CONTENTS

P_{i}	reface				vii
T_{ℓ}	able oj	finterna	ational cases		xxiii
T_{ℓ}	ble of domestic cases breviations:				
A	bbrevi	ations:			
	Lead	ing trib	unal judgments and decisions		xxxvii
	Othe	r freque	ently cited sources		xlii
			nd initialisms		xlvii
		PA	RT I INTRODUCTION TO THE TRIBUNALS AN INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW	D	
1	INT	ERNAT	IONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS: NEW FACES IN THE		
	INT	ERNAT	IONAL LEGAL ORDER		3
	1.1	Intro	duction		4
	1.2	Estab	lishment of international criminal tribunals		4
		1.2.1	International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg and International Military Tribunal for the Far East		4
	2	1.2.2	International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda		6
		1.2.3	International Criminal Court		11
		1.2.4	Recent additions: 'internationalized' criminal tribunals		11
	1.3	Interr	national legal personality		14
		1.3.1	Incidence		14
		1.3.2	Consequences: applicable law		15
	1.4	Struct	ture and powers		18
		1.4.1	Internal organization		18
		1.4.2	Attributed powers		20
		1.4.3	Implied and inherent powers		21
	1.5	Privile	eges and immunities		25
		1.5.1	Applicable law		25

1.5.2 Content and scope

	1.6	Relationship to other subjects of international law	28			
		1.6.1 States	28			
		1.6.2 United Nations and other international organizations	32			
		1.6.3 Other international courts	33			
	1.7	Conclusion	34			
2	PART	CICIPANTS IN INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS	36			
	2.1	Introduction	36			
	2.2	Organization of international criminal proceedings	37			
	2.3	Judicial branch	46			
	2.4	Prosecutor	54			
	2.5	Defence	60			
	2.6	Registrar	69			
	2.7	Victims	70			
		2.7.1 Introductory remarks	70			
		2.7.2 Victims as witnesses	71			
		2.7.3 Power to initiate and/or join investigations and prosecutions	73			
		2.7.4 Victim participation in criminal proceedings	74			
		2.7.5 Victims submitting reparatory claims	76			
	2.8	Conclusion	78			
3	'CUS	'CUSTOM' AND OTHER SOURCES OF SUBSTANTIVE				
	INTE	ERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW	79			
	3.1	Introduction	79			
	3.2	The uncertain insistence on customary international law	80			
	3.3	The battle over sources at the ICTY	88			
	3.4	Methods of discovery or methods of creation?	92			
	3.5	Conclusion	105			
		PART II CRITICAL REVIEW OF THE SUBSTANTIVE LAW				
4		-CRIMES LAW IN THE NEW CENTURY	109			
	4.1	Introduction: carte blanche	110			
	4.2	Common Article 3 offences	113			

		Contents	xvii
	<i>(</i> 2 1	A 1 :1C	1 1 2
		A law unto itself	110
		General requirements 'Violence to life and person'	118
		'Violence to life and person' Murder	121
			122
		Cruel treatment and torture	123
		'Outrages upon personal dignity' including rape	128
		Taking of hostages	134
4.3		ual categories of war crimes	134
		Introduction	134
	*	Attack on civilians	136
	4.3.3	Terror	140
		Unlawful labour	145
		Slavery	145
		Plunder of public or private property	145
	4.3.7	Attack on civilian objects	148
	4.3.8	Wanton destruction or devastation not justified by military necessity	149
	4.3.9	Destruction or wilful damage to institutions dedicated to religion	4 ~ 4
		or education	151
4.4	Grave	e breaches of Geneva law in international armed conflict	152
4.5	Conc	lusion	154
GEN	OCIDE	E LAW: AN EDUCATION IN SENTIMENTALISM	155
5.1	Intro	duction	156
5.2	Akaye	esu and its influence	157
	5.2.1	The problem of the group	158
	5.2.2	Genocide's 'special' intent	163
	5.2.3	Determination of intent against a backdrop of genocide	164
	5.2.4	Complicity in genocide contrasted with aiding and abetting	165
	5.2.5	Direct and public incitement to commit genocide	167
	5.2.6	Rape as genocide	170
5.3	Post-2	Akayesu developments and problems	172
	5.3.1	Proving the intent of genocide: a wider plan	173
	5.3.2	Meaning of 'in whole or in part'	175
	5.3.3	Motive, and the meaning of 'as such'	179
	5.3.4	Complicity in genocide on appeal	181
		Conspiracy to commit genocide	183
		Direct and public incitement revisited	185
5.4	Conc	lusion	-196
		Ústřední knihovna	

