

**DISSERTATION**

**ON**

**Contemporary International law on the legality of invasion**

**A critical study: International Perspective**

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## Consent Form

The dissertation titled Role and Significance on Contemporary international law on the legality of invasion: a critical study: International Perspective Prepared by Busrat Jahan; ID: 2016-1-66-046 submitted to Mohammed Shahjalal for the fulfillment of the requirements of course 406 (Supervised Dissertation) for LL.B. (Hons.) degree offered by the Department of Law, East West University is approved for submission.

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Signature of the Supervisor

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Busrat Jahan

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## **Declaration**

I am declaring that this paper is my own work and was submitted as my dissertation for the LLB (Supervised) degree from East West University. I guarantee that this is entirely my own research work and no part, whether it is partially or full, of this research has been applied for any other academic or research purpose yet. This is also critically prohibited to copy any part partially or fully of this thesis for any purpose without compliance.

Busrat Jahan

2016-1-66-046

## Table of Content

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
Acknowledgement	
Declaration	
List of Abbreviations	
<b>Chapter 01: Introduction</b>	
1. Background of the study	
2. Significance and explanation	
3. Research Question	
4. Objectives	
5. Literature review	
6. Scope and limitations	
7. Brief structure of the Research	
<b>Chapter 02: Legal Doctrine and Differences</b>	
Introduction	
1. Invasion	
2. Method of invasion	
3. Use of Force	
4. Rule of Law	
5. Geneva convention	
7. Responsibility to Protect (RtoP) & Genocide Convention	
<b>CHAPTER 03: History of Invasion</b>	
1. Introduction	
2. History of Invasion	
3. Invasion	
4. Methods of Invasion	
5. Chapter conclusion	
6. Legal Doctrine and Differences	

<b>CHAPTER 04: Invasion in recent histories</b>
1. Invasion in Iraq
2. Israel vs. Palestine
3. India and Pakistan illegal invasion over Kashmir
3. Pakistan and Bangladesh
4. Ukraine and Russia
5. Chapter Conclusion
<b>CHAPTER 05: Legality of Invasion according International Laws</b>
1. United Nations
2. In the matter of self-defense
3. Role of security council
4. Humanitarian law
5. Conclusion
<b>Sixth Chapter: Findings</b>
<b>Seventh Chapter</b>
Conclusion and Recommendations
<b>Footnotes &amp; Bibliography</b>

## **List of Abbreviations**

GA- General Assembly

ACHR- American Convention on Human Rights

ECHR- European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

HRC- Human Rights Committee

ICC- International Criminal Court

PCIJ- Permanent Court of International Justice

ICJ- International Court of Justice

IHRR- International Human Rights Reports

TEU- Treaty on European Union

UN HRC- United Nations Human Rights Committee

UNSC- United Nations Security Council

UNSG- United Nations Secretary-General

UNTS- United Nations Treaty Series

VCLT-Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties

GC- Genocide Convention

R2P- Responsibility to Protect

ILO- International law

# **First Chapter**

## **Introduction**

### **Background of the Study**

An invasion is when somebody from outside our country comes to try to take over. It might be a war, like when the military tries to take over a place. Or it might be something like a revolution, when people try to take over the government. Or it might be something like an insurgency, when people try to take over the country from the inside. It's all illegal, and the United Nations has said that it's not allowed. Invasion is rigorously illegal and according to composition 2(4) the UN Charter explicitly prohibits the use and trouble of war, ICJ give the premonitory opinion on prohibition of invasion, in general assembly judgments 2131 and 2625 reaffirm to enjoin the invasion. utmost of them is encourage to settle any kind of disagreement in a peaceful manner. There are numerous laws, covenants, association to cover the invasion but the real script is completely contrary, all-important countries are engaged in war to raided each other home. fairly one state can foray other state according to UN duty when any limits of any right or in tone-defense. In this exploration work it'll be tried to sketch out the is invasion system legal or not. When it's legal and the procedure. The impact of invasion in the world. What are the laws and regulation for kick. The indecorous legal practices preliminarily held worldwide along with Bangladesh, and to bring out the injustice happed to them and will also be tried to suggest some possible recommendations latterly.

