1. International Criminal Law

The United States and International Criminal Tribunals

An Introduction

Harry M. Rhea


xvi + 218 pp. | paperback

69 euro | 97 US dollar | 66 GB pound

Supranational criminal Law, volume 14

The relationship between the United States and international criminal tribunals dates back to at least the First World War. Currently, there are many anti-American criticisms throughout the international legal community concerning the foreign relations policies of the United States, in particular, its position on the International Criminal Court. Written by an emerging scholar in the field of international criminal justice, this book considers over 150 years of United States policies on international criminal tribunals and the prosecution of international crimes. Relying on archival research, Harry M. Rhea demonstrates how the United States has remained consistent supporting all multinational and international criminal tribunals without supporting the International Criminal Court.

‘Is it exceptionalism, or is it just the ambivalence of a superpower? This is a fascinating account of the attitude of the United States over time to international criminal tribunals. It makes excellent use of much underutilized archive material.’

Roger S. Clark, Board of Governors Professor, Rutgers School of Law, Camden, New Jersey.

‘Meticulously documented with a focus on primary sources, Dr. Rhea’s book vividly demonstrates that US policy toward international criminal tribunals has been over 150 years in the making. Its unique historic treatment renders this book essential reading for policy-makers, practitioners, and academic researchers working in the area of international criminal justice.’

Michael P. Scharf, Associate Dean for Global Legal Studies and John Deaver Drinko-Baker and Hostetler Professor of Law, Case Western Reserve University School of Law

For titles marked with this symbol, special arrangements for students are available. We are always willing to discuss student arrangements for other books. Please visit our website for our policy on inspection copies for lecturers.
Sexual Violence as an International Crime: Interdisciplinary Approaches

Anne-Marie de Brouwer, Charlotte Ku, Renée Römkens and Larissa van den Herik (eds.)

80 euro  | 112 US dollar  | 76 GB pound
Series on Transitional Justice, volume 12

This edited volume focuses on developments in recognizing, investigating, and prosecuting cases of sexual violence in (post-)conflict situations from an interdisciplinary angle. The investigation and prosecution of these cases raises new and challenging questions as to how to build evidence, but also how to address victims’ concerns in that process. It addresses innovations and challenges of empirical and other new kinds of social scientific, archival and medical data collection techniques; the development of evidence in relation to charges ranging from sexual violence as a war crime, crime against humanity to genocide; evidentiary and procedural achievements and challenges involved in prosecuting sexual victimization in international courts; and how to create awareness of sexual violence crimes in order to recognize such crimes and to prevent them in the future.


The Principle of Equality of Arms in International Criminal Proceedings

Masha Fedorova

94 euro  | 132 US dollar  | 89 GB pound
School of Human Rights Research, volume 55

This book studies the interpretation and application of the principle of equality of arms in proceedings before several international criminal courts. The coming of age of these institutions merits an evaluation of the application of one of the fundamental principles underlying a criminal procedure. The practice of these courts presents some substantial challenges to achieving a meaningful equality of arms in the context in which these courts operate.

Before studying the law and jurisprudence of the International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, the Special Court for Sierra Leone, the International Criminal Court, and the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, the historical roots and the meaning of the principle of equality of arms are examined from two perspectives: the human rights perspective and the criminal process perspective.

Subsequently, four themes that are central to understanding the principle of equality of arms in the international
criminal context are discussed. First, the focus is on the investigation stage of the criminal process and the ability of the parties to prepare for trial. Next, the study takes a closer look at the system of disclosure of materials that were collected during investigations. Third, attention is paid to the issue of the perceived inequality in resources and facilities between the parties and the institutionally unequal positioning of the defence. Last, issues concerning the presentation of the case at the trial stage, such as the time and the number of witnesses the parties are allowed to present and the issues relating to the examination of witnesses and the admissibility of evidence, are examined. The book concludes with general observations on the scope and proper understanding of the principle of fairness, the right to a fair trial and the principle of equality of arms.

2. European Criminal Law

European Criminal Law

An Integrative Approach
André Klip

125 euro | 175 US dollar | 119 GB pound

Ius Communitatis Series, volume 2

European criminal law is explained as a multi-level field of law, in which the European Union has a normative influence on substantive criminal law, criminal procedure and on the co-operation between Member States. This book aims to describe the contours of the emerging criminal justice system of the European Union and to present a coherent picture of the legislation enacted and the case law on European Union level and its influence on national criminal law and criminal procedure.

