What the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

eeman atef omar
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Eman atef Omar
Master of International Law and International Relations
Researcher international humanitarian law

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To communicate: emanaya@live.com
Introduction

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an impartial, neutral and independent organization limited its mission humanity in protecting lives and dignity of victims of armed conflict and other cases of violence and providing assistance to them, the ICRC also seeks to prevent suffering by promoting and strengthening international humanitarian law and universal humanitarian principles, the ICRC has established in 1863 and the origin of the Geneva Conventions and the International Movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Commission is working to guide and coordinate international activities conducted by the Movement in armed conflicts and other situations of violence And we're talking about in the search through the following elements:

Chapter One: definition of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Chapter II: origins and evolution of the International Committee of the Red Cross

Chapter III: The principle of work of the International Committee of the Red Cross inside Armed conflicts:

The First topic : the need to be in the disputes.
The second topic: the principle of confidentiality.
. The third topic: the commitment to professional standard.
The Four topic : the principle of neutrality
Chapter One
Definition of the International Committee of the Red Cross

Preamble:

It established the International Committee of the Red Cross in 1863, which operates globally to provide humanitarian assistance for people affected by conflict and armed violence and to promote laws that provide protection to the victims of the war as an independent and neutral organization, the mandate of the commission stems mainly from the four Geneva Conventions, 1949, and the works of the International Committee, which is located Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, about 12,000 employees from 80 countries and depends mainly on the funding voluntary donations from governments and National Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

And it founded the International Committee of the result of the work of Henry Dunant, the Swiss nationality as a result of proposed in the book (Memory of Solferino), which led to the adoption of the Geneva Convention in 1864, which established rules for the protection of wounded soldiers and medical personnel also led to the establishment of relief societies in all countries.

These associations became known as the Red Cross and the International Committee since its inception played a role in most of the conflicts around the world have worked constantly to persuade countries to expand legal protection for victims of war in order to reduce suffering.

1-See International Committee of the Red Cross. Overview 29/10/2010
www.icrc.org

2-Book A Memory of Solferino. Dunant diary at the Battle of Solferino in 1859, which left its impact on the thousands of French soldiers and Italians and Austrians without medical care, recalled such tragedies in the book A Memory of Solferino, which was issued in 1862. And was the beginning of the foundations established later on the basis of these ideas Committee of the International Red Cross

3-Red Cross called the result a badge inverted Swiss flag tribute to the host country of the Geneva International Conference 1863
It was not intended Commission initially to do field work, but the National Societies in countries where the spin conflict was seen as a close quarters from the authorities, which led to it asked them to send relief workers her belief that the work of humanitarian needs in times of conflict guarantees neutrality and independence acceptable to all parties, which the International Committee of the Red Cross alone can be submitted to the International Committee was keen to set up field activities and the establishment of working within the framework of neutrality and independence, and initiate activity on both sides of the battlefield.

The decision was taken to take this role, but at a later time when the Geneva Convention explicitly stated on the purely human nature and non-biased to the activities of the ICRC and the cost of the special role that can ensure the faithful application of international humanitarian law.4

The ICRC has a permanent mandate based on the mechanism of action. This mandate derives from the Geneva Conventions in 1949 and approved by all the countries of the world and the Statute of the movement.

However, the ICRC remains a private organization governed by Swiss law is fully independent in its management and in decisions related to their operations amounted to the annual budget of the International Committee during the last billion Swiss francs years5.

We will discuss the definition of the International Committee through clarifying its concept and its objectives and membership in the movement and the principles underlying and fundi

**Definition of the International Committee of the Red Cross**

International Committee of the Red Cross is an independent and neutral organization and impartial performed exclusively humanitarian mission is to protect the lives and dignity of victims of war and internal violence and to provide them with assistance,

4-See International Committee of the Red Cross mission and work Page 4. The first edition 4
5-See about International Committee of the Red Cross 29/10/2010 .. op
and seeks to prevent suffering by promoting and strengthening international humanitarian law and universal humanitarian principles.  

It established the Commission in 1863, a source from which it emerged the four Geneva Conventions August 19, 1949 and International Movement of Red Crescent and Red Cross. It directs and implements international activities conducted by the Movement in situations of armed conflict and other situations of violence.

The legal foundations of the International Committee:

the four Geneva Conventions and Protocol given the additional task of the first work of the International Committee in the event of an international armed conflict, the ICRC has the right in this regard in its delegates to visit prisoners of war and civilian internees. And authorizing its agreements also really wide to take initiatives.

The ICRC has in non-international armed conflicts, the right to take humanitarian initiatives approved by the international community that provided for in Article III common to the four Geneva Conventions and Protocol II in 1949 ADDED 1977.

The ICRC also has a right to take initiatives in the event of internal disturbances and tensions, and any other state spent doing humanitarian work. Statutes of the International Movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies recognizes this right and so the ICRC may not apply when the international humanitarian law, offer their services to governments which did not constitute interference in the internal affairs of the countries concerned.

6-Male this definition as the last amendment by the Special Publications International : Acilh of the Red Cross June 19, 2008

7-See International Committee of the Red Cross mission and work Page 6 op

See the task of the International Committee of the Red Cross and its work 29/10/2010 www.icrc.org
The reason for the presence of the International Committee is to respect the lives of the victims of armed conflicts and other situations, dignity and safety, physical and psychological violence, through its neutral and independent humanitarian.

