



Statutes

The International Movement for Human and Peoples' Rights

Preamble:

The contemporary human rights movement is going through major challenges and failures, as our world faces major challenges in the field of respecting, protecting and enforcing human and peoples' rights. Different peoples have contributed throughout their history to developing the idea of human rights; the human rights theories brought by Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Kant and Hegel were based on the idea of modernity with its centrality to human interest and research; however, the transformations of the capitalist system and the deep contradictions that resulted from them justified a brutal colonial expansion, direct and indirect, against the peoples of Africa and Asia, especially since the beginning of the nineteenth century, and this was reflected in the values of freedom and equality being given a selective dimension, as they developed in light of the post-World War II crisis and the contradictions it produced at various levels, especially at the level of international relations. This has necessarily been

reflected in the reality of human rights, especially in the blatant contradiction between the concepts of their universality and comprehensiveness on the one hand, and the mechanisms for their follow-up, which remained hostage to the balance of power, especially the dominance of major powers over the structures of the United Nations. If the modernity project led to declarations of human rights at the national and international levels, the horrific crimes that occurred in the nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first centuries; the latest of which was the Zionist aggression on the Gaza Strip, the West Bank and Lebanon, constitute evidence of the neglect of the human values and principles contained in these declarations.

The idea of modernity was based on rationality and scientific knowledge, and it seems that there were two tools exploited in two opposing directions. On the one hand, both rationality and scientific knowledge were used to develop industry, trade, social systems, legal and political organizations, democracy and human rights. On the other hand, they were also used to justify invasion, occupation, subjugation of peoples and colonialism by the great European and Western powers.

A deep understanding of the modern history of international law and International Humanitarian Law and the crisis of modernity as the bearer of this law is what will allow us to have a comprehensive vision of the framework within which human rights should be thought. Since the birth of the first non-governmental organizations for human rights and civil rights at the end of the nineteenth century, the fingerprints of Western centralism were clear in their birth and struggles. This became clear after the First World War and the launch of the idea of an international organization that would include national organizations. Some of these organizations were not freed from focusing on the

issues raised at the center of the international system, or they were only struggling for some articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, or they focused exaggeratedly on political and civil rights at the expense of social, cultural, economic and environmental rights. The nineties of the last century opened new doors carried by organizations emerging from the countries of the South under the slogan they fought for at the Vienna Conference in 1993: All rights for all. However, the declaration of war on terrorism in 2001 halted most of the major projects and ideas that changed a lot in the programs and priorities of international non-governmental organizations. From the concept of human security and the decade of non-violence and reforming the United Nations, and building the International Criminal Court in order to move from mere description, criticism and condemnation to accountability. This was accompanied by the seizure of a large number of these organizations that had expanded in conditions of hybrid wars that weakened their popular support and forced them to link their work programs to the regional and international funding market. The complicity with the Israeli apartheid regime and the war in Ukraine have demonstrated the need for an international movement for human and peoples' rights, against violence and wars, rejecting any double standards or "militant" selectivity for defenders of human dignity, considering that recognition of this dignity, its authenticity in all members of the human family and their equal and inalienable rights, constitutes the basis of freedom, justice and peace in the world.

For all of the above, we hope that a new approach to human rights will be adopted based on the protection, respect and enforcement of human rights through the actual and full realization of peoples' rights, foremost among which is the right of peoples to self-determination and liberation. It is an approach that

effectively aims to ensure that all internationally recognized human rights are enjoyed by all members of the “human family” without discrimination on the basis of race, color, sex, religion, political opinion, social status or otherwise, and that they are recognized and respected in reality, as recognized by international covenants and charters on human and peoples’ rights, through the full and effective implementation of the rights of all peoples.

Based on the above data and facts, we take the initiative to establish the International Movement for Human and Peoples' Rights (a voluntary, non-profit organization that aims to promote, develop and protect human and peoples' rights in the world, and to apologize, redress and compensate for their rights that were usurped by ancient and modern colonialism) at the **initiative** of the Amman Center for Human Rights Studies(**ACHRS**) **in cooperation** with the Moroccan Association for Human Rights and the Scandinavian Institute for Human Rights / Haitham Mannaa Foundation, and with the participation of the Tunisian League for the Defense of Human Rights, the Mauritanian Association for Human Rights, the Popular Aid Organization/Iraq, the Vigilance Committee for Democracy in Tunisia, the Center for Information on Human Rights and Democracy-Shams/Palestine, the Civil Solidarity Association/Mediterranean, Tunisia, and the Algerian League for the Defense of Human Rights.

