



Charter of the Intergovernmental Organization (IGO) A.N.G.E.L. (All Nations Generating Equal Love)

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The present Charter establishes the intergovernmental organization (IGO) to be known by the full name “A.N.G.E.L. (All Nations Generating Equal Love)”, and by the official short name “A.N.G.E.L.” (hereinafter “Organization”), as the institutional framework for a collective of Member States supported by Member Institutions, to facilitate international cooperation in furtherance of their common interests, for the benefit of humanity, enhanced and empowered by the infrastructure and authorities under international law of an intergovernmental organization (IGO).

Article 1 – Institutional Character of Organization

The nature and institutional character of A.N.G.E.L. shall be intergovernmental, but not political, spiritual, but not religious. It promotes leadership, without control; international cooperation, without global governance; humanitarian relief, without conditions or dependence; charitable support, without undue influence.

Article 2 – Spiritual Character of Organization

The motivation and spiritual character of A.N.G.E.L. shall be anchored in universal doctrines underlying all traditional world religions, through the common core values of peace, love of human kind, respect for humanity, charity and compassion, healthy human relationships, the institution of marriage, and the institution of family units.

Article 3 – Sphere of Operations of Organization

The sphere of operations of A.N.G.E.L. shall be humanitarian relief and development programs, the protection and advancement of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, including respect for national sovereignty and the rule of law, and other related charitable and humanitarian projects. Emphasis shall be placed on individual liberties necessary to the human condition, civil rights, social justice, education, protection of equal rights for women, children, minorities and disadvantaged groups, freedom of religion, preservation of cultural identity, and defense of self-reliance of natural resources and agriculture of peoples.

Article 4 – Authorities of Codified International Law

Under the UN Convention on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property, an intergovernmental organization (IGO) constitutes an “instrumentality” of its Member States, authorized to perform acts “in the exercise of sovereign authority” of its constituent Member States jointly in cooperation, and is thus defined as a “State” possessing sovereign statehood in its own right (Article 2.1(b)(iii)), thereby possessing the same full jurisdictional immunity as any nation State (Article 5). Therefore, all other UN conventions and international law determining the rights, sovereignty, privileges and immunities of States fully and equally apply to an intergovernmental organization (IGO).

Under the UN Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States, the operation of an intergovernmental organization (IGO) constitutes the conduct of “external affairs” of its constituent sovereign Member States, such that “No State has the right to intervene or interfere in any form or for any reason whatsoever” (Preamble: Point 1); An IGO constitutes a joint “institution” of its constituent Member States, thereby invoking “The duty of a State to refrain from any action or attempt in whatever form or under whatever pretext to destabilize or to undermine the stability of another State or any of its institutions” (Section 2(e)). The activities of an IGO constitute the exercise of “The right of States to participate actively on the basis of equality in solving outstanding international issues” (Section 3(a)).

Article 5 – Intergovernmental Organization (IGO)

A.N.G.E.L. (hereinafter “Organization”) is an Intergovernmental Organization, working as a global platform for advancing the highest standards of effective humanitarian programs, as an international organization comprised of constituent Member States and relevant supporting Member Institutions, exercising full juridical personality of public international law, possessing the legal capacity to institute legal and judicial proceedings, enter into and enforce legal contracts and other binding agreements, and to acquire, manage and dispose of tangible, intangible, movable and immovable property.

Article 6 – Sovereignty of Supra-Governmental Statehood

The Organization may assert, exercise and uphold its sovereignty of supra-governmental statehood under international law. Accordingly, it may enter into and ratify treaties, establish official diplomatic relations with States and intergovernmental organizations, maintain and direct its own diplomatic corps, observer corps and intervention corps, and issue its own official diplomatic passports as valid international travel documents with diplomatic privileges and immunities under international law. The diplomatic status of the Organization and its officers shall be duly certified by the issuance of diplomatic identity cards for its officers and diplomatic plates for its vehicles.

Article 7 – Headquarters Agreements with States

The Organization may conclude multiple Headquarters Agreements with sovereign States and autonomous Administrative Territorial Authorities. For Member States, the act of Accession to the present Charter constitutes legal adherence and accession to the constitution of the Organization, and carries the inherent obligations analogous to those customarily provided by Headquarters Agreements.