právnické fakulty MU Brno

6			ROMINENCE OF CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY AND	
	COL	OIFICA'	TION OF 'ETHNIC CLEANSING'	197
	6.1	Intro	duction	197
	6.2	The	early decisions	199
	6.3	Cons	traints in the manner of perpetration	204
		6.3.1	When committed in armed conflict	204
	,	6.3.2	Directed against any civilian population	205
		6.3.3	Widespread or systematic attack	209
	6.4	Mens	rea elements	210
	6.5	Perse	cution and ethnic cleansing	211
	6.6	Exter	mination	216
	6.7	Depo	rtation and forced transfer	217
		Conc		218
7				010
/	FAC	ETS OF	PERSONAL LIABILITY FOR PARTICIPATION IN CRIMES	219
	7.1	Intro	duction	219
	7.2	Joint	criminal enterprise	221
		7.2.1	Differential utilization at ICTY and ICTR	221
		7.2.2	Origins of the JCE doctrine	223
		7.2.3	The outer limits of liability	230
		7.2.4	The 'plurality' of a joint criminal enterprise	233
		7.2.5	Application of the JCE doctrine	234
		7.2.6	JCE doctrine at the brink	244
		7.2.7	'The most appropriate mode of liability': JCE in the Krajišnik case	255
	7.3	Com	mand responsibility	257
		7.3.1	Statutory provisions	258
		7.3.2	The neglected element of duty	258
		7.3.3	The superior-subordinate relationship	261
		7.3.4	Application to non-military superiors	264
		7.3.5	The knowledge element	267
		7.3.6	Failure to prevent or punish	268
		7.3.7	Erroneous decisions involving command responsibility	269
		7.3.8	Conclusions on command responsibility	271

PART III PROCEDURE, EVIDENCE, AND DEFENCES

8	DUE	PROCE	ESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS	275
	8.1	Introd	uction	275
	8.2	Applic	ability of human rights standards	276
	8.3	Scope	of application	281
	8.4	Habea	s corpus rights	286
			Pre-trial detention	286
		8.4.2	Unlawful arrest	289
	8.5	Fair tr	ial rights	292
		8.5.1	Right to a fair trial in general	293
		8.5.2	Right to an independent and impartial tribunal	295
		8.5.3	Right to be tried within a reasonable time	300
		8.5.4	Right to be presumed innocent, and the privilege	
			against self-incrimination	302
		8.5.5	Right to be informed of the charges	307
		8.5.6	Right to adequate time and facilities	308
		8.5.7	Right to counsel or to defend oneself in person	309
		8.5.8	Right to examine witnesses	314
		8.5.9	Right to appeal	315
		8.5.10	Right to compensation for wrongful arrest or conviction	316
		8.5.11	Protection against double jeopardy	317
	8.6	Rights	of detained persons	319
	8.7	Concl	usion	321
9	LITI	GATION	N LANDMARKS IN THE PREPARATION AND	
	CON	DUCT	OF TRIALS	323
	9.1	Introd	luction	323
	9.2	Matte	rs of jurisdiction	325
	9.3	Impro	ving the indictment	336
	9.4	Provis	ional release	340
	9.5	Evider	nce in lieu of oral testimony	341
	96	Concl	usion	348

