CONTENTS

	reword		1X
	Willia	m A Schabas	
	eface		xiii
Ta	ble of (Cases	XXV
1.	Introduction		1
	I	The Mens Rea Enigma	1
	II	The Mens Rea Enigma General Principles of Law A The Determination of General Principles of Law	4
		A The Determination of General Principles of Law	6
		B The Process of Establishing a General Principle	8
		C Abstracting a Legal Principle from National Laws	8
		D Verifying whether the Principle is 'Generally Recognised'	9
		E Adapting the General Principle to the International Sphere	10
		F The Role of General Principles	11
	III	The Study	12
2.	From	Vengeance to Mens Rea to Menics Reae	13
	I	The Mental Requisites for Criminality in the Early Law	13
	II	The Babylonians – The Code of Hammurabi	15
	III	Ancient Hebrew Law	15
	IV	The Athenians – The Epic Period	16
	V	Plato and Aristotle	16
	VI	Roman Law - 'The Twelve Tables': Cicero	17
	VII	The Irish - St Patrick's Time: Brehon Law	19
	VIII	Islamic Legal Tradition	22
	IX	Early Medieval Period	22
	X	Old Dutch Statutes	23
	XI	Leges Henrici Primi	23
	XII	Bracton	25
	XIII	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	26
	XIV	3	27
	XV	General Remarks	29
3.	8		
		Canada	31
	I	Introduction	31
		A The Sources of Criminal Law: Common Law versus Statute	32
	II	Mens Rea Standards in Common Law Systems	33

III	Intention	33
	A Smith – The 'Objective' Test	35
	B Hyam – The 'Probability' Test	36
	C Moloney – The 'Natural Consequence' Test	37
	D Hancock and Shankland - The 'High Probability' Test	39
	E Nedrick – The 'Virtual Certainty' Test	40
	F Woollin – Adhering to the 'Virtual Certainty' Test	41
	G The Meaning of Intention in the Criminal Law of Ireland	43
	H The Meaning of Intention in the Criminal Law of Australia	45
	I The Meaning of Intention in the Criminal Law of Canada	46
	J A Schematic Review of the Meaning of Intention in Common	
	Law Jurisdictions	49
IV	Recklessness	50
	A Cunningham – Subjective Recklessness	52
	B Caldwell/Lawrence – Objective Recklessness	54
	C R v G and Another – The Fall of Objective Recklessness	56
	D A Schematic Review of the Meaning of Recklessness in	
	Common Law Jurisdictions	58
V	Knowledge or Awareness as to Circunstances	59
	A Does 'Knowledge' have a Precise Definition in the Criminal	
	Law of England?	60
	B The Doctrine of 'Wilful Blindness' in England and Canada	61
	C A Schematic Review on he Meaning of Knowledge in Common	
	Law Jurisdictions	63
VI	Further Principles of Mens Rea	64
	A Specific Intent versus Ulterior Intent	64
VII	Negligence \	66
	A Are there Degrees of Negligence?	68
VIII	Accessoriel Liability	68
	A Parties to the Commission of Crimes – Principal and	
	Accessory	68
	B Secondary Participation – Aiding, Abetting, Counselling or	
	Procuring	70
	C Joint Enterprise	79
IX	Mistake as Denial of Mens Rea	91
X	Conclusion	94
	Rea in the American Law Institute's Model Penal Code	98
I	Introduction	98
II	Background of the Code	99
III	The Culpability Provisions of the Model Penal Code: In General	100
IV	Degrees of Culpability under the Model Penal Code	102
	A 'Purposely'	104
	B 'Knowingly'	107

4.