Article 8 – Accession to Charter by Member States

The Accession to the present Charter by Member States confers to the Organization the full official recognition of its own sovereignty and juridical personality of public international law, jurisdictional immunity of the Organization and its operations, diplomatic immunity and inviolability of all officers, premises, facilities and property of the Organization, exemption from direct or indirect taxation or customs duties on all donations, funds, equipment and property conferred to and from the Organization, and legal capacity to institute legal proceedings in any relevant Court of jurisdiction to enforce such sovereign privileges and immunities, without the need for concluding any Headquarters Agreement.

Article 9 – Reservation of Waiver of Sovereign Immunities

The waiver of any sovereign or diplomatic privileges or immunities of the Organization or any of its officers, is exclusively reserved to its President, strictly on a case-by-case basis. Such waiver can only be effective by a formal statement in writing issued in the official capacity as President of the Organization. The waiver of any specific privilege or immunity shall be inherently limited to apply only to the relevant subject matter of the particular case, and shall not be construed to imply any waiver of any other privileges or immunities in the same nor in any other case.

Article 10 – Infrastructure Management by Non-Profit Foundation

The Organization, by and through a collective of its appointed trustees of negotiating the States, has established the registered legal entity of the “A.N.G.E.L. (All Nations Generating Equal Love) Foundation” (hereinafter “Foundation”), duly incorporated as a not-for-profit “multiform foundation” in the independent and neutral jurisdiction of the Island of Nevis on 10 February 2015.

For all practical purposes, which by various laws and practices of States traditionally require an incorporated legal entity to receive or exercise certain rights or benefits, the Foundation shall serve as the registered entity representing the Organization as its fiduciary trustee. For any such purposes, as and when deemed necessary or beneficial by the Directional Secretariat, the Foundation shall provide management of infrastructure on behalf of the Organization, including operating banking facilities, providing payment processing services for non-profit donations, holding any relevant licenses or certificates, registering and documenting tax-deductibility of non-profit donations and tax-exemption of charitable budgets, and any other practical functions.

Article 11 – Member States

The Organization is constituted by Member States, which may be countries, nation-states, other sovereign subjects of international law, or inter-governmental organizations (IGO). Member States become part of the Organization by means of Accession, subject to acceptance by the Directional Secretariat, in accordance with the procedures set forth in its Charter.

Only Member States hold voting rights in the Organization, and all votes shall be equal, as all nations must be equal under international law. The Organization shall endeavor to generate and ensure benefits and advantages for its constituent Member States:

The Organization shall provide the benefit of a *de facto* equivalent of a jointly shared “Ministry of Humanitarian Relief and Human Rights”, as a platform for Member States to advance their related interests with greater collective impact internationally, for the benefit of their peoples and countries. The Organization shall promote the principles of national sovereignty as part of human rights under international law, to benefit the independence, welfare and prosperity of the Member States.

Article 12 – Member Institutions

The Organization is supported by Member Institutions, which may be international organizations such as non-governmental organizations (NGO), non-profit organizations, religious and educational institutions, and other such institutions, which are international in their scope and operations.

Member Institutions acquire status of participation in the Organization by means of application to and acceptance by the Directional Secretariat, followed by Accession to the Charter.

Member Institutions participate in the Organization without voting rights, primarily through networking and cooperation with the Directional Secretariat or its relevant Departments and with other Member Institutions. Participation by Member Institutions may be enhanced by accreditation to either Special Consultancy Status or Observer Status granted by the Directional Secretariat.

Article 13 – Special Consultancy Status

The Directional Secretariat may accredit member Institutions that possess compelling qualifications of specialized expertise in a particular technical, academic or socio-cultural sphere relevant to supporting the missions of the Organization to Special Consultancy Status.

Special Consultancies have a right to submit written reports related to missions of the Organization that shall be distributed to the Directional Secretariat and its relevant Departments and Commissions.

Failure to make meaningful consultative contributions on a reasonably periodic basis may result in loss of Special Consultancy Status, as determined by the Directional Secretariat.

Any activities of a Member State or Member Institution which develop, formulate, advocate, endorse, or otherwise promote policies which would violate fundamental principles of international law and human rights, may result in disqualification, suspension, revocation, or termination with prejudice of Special Consultancy Status, as determined by the Directional Secretariat.

