Procedura Penale

With industrialization and globalization, corporations acquired the capacity to influence social life for good or for ill. Yet, corporations are

not traditional objects of criminal law. Justified by notions of personal moral guilt, criminal norms have been judged inapplicable to fictional persons, who 'think' and 'act' through

human beings. The expansion of new corporate criminal liability (CCL) laws since the mid-1990s challenges this assumption. Our volume surveys current practice on CCL in 15 civil and common law

jurisdictions, exploring the legal conditions for liability, the principles and options for sanctioning, and the procedures for investigating, charging and trying corporate offenders. It considers

whether municipal CCL laws are converging around the notion of 'corporate culture', and, in any case, the implications of CCL for those charged with keeping corporations,

and other legal entities, out of trouble.
This book deals with human rights in European criminal law after the Lisbon Treaty. Doubtless the Lisbon Treaty has constituted a milestone in

the development of European criminal justice. Not only has the reform following the Treaty given binding force to the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, but furthermore it has paved the way for

unprecedented forms of supranational legislation. In this scenario, the enforcement of individual rights in criminal matters has become a core goal of EU legislation. Alongside these developments,

new interactions between national and supranational jurisprudences have emerged, which have significantly contributed to a human rights-oriented approach to European criminal law.

The book analyses the main developments of this complex phenomenon from an interdisciplinary perspective. Criminal and procedural law, constitutional law and comparative law

must thus be combined to achieve a full understanding of these developments and of their impact on national law. Most contemporary criminal justice systems adopt a 'binary' system of verdicts with

a single evidential threshold, or standard of proof. If the standard is met, the verdict is 'guilty', the defendant is convicted, and punishment is permitted. If the standard is not met, the

verdict is 'not guilty', the defendant is acquitted, and punishment is forbidden. There is no middle ground between the verdict of 'not guilty' and that of 'guilty'. An intermediate verdict

represents such middle ground, intermediate between acquittal and conviction both in terms of the strength of the incriminating evidence that is needed to warrant the verdict and in terms of the

severity of the consequences that the verdict may produce for the defendant. Justice In-Between is a study of intermediate criminal verdicts and advances a novel justification of such

controversial devices, with the aim to produce a consensus amongst scholars subscribing to different theories of punishment. Indeed, the book shows that one cannot investigate the

choice of the standard of proof nor, importantly, that of the verdict system, in isolation from the question of the justification for punishing. Justice In-Between studies historical and

extant examples of intermediate criminal verdicts and engages with the debates that have accompanied them, including the popular argument that intermediate criminal verdicts are incompatible

with the presumption of innocence. In doing so, the book offers an original account of the meaning and of the justification of the presumption. Relying on decision theory, Justice In-Between makes a

case for intermediate criminal verdicts and shows that such decision-theoretic case is viable under any of the main theories of punishment. Allgemeine Bibliographie Der Staats- und

Rechtswissenschaften

Restorative Justice for Juveniles

With Special Reference to France

Criminal Law in Italy

Human Rights in European Criminal Law

New Developments

in European Legislation and Case Law after the Lisbon Treaty

Investigates the theory and practice of the Right to Confrontation, and the right of an accused person to

examine witnesses against him. This book tackles the question of what values and interests should allow incursions into this fundamental right. A conceptual analysis is

developed in order to define the concept of testimonial evidence.

This book proposes and outlines a comprehensive framework for judicial protection in transnational criminal

proceedings that ensures the right to judicial review without hampering the effective functioning of international cooperation in criminal matters. It examines a broad range of potential

approaches in the context of selected national criminal justice systems, and offers a comparative analysis of EU Member States and non-Member States alike. The book particularly focuses on the

differences between cooperation within the EU on the one hand and cooperation with third states on the other, and on the consequences of this distinction for the scope of judicial review. Revised by Elena

Ricci
Judicial Protection in Transnational Criminal Proceedings
List of Works in the New York Public Library Relating to Criminology, Pt. [1]-7
The Right to Confrontation in

