Responsibility to protect an efficient institute to deal with the penal institution in Syria

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ABSTRACT
In 2000 the issue of responsibility of the support of the international community was discussed. The aim of this principle is similar to the philosophy of the International Criminal Court as human and civilians supporting especially women against systematic violation of human rights. This principle was adopted in 2005, the General Assembly of the World Summit and responsibility to deal with a crisis includes prevention, response and recovery for the global community. It should be noted that in the responsibility for responding, different tools are used to solve a crisis and consequently the responsibility to protect the women of the world. Some of these tools include: a mediator of referral to the International Criminal Court, and the military intervention as a last resort solution in case of failure of other solutions. It should be noted that the situation in Syria has become a condition in which implementation of the principle of responsibility to protect vertices, to support women and children in particular respond to the way of handling the situation in the country in the International Criminal Tribunal for the trial of terrorists excommunicating is a legal requirement. Implementing the principle of responsibility to protect the country due to its strategic location at the moment is possible only through peaceful mechanisms and it does not appear to be the last step of the administrative Syria. Firstly because it is punitive measures to resolve the crisis peacefully that is not completely dissolved. Second, China and Russia, according to Strategic Vision and avoid geopolitical changes in the Middle East, will veto any military intervention against Syria.

INTRODUCTION

Since 2000, the former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan on the Millennium Summit presented a report to the General Assembly that the world is a serious struggle for the protection of humans against human rights violations. Therefore the UN Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty report in 2002 draw the outline on the principle of the responsibilities of the World and determined the performance measures in accordance with this principle. Action was not anything except limiting and defining the actions in the UN Charter Chapter VI and VII to prevent colonialist actions that may be under the pretext of protecting human rights in the country for up to a wealth of resources such as diamond and gold mines in Africa that has a lot to do with the interventionist measures. This principle is explicitly passed in 2005 during the World Summit on the published document (WSOD) was highlighted in paragraphs 138 and 139 and support for women caught up in a global job crisis is considered. It should be noted that the aim of protecting women and children and generally people who have been caught in a crisis and all kinds of international crimes committed against them and their respective governments are able and willing to protect its citizens. Therefore the world and especially the United Nations and regional organizations are required to take the necessary protective measures such individuals do.

It is worth noting that the primary responsibility of the international community has three types as follows: 1) prevention responsibilities 2) reactivity responsibility 3) restructuring responsibility. Of the three types of liability is generally believed that the burden of responsibility is the most important aspect of prevention. Responsibilities among the various enforcement actions is that the best response action, referral to the International Criminal Court to end crisis.

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In this paper, the question is which of the existing mechanisms in principle of responsibility to protect, to support women's has the capacity to meet Syrian crisis? Given the responsibility to protect mechanisms, the authors hypothesized that the mechanisms responsible for supporting the second mechanisms referred the situation to the International Criminal Court for the trial run is way against women and children. This principle is emerging as a last resort, military intervention because of the veto by China and Russia (where the veto on the strategic interests of the two countries) does not apply. The main goal of our research is to explain the doctrine of responsibility to protect, to support women in crisis in Syria to accomplish this goal in the first paragraph to the emergence of the principle of the international community and its connection with the issue of state sovereignty can be made. In the second section we explain the position of women in institutions to implement the responsibility to protect in Syria, we will outline the principles for the protection of women. In the end, the results of this study are presented in the clause. The research in this paper is an analytical method. The analysis presented in the fields of international law and the rights in question have been proposed and studied. Regarding the nature of the subject, the library is used as data collection instrument, the laws, the books, articles, databases (domestic and foreign) and other paper and digital sources.

1. The concept of responsibility to protect doctrine:

The United Nations Millennium Declaration in September 2000, the sixth to eighth Platform for expressing collective responsibility towards the communities in promoting human dignity and support women in the world. UN Secretary General Kofi Annan has stated in paragraph 6 of Part A of this Declaration that "Responsibility for dealing with threats to international peace and security. It should be divided among the world's nations and multilateral apply. United Nations as the most universal of and international organizations from all over the world, each organization representatives are present should play a major role in this context ". (N. A., 2011: 221) Nothing in this Declaration shall be in writing so that the apparent authority theory of liability protection. Theory may not be compatible with the concept of sovereignty so in order to examine the concept of the responsibility to protect doctrine expressed then the sovereignty conflict with the principle of the responsibility to protect.

