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.

OUTLINE

Chapter 13, Crimes against humanity [1]

CASES

Germany, International Criminal Code (para 7) [2]

Hungary, War Crimes resolution [3]
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
[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