Europe
Complicated Crossings and New Perspectives
Justice In-Between
Combatting Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products
Includes its Report, 1896-19 .
http://dx.doi.org/10.12946/gplh6http://ww

w.epubli.de/shop/buch/53894"The spatiotemporal conjunction is a fundamental aspect of the juridical reflection on the historicity of law. Despite the fact that it seems to represent an issue directly connected with the question of

where legal history is heading today, it still has not been the object of a focused inquiry. Against this background, the book's proposal consists in rethinking key confluences related to this problem in order to provide

coordinates for a collective understanding and dialogue. The aim of this volume, however, is not to offer abstract methodological considerations, but rather to rely both on concrete studies, out of which a reflection on this

conjunction emerges, as well as on the reconstruction of certain research lines featuring a spatiotemporal component. This analytical approach makes a contribution by providing some suggestions for the

employment of space and time as coordinates for legal history. Indeed, contrary to those historiographical attitudes reflecting a monistic conception of space and time (as well as a Eurocentric approach), the book emphasises the

need for a delocalized global perspective. In general terms, the essays collected in this book intend to take into account the multiplicity of the spatiotemporal confines, the flexibility of those instruments that serve to create

chronologies and scenarios, as well as certain processes of adaptation of law to different times and into different spaces. The spatiotemporal dynamism enables historians not only to detect new perspectives and

dimensions in foregone themes, but also to achieve new and compelling interpretations of legal history. As far as the relationship between space and law is concerned, the book analyses experiences in which space operates as a

determining factor of law, e.g. in terms of a field of action for law. Moreover, it outlines the attempted scales of spatiality in order to develop legal historical research. With reference to the connection between time and law, the volume

sketches the possibility of considering the factor of time, not just as a descriptive tool, but as an ascriptive moment (quasi an inner feature) of a legal problem, thus making it possible to appreciate the synchronic aspects

of the 'juridical experience'. As a whole, the volume aims to present spatiotemporality as a challenge for legal history. Indeed, reassessing the value of the spatiotemporal coordinates for legal history implies thinking through

both the thematic and methodological boundaries of the discipline."
"This volume brings together the work of leading international scholars across criminology, sociology, political science, and law - along with contributions from

reform-minded practitioners - to examine a variety of issues in prosecutorial performance and the institutional structures that frame their behavior. The power of the modern prosecutor arises from several

features of the criminal justice landscape: widespread use of law and order political rhetoric; legislatures' embrace of extreme sentencing ranges to respond to voter concerns; and the uncertain or limited accountability of

prosecutors to other units of government, the electorate, the bar, or other political and professional constituencies. The convergence of these trends has transformed prosecution into an indispensable field of study. The Handbook connects

the dots among existing theoretical and empirical research related to prosecutors. Major sections of the volume cover (1) prosecutor performance during distinct phases of a criminal case, (2) the features of the prosecutor's

environment, both inside the office and external to the office, that influence the choices of individual prosecutors and office leaders, and (3) prosecutorial priorities when dealing with specialized types of crimes, victims, and

defendants. Taken together, the chapters in this volume identify the founding texts, discuss leading theoretical and methodological approaches, explain the scope of unresolved issues, and preview where this field is headed.

The volume provides a bottom-up view of an important new scholarly field. It offers an indispensable starting point for newcomers and a compelling synthesis for specialists and practitioners"--

A history of continental criminal procedure, with special reference to France
Procedura penale
Liberty and Security in Europe
Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology
Spatial and

Temporal Dimensions for Legal History Potentialities, Risks and Problems for Research

Questo lavoro, nel quale sul piano formale è stato fortemente perseguito l'obiettivo della

compenetrazione tra sinteticità ed esposizione semplificata, dal punto di vista strettamente scientifico intende trasmettere a studenti e studiosi una immeditata comprensione della essenzialità

dinamica e logica del procedimento penale. L'analisi del fenomeno processuale è imperniata sul manifesto della moderna metodologia, a sua volta fondata sulla categoria della fattispecie a

formazione progressiva, inaugurata da Giovanni Conso con I fatti giuridici processuali penali e che ha costituito l'autentica svolta negli studi sul processo penale. Il filo conduttore per la ricerca sulle

tematiche di teoria generale, ormai scomparse dalla trattatistica sempre più incline ad una cultura da manuale di cancelleria, troppo spesso presente anche nelle opere monografiche, è stato quello

derivante dai capisaldi del "giusto processo", dei quali la scienza processualistica sembra ignorare trattarsi di principi costituzionali. Centrale, da questa ottica, il regime della prova e della logica del giudizio, i

