"Naval warfare" is the term used to denote “the tactics of military operations conducted on, under, or over the sea”.\[1\] The general principles of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) applicable to conflicts on land (which have to do primarily with sparing non-combatants and civilian property) apply to this type of military operation. Naval warfare nevertheless has certain singular features that necessitate a specific set of rules.

Most of the international instruments governing the law of war at sea were adopted in the early twentieth century.\[2\] However, it became clear during the various conflicts that subsequently occurred that the rules governing war at sea had become obsolete. It was not until the early 1990s that experts and government officials drew up the San Remo Manual, which clarifies the law of war at sea and brings it up to date, taking account of the developments that had occurred over the previous hundred years.

Though incomplete, most of the work codifying the law of war at sea was done in 1907, the
year in which the Hague Conventions were adopted.[3] Eight of the Conventions tackle
different aspects of naval warfare. Their provisions deal both with the conduct of hostilities
(the laying of underwater mines: Convention VIII; bombardment by naval forces:
Convention IX; protection of the sick, wounded and shipwrecked: Convention X) and the
protection of certain ships (the status of merchant ships and their conversion into warships:
Conventions VI and VII; the right of capture: Conventions XI and XII, which never came
into force; the rights and duties of neutral powers: Convention XIII).

The inability of the rules adopted in those Conventions to limit the number of victims of
naval hostilities became evident during the two world wars. The rules also proved outdated
in the light of the technological progress made during that time. Indeed, a treaty was
adopted in London in 1936 stipulating that submarines were bound by the same rules as
surface ships, but it proved insufficient: the Second World War was ridden with torpedo
attacks on neutral vessels, merchant ships and hospital ships, the indiscriminate laying of
underwater mines, etc.

In 1949 the Geneva Convention for the amelioration of the condition of wounded, sick and
shipwrecked members of armed forces at sea (Convention II) replaced the Hague
Convention X of 1907. In addition, Protocol I of 1977 states that all its provisions
concerning protection against the effects of hostilities also apply to naval operations “which
may affect the civilian population, individual civilians or civilian objects on land”. [4]
However, these two fundamental instruments still failed to clarify matters concerning the
conduct of hostilities at sea.

During the Falklands/Malvinas War (1982), for example, problems arose with the use of
exclusion zones by the warring parties and Convention II’s prohibition of the use of secret
codes by hospital ships.[5] Moreover, the armed conflict between the Islamic Republic of
Iran and Iraq (1980-1988) saw frequent attacks on neutral civilian ships and the use of
underwater mines.

Between 1987 and 1994, experts and high-ranking government officials from 24 countries convened several times at the International Institute of Humanitarian Law in San Remo to draft the San Remo Manual.[6] The Manual is a non-binding document modelled on its ancestor, the Oxford Manual,[7] and containing laudable clarifications of the rules currently applicable to naval warfare. Its main virtue is that it allows post-war developments in international law, in particular IHL (1949 Geneva Conventions and Protocol I of 1977) to be explicitly combined.

The San Remo Manual recalls that the key principles of the law of war on land are applicable to war at sea. For example, the principle of distinction and the requirement to take precautionary measures when launching an attack are clearly formulated. The concept of “military objective” was included and adapted to war at sea.

The Manual also clears up certain problems specific to maritime hostilities: it contains detailed provisions on the use of certain weapons (mines and torpedoes) and addresses interaction between ships and aircraft; distinctions between different kinds of maritime zone reflect developments in the law of the sea, etc.

The fact that the text is non-binding and wars at sea are not common in no way robs the San Remo Manual of its usefulness today. It provides States with a coherent document enabling them to take account of the law of war at sea in their actions and legislation.[8] It is today the main reference document for the law of naval warfare.

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I. Scope of application: the different zones

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Suggested reading:

• HEINTSCHEL VON HEINEGG Wolff, Regions of Operations of Naval
1. Zones

**CASES AND DOCUMENTS**

- San Remo Manual on International Law Applicable to Armed Conflicts at Sea [Paras 10, 11, and 12] [2]

a. internal waters, territorial sea and archipelagic waters

**CASES AND DOCUMENTS**

- San Remo Manual on International Law Applicable to Armed Conflicts at Sea [Paras 14-22] [3]

b. international straits and archipelagic sea lanes

**CASES AND DOCUMENTS**

- San Remo Manual on International Law Applicable to Armed Conflicts at Sea [Paras 23-33]
c. exclusive economic zone and continental shelf

- CASES AND DOCUMENTS

  - San Remo Manual on International Law Applicable to Armed Conflicts at Sea [Paras 34-35]

d. high seas and seabed beyond national jurisdiction

- CASES AND DOCUMENTS

  - San Remo Manual on International Law Applicable to Armed Conflicts at Sea [Paras 36-37]

