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

ICTY, The Prosecutor v. Tadic (B. paras 618-654; C. paras 238-304)

ICTY, The Prosecutor v. Kupreskic (paras 567-636)

ICTY, The Prosecutor v. Blaskic (A. paras 66-72; B. 94-128)

ICTY, The Prosecutor v. Kunarac, Kovac and Vukovic

Case Study, Armed Conflicts in Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea

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

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