

Organization of Cyber Wars in International Law.

- **Author(s):** Emad Khalil Ibrahim ,Raghad Nizar Saeed
- **Abstract:** The concept of war has been developed (theoretically and practically) due to temporal and technological factors. This development has shifted the war from conventional war to technological warfare. Therefore, the volume of armies, the battlefields, and the naval, air, and land fleets is no longer a decisive criterion for the final defeat of the enemy and achieve victory. Contemporary warfare involved using various technological means to defeat an enemy or at least harm all its capabilities without confrontation; it is Cyberwarfare. The international laws -specifically the Charter of the United Nations have organized the contents of conventional war, which prevent the use or threat of force in international relations. However, the transformation of the international community in a technological society revealed an evident ambiguity in how Cyberwarfare is subject to these international laws and the capability of these laws to define or interpret this sort of warfare? Hence, the jurists of international law not only need to discuss and interpret the results that may be inconsistent with or consistent with the objectives of these international laws of ending the war, achieving international peace and security, and protecting human rights, but also need to search for harmonization between the rules of international law and Cyberwarfare. Finally, the international community should seek to regulate Cyberwarfare by formulating international treaties and agreements, which can handle this kind of warfare.
- **Keywords:** Cyberwarfare, technological society, conventional war, jurists of international law