“Military objectives” are limited to those objects which:

a. by their nature, location, purpose or use make an effective contribution to military action, and
b. whose partial or total destruction, capture or neutralization, in the circumstances ruling at the time, offers a definite military advantage.

OUTLINE

Chapter 9, II. 4. Definition of military objectives

LEGAL SOURCE

PI, 52/2 and 3

CIHL, 8

DOCUMENT

France, Accession to Protocol I

CASES
ICRC, The Challenges of Contemporary Armed Conflicts (Part. A) [5]

International Law Commission, Articles on State Responsibility [6]

United States, War Crimes Act [7]

Israel/Gaza, Operation Cast Lead [8] (Part I, paras 101-111 [9], Part II, paras 365-392 [10])


Israel, Human Rights Committee’s Report on Beit Hanoun (Para. 47) [12]


Eritrea/Ethiopia, Awards on Military Objectives [16]

Iran/Iraq, UN Security Council Assessing Violations of International Humanitarian Law (Part A.) [17]

United States/United Kingdom, Report on the Conduct of the Persian Gulf War [18]

United States, Surrendering in the Persian Gulf War [19]

United States/United Kingdom, Conduct of the 2003 War in Iraq [20]
Case Study, Armed Conflicts in the former Yugoslavia [21] (Paras. 19 [22] and 27 [23])

ICTY, The Prosecutor v. Rajic (Part A., para. 54) [24]

Croatia, Prosecutor v. Rajko Radulovic and Others [25]

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, NATO Intervention (Part A., paras 10-18 [27]; Part B., paras 55 [28] and 71-79) [29]

Afghanistan, Drug Dealers as Legitimate Targets [30]

United States, Military Commissions (Para. 5. D.) [31]

Civil War in Nepal (Part II.) [32]

Georgia/Russia, Human Rights Watch’s Report on the Conflict in South Ossetia (Paras 20-22 [33], 39-40, 58-64 [34])

Georgia/Russia, Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Conflict in South Ossetia (Paras 31-51) [37]

Cambodia/Thailand, Border Conflict around the Temple of Preah Vihear [38]

Mali, Destruction of World Cultural Heritage [39]

Iran, Victim of Cyber warfare [40]
South Sudan: Medical Care Under Fire

Syria, Press conference with French President Francois Hollande and Russian President Vladimir Putin

Afghanistan, Attack on Kunduz Trauma Centre

Libya, NATO Intervention 2011


Israel/Palestine, Operation Protective Edge (Gaza, 13 June - 26 August 2014)

Syria, Report by UN Commission of Inquiry (March 2017)

Afghanistan, Bombing of a Civilian Truck

Syria, the Battle for Aleppo

Iraq/Syria/UK, Drone Operations against ISIS

Iraq, The Battle for Mosul

Eastern Ukraine, Attacks Against and Military Use of Schools

Eastern Ukraine, OHCHR Report on the Situation: November 2016 - February 2017
Mexico, The "War on Drugs" [59]

Central African Republic, Coup d'Etat [60]

Central African Republic, No Class: When Armed Groups Use Schools [61]

Syria: Attacks on Oil Infrastructure [62]

South Sudan, Activities of Oil Companies [63]

ICTY, The Prosecutor v. Prlić et al. [64]

**BIBLIOGRAPHIC RESOURCES**


DOUGHERTY Bernard & QUENIVET Noëlle, “Has the Armed Conflict in Iraq Shown once more the Growing Dissension Regarding the Definition of a Legitimate Target?: What and Who can be Lawfully Targeted?”, in Humanitäres Völkerrecht


WARD Christopher, “Distinction: The Application of the Additional Protocols in the Theatre of War”, in *Asia-Pacific Yearbook of International Humanitarian Law*
[59] https://casebook.icrc.org/case-study/mexico-war-drugs
[61] https://casebook.icrc.org/case-study/central-african-republic-no-class-when-armed-groups-use-schools
[63] https://casebook.icrc.org/case-study/south-sudan-activities-oil-companies
[64] https://casebook.icrc.org/case-study/icty-prosecutor-v-prlic-et-al