10	EVII	DENCE IN INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS	349
	10.1	Introduction	350
	10.2	Origin and development of the law of evidence: squaring	
		inquisitorial law of evidence in an adversarial system	35
	10.3	Which facts require proof?	350
	10.4	Burden of proof	360
	10.5	Collection of evidence	363
		10.5.1 Equal distribution of powers to collect evidence	364
		10.5.2 The need for judicial intervention	367
		10.5.3 Compelling the appearance of witnesses	368
	10.6	Presentation of evidence	372
		10.6.1 Pre-trial disclosure	373
		10.6.2 The principle of orality and cross-examination	375
	10.7	Admission of evidence	378
		10.7.1 Exclusionary rules in international criminal proceedings	379
		10.7.2 Mandatory exclusion	380
		10.7.3 Discretionary exclusion to ensure a fair trial	382
		10.7.4 Exclusion of evidence lacking relevance and probative value	383
		10.7.5 Special regime: the admission of written statements	387
	10.8	Standard of proof/evaluation of evidence	391
		10.8.1 Proof beyond a reasonable doubt	391
		10.8.2 Minimum standards of evidence	392
		10.8.3 Weight of evidence	393
	10.9	Conclusion	394
11	DEFE	ENCE PRACTICE AT THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNALS	395
	11.1	Introduction	396
	11.2	In dubio mitius and nullum crimen sine lege defences	397
	11.3	In dubio pro reo and non-proof of elements of crimes	399
	11.4	Uncorroborated, unreliable, or incredible witness testimony	407
	11.5	Non-production of physical or documentary evidence	414
	11.6	Invalid inferences from circumstantial evidence	417
	11.7	Relativizing conduct to extreme circumstances and the defence of	
		good character	419
	11.8	Alibi, impossibility, and mistaken identity	423

	11.9	Superior orders	425
	11.10	Duress and force of circumstances (necessity)	426
	11.11	Military necessity	430
	11.12	Self-defence, provocation, reprisals, and the defence of reciprocity	1
		or tu quoque	433
	11.13	Diminished mental responsibility	437
	11.14	Plea of insanity	440
	11.15	Politically motivated, ostentatious, or injudicious prosecution	4/1
	111/		441
	11.16	Conclusion	443
		PART IV TRIBUNAL—STATE INTERACTIONS: COORDINATION AND IMPACT	
2	RELA	TIONS WITH NATIONAL JURISDICTIONS	447
	12.1	Introduction	447
	12.2	Concurrent jurisdiction: primacy and complementarity	448
		12.2.1 General remarks	448
		12.2.2 Primacy: the ICTR, the ICTY, and the SCSL	450
		12.2.3 Complementarity: the ICC	455
	12.3	Cooperation with international criminal tribunals	456
		12.3.1 Introductory remarks	456
		12.3.2 Jurisprudential developments	458
		12.3.3 Distinctive features of the vertical cooperation model	459
		12.3.4 Duty to cooperate under international law	462
		12.3.5 Enforcement of the duty to cooperate	472
	12.4	Authority of final judgments: ne bis in idem	476
	12.5	Conclusion	480
3		RNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW AND THE DOMESTIC LEGAL ORDER: NATIONAL APPLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW	482
	13.1	Introduction	482
		National practices: an overview	484
		The present stage: the effect of the ICC's principle of	101
		complementarity	488

Contents xxi

xxii Contents

13.4	International norms as domestic crimes: some observations on	
	direct effect, over-inclusion, and under-inclusion	490
13.5	The question of universal jurisdiction	496
13.6	Immunities under international law as a bar to the application of	
ÉENIN	international criminal law	503
13.7	The national application of some general principles of internation	nal
	criminal law	508
	13.7.1 Command responsibility	508
	13.7.2 Defences: the extent of availability of superior orders	512
	13.7.3 The non-applicability of statutes of limitations	516
13.8	Conclusion	519
Index		521