quali hanno costituito la chiave di interpretazione del processo di primo grado non meno degli altri gradi di giurisdizione. Ci si riferisce, in particolare, ai problemi più critici, ma poco

dibattuti, delle compressioni normative e pratiche del diritto alla prova nel dibattimento di primo grado, nella disciplina della rinnovazione in appello ma anche relative ai procedimenti

alternativi del patteggiamento e del giudizio abbreviato. Particolare ed interessante introspezione è riservata alle tematiche dell'esecuzione penale e ai loro rapporti con la

normativa di ordinamento penitenziario, da sottrarre alla sorte assolutamente inaccettabile di "cenerentola" del procedimento penale.
Derived from the renowned multi-volume

International Encyclopaedia of Laws, this book provides a practical analysis of criminal law in Italy. An introduction presents the necessary background information about the framework and

sources of the criminal justice system, and then proceeds to a detailed examination of the grounds for criminal liability, the justification of criminal offences, the defences that diminish or excuse

criminal liability, the classification of criminal offences, and the sanctions system. Coverage of criminal procedure focuses on the organization of investigations, pre-trial proceedings, trial stage, and legal

remedies. A final part describes the execution of sentences and orders, the prison system, and the extinction of custodial sanctions or sentences. Its succinct yet scholarly nature, as well as the practical

quality of the information it provides, make this book a valuable resource for criminal lawyers, prosecutors, law enforcement officers, and criminal court judges handling cases connected

with Italy. Academics and researchers, as well as the various international organizations in the field, will welcome this very useful guide, and will appreciate its value in the study of comparative

criminal law.
This book focuses on the enforcement aspect of tobacco control policy, and argues that the intense regulation of the tobacco market will never be successful as long as it can be circumvented by

the availability of illicit tobacco products. Yet, current efforts to combat illicit tobacco trade are insufficient, suffering from several flaws and gaps at the regulatory and operational levels.

The aim of this book is to provide an analysis of the legal framework and practice of enforcement with regard to illicit tobacco products. Combining criminological and legal perspectives, it presents and

critically analyses the phenomenon of illicit tobacco trade, as well as the policies, legal frameworks and practices in six EU countries with regard to combatting this phenomenon, assessing the

strengths and weaknesses of their approaches. Furthermore, it studies the relationship between the EU and third countries (e.g. Ukraine) in terms of how the EU can influence policy and

enforcement in these countries in order to counter illicit tobacco trafficking. Not exclusively focusing on the EU, the book also includes an analysis of enforcement against illicit tobacco products in

the US. The EU Member States analysed in the book (Belgium, Germany, Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands and Poland) reflect the range of currently available approaches. Some of them have

ratified the WHO Protocol against tobacco smuggling; others have not. They belong to different legal traditions and face different challenges due to their respective border situations. While Belgium and the

Netherlands are key entry ports to the EU, Poland and Latvia represent the Eastern land border of the EU, with various regional challenges. Italy has a long maritime border, where trafficking is possible from

Northern Africa and from the Middle East. It also has significant experience in fighting organised crime. Lastly, Germany is the largest market in Europe and situated in the middle of these

trafficking routes.
Codice di procedura penale
A History of Continental Criminal Procedure
Legal Culture in the Age of Globalization
(Libro I)...
A Study of

Intermediate Criminal Verdicts Internationales und Ausländisches Recht

A selection of papers presented at the international conference, Leuven, May

12-14, 1997. This book is a comparative study of the exclusion of illegally gathered evidence in the criminal trial , which includes 15 country

studies, a chapter on the European Court of Human Rights, and a comparative synthetic conclusion. No other book has undertaken such a broad comparative

study of exclusionary rules, which have now become a world-wide phenomenon. The topic is one of the most controversial in criminal

procedure law, because it reveals a constant tension between the criminal court's duty to ascertain the truth, on the one hand, and its duty

to uphold important constitutional rights on the other, most importantly, the privilege against self-incrimination and the right to privacy in one's home and

one's private communications . The chapters were contributed by noted world experts on the subject for the XVIII Congress of the International

Academy of Comparative Law in Washington in July 2010. This volume of essays examines how the legal systems of the chief countries of

Latin America and Mediterranean Europe—Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Venezuela, France, Italy, and

Spain—changed in the last quarter of the 20th century. Through essays that provide a wealth of data on the courts and the legal profession in these countries, the

book attempts to relate changes in the operation of the legal systems to changes in the political and social history of the societies in which they are

embedded. The details vary, in accordance with the particular history and structure of the countries, but there are also key commonalities that run

through all of the stories: d emocratization , globalization, and changes in the legal order that seem to be worldwide; more power to courts; a

growing legal profession; and the entry of women into what was once a masculine club.

