Badges protection International Committee of the Red Cross

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By

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1- Master International Law and International Relations
A member of the Egyptian Bar Association
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Her writings in the protection of civilians in armed conflict, the International Committee of the Red Cross
Within disarm weapons of mass destruction and to defend women's rights and protect the environment from global warming Activities
badges protection.

Insignia is a reference to the distinctive face, which do their 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 protection to them by the parties under the international conventions and norms.

And awarded badges protection of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the red crystal emblem red personnel and medical units belonging to the armed forces 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 provides the Red Cross and Red Crescent humanitarian services by providing protection for victims of armed conflict and the people who provide them with protection.

And emerged as the first badge of 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 score clearly visible on the battlefield to protect medical personnel and medical facilities.
The purpose of the conference in 1864 is to establish 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 own protective emblem. While continuing to recognize the Red Cross symbol and respected and adopted Persia (Iran) and its own brand so governments recognized the three emblems officially in 1929.

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

**badges as defined by the law.**

The 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 issue of badges they also include badges, size and purpose of use, location, people and property are protected and those that can be used and the consequent use of respect and abuse of sanctions.

The use of the emblem has two sides to use two basic protection and use of significance. The emblem is a sign outwardly
embody the protection afforded by international law 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 caught in the Brain conflict and the 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 Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and this is what is known as "indicative of the use."

And to reach a unified emblem for humanitarian work is to accomplish against humanity and as stipulated in Article 44 of the First Geneva Convention of 1949.

The view of the Legal Antoine Bouvier said badges according to the protocols added it is determined they can get protection and Cared for them are:

- Military personnel, ad litem fully to perform this task.
- Ad hoc 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 the medical staff with first aid societies voluntary 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 from the International Commission of the Red Cross.
- Staff of National Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in the neutral States and other countries that are not party to the dispute and the staff of other national relief societies recognized among these countries as organs assistant for medical services of the armed forces and the working party under the supervision of the authorities in the dispute.
- Medical personnel to civil defense organizations.
- 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 the Red Cross and that at the time of international conflict.

**These conditions are:**

1. One that recognized by the country of origin as an assistant devices for medical services in their state.
2. That its activity is limited to medical business, Which 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 the party in the dispute.

But in a period of armed conflict and international third parties, which often raise barbed problems a large degree, 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:.

First up: misuse of the emblem.

It has 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 normal to have its emblem greatly appreciated if no one wants to use the emblem, which is not well respected, whether for the purpose of protection in times of conflict or commercial purposes in peacetime may result in a state of chaos and lack of confidence, and here comes the attention paid commission to prevent 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 issue of religion.

All worlds in the range of motion has a special responsibility in this regard if they have to do their best to avoid stirring enthusiasm religious towards the badge and to refrain from exercising any pressure on governments and National Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies because the danger is
threatening the main role of the movement in the armed conflict and credibility for both given the badge singular real away from all the suggestions or religious connotations.

Especially when no longer be a Muslim or a Christian and perhaps in Lebanon or Indonesia is a clear example to override suggestions Religious disabling the use of the red cross emblem without any allergic reactions to remember in a significant 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.

And along the map of the presence of the International Committee of the Red Cross staff faces daily, numbering 12,000 employees in 80 countries and a number of accusations and suspicions surrounding their work and their goals their motto, origin, Financing and loyalty, particularly in the Middle East. And the current situation regarding the badges has been subjected to serious obstacles we must look at treatment:
A. We have to wonder legally whether the current situation is really in line with the principles of equality that should govern international relations, where he was easily identifiable on the States and National Societies with either the red cross or red crescent on while others do not enjoy this right.

B. existence between emblems contradicts with the principle of private international translational unit of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and carries with it the seeds of discrimination.

C. The current conciliator threatens global international movement of the Red Cross, such as the situation in the Red Crescent and Red Cross in Kazakhstan, including the number of Kazakhstan's population is divided into Muslims and Christians of 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 only either the Red Cross or Red Crescent Society.

Similarly, in Eritrea, which has not yet become a party to the Geneva Conventions and has been the National Societies of 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, leading to its ability to block development of its potential as it will increase the risk in case of a civil war that
exposed the disintegration of society. This may affect the principle of universal.

The signal of a third world are built far from all the suggestions or indications 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 the adoption of a third signal crystal (red crystal). Based on the Third Additional Protocol in 2005, which was adopted hint Additional third, which came into force in 2007, after six months on the two first countries ratified it. It is a sign not bear any signs of religious, political or ethnic, which should guarantee respect for those that adopted.
About the International Committee of the Red Cross

ICRC set up in 1863 and since that date the ICRC to work, humanitarian work in conflict and was developing the evolution of conflicts that face that emanated the 1949 Geneva Conventions and its protocols 1977 as the International Committee emanated the National Societies of the Red Crescent and Red Cross and with the evolution 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 of this development in the work of badges protection of the International Committee of the Red Cross in the interest of the first side unattended in conflicts to better protect them.