Article 14 – Observer Status

Member Institutions that possess highly developed capabilities to make advisory contributions of expected global impact relevant to supporting the work and the Directional Secretariat may accredit policy making of the Representative Council of Member States to Observer Status.

Observers have the right to speak and be heard at working sessions and voting meetings of the Council, and a right to submit relevant written reports which shall be distributed to Representatives of the Council, as well as the Directional Secretariat and its relevant Departments and Commissions.

Failure to make meaningful contributions or demonstrate practical support of the humanitarian missions of the Organization on a reasonably periodic basis may result in loss of Observer Status, as determined by the Directional Secretariat.

Any activities of a Member State or Member Institution which advance, facilitate or otherwise support operations which would violate fundamental principles of international law and human rights, may result in disqualification, suspension, revocation, or termination with prejudice of Observer Status, as determined by the Directional Secretariat.

Article 15 – Historical Institutions

The core humanitarian missions of the Organization are inherently involved with the timeless spiritual and cultural values of humanity, and the heritage and traditions which embody such values, which are preserved in various historical institutions which have survived into modern times. Certain historical institutions thus have great potential to provide invaluable contributions of essential components for the success of the humanitarian missions.

The UN Convention on Diplomatic Relations, confirms that “all nations from ancient times have recognized... privileges and immunities” of sovereign entities of “differing constitutional and social systems” (Preamble), and requires that a “State shall not discriminate as between States” including a historical form of statehood (Article 47.1). The UN Convention on Consular Relations recognizes sovereign relations “since ancient times” (Preamble). Both declare that historical “rules of customary international law continue to govern”.

The UN Convention on the Law of Treaties establishes that although Conventions of international law enacted by UN member States do not specifically apply to “other subjects of international law” such as a historical institution, this “shall not affect the legal force of [its] agreements”, and “shall not affect the application... of any of the rules... to which [it] would be subject under international law independently of the Convention” (Article 3).

In accordance with these doctrines of international law, historical institutions which constitute a “sovereign subject of international law” possessing sufficient aspects of juridical statehood, including royal, ecclesiastical and other sovereign historical institutions, may be accepted as Member States of the Organization. The Directional Secretariat shall determine such acceptance, based upon compelling evidence of sovereign legitimacy and historical authenticity, backed by a certified licensed law firm opinion or judiciary recognition, which must be submitted to and approved by the Office of Inspector General.

A historical institution which does not possess a sufficient level of juridical statehood, or which does not wish to assert its aspects of statehood, may be accepted as an Institutional Member, and based upon demonstrated merits may also be accredited to Special Consultancy Status or Observer Status in the capacity of an Institutional Member.

Article 16 – Representative Council

The Representative Council of the Organization (referred to simply as the “Council”) is composed of the Representatives of the voting Member States, as well as non-voting Member Institutions holding Observer Status.

Each Member State shall have one equal vote, and shall appoint one primary Representative and two reserve Representatives to exercise its one vote. Decisions of the Council are enacted and ratified by a vote of a simple majority. The Council is deemed to manifest a quorum by any number of responding Representatives when all Representatives have been notified, regardless of the number of participants.

The Council is sovereign in its decisions, possessing special sovereignty equivalent to that of a parliament of a Nation State, and holds authority for general governance of all operational, financial and legal operations and actions of the Organization. The Council shall be periodically convened as summoned by the Directional Secretariat, to discuss and deliberate on issues and proposals raised by the Representatives, to formulate or ratify internal rules and procedures, and to create subsidiary bodies as Departments or Commissions.

Article 17 – Chairman of the Council

The Chairman of the Representative Council administers the working sessions of the Council, including declaring the opening and closing of sessions, calling upon speakers, coordinating discussions, ruling on motions, ruling over debates, assigning items to a vote, monitoring the voting procedures, and announcing the decisions enacted or ratified by vote.

The Chairman shall be elected every ten (10) years by majority vote of the Council, upon the two-thirds ratifying vote of the Directional Secretariat. In the event of abeyance or interregnum of the office of Chairman, the trustees of the non-profit Foundation of the Organization may elect and appoint an interim Chairman, pending ratification or new nominations and election of Chairman by the Council.