		C 'Recklessly'	112
		D Negligence	116
	V	The Model Penal Code Element Analysis	119
	VI	Mistake of Fact and Mistake of Law	120
		A Ignorance or Mistake vis-à-vis Culpability Requirement	121
		B Belief that One is Committing a Different Crime	122
		C Belief in Legality of Conduct	123
	VII	Mens Rea of Accomplice Liability	124
		A The Full Mens Rea Approach	125
		B Liability for Crimes of Recklessness and Negligence	126
		C Liability of the Accomplice vis-à-vis the Principal Perpetrator	127
	VIII	Conclusion and General Remarks	127
5.	Mens	Rea in German and French Criminal Law	130
	I	Introduction	130
	II	The German Three-stage Structure of Criminal Offer ces	131
		A Straftatbestand – The Legal Elements of the Offence	131
		B Rechtswidrigkeit – Unlawfulness, Wrongfulness or Illegality	131
		C Schuld – Culpability/Guilt	132
	III	Vorsatz or Dolus in German Criminal Law	135
		A Absicht or Dolus Directus of the First Degree	136
		B Dolus Directus of the Second Degree or Dolus Indirectus	138
		C Bedingter Vorsatz or Dolus Eventualis	139
	IV	Fahrlässigkeit or Negligence	145
	V	Grounds of Excluding Vorsaiz or Schuld	146
		A The Basic Distinction between Mistake of Fact and Mistake	
		of Law	147
		B Tatbestandsirrtum or Mistake of Fact	148
		C Mistake of Law	151
	VI	Täterschaft and Teilnahme (Perpetration and Participation)	154
		A Täterschaft (Perpetration)	154
		B Teilnahme (Secondary Participation)	157
	VII	Mens Rea in French Criminal Law and other Romano Legal	
		Systems	160
		A Intention (le dol)	161
	VIII	Negligence (la faute pénale)	166
	IX	Complicity	167
		A The Requirement of a Principle Offence	167
		B The Act of Complicity (<i>l'élément matériel</i>)	168
		C Mens Rea of Complicity (l'élément moral)	168
	X	Conclusion and General Observations	169
6.	Mens	Rea in Chinese and Russian Criminal Law	172
	I	Introduction	172
	II	Sources of Chinese Criminal Law	172

	III	Crimes and Criminal Responsibility in Chinese Criminal Law	176
		A Categories of Crimes in Chinese Criminal Law	177
		B Criminal Responsibility	177
	IV	Negligence	186
		A Negligence by being Over Confident	186
		B Careless and Inadvertent Negligence	187
	V	Cognition Error	188
		A Mistake of Law	188
		B Mistake of Fact	190
		C Responsibility for a Crime Committed with Two Forms of	
		Guilt in Russian Law	192
	VI	Mens Rea of Joint Crimes under Chinese Criminal Law	193
		A The Intention of Enforcement	194
		B The Intention of Organisation	194
		C The Intention of Instigation	194
		D The Intention of Aiding a Crime	195
	VII	Conclusion	196
7.	Mons	B The Intention of Organisation C The Intention of Instigation D The Intention of Aiding a Crime Conclusion Rea in Islamic Criminal Law Introduction to Islamic Law (Shari'a)	198
<i>,</i> .	I	Introduction to Islamic Law (Shari'a)	198
	II	The Application of Islamic Law in Muslim States Today	199
	III	Sources of Islamic Law – Shari'v and Figh	200
	***	A Qurān	201
		B Sunnah	202
		C Consensus by Collective Reasoning (<i>Ijmā</i>)	203
		D Analogical Defluction by Individual Reasoning (<i>Qiyas</i>)	203
	IV	Categories of Crimes in Islamic Criminal Law	204
	V	The Leading Schools of Law (Madhāhib)	206
	VI	Criminal Responsibility under Islamic Law	208
		A The Material Element	209
		B Motive	210
		C Intent	210
		D Different Degrees of Homicide and their Definition	211
		E Standards used for Determining Intention	215
		F Summary of Jurists' Opinions	216
	VII	Mistake	220
		A Mistake of Fact	220
		B Mistake of Law	221
		C Cases Similar to Mistake	222
		D Negligence as an Element of Mistake	222
	VIII	Participation in Crime	223
		A Direct Complicity	225
		B Complicity in Indirect Homicide	228
		C Causal Complicity	228

		D Ordering	229		
	IX	Conclusion	230		
8.	Men	s Rea in post-World War II Trials, the Travaux Préparatoire of			
	the Genocide Convention and the Work of the International Law				
		nmission	231		
	Ι	Introduction	231		
	II	Mens Rea – Guilty Knowledge	234		
		A Evidence – Facts from which Tribunals Infer Knowledge	240		
	III	Common Plan or Conspiracy	241		
	IV	Membership of Criminal Organisations – Presumed Knowledge	246		
	V	Persons Concerned in the Killing	247		
	VI	Complicity	248		
	VII	Responsibility of Commanders	252		
	VIII		255		
	IX	The Mens Rea of Genocide in the Drafting History of the 1948			
		Genocide Convention	258		
		A The UN General Assembly and the ECOSOC Resolutions	258		
		B The UN Secretary-General's Draft	259		
		C The Ad Hoc Committee Draft	260		
		D The General Assembly Sixth Committee	263		
		E Analysis	267		
	X	The Developing Law of Mens Rea through the Work of the			
		International Law Commission	268		
		A Codification of the Nuremberg Principles by the International			
		Law Commission	268		
		B The 1954 Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and			
		Security of Mankind	269		
		C The 1991 Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and			
		Security of Mankind	270		
		D The 1996 Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and			
		Security of Mankind	277		
		E Analysis	284		
	XI	Conclusion and General Remarks	285		
9.	Men	s Rea of Crimes in the Jurisprudence of the the Former Yugoslavia			
		Rwanda	287		
	I	Introduction	287		
	II	Special Intent or Primary Purpose Crimes	289		
		A The Crime of Terror against the Civilian Population	289		
		B Torture	293		
		C Persecution as a Crime against Humanity	295		
		D Taking Civilians as Hostages	297		
		E Genocide	299		

