The legal definition of crimes against humanity, as they are understood today, can be found in the ICC Statute. A crime against humanity is one of the acts listed below when committed “as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack”: murder; extermination; enslavement; deportation; persecution on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender or other grounds; apartheid; arbitrary imprisonment; torture; rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization or any other form of sexual violence; enforced disappearance of persons; or other inhumane acts intentionally causing great suffering or serious injury to the body or to mental or physical health.
Case Study, Armed Conflicts in the former Yugoslavia [4]


Case Study, Armed Conflicts in Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea [12]

32nd International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, Sexual and gender-based violence: joint action on prevention and response [13]

BIBLIOGRAPHIC RESOURCES

Suggested readings:


Further readings:


Source URL: https://casebook.icrc.org/glossary/crimes-against-humanity

Links
[1] https://casebook.icrc.org/law/criminal-repression#i_d
[8] https://casebook.icrc.org/case-study/icty-prosecutor-v-blaskic#part_a_para_66
[10] https://casebook.icrc.org/case-study/icty-prosecutor-v-blaskic#part_a_para_127