2. Sea areas for protected vessels

  a. stay in neutral ports – limit 24 hours
  b. by agreement between parties: create a neutral zone

- CASES AND DOCUMENTS

  - Argentina/United Kingdom, The Red Cross Box

  c. passage of protected vessels through restricted areas: exclusion zones

II. Principles of naval warfare

- CASES AND DOCUMENTS

  - ICTY, The Prosecutor v. Tadic [Part A., para. 100]
SPECIFIC BIBLIOGRAPHY

Suggested reading:


Further reading:

- MACCLAIN Ronald S., “The Coastal Fishing Vessel Exemption from Capture and Targeting: An Example and Analysis of the Origin and


1. Traditional principles of naval warfare
2. The law of neutrality in naval warfare: jus ad bellum or jus in bello?

SPECIFIC BIBLIOGRAPHY

Suggested reading:


3. Additional principles

a. basic rules
   1. distinction between civilian objects and military objectives

CASES AND DOCUMENTS

- Sri Lanka, Naval War against Tamil Tigers [5]
b. precautions in attack

- CASES AND DOCUMENTS

  • San Remo Manual on International Law Applicable to Armed Conflicts at Sea [Para. 46] [12]
  • Sri Lanka, Naval War against Tamil Tigers [5]

c. military objectives

- CASES AND DOCUMENTS

  • San Remo Manual on International Law Applicable to Armed Conflicts at Sea [Para. 40] [11]
  • British Military Court at Hamburg, The Peleus Trial [13]
  • Sri Lanka, Naval War against Tamil Tigers [5]

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  Suggested reading:


III. Means and methods of warfare at sea

- CASES AND DOCUMENTS

  • San Remo Manual on International Law Applicable to Armed Conflicts at Sea
1. Mine warfare

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- San Remo Manual on International Law Applicable to Armed Conflicts at Sea [Paras 80-92] [15]
- ICJ, Nicaragua v. United States [16] [Paras 80 [17], 215 [18], and 254 [19]]

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Suggested reading:


Further reading:


2. Submarine warfare
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3. Blockade

- France, Accession to Protocol I [Part B., para. 17] [21]
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- SPECIFIC BIBLIOGRAPHY

Suggested reading:


Further reading:

IV. Protected objects

1. Hospital ships

(See infra, VI. Hospital Ships \[32\])

2. Other protected vessels

   a. vessels guaranteed safe conduct by prior agreement between belligerents

      aa) cartel ships

         - CASES AND DOCUMENTS

         • San Remo Manual on International Law Applicable to Armed Conflicts at Sea [Paras 47-51] \[33\]
         • Argentina/United Kingdom, The Red Cross Box \[8\]

         bb) vessels engaged in humanitarian missions, including vessels carrying supplies indispensable to the survival of the civilian population

         - CASES AND DOCUMENTS

         • San Remo Manual on International Law Applicable to Armed Conflicts at Sea [Paras 47 and 48] \[33\]

   b. passenger vessels

   c. vessels charged with religious, non-military scientific, or philanthropic missions

   d. vessels transporting cultural property under special protection

   e. small coastal fishing vessels and small boats engaged in local trade
f. vessels engaged in the protection of the marine environment

g. ships which have surrendered

h. life boats and rafts

- CASES AND DOCUMENTS

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  Suggested reading:


3. Protection of enemy merchant vessels

  a. except if they are military objectives

  b. activities which may render them military objectives

4. Protection of neutral merchant vessels

  a. circumstances which make them subject to attack
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- Sri Lanka, Naval War against Tamil Tigers [5]

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Suggested reading:


5. Protection of the maritime environment

V. Maritime exclusion zones

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Suggested reading:

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   b. medical transports
   c. neutral vessels
2. Loss of protection
   a. using codes

- CASES AND DOCUMENTS
  - Argentina/United Kingdom, The Red Cross Box [8]
VII. The status and treatment of war victims at sea

### CASES AND DOCUMENTS

- San Remo Manual on International Law Applicable to Armed Conflicts at Sea [Paras 161-168] [39]
- Israel, Navy Sinks Dinghy off Lebanon [40]
- Sri Lanka, Naval War against Tamil Tigers [5]

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**Suggested reading:**


### FOOTNOTES

- [1] Encyclopedia Britannica, online: [http://www.britannica.com] [41]
- [3] These texts are available at [http://www.icrc.org/ihl] [42]
[4] P I, Art. 49(3)

[5] GC II, Art. 34(2); see also Argentina/United Kingdom, The Red Cross Box


[8] The German military manual, for example, was based on the work carried out at San Remo: Humanitarian law in armed conflicts Manual, Federal Ministry of Defence, Germany, VR II 3, DSK VV207320067, Zdv 15/2, August 1992, pp. 97-112. The recent military manuals of the United States and the United Kingdom equally follow, as far as the law of sea warfare is concerned, largely the San Remo Manual.

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