In international law, “attacks” are acts of violence against the adversary, whether in offence or defence and in whatever territory conducted.

This definition applies to

2. all attacks from the sea or the air against objectives on land.


**LEGAL SOURCE**

PI, 49/1[^8]

**CASES**

Libya, NATO Intervention 2011[^9]

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Syria, Report by UN Commission of Inquiry (March 2017) [14]

Iraq/Syria/UK, Drone Operations against ISIS [15]

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ICRC, Statement - War in Cities ; What is at Stake? [18]

Belgium, Prosecution of Terrorist Crimes in the context of Armed Conflict [19]

Iraq, The Battle for Mosul [20]

Eastern Ukraine, Attacks Against and Military Use of Schools [21]

Eastern Ukraine, OHCHR Report on the Situation: November 2016 - February 2017 [22]

Central African Republic, No Class: When Armed Groups Use Schools [23]

Kenya, Civilian Carnage [24]
Precautions against the effect of attacks

See Precautions in attack [7];

Prohibited attacks against the civilian population or intended to spread terror among the civilian population

See also Civilian population [3]; Terror [5];
PI, 51/2 [26]

CIHL, 2 [27]

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ICRC Appeals on the Near East [28] (C. Para. 7 [29])

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AI, Breach of the Principle of Distinction [30]

ICTY, The Prosecutor v. Martic [31] (A. [31] Paras. 8 [32], 10-14 [33] and 24-32)

ICTY, The Prosecutor v. Rajic [34] (A. [34] Paras. 51-56 [35])

ICTY, The Prosecutor v. Galic [36] (Paras. 16-137 [37] and 561 [38])


Iran, Victim of Cyber warfare [43]

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Chapter 9, b) attacks against civilian objects

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Indiscriminate attacks
See Indiscriminate attack [6];

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CIHL, 11 [53]

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ICTY, The Prosecutor v. Galic (Paras. 372-387) [54]

Iran, Victim of Cyber warfare [43]

Against non defended localities

See Non-defended localities [55];

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