

| Term                               | Definition   | Source  |
|------------------------------------|--|---|
| Genocide                           | the crime of intentionally destroying part or all of a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group.   | <a href="#">Cambridge Dictionary</a>  |
| Genocide_2                         | Any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethn  | <a href="#">UN Genocide Convention</a>  |
| Occupation (Control)               | a situation in which an army or group of people moves into and takes control of a place  | <a href="#">Cambridge Dictionary</a>  |
| Occupation (Control)_2             | Article 42 of the Hague Regulations, determines that "Territory is considered occupied when it is actually i   | <a href="#">Hague Regulations 1907</a> and <a href="#">Fourth Geneva Convention 1949</a>      |
| Massacre                           | the act or an instance of killing a number of usually helpless or unresisting human beings under circumst  | <a href="#">Merriam-Webster</a>   |
| Invasion                           | an occasion when an army or country uses force to enter and take control of another country  | <a href="#">Cambridge Dictionary</a>  |
| Aggression                         | Aggression is the use of armed force by a State against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political int  | <a href="#">UN General Assembly Resolution 3314</a>   |
| Blockade                           | the act of using force or the threat of force to stop the movement of people or goods into or out of a coun  | <a href="#">Cambridge Dictionary</a>  |
| Blockade_2                         | A blockade is a belligerent operation by which a State prevents vessels and/or aircraft of all nations (ene  | <a href="#">International Humanitarian Law</a>  |
| Ethnic cleansing                   | the organized, often violent attempt by a particular cultural or racial group to completely remove from a cr   | <a href="#">Cambridge Dictionary</a>  |
| Ethnic cleansing_2                 | rendering an area ethnically homogeneous by using force or intimidation to remove persons of given gro   | <a href="#">United Nations</a>  |
| Apartheid                          | the term "the crime of apartheid", which shall include similar policies and practices of racial segregation  | <a href="#">The Apartheid Convention</a>  |
| Apartheid_2                        | The crime of apartheid" means inhumane acts committed in the context of an institutionalized regime of   | <a href="#">Article 7(C)(b) of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC)</a> |
| Conflict                           | In addition to the provisions which shall be implemented in peacetime, the present Convention shall appl   | <a href="#">Article 2 of the Geneva Conventions of 1949</a>                                   |
| Settlement in occupied territories | transfer, directly or indirectly, by the Occupying Power of parts of its own civilian population into the territ   | <a href="#">Rome Statute of the ICC</a>   |
| Annexation                         | Any of the following acts... shall... qualify as an act of aggression: The invasion or attack by the armed fo  | <a href="#">the Rome Statute of the ICC</a>   |
| War crime                          | War crimes are violations of international humanitarian law (whose perpetrators incur individual criminal  | <a href="#">United Nations</a>  |
| Collective punishment              | a form of sanction imposed on persons or a group of persons in response to a crime committed by one of   | <a href="#">Custom Public International Law</a>   |
| Collective punishment_2            | no protected person may be punished for an offence he or she has not personally committed. Collectiv   | <a href="#">Article 33 of Geneva Convention (IV) (1949)</a>                                   |
| The principle of proportionality   | The principle of proportionality prohibits attacks against military objectives which are "expected to cause  | <a href="#">ICRC</a>  |
| Armed Resistance                   | Armed resistance refers to the organized and often violent opposition by indigenous groups against imperial powers that seek to control their territories, resources, and cultures. This form of resistance emerged as a reaction to colonial domination, fueled by the desire to defend land, sovereignty, and social structures from external exploitation and repression. Armed resistance was not only about military engagement but also included broader movements that aimed to restore autonomy and cultural identity. |   |
| Crime against humanity             | Crime Against Humanity: Acts (e.g., murder, extermination, deportation, torture, apartheid) committed as   | <a href="#">Article 7 of Rome Statute of ICC</a>  |