



Role of International Agreements in International Commercial Arbitration From an Arabic Perspective*

by

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The Second Branch The Arab League Agreement

The Arab League Council approved the Agreement of the implementation of regulations on the 14th of September, 1952, in the sixteenth normal meeting¹. It was signed by seven Arab states in 1953, namely, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, and Yemen. Later on Libya joined them in 1957, followed by Kuwait in 1962.

This Agreement has been effective as of two months after filing Jordan rectification papers on the 28th of July, 1954; the third country to file rectification papers, the first was Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on the 5th of April, 1954, followed by Egypt on July 25, 1954.

According to Article 11 of the Agreement which stated that "the Agreement shall be effective one month after the rectification papers of three countries, which signed hereof, are filed, and shall be effective in each of the other countries one month after filing its rectification papers or its enrollment".

On April 6, 1983², the Council of Arab Justice Ministers approved the Arab Agreement of Riyadh for judicial cooperation, which shall be effective for the recognition of the judicial judgments, arbitral awards, and the implementation thereof.

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¹ See that in detail: Pacts and Agreements held within the scope of the Arab League and with the International Organizations, July 1978, P.89, and after that.

² Provisions of the Agreement in the Pacts and Agreements, previous reference, P 107 1.