### **Significance and explanation**

Despite considerable practice and international customary law governing the profession, many open questions remain about how law and order is maintained in engaged households. There is often debate as to whether the use of force by occupiers is regulated by the Transnational Charity Act (IHL) or Human Rights Act. This composition explores the subject in light of the occupations in which violent resistance takes place. Outline the legal ethics that govern the use of force by occupiers to maintain law and order. Assess how the law applies in these complex security situations.



## Research Question

Invasion legally valid or not?

## Objectives

The broad objective of the research paper is

- i) Recent invasion of states.
- ii) What is the position of global community in the matter of invasion.
- iii) How to stop the illegal invasion

## Literature review

To conduct the research paper, the author has used different types of books and journals regarding warfare around the world. As example,

The reference from **Use of force during occupation: law enforcement and conduct of hostilities**, by Kenneth Watkin, which gives a clear picture of the law overseeing occupation; it incorporates a dialog of the sources of regulating commitments requiring an occupier to preserve arrange, and when those commitments start. Within the moment portion, the nature of the security board taking part in an ongoing international armed conflict will be talked about to supply distant much better a higher a stronger an improved much better understanding of the complex security circumstance of the world.

**International Law and the Conduct of Military Operations**, by Christopher Greenwood, which gives a clear knowledge of illegal invasion around the worlds and also describes various measurement of the invasion. **Alina Kaczorowska (Public International Law) and Sir Robert Jennings Malcom N Shaw (International Law)** each produced highly scholarly works. These books are covering the legal aspects of invasion, from treaties and laws that discourage it to empirical studies that show how Invasion can be harmful.

Since, the paper is based on international legal issues and problem, the Author has got brief idea from United Nations Charter, which has important because it sets out the rules by which we can

legally deal with different situations. It also explains how we can protect ourselves from war and invasion.

Beside this, the author has collected er data from different types of journal and articles which are acknowledged by international communities.

### **Scope and Limitations**

In spite of legality of invasion being a very significant and worldwide issue there are few of primary or secondary data, books, journals, articles or treatises regarding this and access to them is restricted or of high prices. Access to the libraries or seminars of our universities are very limited. Being aware of that the researcher has had a planned plan to carry out the research and bring out best output possible.

### **Brief Structure of the Research**

The research monograph titled, “**Contemporary international law on the legality of invasion, A critical study: International Perspective**” critically analyzed in the matter of invasion of states in foreign countries. This study compiled of seven chapters.

**First chapter:** is introductory chapter, this chapter obligated the objective of the study, background of the study, scope and limitations of the study.

**Second chapter:** describes different types of legal term and doctrine. It also describes different types of invasions made by countries.

**Third chapter:** describes history of invasion and it also differentiate terms of invasion.

**Forth chapter:** describes recent invasion in the world, such as Iraq invasion, Kashmir conflict, and so on.

**Fifth chapter:** describes legality of invasions according international law, in the context of recent invasion of countries.

**Sixth chapter:** described her findings analyzing laws.

**Seventh chapter:** is concluding chapter provided legal remarks regarding invasion.

# Chapter Two

## Invasion

### **Introduction:**

From the very beginning of the world, men are fighting among themselves for territory, wealth, population etc. Sometimes the war nations tried to justify their war in the name of religion or peace. Others were the dreamer of rule the whole world by their own hands. They intend to conquest the world to rule over. Napoleon, Ciaser, Sultan Mahmud II, Aggression of English Empire was some of them. This history is so much important for this paper, since it is based on invasion.