	III	Direct Intent Crimes, <i>Dolus Eventualis</i> and Gross Negligence	
		Crimes	302
		A Rape – Direct Intent Crime (Intent and Knowledge)	302
		B Outrages upon Personal Dignity – Direct Intent Crime	304
		C Extermination – Direct Intent, <i>Dolus Eventualis</i> or Negligent	
		Crime?	306
	IV	Wilful Crimes	311
		A Wilful Killing	311
		B Wilfully Causing Great Suffering or Serious Injury to	
		Body or Health	316
		C Destruction or Wilful Damage to Institutions Dedicated to	
		Religion or Education	317
	V	Wanton Crimes	319
		A Unlawful and Wanton Extensive Destruction and	
		Appropriation of Property	320
		B Wanton Destruction of Cities, Towns or Villages, or	
		Devastation not Justified by Military Necessity	321
	VI	Premeditated Crimes – Murder under Article 3(a) of the	
		ICTR Statute	322
	VII	General Remarks and Conclusion	324
10	The A	Java Dag of Domotration and Dag Singtion in the Lucionary day of	
10.		Mens Rea of Perpetration and Participation in the Jurisprudence ICTY and ICTR	326
	I	Introduction	326
	II	Responsibility under Articles 7(1) and 6(1) of the ICTY and	320
	11	ICTR Statutes	328
		A Planning	328
		B Instigating	330
		C Ordering	333
		D Aiding and Abetting	336
		E Committing	344
	III	Responsibility under Articles 7(3) and 6(3) of the ICTY and	711
	111	ICTR Statutes	366
		A General Requirements under Articles 7(3) and 6(3) of the	500
		ICTY and ICTR Statutes	366
	IV	General Remarks and Observations	379
11.	Mens	Rea in the Jurisprudence of the International Criminal Court	382
	I	Introduction	382
	II	Anatomy of Article 30 of the ICC Statute	384
		A Elements Analysis – Mental Elements and their Objects	384
		B Different Culpability Terms Defined in relation to each	
		Objective Element	385
	III	Different Degrees of Mental Elements under Article 30	387
		A The Meaning of Intent	387

		B Intent in relation to Conduct	388
		C Intent in relation to Consequence – The First Alternative	
		of Intent	390
		D Intent in relation to Consequence – The Second Alternative	
		of Intent	391
		E The Meaning of Knowledge	398
	IV	The Relationship between Article 30 and other Provisions of the	
		ICC Statute	401
		A Article 30 vis-à-vis the Culpability Requirements stated in	
		an Offence Definition	401
		B Article 30 vis-à-vis the Elements of Crimes	403
		C Article 30 vis-à-vis Individual Criminal Responsibility –	
		Article 25	405
		D Article 30 vis-à-vis Superior Responsibility – Article 28	412
		E Article 30 vis-à-vis Mistake of Law and Mistake of Fact	414
	V	Conclusion	416
12.		ral Conclusions and Recommendations	418
	Ι	A subjective test should be followed in ascertaining the guilt	401
	**	of the accused	421
	II	Culpability terms should be confined to three culpable mental	
	***	states	423
	III	'Special intent', 'dolus specialis', "Iterior intent' or 'primary	
		purpose' crimes require proof of dolus directus of the first	100
	TT 7	degree on the part of the accused	426
	IV	Negligence or gross negligence does not satisfy the <i>mens rea</i>	407
	3 7	requirement for international crimes	427
	V	Actual knowledge and wilful blindness are blameworthy –	
		constructive knowledge has no place in criminal law and	407
	3.7T	should be abandoned	427
	VI	Element analysis versus offence analysis	428
	VII	The <i>mens rea</i> of accomplice liability requires proof of cognitive	420
	X 7777	and volitional components	429
	VIII	The 'reasonably foreseeable' test of the extended form of joint	421
		criminal enterprise is fundamentally unjust	431
Eni	logue		433
_	logue Roger (Clark	433
	liograj		436
Ind		('')	471
			-, 1