1.1. Appearance and Definition of concept of the responsibility to protect doctrine:

The concept and theory of the emergence of the responsibility to protect:

The first theory is the gist of the responsibility to protect formed in 1807 by the British. This year, Britain banned the slave trade and of transport used by other countries in the Atlantic prevented and was among the first countries where human rights are to be implemented beyond its borders. The Cold War began in 1948 with the first of two contrasting attitudes between protections of human beings in the world and adheres to the principle of non-intervention there.

On the one hand, the signing of the Convention on Genocide in 1948, the view was created a full commitment to the prevention of cruelty and violations of human rights in other countries. On the other hand, a strange desire to accurately interpret the Charter and the principle of nonintervention were included in it. And countries that may be interfering in other countries to be necessary to prevent violations of human rights, referring to the principle of non-intervention in order. This principle is known as a justification of the pressures exerted on them by the international factors above view of events that ultimately Tzarb Cambodia in 1970 showed that Mentioned recent Perspectives on the assumption arising from the Convention on Genocide 4 (based on the commitment of countries to respond to domestic violence that leads to the violation of human rights) have superior. It showed that countries tend to have a literal reading of the Charter and the implementation of the principle of non-intervention and do not want to (in order to support people who are not nationals of them) into a dispute that the cause for which is the cost. In the wake of conservative countries and prefer their own interests to the interests of the people, in 2000 Kofi Annan on the Millennium Report to the General Assembly stated that "If humanitarian intervention an unacceptable assault on sovereignty in this way we respond to disasters in Rwanda and Srebrenica, and the systematic and gross violations of human rights is assault on all aspects of humanity » (http://www.un.org/millennium/sg/report/ch3.p.48) Subsequently, in 2001 the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty countries (CISS) was formed with the support of the Government of Canada, Australia, and Algeria and a detailed report of the Commission was asked to provide the the theory (at http://www.iciss.ca/report-en.asp). Comission presented its report within a year. The main theme of the Commission's report, was the responsibility to protect nowadays virtually rewritten the definition of sovereignty. In November 2003, in a conference to examine ways to strengthen the UN, Kofi Annan was addressing new challenges and threats to international peace and security. The mission of this conference is expected to strengthen UN mechanisms and help address threats to international peace and security is imperiled. The 141-page report was released in second of December 2004 as "the world safer, our shared responsibility". The report stated that the responsibility to protect "The massacres, ethnic cleansing or serious violations where governments are unable or unwilling to prevent. There is a collective international responsibility to protect the
public by the Security Council authorized military intervention as a last resort applies (http://www.responsibilitytoprotect.org). In 2005, Kofi Annan, in his report to the General Assembly stated that “While I am well aware of the sensitivity of the issue strongly agree with this approach. I believe that we should accept the responsibility for protecting me and when it is necessary to do so.” The Secretary-General urged the international community’s responsibility to protect the most basic principle of collective action against genocide, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and admit women. However, with respect to this hierarchy, which is primarily 5 responsible for the protection of civilians in their own countries. But if the countries and governments are unwilling or unable to protect citizens responsibility is transferred to the international community. Finally, the Security Council can take enforcement action as a last resort. In the same year, at the World Summit a document was released that sections 138 and 139, expressly accepted the responsibility to protect. In 2006, Security Council Resolutions 1674 and 1706 issued resolutions reaffirming the need to protect people, especially children and Renan Crimes against humanity were issued. Some authors believe that the responsibility to protect the Circle of Inclusion in addition, systematic violations of human rights, including those to be that a state violates the free speech rights of its citizens, in this case, the international community has an obligation to support the operational responsibility for the actions of the executive. The International Criminal Court and the responsibility to protect principle to be considered separately but both have significant near. The International Criminal Court and the principle of responsibility to protect its citizens speak about the government’s responsibility they both point out, firstly, when governments are unable or unwilling to protect its citizens the duty of the international community to support action taken. Second, when war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide and genocide occur in each region of the world, responsibility to support the mission of the International Criminal Court begins the inherent jurisdiction of the ICC and the circle being shared responsibility to protect.

