



Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)

Between

His Royal Majesty Nii Ayitey Anumle Oyanka (King Oyanka)

Chairman, International Human Rights Association (IHRA) – West Africa
and

Doninu (Malta) International

and its representative branch

V.A.T.E.L. International (Foreign Office of Doninu (Malta) International)

1. Preamble

Recognizing the urgent and ongoing need to promote, protect, and uphold human rights, humanitarian action, social justice, and spiritual values globally and especially across Africa and Europe, the undersigned parties hereby enter into this Memorandum of Understanding (“MoU”) to formalize their commitment to collaborate and support one another in these shared objectives.

This MoU acknowledges the strategic importance of combining traditional leadership, international humanitarian efforts, and knightly-charitable initiatives to enhance the dignity, welfare, and rights of vulnerable populations.

2. Parties

This MoU is made and entered into by and between:

- **His Royal Majesty Nii Ayitey Anumle Oyanka (King Oyanka)**, Chairman of the International Human Rights Association (IHRA) – West Africa, and Sovereign of the Anamase Royal Alliance Council, Ghana.
- **Chev. (Jean) Pierre Calleja, SoC**, Founder and Leader of Doninu (Malta) International, and Grand Chancellor of White Knights for Charity.
- **H.E. Amb. Dr. Pierre Vatel**, Leader of V.A.T.E.L. International and Representative of the Vatel Foreign Office, the official international outreach branch of Doninu (Malta) International.

3. Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of this MoU is to establish a cooperative framework for joint action and partnership in the following areas:

- Promotion and defence of human rights, dignity, and justice in Africa, Europe, and internationally.
- Coordination and implementation of charitable missions focusing on health, education, child welfare, social justice, and community empowerment.
- Recognition, support, and development of traditional leadership and knightly-charitable orders that uphold ethical and spiritual values.
- Strengthening of IHRA's West Africa operations through diplomatic, logistical, educational, and humanitarian assistance.
- Collaboration on advocacy, awareness campaigns, training programs, peacebuilding efforts, and intercultural dialogue.

4. Mutual Recognition

The Parties mutually recognize and affirm:

- The sovereign authority and leadership of His Royal Majesty Nii Ayitey Anumle Oyanka as Chairman of IHRA West Africa and a Royal Traditional Leader in Ghana.

- The founding vision, leadership, and operational role of Chev. (Jean) Pierre Calleja as head of Doninu (Malta) International and founder of White Knights for Charity.
- The diplomatic and organizational function of V.A.T.E.L. International as the representative Foreign Office of Doninu (Malta) International, tasked with coordinating international outreach, certification, interfaith ceremonies, and knightly investitures in partnership with IHRA and Royal institutions.

5. Scope of Collaboration

The Parties agree to collaborate in the following domains:

- Organizing human rights legal education and awareness programs targeting vulnerable groups.
- Conducting charitable outreach including food aid, medical assistance, and social services in underserved and rural communities.
- Developing educational initiatives that empower youth, women, and marginalized populations.
- Facilitating interfaith dialogues and forums to promote peaceful coexistence and mutual understanding.
- Issuing and mutually recognizing certificates, diplomas, and orders granted under agreed ethical and spiritual standards.
- Hosting joint conferences, workshops, and humanitarian missions.
- Coordinating regional and international advocacy campaigns on human rights, social justice, and sustainable development.

6. Principles and Values

All Parties commit to uphold:

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant international human rights instruments.
- The principles of truth, justice, peace, love, and compassion in all activities.
- Respect for traditional sovereignty, local customs, international legal norms, and inclusive governance.

- A non-political, non-violent, and non-commercial approach in all cooperative endeavours.

7. Implementation and Coordination

- The Parties shall establish a Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) composed of representatives from each Party to oversee implementation of this MoU, facilitate communication, and address any operational matters.
- The JCC shall convene at least bi-annually (or more frequently as needed) to review progress, plan activities, and coordinate resources.
- Each Party shall designate a focal point responsible for communication and liaison.

8. Funding and Resources

- Each Party shall be responsible for securing its own funding and resources necessary to fulfill its commitments under this MoU.
- Joint fundraising initiatives may be explored and implemented with mutual agreement.
- All financial transactions and resource allocations shall adhere to transparency, accountability, and applicable laws.

9. Confidentiality

- Any confidential information exchanged between the Parties during the course of cooperation shall be kept confidential and shall not be disclosed to third parties without prior written consent.

10. Duration and Termination

- This MoU shall enter into effect upon signing by all Parties and shall remain valid for five (5) years.

- It may be renewed or extended by mutual written agreement.
- Any Party may terminate this MoU by providing ninety (90) days written notice to the other Parties.
- Termination shall not affect obligations incurred prior to the termination date.

11. Dispute Resolution

- In case of any dispute arising from or related to this MoU, the Parties agree to seek amicable resolution through consultation and negotiation.
- If unresolved, Parties may consider mediation or arbitration, subject to mutual agreement.

12. Legal Status

- This MoU is a non-legally binding agreement, serving as a moral and diplomatic framework to guide cooperation.
- It does not create any legal rights or obligations enforceable by law.

13. Amendments


- Amendments or modifications to this MoU must be made in writing and signed by all Parties.

14. Signatories

Signed on this day, 3rd August , 2025.

