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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (pages 337-345) and index
Nota di contenuto	First approach to the criminal liability of political and military leaders for international crimes -- Perpetration of a crime and participation in a crime committed by a third person : principal versus accessorial liability -- Direct perpetration and indirect perpetration -- Co-perpetration based on joint criminal enterprise -- Co-perpetration based on joint control of the crime Foreword by Judge Sir Adrian Fulford, presiding Judge of the Trial Chamber at the International Criminal Court. -- Introduction by Judge Ekaterina Trendafilova, Judge of Pre-Trial Chambers II and III of the International Criminal Court, dealing with the situations in Uganda and Central African Republic
Sommario/riassunto	As shown by the trials of Slobodan Milosevic, Charles Taylor and Saddam Hussein, the large-scale and systematic commission of

international crimes is usually planned and set in motion by senior political and military leaders. Nevertheless, the application of traditional forms of criminal liability leads to the conclusion that they are mere accessories to such crimes. This does not reflect their central role and often results in a punishment which is inappropriately low in view of the impact of their actions and omissions. For these reasons, international criminal law has placed special emphasis on the development of concepts, such as control of the crime and joint criminal enterprise (also known as the common purpose doctrine), which aim at reflecting better the central role played by senior political and military leaders in campaigns of large scale and systematic commission of international crimes. The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the case law of the ICTY and the ICTR have, in recent years, played a unique role in the achievement of this goal

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