(B) the concept of sovereignty and the principle of the responsibility to protect:

Sovereignty, the right to exercise authority in a country and the foundation of international relations (Saxer, 2008,3) and for the country since long and since the government was formed The concept is considered the most sacred in a way that does not attach it away and any intervention from other countries were considered as a declaration of war. Dry thought in the twentieth century and twenty-first century with the outbreak of wars and crises, domestic violence and causing widespread massacre of innocent people on the one hand and the extension of the concepts of human rights and respect for human beings and their rights were being challenged by other and bring the question of whether sovereignty is inviolable, to what extent? Can states in the name of the rule, tend to behave people in any way? Is humanitarian intervention rule is violated? Take the concept of sovereignty and the incorporation of the concept of responsibility to support the theory would be helpful in clarifying the questions 6 mentioned in this article. Issue of sovereignty and the principle of the responsibility to protect: Report of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty in 2001 Scenario override sovereignty and delimitation of the concept’s key. Tenor of the report states that the concept of sovereignty is the responsibility and responsibilities of government is responsible for protecting the public and when the people of a country from the damage caused by the civil war, insurgency, repression and suffering country and its government is unable or unwilling to deal with incidents arising responsibility is transferred to the international community. In fact it can be said that the action taken by the commission shaping mechanism to support the people of a country, particularly women and children. That explains the three types of responsibility towards the people of a country to the world who are victims of a conflict is predicted: A) The responsibility for prevention, b) the liability side, c) restructuring charge. It is worth noting that the Commission modify the terms of humanitarian intervention to the responsibility of states to protect Karbzyg marked and according to Evans’ responsibility to protect, rather than talking about the right to intervene three features are great First, the assessment looks at issues from the perspective of those who need support and not treat people who support the intervention. Second, this has meant that the primary responsibility to protect their own country. Third, the responsibility to protect concept that encompasses not only the responsibility of the reaction it also includes liability protection and regeneration »(Evans, 2008,105). The Commission Military intervention for humanitarian purposes as an exceptional item and in a state of emergency and the last and only solution predicts and puts more emphasis on their responsibility to prevent the liability side. In other words, as the Commission stated that the main mission of the first states in the country to protect its citizens against human tragedies but when the country than it is unwilling or incapable for fulfilment of this mission is the responsibility of the international community is embodied in the United Nations. Commissions rather talk about “intervention” on “responsibility” stresses. The Commission stated that the responsibility to protect has deep roots and upstream documents such as Article 24 of the UN Charter, legal obligations and protection of human rights statements frequently mentioned. It is unlikely that Article 17 of the Rome Statute and the formation of the Commission has been effective in overcoming for the gist and the spelling of Article 17 of the entry of the Court to deal with the lack of criminal responsibility in support of the UN and arrival time, the national government’s ability or willingness to take action when it is not supported. The above statement shows that the
formation of international organizations including the United Nations and its organs, including the Security Council and the International Criminal Court and mission of these agencies are responsible for protecting the rights of the peoples of the world government to impose an absolute rule, have limited and governments can not take any decision made without observance of international rules that will on its citizens to adopt because any decision made against civilians in violation of human rights, the international reaction will be encountered. In other words, none of the states the rule is not absolute and unlimited; it is relative and so far respected the sovereignty of the human rights violations are not. This is what the end of paragraph 1 of Article 2 and Article 7 of the UN Charter can be inferred. At the end of this section apply measures which are interpreted as the responsibility to protect doctrine in other countries it is authorized and this is only a partial concept of state sovereignty and permit humanitarian intervention to protect human beings. It should be pointed out in the constitution, sovereignty belongs to the people of many countries is known the government's only role a trustee plays so when sovereignty belongs to the people as trustee of the duty to protect the sovereignty of States the responsibility of government is involved rule and if the government pays people to fight or not to protect them against external threats the government disputes the notion that the government has paid so in order to preserve the sovereignty and protect its owners (the people). It is essential institutions like the United Nations attempting to interfere with the mechanism organized the mechanisms responsible for supporting emerging today as a theory and the crisis has shown that it can be rather important part in resolving the issue of effective. So in short we can say that the responsibility to intervene in support of the rule is nor against it. In other words, the traditional rule requiring people to be controlled the responsibility to protect, help and guidance to the liability rule.