Everything the Commission directed towards this primary goal and the pursuit of this ideal end, the ICRC carried out activities to meet the needs of these people in accordance with the rights guaranteed to them and the obligations of the authorities.

And the work of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) the nature of the double:
The Commission is working on two tracks Mtoizin:
1. a field path: It is meant to assist victims of armed conflicts And other situations of violence and other.
2. working on the development of international humanitarian law and humanitarian principles And meta tags.

This enhances the dual nature of the task of the Commission's work and distinguish them from the rest of humanity, including other private organizations and governmental and international public focused its efforts on one of the two priorities without the other.  

The International Committee of the Red Cross, a unique organization, it is not an intergovernmental organization and non-governmental organization but is a private enterprise operating under the Swiss international law and its mandates under general international law.

IHL The organization has granted certain rights by visiting the prisoners and protection of civilians and to provide relief and control conflicts materials according

One of the key features of the International Committee it is expensive by States parties to the Geneva Conventions task of assisting the victims of armed conflict. And Yanbu, the legal basis for the Commission's work of international humanitarian law and the resolutions of the International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Council of Delegates and the legitimacy of the work of the International Committee\textsuperscript{10}.

States entrusted to the International Committee secretary responsible for monitoring the application of international humanitarian law as a guardian of the law, the ICRC carrying out the necessary measures to ensure respect for this group of legal rules and make them known.

**membership in the movement:**

Of the hallmarks of the International Committee of the Red Cross membership in an international movement, a movement which has established its own initiative, one of the components. And components other National Societies and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (International Federation).

Based on the international movement rules and conventions own director of the International Committee and carried out relief activities in international armed conflicts and non-international and in situations of internal conflict and its consequences direct as she runs activities aimed at restoring family links in all cases.

Therefore is the responsibility of the International Committee:
Do humanitarian work derived from her own mandate and specific areas of competence,
International operations carried out by the international components of the Movement Coordination. 

National Societies of the Red Crescent and the Red Cross.

Embody the National Societies of the Red Crescent and Red Cross work of the International Movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in 188 countries and operates the National Societies as auxiliaries to the public authorities in their respective countries in the field of humanitarian action and offer a range of services including disaster relief and health programs, parishes and social during wars help the National Societies of the civilian population those affected and assist national military services according to the need.

The national associations in order to become part of the movement that first be recognized by the International Committee of the Red Cross based on a set of specific conditions for recognition and may then become a member of the International Federation, which includes both the regulations of the National Societies.

Associations of the International Movement of the Red Crescent and Red Cross components and guided by the same basic principles of the movement.

basic principles of the International Movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.:

ICRC guided to seven stipulated in the Statute of the principles of the movement. Namely humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity and universality. Other common values that characterize the movement for all other humanitarian organizations and the note to the first four principles:

11-See Sevilla Agreement, which passed by the Council of Delegates in 1997, Resolution No. 6
Complementary measures approved by the Council of Delegates in 2005 Resolution No. 8

12-See the International Movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and apparatus components 02/24/2014 www.icrc.org

13-Article 4, paragraph A of the Statutes of the Movement.
1 humanity:
is the basic principle which is based on respect for human outlines, such as movement and its objectives, a driving force behind the basic underlying behind the work of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

2 impartiality:
This principle rejects any form of discrimination and advocated equal treatment for people in adversity based on the degree they need and can this principle of the International Committee of the gain the confidence of everyone and determine the priorities in the activities on the basis of the urgent needs of those affected and their types.

3 neutrality:
is the principle that the International Committee can gain the confidence of everyone not to stand next to any of the parties in the business hostilities and not to engage in a political, racial or ideological nature of the fields does not mean neutrality indifference to suffering, acceptance of war or the silence in the face of atrocities Rather, it means not to dwell on the differences which have caused the people in the conflict and the Commission to take advantage of this principle in its work because it expands the circle of relations and increase access to the affected in conflict opportunities.

4- Independence:
Independent International Committee of the structure, and all members have the same nationality and being appointed Balfadil they are independent from politics, national and international communities of interest and any other face may be related to the situation of violence and given this principle, the International Committee of independence we desire to accomplish the task of humanity purely entrusted to it in the neutrality and impartiality of insurance. 14
financing of the Committee:

ICRC is funded through voluntary contributions provided by each of the member states of the Geneva Conventions (governments) and National Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and organizations beyond the limits of national jurisdiction such as the European Union and public and private organizations.

ICRC appeals issued each year to cover its costs estimated in the field and at headquarters and issued appeals Additional If increased needs on the ground, the ICRC made in the annual report a statement on the work and expenditures.15

Conclusion

The International Committee of the Red Cross is a non-biased organization, neutral and independent Nashat Based on the ideas of Henry Dunant in the book Memory of Solferino and raised her four Geneva Conventions in 1949 and the Protocols thereto as emanated the Crescent Crwalsalib red national working committee through the principles of seven set out in its statute as it AUTHORITY the only one authorized to operate freely in the conflict as it is the impartiality and independence of the promise of bias why entrusted with promoting and strengthening international humanitarian law.

