



Committee: Arab League

Topic: Reconsidering the Arab Charter on Human Rights

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The Arab League, frequently referred to as the League of Arab States (LAS), is an organization of Arab states that rotate based in Cairo on March 22, 1945, backing the allure of the Alexandria Protocol in 1944. The body's assignment is to expand contacts among member countries and work collaboratively amongst them, to guard their independence and sovereignty, and to deal with the troubles and pastimes of Arab international locations in general.

Since The Arab League has taken action as a procedure for intergovernmental, social, and productive collaboration, its foundation, intends to promote the supplemental importance of regional extension and resolve conflicts.

This committee is a regional group composed mostly of classic Model UN elements. Occasionally, though, the committee will be given time-sensitive crisis-style reports that will demand quick action. Experience in a crisis is neither necessary nor advantageous.

The council's mandate was initially defined by the Council of Ministers Resolution, which assigned it the duties of first assisting joint Arab action on the topic of human rights, second effort to protect Arab human rights, and properly presenting the humanitarian feature of the Arab source, and third, increasing consciousness from among Arab people about human rights and the need for their defense.

The league has been in crisis for numerous years, and the charter by itself is one of the biggest causes of it.

For more than half-century, the Arab Charter on Human Rights has been on the agenda of the Arab League of States. It is still a source of controversy five years after its implementation.

The approval of the Charter reflected the Arab world's and the League's significance of human rights observance. Because the League's Charter contains no mention of human rights, the League's endorsement of the Arab Charter of Human Rights was significant.

The first Arab human rights charter was in 1994, but it failed; the ratifications obtained were not as much as needed. In 2008, the NGO (Non-Governmental Organization) put

pressure on revising the 2004 draft, which was finally accepted by seven countries (Bahrain, Algeria, United Arab Emirates, Palestine, Jordan, Syria, and Libya), and was made official thanks to article 49; However, the Arab human rights charter has also been a criticized subject. The problem with the Arab human rights charter starts when there's a lack of application components for the charter of rights to be followed. The charter failed by comparing it with International aspects and standards that other committees employ.

As enacted, the Arab Court of Human Rights Statute will be unable to solve these flaws or defend rights in any meaningful way. The Statute must be substantially revised to comply with international norms, including through a democratic and open process if it serves as the framework for forming a proper human rights court.

Furthermore, the procedure and content of the Arab Court Statute fell short of international norms.

Over the previous three years, the complete "reform" of the LAS human rights arrangement, together with evidence from an Arab Court, has taken place beyond closed doors and via secret procedures, breaking basic norms of full participation and openness.

There is no reference to human rights in the Arab League Treaty. According to several Arab language authors, when the League was created in 1945, there were challenging circumstances on a national and international level, and there was a lack of awareness of human rights in the Arab world. Furthermore, the issues named in the Pact are not justified regarding human rights. Only three years after the Arab League Pact, in 1948, the Organization of American States passed the Magna Carta of Human Rights, incorporating various human rights articles.

The essential shortcoming of the 1994 sort was the lack of human rights penalties, especially comparing them to the procedures planned in the American and European Human Rights Conventions, along with the African Human Rights and Peoples' Charter.

Some of the facts that encourage the revision of the charter are: It prebends Islam above other religions that should be able to be practiced; the use of physical treatment against Shari'ah', and judicial execution being applied to them, it permits a distinct and conservative clarification on Shari'ah' to limit their civil-rights; another con is that it fails on the use of the growth that comes after the assumption of voluntary agreements of international settlements.

It also compares Zionism (a variation of Judaism religion) with racism, saying that all racist and Zionist conduct would be unacceptable, will have a penalty, and that it affects

international security and peace; one of the most controversial issues allowing the death penalty for some circumstances for children (art 7), and the treatment of non-citizens and women.

The World Conference on Human Rights assists ongoing attempts to upgrade and improve the success of these arrangements while concentrating on the necessity of collaboration with United Nations human rights ideas. The World Conference on Human Rights calls attention to the fundamentals to review the organization of regional and sub-regional treaties for the promotion and defense of human rights where none did exist.

The adoption of the charter represents a big step toward the establishment of a regional procedure for the protection of human rights in the Arab World, even though it never got into force and was pretty criticized for failing to comply with international standards and failing to set up any implementation processes to ensure the respect and defense of the rights admitted by it.

The Arab human rights charter is a significant step in defining the expansion of a better regime; this charter depends on the accomplishment of human rights for many people and groups; this has to be a very emphasized topic because of the criticisms some of the articles have received.

The charter has to be able to be compared with other committees' human rights instruments that the single state has approved; right now, the Arab alliance can not be compared with other charters because there is still a need for a human rights accomplish mechanism; the charter does deviate with the standards it should have.

Human rights are fundamental civil liberties we all have just for being humans, so the charter should apply the same for all genders, all groups, and all regions; it also means the protection for some people, mainly for the most susceptible ones to suffer all types of abuses or isolations.

Some people do not see the necessity of applying human rights, which is why it will be a fundamental need to develop a mechanism of penalties for people to follow them. The Arab charter is still outdated in contrast with other territories such as European, African, and American positions on human rights.

The statal accomplishment rate is low because the only appliance procedure is presenting the reports to a professional assembly. It has no structure for single and statal petitions to this assembly, for not following an article from the charter. The state parties are not able to make petitions on their own if there are violations of the charter and the articles.

The Arab League did not set in motion as a human rights “power” in the Arab zone, and it lay hold of more than two decades for it to show interest in joining the worldwide human rights change. The Arab Charter on Human Rights emerges in an ongoing fight to set up itself as a legal tool for the defense of human rights in the area.

The Arab Spring may serve as a spur for the Arab League to pursue a more human rights-focused strategy in the Arab world. The Arab Charter’s reach is restricted, and it lacks robust enforcement tools, such as an individual complaint procedure.

The LAS is now faced with the case of answering the urge of the emerging Arab people, which has a remarkable human rights part.

As the committee has done before, the need for reconsideration and examination of the charter is inevitable. The solution should bring equality, depending on the delegate's ratification, the charter can be changed.

The other issue that has to be solved is developing a mechanism for people’s accomplishment of the charter, if the delegates want to adopt a penalty for people to follow it, that depends on their votes.

Not long ago, the LAS aimed to sovereign any international opposition and judgments revealed not only by the member states but also by other international organizations.

The Charter guarantees that anyone who has rights or privileges set out in the Charter will successfully use those rights or privileges when they are violated, even if the violation is conferred on a person acting in an official capacity. The foundation of an Arab Court on Human Rights is on the agenda of numerous conversations within the specific institutions of the Arab League.

This committee is aware of the fact that the whole Arab World has at all times worked together to protect its faith, trusting in its unity, struggling to protect its freedom, supporting the right of nations to self-determination and safeguard their supplies or material, accepting in the rule of law and that every individual's possession of freedom, justice, and equality of occasion is the standard by which the excellence of any society is measured.

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