Chapter One: Legal Background

Article One: This is called the statute of the International Movement for Human and Peoples' Rights and shall be effective from the date of its approval by the General Assembly of the Movement.

Article Two:

1. A voluntary association called **the International Movement for Human and Peoples' Rights** shall be established.
2. The association's headquarters shall be in the city of Geneva, Switzerland, and it shall have the right to establish branches in various continents and specialized offices therein.

Article Three: The International Movement for Human and Peoples' Rights shall have a legal personality and legal capacity that enables it to advance its various goals and activities, a general seal and a logo, and has the right to litigate in its name.

Article Four: The International Movement for Human and Peoples' Rights seeks to:

1. Strengthen the role of member institutions and organizations to contribute to the protection of peoples' rights and human rights in member states, respect them, support and defend human and peoples' rights by providing assistance and consultations in all possible and available ways, and through procedural channels, communications and coordination with national human rights institutions, civil society institutions, research and academic centers in these countries and abroad that serve the same goals.
2. Develop and spread awareness of the culture of peoples' rights and human rights through publishing, education and training for all segments of society in cooperation and networking with civil society institutions, citizens and individuals on all rights included in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and consecrating and deepening the concepts of democracy and good governance and raising community awareness of

social, economic, cultural, political, environmental and citizenship rights and all rights guaranteed by relevant international charters and laws.

3. Encourage governments to join international and regional agreements related to human rights, and to adapt national legislation to them, and to actually respect the requirements and contribute to actions and activities that seek to enhance respect for the international obligations of governments and countries to international and regional agreements related to human rights and peoples' rights.
4. Press for governments to respect their obligations related to international human rights verses in the countries of the world and providing all forms of assistance to combat violations of human and peoples' rights through technical support, as well as establishing appropriate mechanisms if necessary, such as sending observers, committees and fact-finding missions.
5. Protect human rights defenders in areas of conflict, crises and occupation. And working to issue a binding international charter to defend them.
6. Work to achieve harmony between human rights, national and humanitarian values that reject all forms of racism and violence and promote peaceful coexistence in an atmosphere of understanding, tolerance and mutual respect, while emphasizing the constants and principles of universal peoples' rights, especially the right to self-determination.

Chapter Two: Structure, Powers and Duties

Article Five: Definitions

The Movement: The International Movement for Human and Peoples' Rights.

General Assembly: All member organizations involved in the Movement based on the provisions of this system.

Advisory Council: Includes active human rights figures who have made significant contributions to the struggle for human and peoples' rights.

International Bureau: Consists of (8-14) Vice Presidents elected by the General Assembly for a period of (3) years.

General Secretariat: Consists of (4-6) members elected by the International Bureau for a period of (3) years.

President: Elected by the General Assembly for a period of (3) years.

Host Organization: One or more of the member organizations in the Executive Committee of the Movement that coordinate one of the main axes of the Movement's work.

Periodic Meeting: It is the General Assembly meeting and is held once every (3) years, and its quorum is completed with the attendance of representatives of two-thirds of the member organizations.

Regular Meeting: It is the General Assembly meeting every year and its quorum is completed with the attendance of representatives of two-thirds/half plus one of the active member organizations.

Emergency meeting: is the meeting of the General Assembly that is held exceptionally at the request of one-third of the member organizations, and its quorum is completed by the presence of representatives of two-thirds of the member organizations.

Legal Entity: every human rights organization.

Honorary President: elected by the General Assembly.

Article Six: Establishment

1. The Moroccan Association for Human Rights and the Scandinavian Institute for Human Rights were established in Geneva, at the initiative of the Amman Center for Human Rights (ACHRS) a IMHPR. It is a coalition and a group specialized in human and peoples' rights that includes non-governmental human rights organizations from different continents of the world.
2. The founding organizations of the movement, which are (22 organizations):
 - 1.The Amman Center for Human Rights Studies(ACHRS),
 2. The Moroccan Association for Human Rights,
 3. The Scandinavian Institute for Human Rights,
 - 4.The Tunisian League for Defense of Human Rights,
 - 5.The African Culture Organization for Human Rights (Senegal),
 - 6.The Novakt Association (Spain),
 - 7.The Popular Aid Organization (Iraq),
 - 8.The Mauritanian Association for Human Rights,
 - 9.The Human Rights and Democracy Information Center - Shams/Palestine,
 - 10.The Mediterranean Solidarity Association - Tunisia,
 11. The Vigilance Committee for Democracy in Tunisia/Belgium,

- 12.The Arab Committee for Human Rights,
- 13.The French Observatory for Human Rights,
- 14.The Egyptian Foundation for the Advancement of Children's Rights,
- 15.The Damascus Center for Social and Civil Rights/Sweden,
- 16.The International Institute for Peace, Justice and Human Rights/Norway,
17. The Jordanian Network for Human and Peoples' Rights,
- 18.The Iraqi Minorities Alliance Network,
- 19.The Houran Forum for Citizenship/Syria,
- 20.The Conscience Foundation for Human Rights-Gaza/Palestine,
- 21.The Nabdat Association for Humanitarian Solutions/Switzerland,
22. Human Rights Organization in Syria-MAFI.
3. The movement has an independent legal personality, with common interests and visions in the field of human and peoples' rights.
4. The movement has a financial status independent of its members.