See the International Movement of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies components 15
02/24/2012 www.icrc.org
Chapter II
Origins and evolution of the International Committee of the Red Cross

The International Committee of the Red Cross has become a major international organizations percent over the past fifty years and today employs more than 1,300 employees in more than 80 countries. Since its inception in 1863, was the only goal of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is to protect the victims of armed conflict and unrest and help them through direct their work around the world, the International Committee reflect the development of humanitarian action and the Geneva Conventions and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

Human society in the period has seen the recent development of the International Committee of the Red Cross and we take note that through the establishment of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the evolution of the Committee evolution badges the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Founding of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The International Committee of the Red Cross was founded at the initiative of Swiss national man (Henry Dunant) that a helping hand to wounded soldiers presented at the Battle of Solferino in 1859 and then try to gain the support of military and political leaders to do more to protect the victims of war and was Two main ideas focused on a treaty that obliges armies to provide protection to all wounded soldiers and the creation of national associations to provide assistance and services for Mac.

16-See: Peter Maurer interview. International Journal of the Red Cross number 888 2012
17-Founding the International Committee of the Red Cross 09/12/2010
www.icrc.org
and coined Dunant this idea in the book A Memory of Solferino, which was in 1862. Bulletin Committee adopted care first in Geneva providing care and relied on these ideas and formed a working group was the first who nucleus emerged from the International Committee of the Red Cross and appointed Dunant secretary has met the first time in February 1863 and in the month of October of the same year been holding an international conference in order to embody the concept of the National Assembly.

Thus received Two ideas Dunant positive echo of leaders and beneficiaries and the teams concerned care and the public and in the following years have seen Europe, the emergence of the National Societies of all Postpone was Revision Geneva Conventions thereafter to include drowned and patients Armed Forces at Sea governments and adopted other laws such as the Hague Convention for the Protection of War Victims. stages of the evolution of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Speech will come the evolution of the International Committee of the Red Cross through the four stages of the fight the first battle to promote work through the conflicts and then World War II and two decades of challenges facing the ICRC.

1 of the first stage (1914-1918) fight the first battle.

In August 1914 when the world surrendered to the fever of war the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) locked in battle for the first on the ground and become an international organization, not only for its size but along the scope of their work it was by conditioning the working methods were not been applied but it has been known to private she found herself in front of new dilemmas with humanity came as a result of the war it did not know her precedent.

International Committee began its work after major confrontations first (Battle of the Marne and the Battle of Tanbrg) taking advantage of the protection granted to it by the political neutrality of Switzerland Pursuant to the mandate it at the Fourth International Conference of the Red Cross in 1887 and expanded in the first actual measures taken which led to the establishment of the Agency Central Prisoners of War costly collect information on the prisoners and sent to their families in particular.

The expansion of this body is surprisingly parallel with military operations along the yards that the number of employees to about 1,200 people charged with studying the hundreds of thousands of applications.

See the founding of the International Committee of the Red Cross .. 05/12/2010 op www.icrc.org
The ICRC has taken another step forward for the benefit of those prisoners he demanded to visit camps where prisoners of war are being held and got that right throughout the period of the continuation of hostilities came this permission to visit the camps to provide the Organization with the implementation of the first An_itha in countries outside the European continent. There is no doubt that the ICRC’s neutrality as well as sexual carries all its delegates any sexual Swiss has helped to accomplish the humanitarian initiative.

improvise in emergency situations:
It turned out that there are other victims in need of assistance who are civilian victims. Although the non-participants in the war were always people at all times victims of decisions taken by the military for World War that the pain has given new resonance were not ignored by the International Committee.

The ICRC also have to consider how to command attention in the war if paid brutal conflict, warring parties to deny its commitments previously made in the humanitarian field. And selection of new weapons technology devised by the fighting, including raids, which began to be used in 1915 and formed a threat addressed to him and the International Committee of the organization also condemned the numerous violations of the Geneva Conventions, which was committed by fighters deliberately.

Visits to detainees.
Showing during the years of war followed that the humanitarian challenges of not less than challenges guaranteed by years of war itself, a phenomenon were not well known then, associated with widening the scope of the conflict Among these challenges re-prisoners of war to their home countries was conducted for the first visits to the detained politicians in Hungary in 191919.

See fight the first battle and invent new solutions 05/13/201019
www.icrc.org
2- The second phase (1919-1939) Strengthening work through conflicts.

It was supposed to be a massacre war circuits defined in 1914 in the wake of 1918 to the end of the wars in the world. We have discarded public opinion and human conscience. The war has taken in this period the most brutal forms, especially as the violence has become the focus of authoritarian ideologies during the ten years between 1920 and 1930 and since then was on the International Committee of the Red Cross to prove their existence and grow in an environment where the lack of respect for humanitarian principles.

In an effort to counter the effects of political, social and economic turmoil caused by the war, the ICRC has provided its services in Central Europe, where the spread of hunger and yellow fever among the population.

International Committee across the world.

Varied work of the International Committee of the regions geographically in parallel with the consistency of the scope of beneficiaries of its services. The organization has taken the first steps in Latin America following the bloody Chaco War that took place between Bolivia and Paraguay and has sent delegates to the International Committee of the Ethiopia-hit Mussolini forces and they were eyewitnesses to the Italian Air Force threw fighting toxic gases and the bombing of hospitals.

breadth of international humanitarian law.