### **History of Invasion**

Archaeological substantiation indicates that invasions have been frequent circumstances since prehistory. In age, before radio dispatches and fast transportation, the only way for a service to ensure acceptable mounts was to move armies as one massive force. This, by its veritably nature, led to the strategy of invasion. With invasion came artistic exchanges in government, religion, gospel, and technology that shaped the development of important of the ancient world. Before the days of package tenures and cut- price airlines, military invasions worked as a standard major form of proto-tourism, bringing large figures of foreign callers into new surroundings, with the consequential social, artistic and profitable impacts on indigenous populations and on the raiders. n particularly large nations, the defending force may also retreat to grease a counterattack by drawing the raiders deeper into hostile home. One effect of this tactic is that the overrunning force becomes to spread out, making force delicate and making the lines more susceptible to attack. This tactic, although expensive, helped the Soviets stop the German advance at Stalingrad. It can also beget the overrunning force to extend too far, allowing a pincer movement to cut them off from mounts. This was the cause of the British defeat at the Battle of Cowpens during the American Revolutionary War.

## **Invasion**

A raid is a military aggression in which large figures of combatants of one geopolitical reality aggressively enter home possessed by another similar integer, generally with the goal of either conquering; liberating or re-establishing control or authority over a home; forcing the partition of a country; altering the established government or gaining concessions from said government; or a combination thereof. A raid can be the cause of a war, be a part of a larger strategy to end a war, or it can constitute an entire war in itself. Due to the large scale of the operations associated with invasions, they're generally strategic in planning and execution.

Invasion could be a military activity comprising of equipped strengths of one geopolitical substance entering domain controlled by another such substance, for the most part with the objective of overcoming region or changing the established government. It was a inviting subject within the antiquated world but in advanced age this is often not bolstered by worldwide communities any more.

## **Methods of invasion**

### **By land**

Invading a country by crossing its borders is called an invasion over land. It's a slow and difficult process because of the different terrain and weather conditions. It's also difficult to conceal your plans, since most countries take defensive positions. In modern warfare, land invasion usually happens after other attacks have been made. For "softening up" the target, bombs or missiles are often used, and popular support is often gained by assassinating key political or military figures. If the need for a ground assault is eliminated by other methods, troops still have to enter the country under the terms of a treaty. Invasions of this type are becoming rare because of the advances in technology and warfare.

## **By Sea**

Invading a land by sea is a way to enter a region without having to go through the normal military channels. The invasion can be done quickly, and it is often a surprise attack. There are dangers that come with invading a land by sea, including the possibility of getting stuck on a coral reef, or being shelled from the sand.

## **By Air**

Air invasions are a modern warfare technique that involves flying military units into a home. If the unit lands, the military can go into the home and do whatever they want. If they use parachutes or some other way to land in the home, then the air invasion is considered to be successful. Air invasions have been used a lot in preparation for ground or ocean-based invasions, but they have never worked well on their own. One issue is that you can't supply a large airborne force very easily. Another issue is that if the airborne force is large, it is likely to be surprised and defeated. There are also problems with targeting and resupplying a large airborne force. Paratroopers and gliders are very difficult to supply and maintain, so it is not likely that this system will be successful in the future.

The invasion has a long and complicated history. From ancient Mesopotamia to modern Russia-Ukraine. Today, invasion methods can include tools like guns and bombs, but there are also ways to regulate them and make treaties to protect states from invasion.

## **Legal Doctrine and Differences**

### **Use of force**

One of the most important principles of international law is the prohibition against the use of force. This rule is codified in Article 2(4) of the United Nations Charter. Article 2 (4) provides that a UN member state cannot use force against the territorial integrity or political independence of another state, or in any way that diverges from the purposes of the UN. Although Article 2(4) doesn't use the word "armed" or an analogous word, its most proponents believe that it only prohibits military force, banning non-military forms of compulsion such as economic sanctions or cyberattacks. Other provisions of the UN Charter might cover non-military forms of compulsion.

