



Faculty of Legal Studies & International Relations



Legal framework for the principle of responsibility for protection in international law
Participants Students

1. Aya Mohamed Hussien El-Zoghby
2. Mena-tullah Mosaad El-Banna

- **Under supervision of:**

Dr. Waleed Fahmy

- **Project Summary:**

Start the first topic to talk about different methods for international intervention: humanitarian intervention which had forms of international intervention by a State or an international Government, regional/provincial States advocates harassment on a humanitarian basis, humanitarian intervention is not new either on an intellectual level awalttbiki, Intellectual level we find that this concept is rooted in the msaderdinih and philosophical terms zohrmbda humanitarian intervention is linked in part to what has been termed a just war in the impression the West awalmsbroah practical level, this principle was practiced by the European countries especially Protestantism In historical precedent and under various pretexts, including defending violated rights of certain minorities that are ethnically nested state extension (State of origin) aolhamaih its subjects to present in the territory of another State if no redress by spending foreign State.

International intervention is divided into several types :

- Type1 : peaceful intervention and intervention by force.
- Type II: internal and external humanitarian international intervention, is divided in
 1. the ideological political interference.
 2. financial intervention.
 3. indirect and direct intervention.

Then in the second episode we talk about: Historical aspects of liability protection and legality: (by definition, history)to: Responsibility for human rights protection), in force at the national level is primarily a national responsibility but that international law has evolved dramatically in the direction of enhancing respect for human rights, and the text on safeguards which must be , there has been a change in the world order and somewhat available for individuals to enjoy these rights, and the remedies needed to defend it in After the cold war the early 1990s of the last century hanged relations between States, and the outbreak of war has mostly been a nest of internal wars, has accompanied the international community's sense of failure a part of the humanity from the scourge of war and tribulation and Unrest



And here he was thinking it was strenuous at talghod the world to find a new mechanism to enforce the rules of international humanitarian law, and achieving comprehensive protection of humankind from the most lethal and international crimes are war crimes, crimes against humanity and human abadhagens crimes and ethnic cleansing.

In terms of (legal nature of liability protection):

In the Charter of the United Nations: the United Nations Charter is the General rules and ethics contains general rules to the importance of maintaining international peace and security, it directs its efforts to achieve tolerance and nest in peace and good for the sound relationship between peoples and Nations of the United Nations and respect for Copyright © RAM man without discrimination not only on the borders of the State only, but outside its borders taking measures that she was assaulted.

Ethical rules: there are two sides to that limitation first face legal nature arising from international obligations either fundamental rights related customary ml right to life, liberty, and the second face that limitation relates to the political task of the United Nations in maintaining peace.

International humanitarian law: that the principles articulated Fanon for Hai to gather between debtors and the military since the first category cannot be vulnerable to attack are limited to military targets, they have been relying on this report, I wish the provisions of international humanitarian law in all Means both peace time and during the Conference reaffirmed the commitment of States lakrav Geneva Conventions to take all the measures needed to ensure respect for other States to humanitarian norms in all circumstances conclude from that that all interference protection report in all cases is not a project, you might want And for him to interfere in other countries ' internal p.r. isn't exactly claiming to respect the rules of international humanitarian law.

In the third section: discussed the multiple applications of the principle of responsibility for protection.

First requirement: Syria and Libya

The second requirement: Sudan