Article Seven: The Movement's Headquarters and Offices

1. The movement's headquarters are in Geneva and it has regional offices in the headquarters provided by the member organizations hosting it.
2. The duration of hosting is (3) years, and it can be renewed, taking into account the need to rotate it.
3. A hosting contract is organized between the hosting organization and the secretariat, clarifying the nature of the relationship and the obligations of both parties. Including managing the movement's financial account.

Article Eight: The Scope of the Movement's Work

1. The movement has a global dimension and its activity includes all countries and continents.
2. The movement may participate and partner in activities that support human and peoples' rights that are consistent with its principles.

Chapter Three: The Movement's Objectives and Mechanisms of Action

Article Nine: The Movement's Message

We, the human rights organizations in the world that are part of The International Movement for Human and Peoples' Rights seeks to ensure that peoples obtain their full rights, including their right to self-determination and to receive an apology and compensation, to ensure non-repetition, from the countries that colonized them, by strengthening collective action in the field of human and peoples' rights in a way that ensures reaching a common vision and unified positions based on the principles of the International Charter of Human and Peoples' Rights and built on the basis of human values that guarantee human and peoples' rights and freedoms, in a cooperative and complementary context between the work of organizations in order to complete the liquidation of colonialism in all its forms, especially apology and compensation by the countries that colonized peoples.

Article Ten: Objectives of the Movement

1. Defending the right of peoples to self-determination and permanent sovereignty over their wealth and to choose the path of their development in a democratic manner and without external interference, as required by

the International Charter of Human and Peoples' Rights; For example, we mention in particular the right of the Palestinian people to struggle to regain their inalienable rights, foremost among which is their right to return, self-determination and the establishment of their independent state with Jerusalem as its capital.

2. Working to prosecute all perpetrators of war crimes, crimes against humanity, crimes of genocide and gross violations of human rights and not to let them escape punishment. In this context, uncover the crimes of occupation, aggression, and crimes of old or new colonialism based on looting and squandering the rights of peoples from the colonial era to the present day, and coordinate with human rights and peoples' rights movements at the global level. And work legally to obtain an apology and compensation for them.
3. Seeking democratic reform of the United Nations as a home for all peoples and activating its mechanisms away from the balance of power and expanding the scope of participation of peoples, indigenous peoples, minorities and non-governmental organizations in it, considering that these organizations constitute the basis of the authority against violence, oppression and exploitation of power, wealth and knowledge in our contemporary world.
4. Defending the rights of indigenous peoples and minorities recognized and unrecognized in international law and vulnerable groups. And the struggle for equality among citizens with their various ethnic, racial, national, linguistic and religious identities in enjoying their full rights without discrimination and that they are recognized without exception legally and respected in reality.

5. Giving special priority to defending the right of all peoples to sustainable development, peace and effective access to fair remedies, and canceling the debts of poor countries.
6. Defending the right of peoples to struggle to establish a just global system for the distribution of wealth, and to oppose all forms of exploitation and colonialism, and their right to be free from privatization policies and confront the programs of international looting funds such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, and to create a more just and equitable international financial system.
7. Defending the right of peoples to live in peace in a world free of weapons of mass destruction, and defending their right to express their opinion through referendum on major issues, especially in issues of peace and war.
8. Promoting the values of human rights, citizenship, democracy, and real and complete equality between the sexes, foremost among which is the right to belief, whether religious or otherwise, the right to freedom of opinion and conscience and expression, the right to organize and peaceful assembly, political pluralism, trade union freedoms, and academic freedoms.
9. Spreading the culture of coexistence and tolerance between religions and beliefs, and combating all forms of racism, violent extremism, and fanaticism, and spreading the culture of societal peace, human brotherhood, values of coexistence, and truly democratic behaviors and practices.
10. Promoting solidarity among all components of the movement.