Such person elected as Chairman may be the President of the Organization, if deemed desirable and practical by the Council. The Chairman may delegate an officer of the Organization to direct meetings and sessions of the Council on behalf of the Chairman, serving as Vice-Chairman.

Article 18 – Directional Secretariat

The Directional Secretariat of the Organization (referred to simply as the “Secretariat”) is composed of the Office of the President, the Office of Inspector General, and all other Departments and Commissions of the Organization. Appointments of officers of the Secretariat are based upon evaluation of competence, integrity and professionalism, upon the favorable advice and consent of the relevant Department or Commission, and are formalized and implemented with the relevant terms of office by the Secretariat.

The Secretariat is in charge of directional management of the ordinary and extraordinary operations and activities of the Organization. It provides record keeping of the decisions and acts of the Representative Council, and general administrative support for the functioning of the Council. The Secretariat assigns all officers, delegates and envoys of the Organization, and establishes all of its delegations, representative units, observer and intervention missions.

Article 19 – Office of the President

The President is the principal officer of the Organization, who nominates and coordinates all other officers, who are ratified by the Directional Secretariat. The Office of the President is composed of the President, together with all other officers appointed to assist and support the operations of the President.

The President of the Organization shall be elected every ten (10) years by majority vote of the Representative Council, upon the two-thirds ratifying vote of the Directional Secretariat. In the event of abeyance or interregnum of the office of President, the trustees of the non-profit Foundation of the Organization may elect and appoint an interim President, pending ratification or new nominations and election of President by the Council.

Article 20 – Office of Inspector General

The Office of Inspector General serves as the primary legal department for the Organization, providing for legal security and legal compliance within the Organization. The Inspector General is in charge of all internal affairs of the Organization as well as its Departments and Commissions, ensuring observance and proper application of the institutional rules and procedures of the Charter and Acts of the Organization by all officers and other personnel.

The Inspector General is empowered to impose sanction or intervention of any and all acts incompatible with the Charter, Acts and underlying principles of the Organization. Such measures are initially effected by written notice or instruction from the Office of Inspector General, and if a situation persists, then by measures to ensure cessation of functions of non-compliant officers or personnel.

Article 21 – Departments of the Organization

Departments are subdivisions of the Directional Secretariat, functioning as managing administrations dedicated to a portfolio of governance of a sphere of operations of the Organization, as created by the Representative Council. Departments are composed of a Director and a variable number of supporting officers, as may be appointed by the Secretariat.

Article 22 – Commissions of the Organization

Commissions are subdivisions of the Directional Secretariat, functioning as specialist working groups dedicated to a sphere of operations of the Organization, as created by the Representative Council. Commissions are composed of a Director and a variable number of qualified experts of specialties relevant to the subject matter of the Commission, as selected and appointed by the Secretariat.

Article 23 – Obligations of Member States

Nothing in the present Charter, nor in any of the policies of the Organization, shall be construed to diminish the absolute rights of sovereignty of the Member States in any way: No requirement nor concession of cooperation shall be requested nor imposed as a condition of membership which could limit or infringe upon the sovereignty or related sovereign rights of the Member States of the Organization.

Member States agree to sincerely endeavor to actively and meaningfully support, advance, and practically implement the principles of the present Charter, and the humanitarian missions of the Organization.

Member States agree to implement a waiver of travel visa requirements for entry of all holders of diplomatic passports of the Organization into its territory, and to register such waiver with its relevant customs and border control agencies.

Member States agree to establish the appropriate diplomatic representation of the Organization in its territory, and register such representation with the United Nations to ensure that the Organization is internationally listed in diplomatic relations.

Member States agree to arrange, facilitate or promote significant contributions to the operating budgets of the Organization, in annual amounts reasonably calculated to meaningfully enable and support the effective implementation of humanitarian and charitable missions of the Organization.

Member States agree to provide assistance to all other Member States, to ensure the optimal mutual benefits to and from the Organization for all of its members and missions.

Any foreign policies, operations or actions of a Member State which demonstrably serve to systematically undermine or violate fundamental principles of international law and human rights, may result in disqualification, suspension, revocation, or termination with prejudice of Member State status, as determined by the Directional Secretariat, upon the recommendation of the Office of Inspector General.

