

No. 23226

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**LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA  
and  
MOROCCO**

**Treaty establishing a Union between the State of the  
Kingdom of Morocco and the State of the Socialist  
People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Signed at Oujda  
on 13 August 1984**

*Authentic text: Arabic.*

*Registered by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Morocco on 3 January  
1985.*

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**JAMAHIRIYA ARABE LIBYENNE  
et  
MAROC**

**Traité instituant une Union d'États entre le Royaume du  
Maroc et la Jamahiriya arabe libyenne populaire et  
socialiste. Signé à Oujda le 13 août 1984**

*Texte authentique : arabe.*

*Enregistré par la Jamahiriya arabe libyenne et le Maroc le 3 janvier 1985.*

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

TREATY<sup>1</sup> ESTABLISHING A UNION BETWEEN THE STATE OF  
THE KINGDOM OF MOROCCO AND THE STATE OF THE  
SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

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IN THE NAME OF GOD, THE MERCIFUL, THE COMPASSIONATE  
PRAISE BE TO GOD  
BLESSINGS AND PEACE BE UPON THE PROPHET OF GOD,  
HIS FAMILY AND HIS COMPANIONS

The Kingdom of Morocco and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamaririya,

Aware of the dangers to which the Arab nation and the Islamic world in general and the usurped land of Palestine and the Holy City of Jerusalem in particular are exposed as a result of the policy of violence and aggression that the Zionists, seized by sinful pride, blinded by arrogance and overcome by conceit, continue to follow in flagrant abuse of all that is hallowed and held sacred by Islam and in violation of the rights of Muslims and Arabs, those same Zionists being unmindful of the principles and ideals on which the international community is based and taking no heed of the resolutions adopted by international organizations and forums at the various levels,

Realizing that averting such insidious dangers threatening the Arab nation and the Islamic world, and in the first instance Palestine and Jerusalem, requires unanimity of outlook, the strengthening of determination and the mobilization of efforts in order to repulse aggression, make truth triumphant and safeguard the interests of Arabs and Muslims and defend their right to existence and dignity,

Believing that the adoption of such a course would be a decisive factor in allowing the Arab nation and the Islamic world to regain their time-honoured glory, take up a position befitting their glorious past and devote their efforts to advancing their peoples and preparing them to enter the twenty-first century armed with all they need to assure them of high standing among the developed peoples in the fields of science and technology and in all other spheres of human and socio-cultural progress,

Bearing in mind the difficulties in the way of Arab unity revealed by past experience, the concern dictated by wisdom for the set-backs which have arisen from underrating such difficulties in the past, and the unremitting work and assiduous effort required for proper organization so as to reach the desired goal in a gradual manner, without haste in planning or improvisation in embarking on execution,

Aware, in particular, of the firm bonds uniting the peoples of the Arab Maghreb, bolstered by their common origin, geography, history, religion, language, styles of living and patterns of civilization; and considering the aspiration of those peoples and their leaders, from remote times, to establish a union

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<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 1 September 1984 by approval by referendum in each of the two States, in accordance with article 16.

among them which would consolidate links based on community of destiny and contiguity and which would advance those peoples towards the formation of an integral unit of not inconsiderable weight in political and economic spheres among the peoples of the developed world, and particularly among the States of the Mediterranean Basin, which share, notwithstanding the characteristics peculiar to each one of them, a socio-cultural heritage which derives its essential features from common spiritual and intellectual values,

Desirous of meeting these aspirations and contributing to the achievement of this ambition so that it may, in a manner characterized by realism, leave the visionary realm and enter the domain of effective application,

Realizing that the most appropriate means to that end is to establish a union between them such as to provide a basis for the introduction of more extensive structures with the goal of serving the unity of the Arab and Islamic peoples and attaining the pride and dignity to which they aspire, and

Considering that such a union would form a corner-stone for the unity of the Arab Maghreb and, consequently, a historic step in the achievement of the unity of the Arab nation,

Have agreed as follows:

*Article 1.* There is established, under the terms of this Treaty, a Union of the State of the Kingdom of Morocco and the State of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, to be called the Arab-African Union.

*Article 2.* The Presidency is the supreme organ of the Union, shall be jointly exercised by His Majesty the King of Morocco and His Excellency the Leader of the Revolution of 1 September and shall alone have the power to issue decisions.