Article Eleven: Mechanisms for Achieving the Movement's Objectives

1. Coordinating work between the movement's members and other relevant human rights coalitions, with the aim of respecting and promoting human rights, democracy and the rule of law, and advocating for relevant issues.
2. Developing general policies of interest to all member organizations, integration among them, exchanging information, and building promising capacities and cadres for the future of human and peoples' rights, protecting the environment, peaceful coexistence and world peace.
3. Organizing advocacy and mobilization campaigns to develop international judicial institutions and their independence and struggle for legislation, policies and behaviors based on the indivisible respect for economic, social, cultural, political, civil and environmental human rights and respect for the rights of peoples, including the right of peoples to self-determination, revealing the truth about violations and obtaining apologies and compensation from countries and groups that have violated these rights through colonialism, settlement or aggression, which allows for opening practical horizons for a world of justice, security, dignity, freedom and peace.
4. Holding seminars, conferences and workshops, issuing publications of all kinds and using all means of disseminating information related to the above (non-periodic bulletins, books, reports, brochures, posters, websites and others).
5. Granting awards and honorary shields to human rights defenders, peoples, and legal persons who have made humanitarian contributions to promote the human rights movement in the world.
6. Following-up, evaluating, and preparing reports and studies on the situation in countries.

Chapter Four: Membership

Article Twelve: The Right to Membership and Its Types

1. Every independent non-governmental human rights organization has the right to apply for membership in the movement if it meets the membership requirements.
2. Membership in the movement is divided into:
 - 1) Active member: Every legal person to whom the membership requirements apply
 - 2) Observer member: Every legal person to whom the membership requirements apply, and participates in all the movement's activities, except for the right to elect, run for office, and vote.
 - 3) Advisory member: Every expert who is a member of the movement's advisory council.
 - 4) Supporting member: Every person who donates and volunteers for the movement on a regular basis.

Article Thirteen: Conditions for Accepting an Active/Observer Member

1. The organization must be officially registered with the competent authorities in accordance with the legal procedures in force in areas of its official registration.
2. The organization's primary activity and actual field of work should be related to the fields of human rights and peoples' freedoms.
3. The active member organization should be independent of any official body, and this condition does not apply to the observer member.
4. The organization should have been in operation for at least (3) years.

5. The membership application should be approved by two-thirds of the founding organizations of the movement.

Article Fourteen: Duties of the Member Organization

1. Commitment to the provisions of this statute and striving, individually and with other members, to achieve the goals and mission of the movement.
2. Commitment to the decisions issued by the movement in accordance with the rules.
3. Commitment to paying the annual subscriptions approved by the movement's general assembly.
4. Observance of the principles of cooperation and integration in work.
5. Coordinating proposals for similar or overlapping projects with some members of the movement when submitting them to donors.
6. Designing and implementing joint projects, programs and activities whenever possible.
7. Commitment to attending all meetings of the movement in person or remotely.

Article Fifteen: Termination of Membership

Membership in the movement shall terminate in one of the following cases:

1. Submitting a resignation via an official letter, deposited with the International Bureau.
2. Losing legal status and/or violating one of the membership conditions stipulated in the provisions of these regulations by a decision issued by the General Assembly by a majority of half plus one.

Article Sixteen: Reinstatement of Membership

1. The General Assembly has the right to reinstate membership to a member against whom a decision to dismiss him has been issued for committing any of the violations mentioned in Article (10) if the member rectifies his status in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.
2. The decision to restore membership shall be issued by a majority of half plus one in a quorum General Assembly meeting.

Chapter Five: The Movement's Structure and Bodies

Article Seventeen: The Movement's Bodies Consist of:

1. **The General Assembly**, a body composed of all member organizations of the Movement.
2. **The International Bureau**, a body composed of (8-14) members elected by the General Assembly for a period of (3) years,
3. **The General Secretariat**, a body composed of (4-6) members elected by the International Bureau for a period of (3) years.
4. **Regional or continental offices** according to geographical areas linked to the International Bureau.
5. **Advisory Council**: formed by the International Bureau of the Movement for a period of 3 years and composed of experts known for their integrity, independence and principles.

Article Eighteen: General Assembly Meetings

1. The regular General Assembly meeting shall be held once a year in December, and its quorum shall be met by the presence of representatives of two-thirds of the member organizations.
2. The regular General Assembly meeting shall be held once every (3) years, and its quorum shall be met by the presence of representatives of two-thirds of the member organizations.
3. If two-thirds are unable to attend, it shall be held one day later with those who attend.

Article Nineteen: Inviting Members to General Assembly Meetings

1. The invitation to hold the regular meeting shall be sent by the International Bureau three months before the specified date, provided that the invitation includes the proposed agenda, the draft financial and administrative report, the proposed work plan, and the meeting location.
2. The invitation to hold the regular and emergency meeting shall be sent by the Executive Board and/or the Movement President two months before the specified date, provided that the invitation includes the subject and location of the meeting and is sent to the approved address.