Article 24 – Obligations of Member Institutions

Member Institutions agree to sincerely endeavor to actively and meaningfully support, advance, and practically implement the principles of the present Charter, and the humanitarian missions of the Organization.

Member Institutions agree to arrange, facilitate or promote significant contributions to the operating budgets of the Organization, in annual amounts reasonably calculated to meaningfully enable and support the effective implementation of humanitarian and charitable missions of the Organization.

Member Institutions agree to provide assistance to all other Member Institutions and Member States, to ensure the optimal mutual benefits to and from the Organization for all of its members and missions.

Any policies, operations or actions of a Member Institution which demonstrably serve to systematically undermine or violate fundamental principles of international law and human rights, may result in disqualification, suspension, revocation, or termination with prejudice of Member Institution status, as determined by the Directional Secretariat, upon the recommendation of the Office of Inspector General.

Article 25 – Survival of Charter Provisions

In the event that any provision of the present Charter may conflict with a new emerging peremptory norm, normative doctrine or custom of general public international law, such provision to the extent possible shall be interpreted or deemed modified in the context of such norm. If any such provision is fundamentally incompatible with emerging international law to an extent rendering it void by law or in practice, all remaining provisions of this Charter which are not in conflict, and thus the Charter as a whole to the extent it does not conflict, shall continue to retain their full force and effect.

Article 26 – Amendment of Charter

Amendments to the present Charter which are merely technical in nature, such as to support or enhance legal strategies of or benefits to the Organization under international law, may be enacted by unanimous vote of the Directional Secretariat. Amendments, which affect substantive matters of the sphere of missions, public policy, or governance of the Organization, may be enacted by the unanimous vote of the Directional Secretariat, plus a two-thirds majority vote of the Council.

Article 27 – Entry into Force of Official Capacity

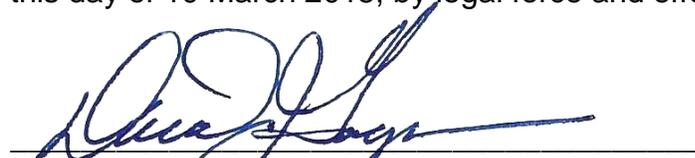
The ratification and entry into force of the present Charter is governed by the UN Convention on the Law of Treaties. The Charter is open to all States and International Organizations having the legal capacity of statehood to conclude treaties under customary international law. Any instrument titled or defined by its text with the term “ratification”, “acceptance”, “approval”, or “accession” shall be deemed an official Instrument of Accession. (Articles 2.1(b), 11, 16.) Accession shall be accomplished by means of depositing a duly signed Instrument of Accession with the Depository (Articles 15, 16).

The present Charter is applied provisionally as officially operative and valid pending its entry into force, upon deposit with the Depository of the first one or more Instruments of Accession by Member States as the initial “negotiating States” of this Charter (Articles 2.1(e), 25.1), regardless of whether they are members of the United Nations. This Charter enters into full force and effect immediately upon deposit with the Depository of the third Instrument of Accession from acceding Member States that are members of the United Nations (Article 24.1). The Charter shall thereafter remain open for subsequent accessions by the same procedure (Article 24.3)

The Depository for Instruments of Accession to this Charter of the Organization is hereby designated as the Office of the President of the Organization, which in turn is authorized to wholly delegate the official Depository function to a Member State (Article 76.1). Such Depository shall duly register the present Charter and all Instruments of Accession to it with the Secretary General of the United Nations, or any other relevant department or agency of the United Nations as may be instructed by the Secretary General (Articles 77.1(g), 80).

Official Enactment of Charter

The present Charter is hereby duly enacted, by the elected President and Chairman of the Directional Secretariat, as the authorized signatory on behalf of the founding trustees of the non-profit Foundation established by and for the negotiating States, on this day of 10 March 2015, by legal force and effect of signature and seal:



His Eminence, Most Reverend Doctor
Metropolitan Archbishop Count David J. Gagnon
President & Chairman, Directional Secretariat
A.N.G.E.L. (All Nations Generating Equal Love)

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