Sure, that the ICRC did not wait for the face of this escalation in the fighting to try to mitigate its effects on the victims to include prisoners of war who have become are protected under an international convention concluded in accordance with the due process20.

See strengthening labor during crises 05/13/2010 20 www.icrc.org
3-Phase III (1939-1945) World War II.

The form of the invasion of German troops to Poland on the second of September 1939 the embodiment of the key attributes that is produced in the post-World War II broke out in this period. War and came out of the trenches to witness confrontations preceded by the mechanism of the bombing of Air targeted the civilian population and these form the main victim of the brutal occupation policies set by the government of Nazi Germany and its allies before Defeat.

International Committee of the Red Cross has faced in the context of World War many challenges was the first to extend its humanitarian work ongoing to five continents together which Forced it to search for energies and human potential Financial huge employed to perform this task and began more than fifty Mission in through the conflict.

humanitarian work type.

The war also means for the Organization diversity of humanitarian work on the side of traditional activities, which was supervised by the International Committee for the benefit of prisoners of war, in particular through visits, which was performed to detention camps or constituent agency central to elicit information about the prisoners and massive efforts in the affected civilian population service the chaos caused by the military situation.

deficit in front of persecution.

ICRC has failed miserably in the stool right in the initiative humanity for the benefit of civilians in the occupied territories or people deported to the death camps. The deficit for the objection as an organization firmly on the oppression practiced by the Nazi regime were not compensated for as much as a few individual acts by some delegates threatened to help the victims of genocide.

Have formed shelling attacks on the city Hiroshima then Nagasaki in early August 1948 mark the second end of the war, it also marked the beginning of a new era in international relations threatened by the danger of nuclear weapons.  

See. 1939-1945 trip to hell 05/11/2010  

XV Eman Atef Omar
4- Fourth phase (1945 to 1965) Two decades of challenges.

International Committee of the Red Cross found itself at the end of World War II in a situation of double standards. The ICRC’s work has won in the prisoners of war service appreciated international embodied in the awarded the Nobel Peace Prize and an effort to bridge the gaps that were marred humanitarian law and in particular with regard to victims of armed violence of civilians International Committee began the process of reviewing and expansion of the Geneva Conventions were intended to prevent a atrocities repeat committed in the recent war. Was reached to adopt the four basic agreements at a diplomatic conference in the month of August 1949 was one of them explicitly state the responsibility of the warring parties towards the civilian population.

In order to strengthen the protection of the civilian population The ICRC in the fifties it embarked in a major operation aimed to look at ways designed to ban large-bombing and the use of weapons of mass destruction operations and to reduce the risks that threaten the civilian population in times of war.

New conflicts and the Cold War.

The ICRC has continued its work in accordance with its mandate by offering designed to alleviate the suffering of World War II brought about the services (save the civilian population and re-prisoners of war to their home countries and assistance to refugees and people displaced process) on one hand and work under new conflicts (Palestine war and the separation of Pakistan from India ).

But the outbreak of the Cold War since 1947 officially put the ICRC in a new niche on the international stage and allowed her the opportunity to work as a humanitarian organization to play the role of neutral intermediary between the West and the East and was civil war in Greece and the war in Korea or the crisis Suez Canal or the armed rebellion in Hungary or missile crisis in Cuba are all examples where the

See: Fourth Geneva Convention of August 19, 1949
Commission highlights the importance of neutrality\textsuperscript{23}.

The ICRC has continued since 1945 to urge governments to strengthen international humanitarian law and respect and the International Committee sought to address the effects of conflicts.

In 1949, on the initiative of the International Committee of the Red Cross states agreed to review the three existing Geneva Conventions (Convention on the wounded and sick in the field and victims of the war in the sea, prisoners of war) was added fourth convention for the protection of civilians under the authority of the enemy.

In 1977 Optional extras firstly adopted the Convention applies to armed conflicts and international conflicts Protocol II regards non-international armed.

\textbf{International Committee of the Red Cross in its work is characterized by many things, such advantages\textsuperscript{24}:}

\textbf{First:} the International Committee has the capability of rapid deployment and continue to work during armed conflict and violence in all parts of the world and that includes remote places and others by the United Nations may not be able or working other parties in the humanitarian sphere of access to it, where the ICRC is the only hope of survival for people who are in need of protection or assistance.

\textbf{Second,} the scope of activities carried out by the ICRC, which is the essence of the idea of protection and assistance are two sides of the same coin, where the ICRC Our unique some activities, particularly its mandate to facilitate international humanitarian law and sponsorship Other activities are activities complementary to what is implemented by agencies and United Nations actors and other humanitarian work and human rights and development of the organization and those activities include the protection of civilians and to visit the protesters and the reunification of families and

\begin{itemize}
\item See (1945-1965) Two decades of challenge 05/05/2010 \textsuperscript{23}
\item www.icrc.org
\item See also: Daniel Palmieri. Review of one hundred and fifty years between the International Committee of the Red Cross. International Journal of the Red Cross Number 888 Winter 2012
\end{itemize}
to ensure access to medical parishes and life, food and sustainable management programs for it.

**Third**, workers possess profession and dedication, stretching to the World Wide Web of the National Societies of the Red Cross and regrettable that the Commission did not survive the violence that has plagued the humanitarian work is increasingly where many of the characters make a lot of sacrifices in their quest to provide assistance to others.