Among the topics and questions covered in this book are the following: What does mutual recognition mean in the context of the European Arrest Warrant? How can European Union law be invoked by an accused? When is the Charter of Fundamental Freedoms applicable in national criminal proceedings? These and other pertinent questions are dealt with on the basis of an in-depth analysis of the case law of the Court of Justice and legislation. In addition the book challenges the reader to assess the mutual (and sometimes conflicting) influence of European Union law and national criminal law respectively and explains how European Union law will usually prevail although national criminal law still remains relevant.

This 2nd updated and extended edition covers all recent developments since the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon in 2009.

On the first edition of European Criminal Law:
‘[...] his innovative scheme has caused him to think ahead. It is to this book, I suspect, that both lawyers and policy-makers will increasingly refer when confronted by some new issue.’

Prof. John Spencer (Cambridge University) in CMLR (2010) 1557, 1559
Over the years the European Union has expanded its legislation in the area of criminal law, criminal procedure and co-operation in criminal matters. This process led to an endless number of conventions, framework decisions, joint actions, directives and other legal instruments. Materials on European Criminal Law is a collection of legal instruments including all legal materials that are relevant for the practice of the Member States of the European Union in one concise volume. It is useful for practitioners, academics and students alike.

3. Criminal Justice and Criminal Proceedings

Pre-trial detention

It is estimated that in the course of a year approximately 10 million people will pass through pre-trial detention. Although no adequately functioning criminal justice system can presently do entirely without detaining any suspects, pre-trial detention thus remains problematic in the context of human rights, the detainee’s family and society. This volume therefore offers a wide variety of topics that are relevant to pre-trial detention. Themes discussed are, for instance: developments that affect the application of pre-trial detention; relevant international and national human rights standards as well as monitoring systems; pre-trial detention of specific groups, and alternatives to pre-trial detention. Moreover, this volume contains chapters on 21 individual countries from around the world. On the basis of these, this volume not only examines whether and how international human rights standards on detention are influencing national law and practice, and the extent to which international norms are suitable to do so, it also intends to reveal strengths and weaknesses of domestic law systems as such.
Probation Measures and Alternative Sanctions in the European Union

With the scientific contribution of Fergus McNeill and Sonja Snacken
Daniel Flore, Stéphanie Bosly,
Amandine Honhon and Jacqueline Maggio (eds.)
99 euro | 139 US dollar | 94 GB pound

The free movement of citizens within the European Union has been increasingly simplified, which means that nowadays more and more sentences are imposed to non-residents and, as a consequence, have to be executed on the territory of other Member States. An effective application of the Framework Decision 2008/947/JHA of 27 November 2008 that allows the recognition and supervision of probation measures in a Member State other than the one that pronounced the sentence is therefore essential in order to ensure an adequate enforcement of such sentences in the European Union.

However, given the disparities between probation measures existing on a national level and the lack of harmonisation, the success and effectiveness of this legal instrument will highly depend on a clear understanding of those discrepancies and a profound knowledge of Member States’ national probation systems.

Through a thorough analysis of the national probation systems in the light of the obligations arisen from the EU Framework Decision, the EU co-funded project presents a comprehensive comparative study and promotes necessary mutual understanding. It also provides for legal and practical measures and tools with a view to promoting an appropriate and effective implementation of the legal instrument.

Thanks to the support of many partners and the European Commission, this project offers a European perspective of the topic. The scientific contribution of Professors Sonja Snacken and Fergus McNeill constitutes an essential added value to the analytic study of the national probation systems.

This book reflects the complete research results of the project and aims to be a useful tool for probation services, practitioners, academics, researchers, students and policymakers in the area of European criminal law.