*Article 3.* There shall be established, under the authority of the Presidency, a permanent secretariat, the seat of which shall alternate between the two countries and which shall have permanent representation in both of them. The Secretary-General of the Union shall be a national of the State in which the seat of the permanent secretariat is not situated, and the Assistant Secretary-General shall be a national of the other State. Alternation shall occur at two yearly intervals.

*Article 4.* The Union shall have the following councils:

- Political Council;
- Defence Council;
- Economic Council;
- Cultural and Technical Council.

These councils shall, subject to the decision of the Presidency, be made up of delegates from each of the two States, the number of representatives of one State being equal to the number of representatives of the other State.

They shall perform a consultative role, and their function, each in its sphere of competence, shall be:

- To study the issues submitted to it by the Presidency;
- To propose solutions;
- To prepare such plans as are requested by the Presidency, whenever it deems it useful to do so.

*Article 5.* The Union shall have an Assembly made up of members of the Chamber of Representatives in the Kingdom of Morocco and of members of the General People's Congress in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The function of this Assembly shall be to submit recommendations to the Presidency with a view to strengthening the Union and achieving its goals.

*Article 6.* The Union shall have an Executive Committee made up of the Council of Ministers in the Kingdom of Morocco and the General People's Committee in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and entrusted with the implementation and follow-up of the decisions of the Presidency.

The Executive Committee shall hold periodic meetings, in each country alternately.

*Article 7.* The Union shall have a Union court of justice, concerning the composition of which a decision shall be issued by the Presidency.

If a dispute should arise between the two Parties with regard to the implementation or interpretation of this Treaty, either of them shall have the right to bring the matter before the court for a ruling.

The judgements and opinions of the court shall be final and binding.

*Article 8.* The purpose of the Union shall be:

- To strengthen the ties of brotherhood between the two States and their peoples;
- To promote the progress of the Arab nation and to defend its rights;
- To participate in the safeguarding of peace wherever it is based on justice and equity and characterized by permanence and stability;
- To pursue a joint policy in the various fields;
- To contribute to the unification of the Arab Maghreb and thus to the achievement of the unity of the Arab nation.

*Article 9.* The joint policy referred to in the preceding article shall be aimed at the attainment of the following objectives:

- In the international field: the strengthening of the ties of brotherly friendship between the two countries and the establishment of close diplomatic cooperation between them;
- In the field of defence: the safeguarding of the independence of each of the two countries;
- In the economic field: the endeavour to achieve industrial, agricultural, commercial and social development in each of the two countries and the adoption of such measures as may be necessary in order to achieve that end, in particular through the creation of joint enterprises and the elaboration of general or specific economic programmes;
- In the cultural field: the establishment of co-operation for the development of education at the various levels and at the preservation of the spiritual and moral values deriving from the magnanimous teachings of Islam, the safeguarding of the Arab national identity and the adoption of such measures as may be necessary for the attainment of all these objectives, in particular the exchange of teachers and students and the establishment of joint academic, cultural or specialized research institutions.

*Article 10.* The Union shall have an administrative budget and a development budget.

*Article 11.* Each of the two States shall show absolute respect for the sovereignty of the other State and undertakes not to intervene in the internal affairs of the other State.

*Article 12.* Any aggression against either of the two States shall be deemed to be aggression against the other State.

*Article 13.* The Union shall not preclude the conclusion by either of the two participating States of agreements similar or analogous to the Treaty on which it is based, and either of them may conclude such agreements with third States.

Other States belonging to the Arab nation or the African community may accede to this Treaty and become members of the Union, subject to the consent of the two Parties.

*Article 14.* A special committee, whose members shall be appointed by the Presidency, shall submit draft supplementary agreements aimed at clarifying and expanding the foregoing provisions.

The drafts referred to above shall be submitted to the Presidency for a decision.

*Article 15.* The interests of each of the two States shall be represented in the other State by a minister or resident representative (*amin*).

*Article 16.* This Treaty shall enter into force upon its approval by referendum by the people of the Kingdom of Morocco and the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in accordance with the procedures applicable in each of the two States.

DONE at Oujda on Monday, 16 Dhu'Iqa'dah A.H. 1404, corresponding to 13 August A.D. 1984.

HASSAN II  
King of Morocco

Colonel MUAMMAR AL-QATHAFI  
Leader of the Revolution  
of 1 September