**Fourth**: The International Committee has a firm commitment to act in accordance with the principles of humanity any humanitarian action and according to the starter of neutrality and independence, impartiality and neutrality means of seeking to establish a dialogue with all parties to the conflict and to continue in the face of violations of international humanitarian law.

**Fifth**: the ability of the Committee on the air conditioning, this flexibility is a necessary larger in the future due to the posed by the changing nature of conflict and violence and the system of responding to the humanitarian needs of the new challenges.

Medical conflict has changed dramatically over the hundred, fifty-year history of the International Committee changed with the nature of the relevant actors to respond to emergency situations left by conflicts. The ICRC is one of the oldest human institutions are not the only organization the United Nations and other humanitarian organizations play, including a large number of other humanitarian organizations, non-governmental international or national major role in responding to crises and provide humanitarian assistance.

And the establishment of the International Committee of the process save lives in sometimes in large means the staff of the International Committee risking their lives, such as what is happening in Yemen, Somalia, Pakistan, Sudan and Syria recently.

Targeting workers are increasingly being at times in large launches them on fire or were being kidnapped and killed, and it is this ultimatum to the international
community and the humanitarian need for the imposition of guarantees and better protection for them.

The development of the International Committee of the Red Cross insignia evolution of protection taken by the Committee during armed conflicts and carry out their work, which makes us most notably the development of badges protection of the International Committee.

badges protection.

Insignia is a reference to the distinctive face that you work in conflict to enable them to carry out their work in times of conflict and to prevent the attack on the holder of the conflicting parties and to ensure respect for and protect her by the parties under the international conventions and norms. Badges are granted protection of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and crystal Red Crystal personnel and medical units of the Armed Forces personnel and relief workers.

Also used the National Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in each country for the purpose of these badges to identify them.

evolution badges.

Since more than a century offers the Red Cross and Red Crescent humanitarian services by providing protection for victims of armed conflict and the people who provide them with protection.

The first badge popped into existence in 1864 and decided the government, which participated in the Diplomatic Conference adopted the first Geneva Convention in 1864 that there is a need to adopt a neutral sign clearly visible on the battlefield to protect medical personnel and medical facilities.

The purpose of the conference in 1864 is to develop a global brand neutral Ultimate protection that everyone can use and identify them and 10 years later the Ottoman

Empire commission adopted during the Russian-Turkish War Red Crescent Brand own protection. While continuing to recognize the Red Cross symbol, respect and adopted Persia (Iran) and its own brand so governments formally recognized the three emblems in 1929.

This situation continued until 1980, when Iran Replaced old mark of the Persian sun and lion to the Red Crescent. In 1992 it happened malfunction signal in respect of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, which led to the lawsuit to tick Additional devoid of any significance and national, political, religious, and so governments adopted the 2005 mark for extra protection purposes is crystal (red crystal).²⁶

badges as defined by the law.

Law clearly defines the use of the Red Cross and Red Crescent emblems and red crystal and misuse. And apply various articles of the Geneva Conventions and Protocols to the subject of badges they also include badges, size and purpose of use, location, persons and property which are protected and those that can be used and the consequent use of the respect and misuse of sanctions.

And his use of the emblem and the two sides of the basics of using the protection and use of significance. The emblem is a sign of the phenomenon reflects the protection afforded by international law of the units, medical units and buildings of the armed forces during armed conflicts and extends this protection to include certain parties working near the military units in order to alleviate the suffering of the wounded, prisoners and civilians who fall into Brain conflict and this so-called "use protection ".

He also permissible for the National Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies around the world could use badges to define itself as an element of a global network known as the International Movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and this is what is known as "indicative of the use."

And to reach a uniform badge humanitarian action is an achievement against humanity and as stipulated in Article 44 of the First Geneva Convention of 1949.

²⁶-See badges 04.15.2010  
www.icrc.org
The view of the Legal Antoine Bouvier said badges according to the protocols added them determine who they can get protection and Cared them are:
- Military personnel ad litem fully to perform this task.
- Ad litem military personnel to do the job temporarily.
- Medical staff at the National Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies belonging to one of the parties to the conflict and medical personnel belonging to the voluntary relief societies recognized by their governments as organs assistant to the medical services of the armed forces, which operate under the supervision of the authorities.
- Staff members of the International Commission of the Red Cross.
- Staff of National Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in neutral States and other countries that are not party to the conflict and the staff of other national relief societies recognized with these countries as organs assistant for medical services of the armed forces and working under the supervision of authorities party to the dispute.
- Medical staff of civil defense.
- Employees of them recognized and authorized civilian hospitals. The rules define a set of conditions required for the use of the emblem as a protective device in with bodies outside of the Red Cross and that at the time of international conflict.

These conditions are:
1 be recognized by the country of origin as an assistant devices for medical services in its state.
2 The activity is limited to medical acts that are consistent with medical ethics.
3 to be licensed to operate by the authorities of the country of origin and the authorities of the party in the sense of the conflict.
4 to operate under the supervision of the authorities of this party in the dispute.