### **Rule of law**

Laws that are justly announced, evenly enforced and fairly arbitrated, and which are harmonious with transnational human rights, morals and norms. It requires measures to ensure adherence to the principles of supremacy of the law, equality before the law, responsibility to the law, fairness in the operation of the law, separation of powers, participation in decision-making, legal certainty, avoidance of arbitrariness, and procedural and legal transparency. The rule of law is fundamental to transnational peace and security and political stability; to achieving economic and social progress and development; and to protecting people's rights and fundamental freedoms. It is foundational to people's access to public services, curbing corruption, restraining the abuse of power, and to establishing the social contract between people and the state. Rule of law and development are inextricably connected, and a strengthened rule of law-based society should be considered as an outgrowth of the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

## **Geneva convention**

The Geneva Convention Rules Article 3 covers all kinds of wars. Wars between countries, wars between groups of people, and wars between different kinds of forces are all covered. The Geneva Conventions protect people from being taken hostage, murdered, tortured, and treated unfairly in court. They also protect people who are injured, sick, or shipwrecked. The International Committee of the Red Cross can help people who are fighting each other.

## **Responsibility to Protect (RtoP)**

A summit of the world on Human Rights agreed that each country has a responsibility to protect its citizens from crimes like genocide and war crimes. The international community will support each country in fulfilling this responsibility, and if a country does not protect its citizens, the international community will act. Most common ground used as to the invaded other state and they implement it illegally.

## **Genocide Convention**

The Genocide Convention is a set of laws that help protect groups from being destroyed. Genocide happens when someone tries to destroy a group of people, and these actions include things like forcing children out of the group, killing or injuring members of the group, and making it so the group can't survive. The member states of the convention are responsible for making sure that the law against genocide is enforced, and anyone who commits genocide will be held accountable.

The Gambia, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Israel-Palestine, and Afghanistan are all cases of genocide, but justice is not always working in their favor. However, in cases of real invasions, laws and rules are usually followed.

## **Chapter Conclusion**

The results of an invasion can change depending on the targets of both raiders and protectors, the invasion's and the defense's success, and the existence or absence of a mutually agreed-upon settlement between the combatants. The most frequent consequence is home loss, which is typically accompanied by a change in the country's government and frequently by the loss of the losing body's ability to directly influence it.

# **Forth Chapter**

## **Invasion in recent histories**

### **Introduction**

From the ancient period every civilization has committing invasion. Day by day the system of invasion become more organized and modernized. Nowadays if anyone or any state want cannot start the war. But, if we look into the history after Second World War few invasions or aggression has been made, and latest invasion is Russia and Ukraine which is a talk of everywhere for recent days.

### **Iraq**

In March 2003, the United States and the United Kingdom led a coalition to invade Iraq. An analysis of the invasion is important because it includes information about Iraq and how the United States has acted on the international stage. Iraq is a country with a history of violence, and the invasion was in response to terrorist attacks that took place in September 2001. President George W. Bush and other members of his administration spoke to UN organs, the President's address to the nation, and the media about the reasons for the invasion. There are two exceptions to the general prohibition against using force in the Charter: Article 51 allows for collective or individual use of force in response to a fortified attack, and Article 42 permits the use of military force to maintain the peace and security. This final order stands out because the US framed the terms of the Iraqi conflict in a unique and relatively radical way, believing that it sparked the right of tone-defense. It is difficult to come to the conclusion that the action was justified on these grounds after a thorough examination of the current state of tone defense and its foundation. If the United States continues to use usurpation to breach security, one cannot help but feel concerned. They not only illegally invaded Iraq but also violated all laws and treaties.

### **Israel vs. Palestine**

The conflict between Israelis and Palestinians grew into the larger Arab-Israeli conflict in Mandatory Palestine in the 1930s and 1940s. The West Bank is still under Israeli control, and despite Israel's withdrawal from Gaza, the United Nations still considers that region to be a beloved



home. Since the middle of the 20th century, there has been a long-running conflict between Israelis and Palestinians. This conflict is part of a larger effort to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict. Israel and the Palestinians disagree about who should have control over Jerusalem. Israel claims the city as its capital, while the Palestinians claim East Jerusalem as their own. But until the city is set up as an official Palestinian state, it is still the capital of Israel. Only a few countries recognize the megacity as Israel's capital, including the United States. After World War I, the British government issued the Balfour Declaration, which supported the creation of a "public home for the Jewish people" in Palestine. This declaration led to the escalation of the conflict between the two movements. The origins of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict can be traced back to the late 1800s and the emergence of nationalist movements among Arabs and Jews. These movements aimed to achieve different goals, such as Arab sovereignty over the Middle East or the creation of a "public home for the Jewish people" in Palestine.