Videoconference and Remote Interpreting in Criminal Proceedings

Sabine Braun and Judith L. Taylor (eds.)
70 euro | 98 US dollar | 66 GB pound

In response to increasing mobility and migration in Europe, the European Directive 2010/64/EU on strengthening the rights to interpretation and translation in criminal proceedings has highlighted the importance of quality in legal translation and interpreting. At the same time, the economic situation is putting pressure on public services and translation/interpreting service providers alike, jeopardizing quality standards and fair access to justice. With regard to interpreting, the use of videoconference technology is now being widely considered as a potential solution for gaining cost-effective and timely access to qualified legal interpreters. However, this gives rise to many questions, including: how technological mediation through videoconferencing affects the quality of interpreting; how this is related to the actual videoconference setting and the distribution of participants; and ultimately whether the different forms of video-mediated interpreting are sufficiently reliable for legal communication. It is against this backdrop that the AVIDICUS Project (2008-11), co-funded by the European Commission’s Directorate-General Justice, set out to research the quality and viability of video-mediated interpreting in criminal proceedings. This volume, which is based on the final AVIDICUS Symposium in 2011, presents a cross-section of the findings from AVIDICUS and complementary research initiatives, as well as recommendations for judicial services, legal practitioners and police officers, and legal interpreters.
The study starts with an in-depth analysis of the international standards, followed by the case studies of the Czech Republic and Estonia. The country studies provide a description of the national social security systems and a comparison of these systems with international standards. The last part of the book comprises conclusions and discussions regarding the applicability and adequacy of the international standards in the two countries, which are, however, also relevant to other EU Member States.

Mens rea and defences in European criminal law

Jeroen Blomsma
105 euro | 147 US dollar | 100 GB pound
School of Human Rights Research, volume 54

In the past decades, the process of European integration has influenced all fields of law, and eventually also criminal law. Whereas the creation and enforcement of criminal liability used to be purely a national matter, European legislation now requires Member States to criminalize all sorts of harmful conduct. However, this legislation does not determine the full scope of criminal liability, omitting to define general principles of criminal law. For example, the Union refers to ‘intention’ in its legislation, but it has not determined what qualifies as such. As a result, what is criminal in one State may not be in another, which runs counter to the goal of harmonization.

This book aims to remedy this by establishing what mens rea and defences should look like in European criminal law. Should intentional conduct also encompass those consequences that were not wanted, but merely foreseen as possible side-effects? Should the European legislator be allowed to criminalize conduct that does not require any proof of mens rea? What justifications and excuses could a defendant raise in Court? Can torture or murder ever be excused? To answer these questions, this book infers common principles of mens rea and defences from European law and the legal systems of the Member States. Subsequently, it merges them into one coherent and enforceable system.

African Perspectives on Tradition and Justice

Tom Bennett, Eva Brems, Giselle Corradi, Lia Nijzink and Martien Schotsmans (eds.)
45 euro | 63 US dollar | 43 GB pound

This volume aims to produce a better understanding of the relationship between tradition and justice in Africa. It presents six contributions of African scholars related to current international discourses on access to justice and human rights and on the localisation of transitional justice. The contributions suggest that access to justice and appropriate, context-specific transitional justice strategies need to consider diversity and legal pluralism. In this sense, they all stress that dialogical approaches are the way forward. Whether it is in the context of legal reforms, transitional processes in post-war societies or the promotion of human rights in general, all contributors accentuate that it is by means of cooperation, conversation and cross-fertilization between different legal realities that positive achievements can be realized. The contributions in this book illustrate the perspectives on this dialectical process from those operating on the ground, and more specifically from Sierra Leone, Mozambique, Malawi, South Africa, Uganda and Rwanda. Obviously, the contributions in this volume do not provide the final outcome of the debate. Rather, they are part of it.
Economic Criteria for Criminalization

Optimizing Enforcement in Case of Environmental Violations

**Katarina Svatikova**


60 euro | 84 US dollar | 57 GB pound

*European Studies in Law and Economics, volume 8*

Why should criminal law be used to enforce environmental violations? Aren’t administrative sanctions, particularly administrative fines, more efficient to use? This book examines the question why – from an economic perspective – society should enforce certain violations through criminal law, while others through private or administrative law. The findings of this analysis show that the enforcement through criminal law should be used only in limited circumstances, i.e. when (1) harm is large and/or immaterial and/or diffuse and/or remote; (2) stigma is desired; (3) the probability of detection is low; and (4) the criminal enforcement costs are sufficiently low. Under these circumstances, criminal enforcement seems to be the efficient instrument to use. This framework was applied to the enforcement of environmental violations in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany and the Flemish Region in Belgium. The empirical assessment of these four jurisdictions showed that there is definitely a role for administrative sanctions, which could be a cost-effective instrument to deal with environmental violations.

The relevant factors in assessing whether administrative fines are welfare enhancing are the distribution of abatement costs among firms, the marginal enforcement costs and the probability of detection and sanctioning. The analysis shows that in order to benefit from having two separate systems of laws, namely the criminal and the administrative, procedural differences should be maintained, since they have an economic justification.