Either in the period of non-international armed conflicts, which often give rise to problems barbed degree of size, the field is open to the work of humanitarian organizations at a time when the legal rules relating to these conflicts is the least visible and complete than the conditions applicable to armed conflicts.
there are two issues concerning the future of the badges protection.:

The first an: misuse of the emblem .
become a source of constant concern to the National Societies because the misuse of the emblem inadvertent often occurs in all countries of the world as a result of what natural enjoys badge of greatly appreciated if no one wants to use the emblems they are not respected, whether for the purpose of protection in times of conflict or commercial purposes in time of peace may result in a state of chaos and lack of confidence, and here comes the attention paid Committee for the Prevention of abuse in this way, and the first to pay the price in the case of non-respect for the emblem are the victims, which operates the badge in order to protect them.

Second: the need to adhere to strict neutrality of the emblem for the cause of religion
All worlds in the range of motion a special responsibility in this regard if they have to do their best to avoid stirring enthusiasm religious with the emblem and refrain from exercising any pressure on governments and National Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies because the danger here threatens the main role of the movement in the armed conflict and credibility for both given the real singular badge away from all the suggestions or a religious connotations.

Especially when not be the Muslim or Christian and perhaps in Lebanon or a clear example of Indonesia to overcome the suggestions Religious impeding the use of the red cross emblem without any allergy remember to be reckoned with in the Muslim community by the ratio.  

Due the difficulty of the ICRC 's work in the use of the name and emblem of the International Committee of the Red Cross in some areas still exist and displays a shadow over everything the International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the problem remains challenged major to work in some areas, or visit the prisoners.

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See amaal Oweida source of strength and a weakness. Page 12-15 Est humanitarian /  
Summer 2014

See Zeinab Ghosn. Strides through the participation and cooperation of the Islamic humanitarian Page 7 Spring / Summer 2014
And along the map of the presence of the International Committee of the Red Cross staff faces daily, and the number 12 000 employees in 80 countries a number of accusations and suspicions surrounding their work and their goals and Harthm, origin, Financing and loyalty, particularly in the Middle East.

And the current position with regard to the emblems has been subjected to obstacles serious we must look at the treatment of:

(a) we have to ask legally whether the current situation really is in line with the principles of equality which should govern international relations, where he was easily identifiable on the States and National Societies with either Red Cross or Red Crescent on while others do not enjoy this right.

B- coexistence between emblems contrasted with the principle of private international mobility unit of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and carries with it the seeds of segregation.

C- The current conciliator threatens global international movement of the Red Cross, such as the situation in the Red Crescent and the Red Cross in Kazakhstan, including the number of Kazakhstan's population is divided into Muslims and Christians their country's parliament decided to use a badge double of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies together, while the Geneva Conventions states that used The only Red Cross or Red Crescent.

Similarly, in Eritrea, which has not yet become a party to the Geneva Conventions and has been the National Societies in Kazakhstan and Eritrea years he is not able to join the Red Cross movement for a long time.

D- coexistence between the emblems at the international level suit open to further divisions are states living side by side embrace different religions, which impede their ability to development potential as it will increase the risk in case of a civil war that is exposed to the disintegration of society. This may affect the principle of universal.29

The signal a third world are built far from all indications and suggestions, or national or religious is the best guarantee against the spread of individual badges for a particular State or to a religious community that what has been achieved from adopting a third signal crystal (red crystal). At the Third Additional Protocol in 2005, which was adopted Additional third signal, which entered into force 2007, six months after the first two states to ratify it. It is a sign does not bear any signs of religious, political, racial, which should guarantee respect for those that adopted.

Conclusion

ICRC set up in 1863 and since that date, the ICRC work and humanitarian work in conflict and was developing the evolution of disputes that faced that emanated the 1949 Geneva Conventions and its protocols 1977 as the International Committee of the emanated the National Societies of the Red Crescent and Red Cross With the development of the Commission evolved badges protection used by the signal of the Red Cross tribute to the host country, Switzerland, and then in the nineteenth century, it said of the Ottoman Empire Red Crescent until 2005 brought us up to the badge third building on the third additional protocol and all this development work and badges protection of the International Committee of the Red Cross in the interest of the first side Coverage in conflict of providing better protection for them.
Chapter III
The principle of work of the International Committee of the
Red Cross
In armed conflicts

Due to the different conflicts within which it operates the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the different circumstances faced by the ICRC had to take to comply with the same principles work in conflicts and adhered to by the parties dealing with it and we will remember it through :

The First topic : the need to be in the disputes.

The second topic: the principle of confidentiality.

The third topic: the commitment to professional standard.

The Fourth topic : the principle of neutrality
The first topic
The need to be in the disputes.

The four Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol vest First International Committee of specific task to work in the event of the outbreak of an international armed conflict. The ICRC is particularly enjoys the right to be delegates to visit prisoners of war and civilian detainees and entitles its agreements really wide to take initiatives.

Enjoy the International Committee in armed conflicts An international third party the right to take humanitarian initiatives approved by the international community, provided for in Article III common to the four Geneva Conventions of August 19, 1949 Second Protocol in 1977, B disputes armed non-international.

The ICRC also has a right to take initiatives in the event of disturbances and tensions internal any other case requiring humanitarian action Statute of the International Movement for the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and recognized this right may be the International Committee where international humanitarian law does not apply to Display Services governments without creating a interference in internal affairs of the States concerned.

And the International Committee of the Red Cross organization is an impartial, neutral and independent humanitarian mission it purely is to protect the dignity and victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence and to provide them with assistance.