2. **Mechanisms and executive organs of the responsibility to protect:**

   Report of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty countries (ICISS) involved components of the framework and the implementation of the principle, which include the following:

   1. **Responsibility of Prevention:**

      Major scholars of international law consider that prevention is the most important aspect of the responsibility of supporting their learning. The responsibility for preventing it must be considered that what may pave the way to human rights abuses in a country is and what makes the government fails to protect its citizens in case of conflict and crisis action. The roots of the conflict must take responsibility. For example, in a country of religious differences may be sects engage with each other and wide genocide against each launch, the religious communities around the world can hold meetings in order to help reduce the differences and unity and prevent a crisis. Or, if we assume a high level of poverty in the state is economically and its people therefore consider massive crimes are acting against each other, relevant institutions of the United Nations can provide the proper economic context in which the undergo internal conflict prevention. Responsibility for the implementation of prevention is worth noting that government agencies can not be active rather, NGO, media, scientific societies can play an active role in this field. Harris Susan Reimer believes the responsibility of supporting pillars, the goal is prevention requires a lot of attention and it covers a lot of the finer points. In addition to the great debates of the field of international relations and international law, including in the area of responsibility is placed, criminology and human security issues will also be included. (Harris Rimmer, 2009, 20).  

   2. **Responsibility of Reaction:**

      If for any reason the international community failed to prevent a crisis, in other words, the first element cannot be responsible for administrative support turn to the implementation of the second pillar is the principle of the responsibility to respond. This charge only applies when the crisis started in order to prevent deterioration and the severity of the situation, the international community must adopt an appropriate response. Type of reaction, as the case may be the formation of the Peace Commission to refer the situation to the International Criminal Court. For example, suppose would happen in a state of rebellion and all kinds of international crimes during the riots occur and the government to protect innocent. Willingness to enforce international law and international criminal law principles and organizing trials but it is not capable of doing, the United Nations can be an appropriate legal response as a measure of support to the government for help and legal proceedings to establish compliance with the requirements of Article 17. Statute of the International Criminal Court provides the necessary arrangements. It should be noted that while support reactive measures are varied in terms of gende, some political, some economic, some jurisdictions should be considered a specific order 9 for them. The first measures of political support (such as peace conferences, mediation) used the legal measures (Eg, referral to the International Criminal Court, Criminal Court complex formation) and in the next step of economic support measures. It should also be noted that these measures should be the first form of the protective coating them gradually and in a specified time interval if not enough or if they do not take people's support. Second, the purpose and function is to increase public support and not to excuse the actions of the
protective measures taken by the international community and the need to support the people's expense. Responsibility strategy in response to the latest and most exceptional military intervention which is also subject to certain conditions, the ICJSS terms it is expressed as follows: A) "Reasonable justification" for military intervention, you must first because there is objective external mental and theoretical reasons can be the basis for military intervention. As long as the government uses banned weapons against his people and a very great loss of life will bring. In this case and in the case of Security Council authorization for military intervention is justified but if you say that the government has prepared a chemical weapon and intention to use against his own people, so the state of the military Security Council authorized military intervention by its political function issue no justification for such intervention. B) "Military intervention should be no bad faith and solely for the purpose of stopping human concerns" to pursue political goals or colonial interventions that are interfering responsibility for its protection does not apply and may even add to the gravity of the situation and dramatically increase the number of victims. C) "interfere with the proper workings of the in other words the military intervention of the device that is selected for the intervention. It should be appropriate to the type of crisis. For example, an internal uprising emanating from religious differences and a group of rebels with weapons were starting to take genocide can vary and other response mechanisms are not effective And military intervention is justified Pzyrshdh intervention should be commensurate with weapons rather than sophisticated missiles used in a way that not only eliminate the insurgents but also the destruction of suffering. D) "reasonably anticipated to be a military intervention": As a result of the intervention to end the violence and brutality, otherwise, if the situation would be a logical intervention to increase no intervention is rationale. It is the responsibility of the Security Council to intervene before a 10 permit is issued predict whether a military intervention in support of the mission and responsibility for the protection of human beings in the face of gross and providing systematic violations of human rights or not. E) "last resort": military intervention should be the exception and tragic circumstances and only when other options are not used for civilian work. In simple terms the resort to military action should be primarily all solutions to the political, legal, economic, and generally any solution that will lead to a peaceful resolution of the crisis investigated and action taken to fail to be and the status of the crisis and human rights abuses are so widespread that there is no way a resort to military actions. D) "allows the Security Council» (Tarnogórski, 2012, www.pism.com,) countries are not at risk whenever they see their political interests, to intervene in the crisis-hit countries have and under the responsibility of supporting military intervention. The Security Council should aim to task for international peace and security. Terms and reviewed to determine if intervention is necessary and these conditions have been fulfilled would authorize military intervention. Clearly, any intervention that is not authorized by the Security Council (although the aforementioned conditions exist) responsibility is to support intervention (Like the Russian intervention in Georgia in 2008 without the authorization of the Security Council was or intervention that is now in crisis, Ukraine has and has deployed his troops in the Crimean Peninsula) as noted earlier, if the intervention occurred in 2017 after with an encroachment, and conditions of the Statute of the International Criminal Court could be.