The Al-Aqsa Mosque compound is a very important place for both Muslims and Jews. It is also the third holiest place in Islam. Jews call it the Temple Mount. There were clashes between Israelis and Palestinians at the Al-Aqsa compound. There was some fighting between Palestinians and Israeli police near a mosque. The tensions between two states are increasing day by day. The Israeli illegally invaded Palestinians. They violated all laws of invasion.

A UN committee approved a resolution asking the The International Court of Justice will give an advisory opinion on a particular issue. This opinion will help to clarify the law and help to resolve disputes between countries. whether Israel is illegally occupying Palestinian land since 1967. Israel opposes the measure, while Palestinians embrace it. Palestinians say the vote shows that the international community is against Israel's occupation and allows them to push harder for their rights. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu said the resolution was "biased" and would lead to more international lawsuits against his country. The resolution will be put to a vote by the 193-member General Assembly at the end of the year. If it is approved, the court will give its opinion on how Israel's actions in the Palestinian territories affect the legal status of the occupation and what legal consequences might arise.

## **India and Pakistan illegal invasion over Kashmir**

Since the repeal of Article 370 in 2019, the Indian government has become more repressive in its treatment of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. This has been reflected in reports from Amnesty International which have identified at least 60 instances of human rights abuses. The internet has been shut down for 18 months, and restrictions on press freedom have increased. Both India and Pakistan are arguing that Kashmir is rightfully theirs, and it is hard to decide who is right. Kashmir is important to both countries, and it is hard to imagine either country giving up control of it. Human rights abuses have been reported in Kashmir, and there is growing support for the people there, but there is no real hope for change right now.

Supporters of India's decision to amend Article 370 of the Indian Constitution have been gaining support from other countries. This support is likely to continue in the future. There is little international pressure on India to renegotiate the Kashmir terms with Pakistan. Pakistan, on the other hand, is being scrutinized by several countries for supporting terrorists and funding terrorist organizations. It is also difficult to say what the feelings of the Kashmiri people are at this point. India does not want the UN to get involved, because both of the state knows that the invasion in Kashmir is illegal and they don't follow any law or treaties. but the situation of the Kashmiris is getting more attention than ever before.

## **Pakistan & Bangladesh**

The Bangladesh Liberation War happened when the Pakistani military came to East Pakistan to try to illegally invaded the state stop the Bengali nationalist movement. They act genocide and rape woman, kill civilians that prohibited by the international law, treaties, violated the human law. They illegally implement the use the force on civilian, woman, infant.

## **Legality of invasion of Russia and Ukraine**

Russia's intrusion of Ukraine could be an infringement of Article 2(4) of the UN Constitution, which states that UN part states ought to abstain from the utilize of drive. President Vladimir Putin and other Russian officers have recommended that Russia's utilize of constrain is advocated beneath Article 51 of the UN Constitution, which gives that "nothing within the show obligation should vitiate the fundamental right of person or collaborative tone defense in the event that a

braced assault happens against a part of the Joined together Countries." Be that as it may, Ukraine didn't commit or arrange to commit any assaults against Russia or any other UN part state, and in the event that Russia seem appear that Ukraine had committed or arranged to commit such assaults, Article 51 would not allow an activity in collaborative tone defense. In expansion to respectively by the Joined together States and multitudinous other nations, Russia is likely to confront wide commination and separator in transnational bodies.

Veritably numerous governments and law specialists will accept that Russia's conduct is acceptable beneath transnational law. The UN Security Committee has proposed on a list determination condemning the attack and taking Russia to terminate its military conduct, but Russia has nixed the determination. The Common Get together is likely to overwhelmingly borrow a determination restricting Russia's conduct as an inconvenience to Ukraine's regional judgment, sway and political freedom. Because it did in 2014 after Russia's extension of Crimea.

he Russia-Ukraine invaded on 24 February 2022 and has been going on ever since. India has been a neutral country throughout the conflict, and because of this, India has been affected economically. Most Russians support the war, because they believe it is necessary to protect their country from NATO. However, the US has not agreed with Russia's demands, and as a result, Russia has been fighting against Ukraine.