Redefining Organised Crime: A Challenge for the European

Union? Historical Denialism, Free Speech and the Limits of Criminal Law

Elementi Di Procedura Penale - Primary Source Edition

Raccolta Di Leggi, Notificazioni, Avvisi Ec. Pubblicati in Venezia Dal Giorno 24 Agosto 1849 in Avanti, Giuntivi Quelli Emanati Nel Regno Lomb

ardo-veneto Dal 22 Marzo 1848
Research Experiences and Itineraries
Annuario della pubblica istruzione della Provincia di

Parma. [With tables.]

Over recent years, most of the criminal justice systems in Europe have witnessed a tendency to enhance the role of pre-trial inquiries. Different kinds of pre-trial measures have had a heavy

impact on the fundamental rights of individuals involved in criminal procedures. This book contains a comparative study of four European countries on pre-trial precautionary measures limiting personal liberty. This comparison is part of

two general frameworks concerning the ECtHR case-law and the EU legislation in the field of the right to liberty and security. In its two level approach, the book provides a critical guide for understanding the most significant

changes which occurred in the area of liberty and security in the pre-trial phases of criminal proceedings as well as the protection systems developed in Europe both at national and supranational level to face the new challenges of the

modern criminal investigation. Globalisation has opened new avenues to corruption. Corrupt practices are proliferating not only within national borders but across different countries. Despite many national and international anti-

corruption bodies and strategies, corruption far from being eradicated. There is an urgent global demand for a better understanding of corruption as a phenomenon and a thorough assessment of the existing regulatory remedies, towards the

establishment of more effective (and possibly uniform) anti-corruption measures. Our previous collection, Corruption in the Global Era (Routledge, 2019), analysed the causes, the sources, and the forms of manifestation of

global corruption. An ideal continuation of that volume, this book moves from the analysis of the phenomenon of corruption to that of the regulatory remedies against corruption and for the promotion of integrity.

Corruption, Integrity and the Law provides a unique interdisciplinary assessment of the global anti-corruption legal framework. The collection gathers top experts in different fields of both the academic and the professional world –

including criminal law, EU law, international law, competition law, corporate law and ethics. It analyses legal instruments adopted not only at a supranational level but also by different countries, in the attempt of establishing an

interdisciplinary and comparative dialogue between theory and practice and between different legal systems towards a better global promotion of integrity. This book will be of value to researchers, academics and

students in the fields of law, criminology, sociology, economics, ethics as well as professionals – especially solicitors, barristers, businessmen and public servants. This book deals with sentencing in international criminal law,

focusing on the approach of the UN ad hoc Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and Rwanda (ICTR). In contrast to sentencing in domestic jurisdictions, and in spite of its growing importance, sentencing law is a

part of international criminal law that is still 'under construction' and is unregulated in many aspects. International sentencing law and practice is not yet defined by exact norms and principles and as yet there is no body of international

principles concerning the determination of sentence, notwithstanding the huge volume of sentencing research and the extensive modern debate about sentencing principles. Moreover international judges receive very little

guidance in sentencing matters: this contributes to inconsistencies and may increase the risk that similar cases will be sentenced in different ways. One purpose of this book is to investigate and evaluate the process of international sentencing, especially

as interpreted by the ICTY and the ICTR, and to suggest a more comprehensive and coherent system of guiding principles, which will foster the development of a law of sentencing for international criminal justice. The book discusses the law and

jurisprudence of the ad hoc Tribunals, and also presents an empirical analysis of influential factors and other data from ICTY and ICTR sentencing practice, thus offering quantitative support for the doctrinal analysis. This publication is one of

the first to be entirely devoted to the process of sentencing in international criminal justice. The book will thus be of great interest to practitioners, academics and students of the subject.