3. Responsibility to rebuild:

Here are the questions may come to mind that is the principle of responsibility to protect, in addition to natural calamities and man-made disasters on current or not? The answer because this principle is supported by the people of a country against the systematic violation of human rights by the ruling government against its own citizens and the inability or unwillingness of governments to protect their citizen rights abuses has been against its own people from other countries. Therefore, it seems that the measures taken in the framework of the theory of natural disasters such as outbreaks of communicable diseases is not used. Further, it is not reasonable to say that the actions of rational reasons to support the people of a country in crisis countries natural emerging as a primary responsibility will be to support the following as no other, because the First Nations in the early days of its establishment, subsidiary organs much like the World Health Organization has established to support people in times of natural disaster and from that time was thought to protect humans against natural Bhrhayat but with the emergence of complex natural disasters in Rwanda, the former Yugoslavia, the UN force in Darfur, Sudan, the idea was UN support of human acts in addition to natural disasters should crimes against humanity and systematic human rights violations against people think of a solution. The primary responsibility of supporting emerging in 2005 officially established to protect humans against human tragedies. Second, the principle of responsibility to protect, in a way that is supportive of acts natural disasters do not apply in the application of these disasters they cause deterioration of the as long as a country is facing a crisis of epidemic ties as a backup protectionist measures cannot air the fundamental principle of the responsibility to protect because it not only does not help the crisis-stricken countries. It cannot be denied that the country receiving humanitarian aid. Thirdly, in terms of natural disaster "humanitarian aid" is used and the responsibility to protect principle of "humanitarian intervention" and obviously there is a difference between these two terms. It happens in the case of humanitarian intervention in a country where there is dictatorship. And people want to change the political structure of the country take measures against his regime (like what happened in Libya) In order to maintain their rule and government of the people's struggle and various Jayati committed against them
here, not only does the government asked for help from the international community against any hostile action on the part of the international community and sees it as interference in governance and fight against it. So the United Nations is an international reseller community coercive measures are formally arranged and programmed to be used to support the people of that country. This type of humanitarian intervention is considered. In simpler terms, humanitarian assistance in natural disasters, and without resorting to coercive measures and is usually accompanied by a request for the government in crisis While humanitarian intervention in crises caused by human actions such as riots and religious wars and enforced by international institutions to support people in country of crisis intervention was associated with blocking so be it humanitarian aid in natural disaster occurs and humanitarian assistance in the field of terminology used and do not appear to be the primary response to the disaster has the responsibility to protect because the gravity of the responsibility to protect the natural disaster adding to squad should be used for humanitarian crises and apply the principle of responsibility to protect, in terms of actions that are not reasonable in a natural disaster. In the end, this must be noted that in the global village today a citizen of one country over another. The focus is on human rights UN to observe how governments treat their people through the lens of the UN Charter. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against torture, the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the function of governments and supported under the responsibility of looking and the controls actually work was supported Responsibility, first rewrite the concept of sovereignty as responsibility considered, second, the protective measures contained in the UN Charter was drafted in a step by step process. For now, however, this principle may be exploited by some superpowers. But from 2017 onward, with the entry into force of the Agreement resolutions were rarely Kampala will be excesses and abuses of this principle. The primary responsibility is to support: First, the focus is on preventive measures. Second, assuming the necessary response measures which have civilian aspects and military intervention is used as a last resort and with permission of the Security Council.

3. liability efficient institutional support for the protection of Syrian women:

   The Syrian crisis has reached a level of intensity that responsibility to support the implementation of the outline should be peaceful and the status of women and children caught up in this crisis is somehow excommunicating terrorists are frequently harassed. Accordingly, the international community must use the appropriate legal mechanisms take the necessary measures to deal with the action referred the situation to the International Criminal Court for trial is excommunicating terrorists. Accordingly, we will first describe the status of women in the institutions responsible for the protection the institutional mechanisms for the protection of women in Syria will support responsibilities.