## **Chapter Conclusion**

Invasion or aggression or war crime are prohibited by many laws and regulation. But on state willing abiding this prohibition. Because there is no strong consequence to violating the laws. That's the reason illegal invasion increasing day by day.

## **Fifth Chapter**

### **Legality of Invasion according International Laws**

#### **United Nations**

The valid reason of the Joined together Countries is the preservation of transnational peace and security this arrangement has for the most part been deciphered as expressing a boycott on any inconvenience or utilize of drive-in transnational relations unless that utilize or inconvenience of constrain is advocated by a particular exemption to the common run the show. In this manner, Article 2(4) of the Joined together Countries Constitution gives that All individuals might abstain in their transnational relations from the inconvenience or utilize of drive against the regional astuteness or political autonomy of any State, or in any other way conflicting with the Purposes of the Joined together Countries. The Constitution itself explicitly gives for as it were two exemptions the proper of individual or collaborative tone, defense within the occasion of a braced assault, which is spared by Article 51 of the Constitution and the utilize of drive beneath the specialist of the Security Board when the Chamber takes requirement activity beneath Chapter VII of the Charter. In spite of the fact that States are time to time proposed

#### **In the matter of Self Defense**

The right to self-defense is a guarantee in the Charter of the United Kingdom that allows individuals and groups to protect themselves from attacks. In 1966, the United States argued that it was acting in collective self-defense when it sent military assistance to South Vietnam. However, the right to self-defense did not apply in this case because the attacked state had not asked for help from the state claiming to be acting in collective self-defense with it.

The International Court of Justice ruled that Article 51 of the Charter, which states that nothing in the Charter "shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations," reaffirms the correct to self-defense beneath standard international law. This decision was made in relation to the Caroline Affair, a dispute over Great Britain's entry into the United States that began in 1837. The International Court of Justice determined that the amount of force used in self-defense must be proportional to the amount of force used against it, and that the right to self-defense cannot be impaired by the Charter.

The UN Charter may say that a state has to be attacked first before it can defend itself, but it also says that a state has the right to defend itself if there is a custom or law that allows it to do so. Israel used this interpretation when they fought against Palestine.

### **Role of Security Council**

It is the responsibility of the Security Council to act as the guardian of peace and it is authorized to do so. It has the authority to impose sanctions on nations that pose a threat to peace, and U.N. members are obligated to abide by its decisions. Any resolution can be vetoed by the five lasting individuals of the board the Joined together States, Britain, France, China, and Russia. Moscow will without a doubt continue to make use of this privilege to sabotage any resolution designed to punish it for the invasion.

These facts demonstrate that the Security Council is no longer relevant and has lost its authority. Five powerful nations were anticipated to support the postwar global order at the time. However, Russia is now an invasion force, and China is more concerned with altering the rules than assisting in their defense.

There have been issues with the Security Council in the past. For instance, it was not particularly successful during the Cold War. The United States of America made the decision in 2003 to go to war with Iraq without first obtaining UN approval. We shouldn't just keep doing the same things just because the council is doing poorly. We ought to take action regarding the issue as a result of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, which is extremely undesirable.

The orthodox way is only members of the United Nations Security Council can have a vote on issues. This way, the veto power can be used to prevent abuse by China or Russia, but it would require amending the U.N. Charter, which would need to be approved by a vote of two-thirds of the UN General Assembly and all the permanent members of the Security Council. So, it is a tall order, and besides China, Russia, the US, Britain, and France, some other countries also oppose this idea. There are two ways to make the Security Council more effective: by increasing the number of permanent members or by giving other countries more nonpermanent seats. This would make it more difficult for countries like China, Russia, and the United States to block resolutions. But it would also require a revision of the UN Charter.