The International Committee of the hard seeking also to prevent suffering by promoting the provisions of international humanitarian law and humanitarian principles and international promotion and ensure respect for the application of international humanitarian law by the parties to the conflict.
Protection and assistance to the words of the victims and individuals in the conflict is not concerned by the concept of the International Committee of the Red Cross to intervene with the veterans to ensure respect for and application of the rules and principles of the only international humanitarian law, but also means its presence in the war represents the particularly in the search for prisoners and visit them and search for the missing.

And restore contacts between families separated by the war and reunification and to provide aid and medical care to the wounded and sick and the transport and distribution of food and clothing and other for the survival of the affected population necessary materials alive.

The International Committee in order to be able to accomplish its mission should be allowed to start business as soon as hostile as access to the victims must have for workers in the field minimum security guarantees and is the cooperation of Governments is indispensable to achieve these conditions.

The necessity of the presence of the International Committee of the Red Cross within the armed conflicts do not stop at this point but extends to monitoring the implementation of international humanitarian law so as to impose punishment on them, and at the outbreak of any conflict accelerated the International Committee to send envoys to conflict zones to monitor the application of the rules and provisions of international humanitarian law and to provide protection optimal protection and subject to the application of the Geneva Conventions and its protocols attached to optimize the application.

But the ICRC’s presence in armed conflicts is also associated with the parties to respect for workers and their respect for the badge Committee of the International Commission may withdraw from the conflict if there is a substantial risk

See responsibility to stop violations of humanitarian work and the protection of : humanitarian Page 6. The fall of 2005 the number of 32
of killing members of the parties to the conflict. Law and international humanitarian protects medical workers and vehicles they use and carrying Harthm staff and should not be diagnosed hurt and enable them to do their job of providing assistance without obstruction safely and must be respected badges humanitarian work (the Red Crescent and Red Cross) at all times.

The need for the presence of the International Committee of inside conflicts Over civilians and people protect the persons entitled to protection may consist in reducing violations of the conflicting parties for Violations international humanitarian law when you know the existence of body and an international features are protected and international respect for international inside Conflict such as the International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.
The second topic
The principle of confidentiality

Secret essential tool enables the ICRC to help people affected by the lack of violence and armed conflict security and enable them to build confidence and establish communication and changes.

ICRC is known for its confidential approach to dealing with sensitive issues and for this reason sometimes subjected to criticism. Among these issues work in places of detention and its efforts to ensure respect for the lives of civilians and non-combatants and their dignity. Critics argue in this matter because the organization is too secretive and should disclose its conclusions to the public, especially when it comes to conditions of detention and treatment of detainees. Proponents of the principle of confidentiality defending him that this dialogue is essential to the protection of people affected by conflicts and help them.

The Commission firmly believes that the secret essential tool enables the ICRC to help people affected by the lack of violence and armed conflict security and the preservation of ways to reach them and confidentiality factor helping the International Committee to build trust and open communication channels and make changes and must respect confidentiality in order to be effective.

When the notes Delegates International Committee of cases of abuse or neglect or the need to discuss their concerns directly with the authorities or other parties to the conflict on the ground. The goal is to set up a secret dialogue with those with the power to improve the situation. And help them to reach those in need and to places that many other organizations access to them.

It may happen that the Commission shall exchange in some cases exciting topics of general concern or some effective, especially with the other parties. Usually countries are conducted these exchanges, which aims to explain the importance of the Commission's activities as part of efforts to mobilize support for the benefit of the relevant humanitarian initiatives may be the goal of these initiatives is sometimes indirect influence in their respective parties so avoid one of these cases, unwanted and
disturbing.

It did not mean secret satisfaction. If it does not detect some of the issues to the public it does not mean that silence ICRC is keen to follow up on allegations of abuse and is ready to discuss activities at the highest levels if necessary. Including heads of state and government to put an end to these abuses.

The ICRC does not share confidential information with the media or with other parties do not agree to the publication of such information, because there is always a danger that exploits or make fun of this party or that observations of the Committee for the purposes and political interests.

When the ICRC report describes what as confidential, mean that the report was prepared only to the authorities or the parties to the conflict to whom it is opposition to any sharing of information or published without the approval of the Commission.

ICRC is aware that the testimony of what happens in times of war and conflict is a privilege and responsibility, and court testimony is required as proof, and this could put some people at risk. Which has become public knowledge may display the Committee to continue its work also at risk and threatens the security of its members. Therefore States can not ask the International Committee of the testimony before national and international courts.

**abandon confidentiality rules:**

International Committee reserves the right to disclose its findings, published, stop working in exceptional cases, such as if issued a detaining authority issues excerpts from one secret reports are to prevent the publication of the report interpretation.

If under the prisoners subjected to ill-treatment or were prevented from working by the Commission recognized rules may have to suspend its visits to detainees and
publish it publicly\textsuperscript{31}.

There are circumstances warrant auctions:
1 of serious and repeated violations of international humanitarian law.
2 that the Committee be witnesses to these violations or be aware of it from a reliable source with the Commission.
3 to ensure that the International Committee of the repeated interventions remain without effect.
4 conviction that the Commission is available to go to public opinion in the interest of the victims.
And that these conditions must be available together until the breach of the principle of confidentiality\textsuperscript{32}. And keep track of when the International Committee of the detainees had a set of rules, regardless of the circumstances.