2.1. Responsibility for the protection of women's bodies:

   As noted earlier, Kofi Annan, the UN Millennium Declaration in 2000 implement the responsibility to protect his keys. He was described in the Declaration and in line with the principle stated "We must fight against all forms of violence against women." "We will spare no effort to ensure that the children and the entire civilian population suffered from the consequences of genocide, armed conflict they have taken all the support they can quickly resume your normal life" (N. M, Ex: 229). This statement by Kofi Annan indicated that protect women during conflict is important. It is the duty of the international community in such a manner that the potential victims take the necessary support during humanitarian crises despite the support the institution's responsibility to support various forms can be crystallized. It should be noted that in a country where serious conflicts and uprisings occur the biggest victims, women and children because they are women and children due to physical characteristics, mental and physical, which are less able to defend themselves than men and some are poisonous thoughts of conflict in society and the role of a victim's immediate cheated play. It expresses positive sexual assaults occurred during the fighting of World War I and II (nearly 20,000 rape) and the crisis in Yugoslavia and Rwanda and the current crisis in Syria and Iraq today. Deash terrorist group to kidnap women for sexual offenses committed against a variety of and some girls are forced to marry Jihad verbs that these groups are doing is against women actions that are internationally recognized crime and the International Criminal Court on behalf of the international community using legal mechanisms at its disposal Capacity to deal with them as a support act in order to support the institution's responsibility to protect women. So there it is indicative of its potential protection of women in the new entity is a special place. For rape, sexual slavery, forced sterilization, forced prostitution and other forms of sexual violence committed against women. Therefore, it is necessary to protect a woman measures taken for the protection of potential victims. In 2000 the Security Council adopted Resolution 1325 on the protection of women in armed conflict.

2.2. Responsibility to protect and support women in Syria:

   Syria's bloody civil war occurred from March 2011 to today nd more than a hundred thousand people have been killed in the country. UN Secretary General's report suggests that among the victims of more than 10
thousand of them are children and women. In this conflict, and hundreds of civilians trapped in besieged areas their situation is extremely severe and reports of human rights violations and crimes against humanity in the country but the international community's intervention is not effective protection. The first pillar is the responsibility of the international community could support responsibility intensity conflict prevention in this country before its implementation. UN Secretary-General and Special Adviser on top of it he could before the intense conflicts that are currently witnessing reconciliation Commission will hold the height of the gravity of the situation which unfortunately prevents such action by the Executive Oriental Ban failed. The Arabic Republic of Syria crimes occurred and it seems that the government is only able to prevent these crimes and safety of its citizens is not although measures have been taken in this regard, but they did not seem enough. From August 2011 the UN Security Council issued a statement condemning human rights violations in Syria and calls for the implementation of a peace plan between the two sides. Most recently, the Council has issued Resolution 2139 adopted a resolution in which it can be seen traces of the responsibility to protect. It is important to note that the Security Council resolutions on the need to prosecute the violators of international humanitarian law to protect women from Syria, has admitted but the refusal to refer the situation to the International Criminal Court.In this context, some have proposed that the ongoing negotiations between members of the Security Council, part of the resolution has changed and punitive measures such as sanctions and refer violations to the International Criminal Court (www.reuters.com).

Above indicate that efforts have been made to implement the responsibility to protect, but the second pillar of political reasons and strategic positioning Syria has been fruitless efforts. The August 2012 report of the commission investigating the events in Syria, the UN Human Rights Council affiliate it was acknowledged that the forces that are engaged in civil war Crimes against humanity including murder, torture, war crimes, violations of international human rights law and international standards such as extrajudicial executions, torture, Detention of innocent people, sexual harassment, attacks on the innocent and uninvolved, looting and destruction of property and public facilities have committed. The report also states that the Commission that crimes against humanity have been committed against the Syrian people, especially women. The situation in Syria is exactly what the "responsibility to protect" because it arose. The second pillar is the responsibility of the international community, especially the UN will support in order to protect the Syrian people to act and the action is in the first place peacefully. Sanctions on the Syrian crisis, air, sea, and so will not work in the current situation of civilians, including women living in this country is extremely severe. Obviously sanctions that make the situation worse civilians liability protection is inconsistent with the spirit of the sanctions, however, may cause the process will involve the temporary effect but in no way would be to end crisis as if it had no effective sanctions by Europe and the United States, the Security Council must support mechanisms can be tested in the second pillar is the responsibility of the author believes that if the members of the Security Council. Its strategic interests in order to maintain peace and international security and protection of civilians’ women especially can set aside with the assistance of the Secretary General in charge of the second pillar of support to take appropriate response actions. The most important steps that can be taken in this regard include: peace conferences between the parties with respect the views of the owners of the regime in Syria the people of this country, refer the situation to the International Criminal Court, Constitute a criminal court complex and Assist national courts in compliance with the terms of Article 17 of the Statute of the ICC to combat impunity.

