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Department of Defense, or the Presiding Officer of a military commission. Such action may include permanently barring an individual from participating in any military commission proceeding convened pursuant to 32 CFR part 9, and Military Order of November 13, 2001, ''Detention, Treatment, and Trial of Certain Non-Citizens in the War Against Terrorism,'' punitive measures imposed under 10 U.S.C. 898, and any other lawful sanction.

§ 10.5 Construction.

Military Commission Instructions shall be construed in a manner consistent with 32 CFR part 9, and Military Order of November 13, 2001, ''Detention, Treatment, and Trial of Certain Non-Citizens in the War Against Terrorism.'' Nothing in these Military Commission Instructions applies with respect to the trial of crimes by military commissions convened under other authority. In the event of an inconsistency, the provisions of 32 CFR part 9, and Military Order of November 13, 2001, ''Detention, Treatment, and Trial of Certain Non-Citizens in the War Against Terrorism,'' shall govern as provided in Section 7(B) of Military Order of November 13, 2001, ''Detention, Treatment, and Trial of Certain Non-Citizens in the War Against Terrorism.'' Pronouns referring to the male gender shall be construed as applying to both male and female.

§ 10.6 Non-creation of right.

Neither this part nor any Military Commission Instruction issued hereafter, is intended to and does not create any right, benefit, privilege, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party, against the United States, its departments, agencies, or other entities, its officers or employees, or any other person. Alleged noncompliance with an Instruction does not, of itself, constitute error, give rise to judicial review, or establish a right to relief for the Accused or any other person.

§ 10.7 Reservation of authority.

Neither this part nor any Military Commission Instruction issued hereafter shall be construed to limit, impair, or otherwise affect any authority granted by the Constitution or laws of the United States or Department of Defense regulation or directive.

§ 10.8 Amendment.

The General Counsel may issue, supplement, amend, or revoke any Military Commission Instruction at any time.

PART 11—CRIMES AND ELEMENTS FOR TRIALS BY MILITARY COMMISSION

Sec.
11.1 Purpose.
11.2 Authority.
11.3 General.
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11.5 Definitions.
11.6 Crimes and elements.

AUTHORITY: 10 U.S.C. 821.

SOURCE: 68 FR 39381, July 1, 2003, unless otherwise noted.

§ 11.1 Purpose.

This part provides guidance with respect to crimes that may be tried by military commissions established pursuant to 32 CFR part 9, and Military Order of November 13, 2001, ''Detention, Treatment, and Trial of Certain Non-Citizens in the War Against Terrorism,'' (3 CFR, 2001 comp., p. 918, 66 FR 57833) and enumerates the elements of those crimes.

§ 11.2 Authority.

This part is issued pursuant to 32 CFR 9.7(a) and in accordance with Military Order of November 13, 2001, ''Detention, Treatment, and Trial of Certain Non-Citizens in the War Against Terrorism,'' (66 FR 57833) and 10 U.S.C. 113(d), 140(b), and 821. The provisions of 32 CFR part 10 are applicable to this part.

§ 11.3 General.

(a) *Background*. The following crimes and elements thereof are intended for use by military commissions established pursuant to 32 CFR part 9, and Military Order of November 13, 2001, ''Detention, Treatment, and Trial of Certain Non-Citizens in the War Against Terrorism,'' the jurisdiction of which extends to offenses or offenders that by statute or the law of armed

conflict may be tried by military commission as limited by Military Order of November 13, 2001, ''Detention, Treatment, and Trial of Certain Non-Citizens in the War Against Terrorism.'' No offense is cognizable in a trial by military commission if that offense did not exist prior to the conduct in question. These crimes and elements derive from the law of armed conflict, a body of law that is sometimes referred to as the law of war. They constitute violations of the law of armed conflict or offenses that, consistent with that body of law, are triable by military commission. Because this document is declarative of existing law, it does not preclude trial for crimes that occurred prior to its effective date.

(b) *Effect of other laws.* No conclusion regarding the applicability or persuasive authority of other bodies of law should be drawn solely from the presence, absence, or similarity of particular language in this part as compared to other articulations of law.

(c) *Non-exclusivity.* This part does not contain a comprehensive list of crimes triable by military commission. It is intended to be illustrative of applicable principles of the common law of war but not to provide an exclusive enumeration of the punishable acts recognized as such by that law. The absence of a particular offense from the corpus of those enumerated herein does not preclude trial for that offense.

§ 11.4 Applicable principles of law.

(a) *General intent.* All actions taken by the Accused that are necessary for completion of a crime must be performed with general intent. This intent is not listed as a separate element. When the mens rea required for culpability to attach involves an intent that a particular consequence occur, or some other specific intent, an intent element is included. The necessary relationship between such intent element and the conduct constituting the actus reus is not articulated for each set of elements, but is presumed; a nexus between the two is necessary.

(b) *The element of wrongfulness and defenses.* Conduct must be wrongful to constitute one of the offenses enumerated herein or any other offense triable by military commission. Conduct is wrongful if it is done without justification or excuse cognizable under applicable law. The element of wrongfulness (or the absence of lawful justification or excuse), which may be required under the customary law of armed conflict, is not repeated in the elements of crimes in § 11.6. Conduct satisfying the elements found herein shall be inferred to be wrongful in the absence of evidence to the contrary. Similarly, this part does not enunciate defenses that may apply for specific offenses, though an Accused is entitled to raise any defense available under the law of armed conflict. Defenses potentially available to an Accused under the law of armed conflict, such as self-defense, mistake of fact, and duress, may be applicable to certain offenses subject to trial by military commission. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, defenses in individual cases shall be presumed not to apply. The burden of going forward with evidence of lawful justification or excuse or any applicable defense shall be upon the Accused. With respect to the issue of combatant immunity raised by the specific enumeration of an element requiring the absence thereof, the prosecution must affirmatively prove that element regardless of whether the issue is raised by the defense. Once an applicable defense or an issue of lawful justification or lawful excuse is fairly raised by the evidence presented, except for the defense of lack of mental responsibility, the burden is on the prosecution to establish beyond a reasonable doubt that the conduct was wrongful or that the defense does not apply. With respect to the defense of lack of mental responsibility, the Accused has the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that, as a result of a severe mental disease or defect, the Accused was unable to appreciate the nature and quality of the wrongfulness of the Accused's acts. As provided in 32 CFR 9.5(c), the prosecution bears the burden of establishing the Accused's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt in all cases tried by a military commission. Each element of an offense enumerated herein must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt.