nations of the Middle East which shall be governed by the following:

Article 1 – Membership

The Confederation of Indigenous Nations of the Middle East Alliance (hereafter called 'the Confederation') is open to all nations of the Middle East (hereafter called the Parties) that:

- a) have organized social traditions, territory and a system of self-government;



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- b) identify as indigenous;
- c) wish for autonomy; and
- d) agree with the founding principles of this Confederation.

Article 2—Peaceful Means

The Parties undertake, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, to settle any international dispute in which they may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered.

Article 3—Economic Collaboration

The Parties will contribute toward the further development of peaceful and friendly international relations by strengthening their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and well-being. They will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and will encourage economic collaboration between any or all of them.

Article 4—Tribunals

In order more effectively to achieve the objectives of this Treaty, the Parties, separately and jointly, will maintain and develop their capacity to conduct international tribunals having authority to judge, adjudicate on, or determine claims relating to charges of genocide committed against Confederation members, crimes against humanity, war crimes, manipulation of the judiciary, squandering national resources, and the unauthorized use of armed force against a country.

Each Nation and Party to this Treaty shall possess original jurisdiction over their cases to submit to the tribunals.

Cases from each nation must be submitted to the Justice Minister of Ezidikhan who shall serve as Archivist for each Tribunal.

In cases of emergency, the Ezidikhan government and its Justice Minister may assume jurisdiction over tribunal cases if requested by a Party to this Treaty or by the Council.

Article 5—Consultations

The Parties will consult together whenever, in the opinion of any of them, the territorial integrity, political autonomy or security of any of the Parties is threatened.

Article 6—Conflicts of Interest



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Each Party declares that none of the international engagements now in force between it and any other of the Parties or any third State is in conflict with the provisions of this Treaty, and undertakes not to enter into any international engagement in conflict with this Treaty.

Article 7 – Council

The Parties hereby establish a Council, on which each of them shall be represented, to consider matters concerning the implementation of this Treaty. The Council shall be so organized as to be able to meet promptly at any time. The Council shall set up such subsidiary bodies as may be necessary.

Article 8 – Additional Parties

The Parties may, by unanimous agreement, invite any other Middle Eastern nation in a position to further the principles of this Treaty and to contribute to the security of the Middle Eastern area to accede to this Treaty. Any Nation so invited may become a Party to the Treaty by depositing its instrument of accession with the Government of Ezidikhan. The Government of Ezidikhan will inform each of the Parties of the deposit of each such instrument of accession.

Article 9 – Archive

This Treaty shall be deposited in the Archives of the Government of Ezidikhan. Duly certified copies will be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of other signatories.

Article 10 – Signatures, Ratification, Acceptance and Approval

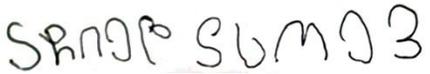
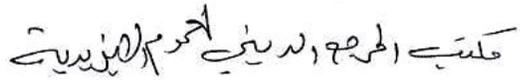
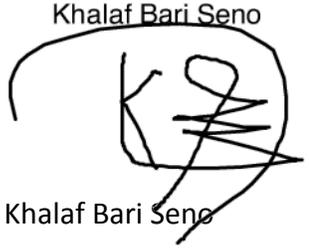
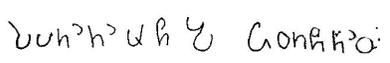
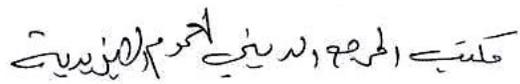
Where the signatures are subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, the signatures do not establish the consent to be bound. However, it is a means of authentication and expresses the willingness of the signatory nation to continue the treaty-making process. The signature qualifies the signatory nation to proceed to ratification, acceptance or approval. It also creates an obligation to refrain, in good faith, from acts that would defeat the object and the purpose of the treaty. [Arts.10 and 18, Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969]

Definitive Signature. When the treaty is not subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, "definitive signature" establishes the consent of the state to be bound by the treaty. Most bilateral treaties dealing with more routine and less politicized matters are brought into force by definitive signature, without recourse to the procedure of ratification. [Art.12, Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969]

This Treaty came into force on the 21st day of August 2020, after the deposition of the ratifications of all signatory nations listed here below:

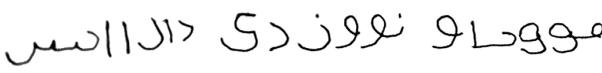
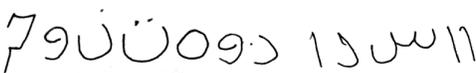
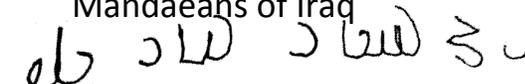


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Khdr Khdr Mir	Usubyan Zada	
Turkish Ezidikhan		
		
Nedim Erkis Mir	Sheikh Reiv Levi	Akbulut Sahap Mir
Georgian Ezidikhan		
		
Acorn Asoev	Sheikh Usubyan Zada	
Iraqi Ezidikhan		
		
Salem Najman Daoud Beg	Prime Minister Barjis Soso Khalaf	Khalaf Bari Seno
		
Nallein Sowilo, Minister of Justice	Salem Daoud Beg	
Russian Ezidikhan		
		
Georjy Asoev		



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Syrian Ezidikhan		
		
Afrin-Sheikh-Smir-Ziade	Sheikh Said Jondo	
Kawliya tribes of Iraq		
		
Jawad-al-Qatran Sheikh Iraqi Domari Sheikh	Amjad Issa Hes Syrian Domari Sheikh	
		
Sheikh Munther Alssabi		
Mandaeans of Iraq		
		
Rishema Sattar Jabbar Supreme Spiritual Authority Mandaean Council of Iraq		
Palestinian Bedouins		
		
Salah Abdalati, Tribal Elder and Priest Khain tribe of Palestinian Bedouins	Ahmed Miqdad Co-signer	
		
Sheikh Issam Adwan	Sheikh Saeed Abu	Sheikh-Mohammad-Karajah



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Shabaks of Iraq

Husain Mahmood Alqadlo

Hamza Al Nassar

Baba Hussain Mahmood Alqadlo
Supreme Spiritual Leader
Shabak National Assembly

Attested:

Hamza al-Nassar

Zoroastrians of Iraq and Iran

Awat Daryaz

Mehravard Marzbani

Awat Daryaz, Ratu

Mehravard Marzbani