

The Israeli legal system: No place for justice

During the court hearing, the judges proposed, what they framed as a "compromise": the Palestinian residents would be granted a form of protected tenancy, but would have to pay a small rent to Nahal Shimon – the international settler organisation behind the aggressive ethnic-cleansing campaign. The women formally relinquishing any claims of ownership over their homes and land in the neighbourhood. Unsurprisingly, the residents have not accepted the compromise. They will now have to return to the court in less than a week for what is expected to be a

Algeria develops

The story of Algeria and Morocco is as famous as 19th-Century world-renowned novel 'A Tale of Two Cities' by Charles Dickens. The two countries have been hostile for decades.

Rarely have they succeeded in cooling any of the hot issues that have kept their bilateral relations deeply tense. Governments of both countries have continued to exploit these differences for their own interests, often to the detriment of their respective peoples.

Both governments indirectly benefit from the ongoing conflict. The tenser the issues at stake,

While the media primarily focused on popular protests on the streets and the accompanying international social media campaigns in their coverage of the struggle to Save Sheikh Jarrah, Palestinian residents of the neighbourhood have also been fighting against attempts to expel them from their homes in Israeli courts, for decades.

In the early 1970s, Palestinian residents of Sheikh Jarrah began receiving threats of expulsion from Israeli settler organisations that erroneously claimed they were squatting on Jewish property. The settlers filed claims with the Israeli Land Registry which unsurprisingly ruled in their favour. The Israeli regime has since framed the issue of Sheikh Jarrah as a "real estate dispute".

The fact that international law does not recognise Israeli courts

Morocco ent on hol

Thousand

cause it is a Palestinian neighborhood in occupied territory, did not come into the equation. Neither did the fact that the Palestinians in Sheikh Jarrah were granted ownership of the land by the Jordanian government in the 1950s. Since then, settler organizations have confiscated dozens of cases to expel Palestinians from the neighborhood.

The Palestinian residents of Sheikh Jarrah consistently responded to these court cases with legal appeals. The legal fight reached its climax in April this year, when the Jerusalem District Court rejected the appeals of eight Sheikh Jarrah families and ordered that they vacate their homes no later than May 2. The families rejected the order and took the case to the Supreme Court. The case has now yet to conclude.

It is not new for Palestinian

hostility pushed forward with no end in sight

system in this way. Many Palestinians, including those living in the village of Khan al-Ahmar, Area C of the West Bank as well as the Palestinian communities in the Naqab, use this tactic in the fight to stay on their land.

They are not because they believe that they can stay just within the system, but rather because it offers the possibility of postponing expulsion and buying time to mobilise popular resistance and greater international support.

Indeed, Palestinians know that the Israeli court system is inherently racist and colonialist. In the years following its foundation, the Zionist regime developed bodies of laws to facilitate the theft of Palestinian land and the removal of Palestinian bodies from the land. After 1967, the Zionist regime expanded its legal jurisdiction to East Jerusalem in violation

Regional and in sight



Algeria-Morocco hostility puts regional development on hold with no end in sight

The story of Algeria and Morocco is as famous as 19th Century world renowned novel "A Tale of Two Cities" by Charles Dickens. The two countries have been hostile for decades.

Rarely have they succeeded in cooling any of the hot issues that have kept their bilateral relations deeply tense. Governments of both countries have continued to exploit these differences for their own interests, often to the detriment of their respective peoples.

Both governments indirectly benefit from the ongoing conflicts. The tenser the issues at stake,

Their mere support local governments would accumulate over time. Peaceful settlements could be reached, but both states have continued to pursue divergent agendas that have aggravated the situation to reach the brink of war several times. Almost without exception, the Algerian political class refused the recent Moroccan position regarding the Kabylia region, considering it a "call for secession". Morocco had explicitly announced its support for the Kabyle, a Berber speaking group in northwestern Algeria, and their right of self-determination. This comes as a response to Algerian historical support of the Polisario Front demanding independence from Morocco in the Western Sahara. Scars of the Western Sahara War (1975-1990) continue to affect the different stakeholders in this conflict.

Morocco's recent steps in

Algerian President Abdelmadjid Tebboune had previously ruled out the possibility of reopening borders. In June 2021, he said: "We cannot open borders with a country that attacks us on a daily basis." Algeria also accuses Morocco of smuggling drugs into its territories. Differences between the two countries have paralyzed the ambitious Arab Maghreb Union project and left the other

Thousand



Thousands flee to Kabul from..

Though the American position announced during Trump's presidency could be revoked, the Biden Administration has not openly announced an intention to review it. It has sent its envoy to the region, Acting Assistant Secretary of State Ivo Hodd, in an attempt to ease tension between the two states, but to no avail.

