

The dissertation deals with the problem of the responsibility for the use of autonomous weapon systems in international humanitarian law. The main hypothesis is as follows: “the primary responsibility for the violations of international humanitarian law bears on States. The responsibility of individuals for such violations is independent from the responsibility of States. In the same time, the scope of war crimes is narrower, than the internationally wrongful acts constituting violations of international humanitarian law”. There are six research questions, namely:

- 1) Does always the violation of the prohibition of the use of mean or method of warfare results in the responsibility for such a violation?
- 2) What are the consequences of the violation of the obligation to conduct weapons’ review?
- 3) What is the responsibility of a State for violating international humanitarian law resulting from the use of autonomous weapon system?
- 4) What is the scope of obligation of a State to ensure respect for international humanitarian law? Does the violation of such an obligation entitles international community as a whole to react?
- 5) Which war crimes can be committed by recklessness or negligence?
- 6) Does international law provides the compensation responsibility for the effects of hostilities, which do not constitute the violation of international humanitarian law and who would be entitled to the compensation?

The basic method was a dogmatic one. It delivered tools for the analysis of international customary and treaty law from the area of public international law and its chosen fields, namely international humanitarian law, disarmament law and international criminal law. It was supplemented by resolutions, conclusions and recommendations of the bodies of international organisations, as well as by the jurisprudence of international and national courts. The second method – theoretical – led to the analysis of not only main and subsidiary sources of international law, but also political statements, reports, resolutions and military manuals, as well as opinions of scholars. The comparatist method was used to compare statements of States, international organisations and institutions dealing with international humanitarian law. It led to the identification of similarities and differences in defining autonomous weapon systems and the legality of their use. This method was also used to compare types of international responsibility (accountability, liability, responsibility) and specifically

the responsibility of States and individuals for violations of international humanitarian law.
The historical method showed the genesis of prohibitions and restrictions of armament.