Corruption, Integrity

and the Law
Bulletin of the New York Public Library
The Limits of Criminological Positivism
The UN ad hoc Tribunals and Future Perspectives for the ICC
The Right to Counsel and the Protection of Attorney-Client

Privilege in Criminal Proceedings

rassegna di giurisprudenza e di dottrina

This book analyses current developments in Europe and Latin America towards the greater involvement of the parties in the administration of

criminal justice. Focusing on both national criminal proceedings and transnational cases, this study employs a comparative law approach to examine the shift experienced by Italy and Brazil from the long tradition of mixed criminal

justice to unprecedented adversarial trends. The identification of common needs and divergences from the national approach to criminal justice paves the way for a subsequent analysis of new solution models emerging

from international human rights law and EU law. To a great extent, these developments are due to the increasing impact of international human rights case-law on the criminal justice systems of the countries in question. The book

concludes by proposing a set of qualitative requirements for a participatory model of criminal justice. This is a reproduction of a book published before 1923. This book may have occasional imperfections such

as missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. that were either part of the original artifact, or were introduced by the scanning process. We believe this work is culturally important, and despite the imperfections, have

elected to bring it back into print as part of our continuing commitment to the preservation of printed works worldwide. We appreciate your understanding of the imperfections in the preservation process, and hope

you enjoy this valuable book. Esmein, A[dhemar]. A History of Continental Criminal Procedure with Special Reference to France. Translated by John Simpson; with an editorial preface by William E. Mikell and introductions by

Norman M. Trenholme and by William Renwick Riddell. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1913. xlv, 640 pp. Reprinted 2000 by The Lawbook Exchange, Ltd. LCCN 99-045906. ISBN 1-58477-042-2. Cloth. $100. *

Reprint of volume 5, Continental Legal History Series. Esmein, "the foremost legal scholar of France if not of the world" has here analyzed criminal procedure from its Roman origin, through primitive Germanic, and throughout

French criminal procedure from the 1200s to the 1800s, as well as 19th century criminal procedure in other countries in this "masterly work...This volume is to be unqualifiedly commended as a standard and sufficient history of

continental criminal procedure." J.H.B. Harv. L. Rev. 27:294-295.
Memento pratico. Procedura penale
Audi Alteram Partem in Criminal Proceedings
Sentencing in International Criminal Law
Latin America and

Latin Europe Memory and Punishment

The book provides an overview of the right to counsel and the attorney-client privilege in

the following 12 jurisdictions: China, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, UK and

USA. The right to counsel is a fundamental right providing the accused access to justice in criminal proceedings. Lawyers can only practice their

profession
properly if
clients have
complete trust
in their
lawyer’s
discretion.
This trust is
safeguarded by
the attorney-
client
privilege,

which is an indispensable part of every constitutional state and one of the most important professional duties of a lawyer. It is of particular importance in

criminal
proceedings
regarding the
protection of
the confidenti
ality of
lawyer-client
communications
in the
different
procedural
stages,

coercive
measures as
well as the
various duties
and interests
in play.
However, the
communications
protected by a
ttorney-client
privilege vary
greatly from

country to
country. With
regard to
criminal
investigations
in an
increasingly
globalised
world, where
sophisticated
tools enable
broad digital

investigations
, there is an
urgent need to
clarify how
this
fundamental
right is
protected at
both the
national and
supranational
level. Each

chapter explores the regulations, practices and recent developments in each jurisdiction and was written by highly qualified

experts in the legal field – from academia and practice alike. It identifies possible solutions and best practices, providing valuable

insights for practitioners and law-making bodies alike regarding the actual protection (or lack thereof) of lawyer-client confidentiality in the pretrial

and trial
stage of
criminal
proceedings.
There have
been
extraordinary
developments
in the field
of
neuroscience
in recent

years,
sparking a
number of
discussions
within the
legal field.
This book
studies the
various
interactions
between
neuroscience

and the world of law, and explores how n euroscientific findings could affect some fundamental legal categories and how the law should be implemented in

such cases.
The book is
divided into
three main
parts.
Starting with
a general
overview of
the
convergence of
neuroscience
and law, the

first part outlines the importance of their continuous interaction, the challenges that neuroscience poses for the concepts of free will and

responsibility
, and the
peculiar chara
cteristics of
a "new"
cognitive
liberty. In
turn, the
second part
addresses the
phenomenon of
cognitive and

moral enhancement, as well as the uses of neurot echnology and their impacts on health, sel f- determination and the concept of being human.