Obviously this will be referred:

Excommunicating terrorists who committed the international crime against women are weak With respect to the recompense of their brutal actions taken by them. In this case, the crisis will subside the most important feature of a crisis being referred to the court, it will be due to intimidation and retribution. The mechanism responsible for the international community should support the third pillar which is responsible for reconstructing the operational and administrative. Here are the questions that may come to mind Immediacy why the Security Council authorized military intervention in Syria not export? In response, the First China and Russia have vetoed a draft resolution on sanctions no doubt they would veto the resolution of military intervention United States because Russia and China believe that the desire to change the political geography of the Middle East are trying to attack Syria and the responsibility to protect principle is intended to serve as an excuse for their actions. Second, it was told that military intervention is the last resort in the responsibility to protect and when it can be appealed to all civil remedies to resolve the crisis would not. When the Syrian crisis response measures do not yet certain how can these guidelines or have not been completely ignored? Responsibility to protect civilians insists on using all methods and selective use of strategies that are not obviously mechanism implemented resorting to justify military intervention in support of the principle of responsibility is emerging.

China, has not accepted any foreign intervention in the country over the Syrian crisis. Instead, it urges peaceful solution to the crisis through political dialogue raises and repeated his veto against a UN resolution on Syria's military.
China's first veto was imposed in October 2011 with the decision by Britain and France to the United Nations to condemn the crimes in Syria draft was opposed. On 4 February 2012, China has again backed the decision of a peace plan the withdrawal of Syrian President vetoed it wanted. Third, China's decision to veto the decisions of the UN economic sanctions against the Syrian government rejected. The Chinese government believes that a political settlement is the only way to survive, overcome the crisis in Syria. However, China has the idea of "responsibility to protect" posed. This idea proposes that the UN Security Council. The only legitimate cause for acts of humanitarian intervention and regulatory mechanisms to ensure that the tools, processes and final design "support" is needed in Syria. According to a senior official of the Chinese, think "responsibility to protect" help create an international political order, a new fair and reasonable. In the case of Syria, the reasons for continued caution China against the use of force and acts of Security Council decisions, that explains the requirements for implementing the responsibility to protect unmet and the appropriate measures to resolve the crisis by the relevant regional organizations had taken full support, Persian Gulf States in their support for the Syrian government to be divided; Iraq, Lebanon and Algeria are hoping to see regime change in Syria; Egypt and other countries in the region are more neutral position. China's reluctance to use force to solve the Syria crisis with "World Peace Cooperation Strategy" which relates the commitment of China to the UN peacekeeping operations and international operations peace be clearly stated. From June 2013, 1,782 military and police personnel to UN operations were ranked the sixteenth in the participating countries. Of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, China has the largest number of UN peacekeepers to the company. (Lucic Qian Xia, 2013, 5) Syria's experience proved that as long as the member states of the Security Council besides its strategic interests on the systematic violation of human rights do not and the use of the veto in this area and they know that they will be effective veto "Responsibility to protect" is not capable of all the problems and challenges of integrating and implementing the two-state solution and human rights issues to resolve the main responsibility was to support the prevention and combating crimes against humanity are achieved and caused some states legitimacy and how to run it as "emerging norm".

Conclusions and recommendations:

1. The principle of responsibility to protect, in 2005, the document was adopted by the World Summit Tool. The principle of responsibility to protect the sanctity of the rule is to keep looking and is that sovereignty implies responsibility. If the principle of widespread massacres and human rights violations in a country that does not have the ability or desire to protect his people to executable and implementation of response measures, especially military administration requires authorization by the Security Council . This license is based on a specific workflow and internal regulations issued pursuant, it is a type of protectionist measures in the different theories and intervenes only as a last resort and in exceptional cases used extraordinary circumstances, wherever mention of responsibility and is not intended to support the military came to mind.