Many Western Algerians consider themselves to be culturally and socially closer to Morocco than they are to their national

From PI
He says that they are facing many problems and so far only the residents of Kabal have provided them with water and food, but that government has not yet helped. This comes after the UN stated in a report last month that at least 350,000 people have been displaced in the last seven

Ford launches EV drivers

months due to an increase in conflict across Afghanistan.

"So far in 2021, 330,000 people have been displaced by conflict across Afghanistan. Another five million people remain displaced since 2012," the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN

As conflict intensifies in northern Afghanistan and other parts of the country, UNHCR, a UN Refugee Agency, warned an imminent humanitarian crisis saying failure to reach a peace agreement will see further displacement. The Kabul Times

Ford launches fragrance geared toward EV drivers that miss the smell of petrol

counterparts in the Eastern provinces of the country. Borders that span nearly 2,000 km have been fully closed since 1994. Recently, however, Morocco's King Mohammed VI has sought to extend an olive branch to Algeria, calling for the reopening of borders.

"Closing of the border does not stop communication between the two peoples; rather, it only

"In a Ford- commissioned survey when swapping to an electric vehicle, some degree. Petrol also ranked the smell of new books," Ford said.

"The new scent is designed smell. Rather than just smelling a high-end fragrance that fuses with the Mustang heritage," the car's consultancy, Olifaction, with ingredients, engines and petrol.

It would be launching a new fragrance line for drivers shift gears toward electric vehicles, one in five drivers said the scent is "pleasant," with almost 70 percent claiming it is more popular than both with and without the car in a press release statement last week. The company also helps help where these drivers into the electric vehicle market. The petrol though, Mach-Eau is designed to be used in accordance, aspects of rubber and electric vehicle. The Mach-Eau fragrance is designed to be used in cars meant to mimic the scents of electric vehicles.

of petrol is what they'd miss most. They would miss the smell of petrol, and choose, and almost identically, the smell of petrol.

are of driving through their senses and to please the nose of any wearer of an 'animal' element to give a nod to the fact that the fragrance was created by renowned fragrance chemists that are emitted from

The Recent Shanghai Cooperation...

From P2

In the fourth proposal, the SCO was urged to actively participate and strengthen the multilateral coordination with Afghanistan that could help Afghanistan fight against terrorism and continue as a friendly neighbor with other countries pursuing as a moderate Muslim country. Finally, China urged the SCO to play its role towards reconstruction and peace in Afghanistan. The cooperation in different fields such as public health, trade, and economy should

tion of some important railway tracks was also discussed that would provide a new transport route to the Central Asian countries to enter South Asia and access the ports. Undoubtedly, this will bring the regional connectivity and strong bonding in the region. After the withdrawal of the US and NATO forces from Afghanistan, there is a possibility for Afghanistan to get membership status from the SCO.

The reaction of the US

The SCO has observed its 20th anniversary with the Tashkent meeting. About more than 100 countries and high-level delegates participated from different international organizations. The main priority of this conference was to strengthen the regional connectivity that could generate economic activity and strengthen the people-to-people ties. However, at the heart of this conference was the issue of conflict-ridden Afghanistan. It was noted that

UN report says humans changing climate at 'unprecedented' rate

Humanity will experience more extreme weather in the coming years and it will suffer the consequences of rising sea levels and melting Arctic ice, scientists working from across the globe said in a crucial UN climate report.

The alarming report by a UN scientific panel, released on Monday, called changes to the climate "unprecedented", added that "unequivocal" that humans are to blame, and laid out the case for drastic cuts to emissions in order to hold the global temperature under the limits set by the 2015 Paris Agreement. "The world

That is a full 10 years earlier than the IPCC predicted just two years ago. By mid-century, the 1.5C (2.7F) threshold will have been breached across the board by a tenth of a degree along the most ambitious pathway and by nearly a full degree at the opposite extreme. The report was compiled by 234 experts from 60 countries and is the most comprehensive to be released by the UN panel since 2013. UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres called the IPCC's assessment "code red for humanity". "This report tells

And global warming is capped at 2C (3.6F), the ocean waters around the world will go up about half a metre over the 21st century. It will continue rising to nearly two metres by 2300 – twice the amount predicted by the IPCC in 2019.

recent changes across the climate system as a whole and the present state of many aspects of the climate system are unprecedented over many centuries to many thousands of years," said the report issued by the Geneva-based Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Earth's average surface temperature is projected to hit 1.4°C (2.7°F) or 1.6°C (2.9°F) above pre-industrial levels around 2030 in all five of the greenhouse gas emissions scenarios — ranging from

Since about 1960, forests, so, and oceans have absorbed 56 percent of all the carbon dioxide humanity has chucked into the atmosphere — even as those carbon sinks have increased by half.

Without nature's help, Earth would already be a much hotter

For example, the last time the planet's atmosphere was as warm as today, about 125,000 years ago, global sea levels were likely five to 10 metres (16 to 32 feet) higher – a level that would put many big coastal cities under water.