The third and last part investigates the use of neu roscientific findings in both criminal and civil cases, and seeks to determine whether they

can provide valuable evidence and facilitate the assessment of personal respo nsibility, helping to resolve cases. The book is the result of an interdiscip

linary
dialogue
involving
jurists,
philosophers,
neuroscientist
s, forensic
medicine
specialists,
and scholars
in the
humanities;

further, it is intended for a broad readership interested in understanding the impacts of scientific and technological developments on people’s lives and on

our social systems.
The Limits of Criminological Positivism: The Movement for Criminal Law Reform in the West, 1870-1940 presents the first major

study of the limits of criminological positivism in the West and establishes the subject as a field of interest. The volume will explore those limits and

bring to life the resulting doctrinal, procedural, and institutional compromises of the early twentieth century that might be said to have

defined modern criminal justice admini stration. The book examines the topic not only in North America and western Europe, with essays on Italy,

Germany, France, Spain, the United Kingdom, Belgium, and Finland but also the reception and implementation of positivist ideas in Brazil. In

doing so, it explores three comparative elements: (1) the differing national experiences within the civil law world; (2) differences and

similarities between civil law and common law regimes; and (3) some differences between the two leading common-law countries. It interrogates many key

aspects of current penal systems, such as the impact of extra-legal scientific knowledge on criminal law, preventive detention, the 'dual-track' system with

both traditional punishment and novel measures of security, the assessment of offenders' dangerousness, juvenile justice, and the indeterminate

sentence. As a result, this study contributes to a critical understanding of some inherent contradictions characterizing criminal justice in

contemporary western societies. Written in a s traight-forward and direct manner, this volume will be of great interest to academics and students

researching historical criminology, philosophy, political science, and legal history.
Emergence, Convergence, and Risk
Gesamtkatalog Der Bestände

Von 30 Berliner Bibliotheken
Absent, Anonymous and Vulnerable Witnesses
The Movement for Criminal Law Reform in the West, 1870-1940

A Comparative Analysis of Pre-trial Precautionary Measures in Criminal Proceedings
Neuroscience and Law
This book examines the criminalisation of denials of

genocide and of other mass atrocities in Europe and discusses the implications of protecting institutional historical memory through criminal law. The analysis highlights the tensions with free speech,

investigating the relationship between criminal law and historical memory. The book paves the way for a broader discussion about fake news, 'post-truth' scenarios, and free expression in a digital world. The author underscores

the need to protect well-founded factual records from the dangers of misinformation. Historical denialism and the related jurisprudence represent a key step in exploring this complex field. The book combines

an interdisciplinary approach with criminal law methodology. It is primarily aimed at academics, practitioners and others who wish to deepen their understanding of historical denialism, remembrance laws,

'speech crimes' and freedom of expression. Emanuela Fronza is Senior Research Fellow in Criminal Law and Lecturer in International and European Criminal Law at the School of Law, University of Bologna. She is a Principal

Investigator within the EU research consortium Memory Laws in European and Comparative Perspectives funded by HERA (Humanities in the European Research Area).

The definition of organised crime

has long been the object of lively debate, at national and international level. Sociological and legal analysis has not yet led to one definitive answer to the question of what exactly 'organised crime' means. Nonetheless, many

instruments adopted both at international and national levels set forth special legal regimes designed to target criminal groups featuring a stable organisation, which are perceived as particularly dangerous to

society. Therefore, identifying the notion of organised crime is crucial to establishing the scope of any legal instrument specifically designed for combating it. The aim of this book is to reassess the scope, the

effectiveness and the overall coherence of existing definitions of organised crime, and to identify any need for a reconsideration of these definitions, specifically with reference to the EU legal order. It will be of interest to

academics, practitioners and legislators working in the sphere of EU criminal law and of organised crime more generally.
European Criminal Procedures
List of Works Relating to Criminology
In Search of

Optimal Enforcement
Relazione sul progetto preliminare di codice penale italiano
Exclusionary Rules in Comparative Law
Corporate Criminal Liability