And it must be able to Delegates the International Committee of the interview every detainee in the privacy of full and this is important because confidentiality is not limited to the authorities alone. One of the detainees has given permission to speak with the authorities about the reasons for concern to the Committee and are never speak without approval.

These rules include also allow its delegates to inspect cells and other facilities and should be allowed visits whenever the International Committee submitted a request to do so. And it should be allowed to ICRC delegates to enter into confidential discussions with the camp authorities before and after each visit to raise problems and make recommendations when needed.

And for all that has been said and to maintain confidence in the ICRC is continuing to do its job in the dispute the principle of confidentiality remains valid over time.

\textsuperscript{31} See: Dominique Stillhart. Asaah secret of the ICRC ‘s work but it is not conditioned 09.20.2010 interview. WWW.ICRC.ORG

\textsuperscript{32} See dialogue of the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) the previous Jakob Kellenberger German magazine facts .. humanitarian Page 8.9 Number 32. The fall of 2005
The third topic
Professional Standards

It is committed to the International Committee of the Red Cross to respond quickly and effectively to the humanitarian needs of people affected by armed conflict or natural disasters, in a region of conflict.

Which led to an increasing number of humanitarian organizations and human rights organizations engaged in activities related to the protection during the war and other situations of violence and other so it became necessary to agree on a unified professional standards for those people these organizations seek to help them.

And determine the minimum apply to any participating organization in the activities of protection in armed conflicts commitments standards or other situations of violence, we must ensure that these organizations and orientations and procedures compatible with the standards. For the organizations working in the field of protection of freedom, evident in not only the minimum obligations in the guidelines and rules table linen.

And standards intended omitted all humanitarian organizations and human rights organizations involved in one or more of the activities related to the protection and aimed at helping individuals and communities at risk in armed conflict.
Activity Organization (WHO) beyond what the field of freedom to include all relief activities and development, and perhaps find organizations which are limited to relief and development of these standards source of inspiration beside titrated Sphere Project "Charter of humanitarian work and minimum standards in responding to disasters, which prepared a number of humanitarian organizations in 2000 and revised in 2004 "33.

See Standards own professional activities of protection Questions & Answers 16-12- 2009 33
www.icrc.org
The fourth topic  
The principle of neutrality

The humanitarian work neutral and impartial played by the International Committee in situations of armed conflict and internal violence constitutes the core of its mission essential part of its identity. The ICRC is seeking to establish a dialogue with all actors involved in situations of armed conflict or internal violence, as well as people who suffer from the consequences of their acceptance and to gain their respect and allows us to approach this in general the potential safety of the personnel committee.

It is logical to follow the Commission's role as a neutral intermediary such approaches to work and requires that in many cases, to negotiate with the parties concerned on the access of humanitarian aid to the battlefields or hospitals, for example.

Is based on the Commission's role as a neutral intermediary to the legal provisions laid down in the Geneva Conventions and the Statute of the International Movement of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies has undertaken the International Committee for this role either through its good offices or through mediation, although rarely resort to mediation. In both cases can not be the International Committee initiate work only with the consent of all parties involved in the conflict first goal carried him to conduct its implementation is to alleviate the suffering of the people who evacuated disputes the course of their lives and to encourage compliance with the law of international humanitarian who co provides rules protect those who participate or no longer taking part in hostilities.

International Committee can sometimes Based on this principle to facilitate the release of people deprived of their liberty, such as people who are arrested by armed groups.

In many cases, combining the role of the International Committee in a compound between the bid benign brokerage services performed by the ICRC as a neutral intermediary and direct services provided as a human and as a neutral and independent able, for example, to evacuate people and provide them with treatment
and medical release of the disadvantaged and the transfer and repatriation.

Neutral and independent approach of the ICRC 's humanitarian field and the role it can play as a neutral intermediary. The truth is that the least that can be said that the increasing polarization makes this approach more necessary than ever.\(^3\)\(^4\)

**Synopsis:**

The ICRC is committed to its set of principles to ensure freedom of action and continuity in armed conflict about the need to be present in these conflicts to provide necessary assistance to the needy and an observer for the implementation of international humanitarian law and the application of the conflicting parties has the best application, it is also committed to the Committee during its work in conflict zones to the principle of confidential and which is the style of work of the ICRC in conflict for the continuity of its work and resolve the obstacles and abuses they face. And professional standards has become an urgent necessity in these times because of the multiplicity of points of relief as the tax farming neutrality in times of conflict facilitate the ICRC 's work in reducing violations of international humanitarian law.

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See Pierre Krahpnohl .. the role of the International Committee of the Red Cross as a neutral intermediary core humanitarian work .. 7/7/2008 Interview www.icrc.org
Conclusion

Committee of the International Red Cross is an organization that is impartial, neutral and independent humanitarian mission is limited to protect the lives and dignity of victims of armed conflict and other cases of violence and to provide assistance to them. And established in 1863, a result of Henry Dunant's proposals, which became the first secretary and then origin of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the Geneva Conventions, the four dated August 19 of 1949 and Protocols I and II thereto of 1977 and the Optional Protocol to the 2000 third and the Protocol on the emblem three o'clock in 2005.

The ICRC is also under international conventions is the secretary on the application of international humanitarian law and is keen to ensure respect for and applied as it is committed to the principles of conflicts within the work help to engage in work.