Status of Human Rights in Europe Union Foreign Policy with a focus on the Mideast

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Abstract: The purpose of this study was to investigate the role of human rights in EU foreign policy in Europe (with a focus on the Middle East) is a descriptive analysis has been developed. In this study, we try to apply the theory of international regimes, to place human rights regime and its role in America's foreign policy should be soft. Due to the structural approach to the regime of international human rights regime as other regimes, in order to establish the desired top countries in the international system and is designed mainly America. Knowledge approach to international regime, suggests that the international regime of human rights regime, according to the values and norms are created. In the regime of low status and role of norms and beliefs of other countries have made. In fact, non-consensual regimes that have been articulated by the values of Western liberal capitalism. The Islamic Republic of Iran, according to this approach, efforts are made to create a global consensus, encouraging a boycott against the world and the way to achieve their goals.

Keywords: human rights, Europe Union foreign policy, Mideast

INTRODUCTION

Union for Europe in general is instrumental approach towards human rights[1]. In other words, in the vocabulary of Europe EU social and legal issues as variable depending on the political issues and concerns raised. In this environment of conflict and the duality of behavioral control many of the union leaders in Europe[2-3]. For example, Germany is now the main partners are the weapons of Saudi Arabia[4]. However, that objective and practical violation of human rights in Saudi Arabia is quite obvious. French and British military support from the nut of the West in the Middle East over the formal and informal forums and even in some cases criticism has been raised. Among other factors known to influence Europe and the Europe Parliament pointed out the US in the current period.

Research objectives

- Check of the status of human rights in EU foreign policy Europe (with emphasis on the Middle East)
- Review of approaches and the basis for interaction with the Middle East, Europe Union

The status of human rights in EU foreign policy Europe

The evolution of the relationship between sovereignty and human rights. Log human rights jurisdiction of the states in the area of international relations move that is sure that it can be the basis of the treaties in 1648 "Osnabruck" and 1878 "Berlin," he said. The treaties on the protection of religious rights and minority rights was stressed [5].

International human rights in the twentieth century, with the signing of the League of Nations were under the protection of minorities[6]. In many peace treaties after the 1919 system for the protection of minority rights was accepted. With the establishment of the League of Nations was given to women and children and the League of Nations Mandate system was also a part of human rights. The international protection of human rights had not been so accepted by the League of Nations and the League of Nations Covenant regulators are serious about human rights were unthinking. At the same time, the League of Nations Covenant in Articles 22 and 23, and also play an important role in helping to implement the treaties that the League of Nations after the First World War, played, worked in the field of human rights. We can influence in the international community of nations, human rights in the "patronage system", "international labor standards", and "minorities system" summed up.

Successes and failures of the United Nations. At a time when the organization failed to achieve its main goals and policies of the organization to disarm

the Axis powers and prevent any conflict in the future, was defeated in World War II broke out, the nations of the world, after the war and solar in 1325, decided to dissolve the organization to replace the United Nations took over the organization and as a result, the new organization will also inherit some of its institutions.

The practical significance of human rights issues

In today's world one of the most important features of the international system, international protection of human rights and adhere to its lack of prestige of the state and with other international actors direct effect.

Plays that causes a lot of countries in terms of their human rights in their foreign policy, so that the State Department's Office of Human Rights in many countries

Human rights said to be second-class status in international politics Low Profile High Profile has been promoted to the position of first grade.

Human Rights Violations

Human rights violations and political use of human rights for their own personal benefit and is a flagrant violation of the inherent worth of damage. Unfortunately what stage Application Executive observed human rights and the rule more than the exception. The present is not just a duty, but also an obligation for all individuals and groups that are against human rights violations in any form, Whether by governments or political parties or influential figures and organization, loud and clear on the other hand Knnd.az protest "human rights" should be construed as a political weapon. Regardless against "some countries" and "group" is used, but against violation by others indifference policy adopted [7,8].

Principles of Human Rights

New principles of human rights should be sought in the Western ideas in the seventh century, however, the concept of the contemporary conception of human rights law to close during the seventeenth century and eighteenth most obvious doctrine of natural law was introduced in Europe.

Humanism can be the first foundation of intellectual human rights that during the Renaissance, first in Europe (Ages 12 and 13 AD), from those like Blar (1142_ 1079 AD) entitled "My awareness of the value of myself," the emphasis was and then towards a second Renaissance (15th century onwards) and the emergence of Protestantism, provided the underlying inherent human rights that eventually led to discussion[5].

Earlier thinkers of the 17th century, were theorizing on the subject. During this period, the source

of natural law was generally regarded as a divine nature, ie, innate rights of God and as a result of this law, the rules[9].

Independent of the time, was considered a comprehensive Vtghyyrnapzyr. But this concept after the 17th century, especially with the views of the Dutch Grvsyvs, Pvfndrvf German and French Descartes was interpreted otherwise.

It was once the source of the natural rights of man and the human intellect in discovering and implementing it were mighty[9]. In fact, the emphasis on natural law as the protection of individual rights, whereas before, the aim the emphasis on the innate rights to execute the will of God and obedience to his suppliers knew.

CONCLUSION

This Article illustrates the difficulty in defining a human rights policy concerning the protection of Copts or other religious denominations in the Middle East. This dilemma should not lead to overlooking the problems faced by Copts or similar groups, however. To do so, weakens the credibility of the human rights agenda and since human rights has become firmly established in EU foreign policy, this lack of credibility impacts on the EU's influence in its external relations. But while any human rights violation should be actively condemned, Copts do not call for 'special' rights or protection, other than those due to all citizens. On both sides of the challenge the EU is perceived by Copts as failing. In the first aspect because of an inconsistent or weak approach to taking up violations of human rights with authorities despite insisting on including them in agreements such as the AA. Second, the findings suggest that a minority right, especially the national minority rights framework, is not a productive approach for the EU's goals of promoting human rights and stability in the Egyptian context

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