Article Twenty: The General Assembly's Jurisdiction

1. The General Assembly shall consider the following matters in its meeting:
 - 1) Discuss and approve the financial and administrative report on the movement's work and various activities.
 - 2) Discuss and approve the movement's annual work plan and budget to achieve its goals.
 - 3) Elect the members of the International Bureau and the President.

- 4) Two-thirds of the participants in the General Assembly meeting have the right to withdraw confidence from the President and/or any member of the International Bureau.
 - 5) Decide on new membership applications and requests for resignation and appeals submitted to it by organizations submitting membership applications.
 - 6) Amend the value of the annual subscription.
 - 7) Determine and amend the movement's internal regulations.
 - 8) Dissolve the movement by a two-thirds majority of its members.
2. The decisions of the General Assembly shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting signed by the General Secretariat and the President.

Article Twenty-One: The International Bureau

1. The International Bureau shall consist of (8-14) members elected by the General Assembly for a period of (3) years, taking into account the geographical distribution of member organizations and gender in its composition.
2. A member of the General Assembly may not run for membership in the International Bureau for more than two consecutive terms.
3. The International Bureau shall hold its regular meeting at least once every four months, and its decisions shall be issued by half plus one, and in the event of a tie, the President's vote shall prevail.

Article Twenty-Two: Powers of the International Bureau

The International Bureau shall be entrusted with the following powers:

1. Approving the date of the call for and organization of the General Assembly meeting.

2. Preparing the annual and financial report on the movement's activities and future plans.
3. Approving the draft budget for the next fiscal year.
4. Approving the movement's annual work plan.
5. Considering membership and affiliation applications.
6. Representing the movement before other institutions and organizations.
7. The procedures and correspondence of the International Bureau must be in writing.
8. Determining the topic of the research symposium preceding the General Assembly meeting.
9. Distributing tasks among its members at its first meeting.
10. Forming any specialized or advisory committees or bodies that achieve the goals and objectives of the movement.

Article Twenty-Three: Tasks of the President of the Movement the President Shall Assume the Following Tasks:

1. Chair the meetings of the International Bureau and the General Secretariat.
2. Coordinate between the members of the movement in the positions and statements issued by it.
3. Coordinate between the movement and other networks, coalitions, official and civil institutions.
4. Represent the movement or whoever he authorizes in writing in regional and international meetings and events.
5. Assist the International Bureau and the General Secretariat in preparing various financial and administrative reports.

6. Send invitations to meetings of the General Assembly, the International Bureau and the General Secretariat and organizing the minutes of their meetings.

Article Twenty-Four: Tasks of the Movement Secretariat the Secretariat Shall Undertake the Following Tasks:

1. Coordinating the daily work of the Movement.
2. Implementing the annual work plan approved by the International Bureau.
3. Daily administrative, media and financial supervision of the Movement in light of the decisions of the International Bureau.
4. Following up and organizing the relationship between the Movement's members and the host organizations.
5. Distributing tasks among its members at its first meeting.
6. Determining the annual subscription.

Chapter Six: The Movement's Resources and Methods of Exploiting and Disposing of Them

Article Twenty-Five: Financial Resources; the Movement's Financial Resources Shall Consist of the Following Sources:

1. Annual subscription fees of member organizations according to the internal regulations.
2. Member contributions to cover the costs of the Movement's joint activities not covered by the annual budget items.
3. Grants, aid and unconditional and scheduled donations received by the International Bureau and the Secretariat.

Article Twenty-Six: Management of the Movement's Funds

1. The Movement's financial year begins on the first day of January and ends on the **last day of December** of each year.
2. The Movement's expenses shall be covered from a special account opened by the host organization/organizations in a sub-account. This organization shall manage the Movement's funds in accordance with its applicable regulations, collect, preserve them, and disburse the expenses required for the Movement's work.
3. All documents and papers related to it shall be kept in the custody of the host organization/organizations, and shall be delivered and transferred to the main host entity.
4. The Movement's finances shall be subject to external audit and a financial oversight committee before being presented to the General Assembly.

Chapter Seven: Final Provisions

Article Twenty-Seven

1. These bylaws shall enter into force upon their approval by a two-thirds majority in a meeting of a constituent general assembly with a quorum.
2. Any new amendments to these bylaws shall be discussed and approved with the approval of two-thirds of the organizations present in a meeting with a quorum.
3. Dissolution of the movement by a two-thirds majority of its members.