His Royal Majesty Nii Ayitey Anumle Oyanka (King Oyanka)
Chairman, International Human Rights Association (IHRA) – West Africa

Sovereign, Anamase Royal Alliance Council, Ghana

Signature: _____

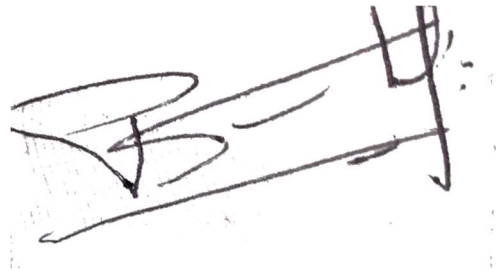
Chev. (Jean) Pierre Calleja, SoC

Founder and Leader, Doninu (Malta) International
Grand Chancellor, White Knights for Charity



H.E. Amb. Dr. Pierre Vatel

Leader, V.A.T.E.L. International
Representative, Vatel Foreign Office
Doninu (Malta) International



“This MoU is a moral and cooperative instrument, and does not grant diplomatic status, immunity, or legal privileges under international or domestic law to any Party. Traditional roles and honorary titles are acknowledged for symbolic and humanitarian purposes only.”

Legal Compliance Note, summarizing all relevant **national, European, and international laws** applicable to the **Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)** between **Doninu (Malta) International, V.A.T.E.L International, and His Royal Majesty King Ayitey Anumle Oyanka I**:

Legal Compliance and Applicability Note

Regarding the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)

Between Doninu (Malta) International, V.A.T.E.L International, and His Royal Majesty King Ayitey Anumle Oyanka I

1. MT Applicable Maltese Laws

The Republic of Malta, being a member of the European Union and a signatory to numerous international treaties, provides a robust legal framework that governs voluntary agreements such as MoUs. The following Maltese laws are relevant:

➤ Civil Code (Chapter 16 of the Laws of Malta)

- **Articles 985–1000:** Governs voluntary contracts and mutual obligations.
- **Articles 1124–1133:** Outlines the conditions for lawful agreements, consent, object, and cause.

➤ Companies Act (Chapter 487)

- Governs private companies, NGOs, and foundations entering into formal agreements including cross-border MoUs.

➤ Voluntary Organisations Act (Chapter 492, previously Cap. 496)

- Applies where any of the signing entities are registered as Voluntary Organisations (VOs) in Malta.

➤ Private International Law Act (Chapter 418)

- Governs MoUs involving foreign legal entities and determines applicable jurisdiction and legal interpretation.

➤ Data Protection Act & GDPR Implementation

- Aligns with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (GDPR); governs the handling of personal data in agreements, particularly in humanitarian or charity-based projects.

2. GH Applicable Laws of Ghana

Ghana, as a sovereign nation with a constitutional framework that recognizes traditional leadership, also enforces several key laws which regulate international cooperation and voluntary agreements:

➤ **The Contracts Act, 1960 (Act 25)**

- Provides legal definitions, enforceability, and remedies regarding voluntary contractual arrangements, including MoUs.

➤ **Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992)**

- Regulates the operations and agreements of incorporated bodies and NGOs in Ghana.

➤ **Alternative Dispute Resolution Act, 2010 (Act 798)**

- Encourages mediation and arbitration where the MoU includes dispute resolution mechanisms.

➤ **Data Protection Act, 2012 (Act 843)**

- Ensures that the sharing or storage of personal data within the MoU complies with Ghana's data privacy regulations.

➤ **National Development Planning Commission Act**

- Potentially applicable when activities within the MoU align with Ghana's national development strategies or impact local planning.

3. EU European Union Legal Framework

As Malta is an EU member, the following EU laws are applicable to all entities established within its jurisdiction:

➤ **General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) – Regulation (EU) 2016/679**

- Regulates the collection, processing, and cross-border transfer of personal data, especially where vulnerable individuals or communities are involved.

➤ **Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)**

- **Article 56:** Ensures the free movement of services across Member States.
- **Articles 101–102:** Prevent anti-competitive practices, especially if commercial collaboration evolves.

➤ **EU Charter of Fundamental Rights**

- Applies to any activities affecting social inclusion, fundamental rights, and human dignity under this MoU.

➤ **New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (1958)**

- Applies if the MoU includes arbitration clauses for cross-border dispute resolution.

4. International Law and Multilateral Instruments

The following international treaties, declarations, and conventions provide a broader framework for international cooperation, especially in areas relating to human rights, development, and cultural diplomacy:

➤ **Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations (1986)**

- While this MoU is non-binding, it is guided by principles of mutual respect and good faith among non-state actors and sovereign entities.

➤ **United Nations Charter – Articles 1 and 55**

- Promotes international cooperation in the promotion of peace, security, and the advancement of fundamental freedoms.

➤ **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)**

- Affirms the moral and universal principles of dignity, equality, and justice underpinning the MoU's objectives.

➤ **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)**

- Applies particularly if the projects initiated involve health, education, or energy access as basic human rights.

➤ **UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

- The MoU aligns with:
 - **SDG 3:** Good Health and Wellbeing
 - **SDG 4:** Quality Education
 - **SDG 7:** Affordable and Clean Energy
 - **SDG 10:** Reduced Inequalities
 - **SDG 16:** Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

➤ **International NGO Law and UN Special Rapporteur Guidelines**

- Reinforces the right to transnational association and the formation of partnerships for humanitarian purposes.

5. Legal Nature of the MoU

While the MoU may be **morally and diplomatically honored**, its legal enforceability depends on its construction:

Characteristic

Consequence

Non-binding	Functions as a statement of mutual intent and cooperation.
Binding Terms Present	May qualify as a contract if it includes offer, acceptance, consideration, and clear obligations.
Diplomatic Privilege	Not conferred unless recognized under formal state or treaty arrangements (e.g., Vienna Convention).

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Signature:



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