2. The responsible executive organs and mechanisms Based on the report of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty countries (ICISS) include:

A) The responsibility to prevent, react and rebuild:

It is worth noting that only applies when the crisis started liability side in order to prevent deterioration and the severity of the situation, the international community will respond appropriately can vary depending on the type of reaction, the formation of the Peace Commission to refer the situation to the International Criminal Court. It should be noted that while support reactive measures are varied in terms of gender, some political, some economic, some jurisdictions should be considered for a particular sequence. The first measures of political support (such as peace conferences, mediation) used the legislative supportive measures (such as referring the situation to the International Criminal Court, Criminal Court complex formation). Next policies and economic support should also be noted that these measures should be the first form of the protective coating them gradually and in a specified time interval if not enough or if they do not take people's support. Second, the purpose and function is to increase public support and not to excuse the actions of the protective measures taken by the international community and the need to support the people's expense. Responsibility strategy in response to the latest and most exceptional military intervention which is also subject to certain conditions, the ICISS terms it is expressed as follows:

A) a valid justification
B) Military intervention would be no bad faith and solely for the purpose of stopping human concerns
C) Interfere should be with the proper workings
D) Reasonable anticipation of military intervention
E) The last resort
F) With allowance of the Security Council

In responsibility of support, protecting women has a special place. For rape, sexual slavery, forced sterilization, forced prostitution and other forms of sexual violence the Statute of the International Criminal Court for crimes. Therefore, committing to protect women against women will be the appropriate response
measures are taken to protect the potential victims the best policy would be to refer the situation in Syria to the Court for the Trial of a abusers of women. In Syria in March 2011, more than one hundred thousand people have been killed in the country. UN Secretary General's report indicates that more than 10 thousand children are among the victims. In this conflict, and hundreds of civilians trapped in besieged areas their situation is extremely severe and reports of human rights violations and crimes against humanity in the country but the international community's intervention is not effective protection. From August 2011 the UN Security Council statement condemning human rights violations Syria exported and calls for the implementation of a peace plan between the two sides is most recently, the Council has issued Resolution 2139, Resolution which can be seen traces of the responsibility to protect. The Security Council stresses that International humanitarian law violations committed in Syria who have been and abuse of rights must be brought to justice. It is interesting that the Security Council on the need to prosecute the violators of human rights in Syria has admitted Friendly International but the refusal to refer the situation to the International Criminal Court has In this context, some have proposed that the ongoing negotiations between members of the Security Council, part of the resolution has changed and punitive measures such as sanctions and refer violations to the International Criminal Court has been deleted. It is worth noting that efforts to implement the second pillar of the responsibility to protect Syria have been done but for political reasons, the strategic position of Syria’s efforts has been fruitless. It is obvious that the situation in Syria is exactly what the "responsibility to protect" was created for the Security Council must support all mechanisms tested in the second pillar is the responsibility and resort to the most extreme step in this Article (military intervention), provided that all mechanisms and emerging mechanisms of the principle of such as mediation, negotiation, reconciliation, commission, charged violations of criminal law at the ICC and national courts have failed and the conclusion is reached that the crisis will end only by resorting to military action. The author believes that if the members of the Security Council of its strategic have interests in order to maintain international peace and security and the protection of civilians, particularly women and children, they can assist the Secretary General in charge of the second pillar of support to carry out the most appropriate response measures and steps that can be taken in this regard are as follows: Peace conferences between the parties with respect the views of the owners of the country's sovereignty in Syria, referring the situation to the International Criminal Court, the Court of Criminal complex formation, assist national courts in compliance with the terms of Article 17 of the ICC Statute for the trial of terrorists takfirist who commit rape to cope with impunity. Obviously this will be referred to the perpetrators of international crimes with respect to the recompense of their brutal actions taken by in this case, the crisis will subside. In the experience to handle the situation in Uganda, the Court found that Criminal proceedings may resolve crisis and a military solution is the only solution to end the crisis. Obviously, the crisis in Syria cannot be resolved by taking martial intervention and actions until a peaceful measure is not taken and that is why the United States cannot resort to adhere to this step in the form of the responsibility to protect.

REFERENCES