The principle of distinction is a fundamental principle of international humanitarian law [1] which provides that parties to an armed conflict must “at all times distinguish between the civilian population [2] and combatants [3] and between civilian objects [4] and military objectives [5] and accordingly shall direct their operations only against military objectives”. This implies that indiscriminate attacks [6] and the use of indiscriminate means [7] and methods of warfare [8] are prohibited.

See Fundamental principles of IHL [1]; Adverse distinction [9]; Civilian population [2]; Combatants [3]; Civilian objects [4]; Military objectives [5]; Indiscriminate attacks [6]; Means of warfare [7]; Methods of warfare [8];
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