“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 [1]

**LEGAL SOURCE**

PI, 52/2 and 3 [2]

CIHL, 8 [3]

**DOCUMENT**

France, Accession to Protocol I [4]
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 (Paras. 19 and 27)

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

Croatia, Prosecutor v. Rajko Radulovic and Others

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

Afghanistan, Drug Dealers as Legitimate Targets

United States, Military Commissions (Para. 5. D.)

Civil War in Nepal (Part II.)

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

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

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

Mali, Destruction of World Cultural Heritage

Iran, Victim of Cyber warfare
South Sudan: Medical Care Under Fire [41]

Syria, Press conference with French President Francois Hollande and Russian President Vladimir Putin [42]

Afghanistan, Attack on Kunduz Trauma Centre [43]

Libya, NATO Intervention 2011 [44]

ICRC, International Humanitarian Law and the challenges of contemporary armed conflicts in 2015 [45] (Paras. 158 [46], 163 [47], 215 [48], 254-255 [49], 262 [50])

Israel/Palestine, Operation Protective Edge (Gaza, 13 June - 26 August 2014) [51]

Syria, Report by UN Commission of Inquiry (March 2017) [52]

Afghanistan, Bombing of a Civilian Truck [53]

Syria, the Battle for Aleppo [54]

Iraq/Syria/UK, Drone Operations against ISIS [55]

Iraq, The Battle for Mosul [56]

Eastern Ukraine, Attacks Against and Military Use of Schools [57]

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. Prli? 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