## **Use of Humanitarian law**

International humanitarian law helps protect people in armed conflict from being hurt or killed. This law applies to both sides of a conflict - whether the other side is a state or a group of non-state actors. The law is based on principles of humanity and decency, and it doesn't matter what caused the conflict or how the other side is acting. The vast majority of state cases follow the law.

## **Chapter Conclusion**

The convention also makes participation in, encouragement of, or attempt at its commission illegal. The commissioning of genocide is prohibited, and member states are required to work to make sure that it's enforced. Even if someone is a private citizen, a government employee, or a political figure protected by sovereign immunity, they all have to face justice.

## **Sixth Chapter**

### **Findings**

The invasion against humankind or country isn't well invited presently a day. In spite of the fact that Worldwide Communities tries to halt war and gives legitimization to the causes of wars, the UN Constitution, the foundation of transnational relations within the post-World War II world, demonstrates that the war was unlawful. Political pioneers within the Joined together States and the Joined together Kingdom, who driven the contentions driving up to the intrusion, claimed that the war was legitimate; in any case, legitimate specialists, counting John Chilcot, who served as head of the British Common Request into Iraq, too known as the Iraq Request, driven a vote-by-vote overview. In case any state attacked without the consent of the UN Security Committee be recognized as defended. Pundits of the intrusion have challenged both of these attestations, contending that an unused Security Board determination, which the US and UK had fizzled to get, was vital to particularly authorize the intrusion. The UN Security Chamber, as depicted in Article 39 of the UN Constitution, has the power to judge the legitimacy of invasion, but no UN part state has however inquired it. The Joined together States and the Joined together Kingdom have embargoing control within the Security Committee, so activity by the Security Chamber is profoundly flawed in reality in the event that the issue were to be raised. In spite of this, the UNGA may inquire the Universal Court of Justice—"the most noteworthy legal body of the Joined together Countries" (Article 92) to deliver either a "preemptive conclusion or a judgment" on the lawfulness of invasion.

## Seventh Chapter

### Conclusion & Recommendation

International law says that the use of force is only permissible if it is authorized by the United Nations Security Council and used in a way that is peaceful and sensible. However, these rules are not perfect, and sometimes people find ways to get around them. It is not desirable or likely to succeed to try to change the rules, because the important countries in the world cannot change them on their own. However, the fact that the rules are acceptable in the long run depends on the effectiveness of the United Nations security system and on the willingness of the countries involved to respond to challenges.

The invasion will involve the military going into a country and trying to control it. This can be a very challenging task, because the people in that country may not want to be controlled by the military. At the same time, the military may be fighting other people who want to control that country too. This can create a lot of trouble for the military, and it is important to keep everyone safe. International law also includes rules about how the military should deal with civilians. These rules are called "human rights." They apply to people no matter what they have done, because they are part of humanity. International law includes rules about how the military should deal with people who are resisting the military. These rules are called "mortal rights." They apply to people even if they are bad people, because they have a right to life. The invasion could be seen as a sign that the world no longer follows one of the principles of international law from the 20th century - the prohibition against war. The hope is that this will show that this is no longer true. The military can also use "law enforcement" to protect people. This means stopping people who are breaking the law. International law includes rules about how the military should deal with people who are both civilians and criminals. These rules are called "the rule of law." They apply to everyone, because law is a way of making sure that everyone is treated the same.

Another way to try to stop states from breaking the law is through the United Nations Charter. This document sets out the goals of the UN and lays out the rules that member states must follow. However, the UN doesn't always have the power to enforce these rules. For example, the UN Security Council can't force states to obey the International Criminal Court. One way to try to stop states from breaking the law is through the Geneva Conventions. These treaties make sure that the



laws of war are followed, which can result in severe punishments for those who break them. States with a lot of power don't always obey the Geneva Conventions, so they are ignored. International law is a set of rules that countries agree to follow. The United Nations Security Council and other organizations have the power to make these rules enforceable, but this power doesn't always work. This is because states can break the rules without punishment. So, in the end, there are many ways to try to stop states from breaking the law. But, no one is always held accountable, which makes the problem even bigger.

## Footnotes

1. Public International Law
2. Sir Robert Jennings Malcom N Shaw (International Law)
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