4. Corruption

The International Legal Framework against Corruption

**States' obligations to prevent and repress corruption**

**Julio Bacio Terracino**


95 euro | 133 US dollar | 90 GB pound

It is now unquestionable that corruption has become an issue of international concern. A complex set of substantive and procedural rules has emerged concerning the prevention and repression of corruption, representing the international legal framework against corruption. The present study begins by tracing the emergence of this framework and engages in a systematic analysis of its content, highlighting weaknesses and innovative aspects. What does international law require States to do in relation to corruption? What happens if States do not meet their international obligations? The responses to these questions constitute the core of this study.
Corruption: A Violation of Human Rights and a Crime Under International Law?

Martine Boersma
95 euro | 133 US dollar | 90 GB pound

School of Human Rights Research, volume 56

Corruption, being the abuse of public office for private or political gain, currently receives an increasing amount of attention from scholars and practitioners in various disciplines, including law. While the phenomenon is as old as mankind, the last fifteen years saw the rise of many anti-corruption treaties, aimed at criminalisation, prevention and cooperation. At the same time, there seems to be relatively little work done on corruption in the field of human rights law or international criminal law. This book argues that these areas of law can certainly contribute to fighting corruption, by giving a human face to both victims and perpetrators.

The study commences with Part A, containing a broader analysis of the ‘multi-headed monster’ named corruption, looking into issues of definition, measurement, and consequences. This is followed by an overview of the content and functioning of the global and regional anti-corruption treaties that are currently in force, including the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.

Hereafter, Part B considers whether or not types of corruption can be qualified as a violation of internationally recognised human rights, enshrined in the International Bill of Rights. It is argued that corruption, especially in the public sector, can have a severe negative impact upon both civil and political rights, as well as upon economic, social and cultural rights. Moreover, the study examines to what extent this is recognised by the human rights supervisory mechanisms at the global and regional level. The concluding observations and case law of the human rights treaty bodies are scrutinised, as well as the outcomes of the various Special Procedures and the Universal Periodic Review System of the UN Human Rights Council. At the regional level, the case law of the European Court of Human Rights, the Inter-American Commission and Court of Human Rights, as well as the cases of the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights are discussed.

Furthermore, Part C of the book aims to view corruption from the angle of international criminal law, inter alia by examining whether or not types of corruption can be qualified as a crime under international criminal law. In this context, the question is answered whether corruption can fall under the current provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court de lege lata. Also, the various possibilities offered by international criminal law de lege ferenda to combat corruption are touched upon.

Finally, Part D draws conclusions and formulates recommendations as to how human rights law and international criminal law can best be used to address corruption. This includes a draft General Comment on corruption and human rights, with the purpose of providing a starting point for further reflection on the topic.
5. Human Rights

**Beyond the Death Penalty**

Reflections on Punishment

*Hans Nelen and Jacques Claessen (eds.)*


70 euro | 98 US dollar | 66 GB pound

*Maastricht Series in Human Rights*

This book contains a selection of papers that were presented during the multidisciplinary conference ‘Beyond the Death Penalty: Reflections on Punishment’, organised by the Maastricht Centre for Human Rights. The event marked the 150th anniversary of the de facto abolition of the death penalty in the Netherlands.

As the title suggests, the scope of this volume moves beyond the death penalty. After a first cluster of chapters with a strong focus on capital punishment, an intriguing mixture of topics in relation to punishment is presented, including chapters on the populist context of contemporary crime control, reconciliation and rehabilitation, prison life, and efficiency and effectiveness.

The aim of the conference was to reflect on punishment from a variety of angles and, additionally, to give some food for thought to the contemporary debate on crime and punishment. Undoubtedly, this book will have the same impact on its readers. It will match the interest of many academics, including legal scholars, criminologists, penologists, legal philosophers, sociologists, psychologists, and historians.

**Enforced Disappearance**

Determining State Responsibility under the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

*Marthe Lot Vermeulen*


95 euro | 133 US dollar | 90 GB pound

*School of Human Rights Research, volume 51*

In late 2010, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED) entered into force. The present study addresses the question of determining state responsibility under the ICPPED, based on a framework that harmonises the protection afforded by this convention with the experiences of victims of enforced disappearance. The premise is that such an approach enhances the protection from this grave human rights violation.

The book consists of two parts. The first part sets the parameters for the evaluative framework. This part examines the norms laid down in the ICPPED and identifies room for interpretation. The first part also examines the effects of an enforced disappearance on its victims and discerns the main causes of their suffering. Lastly, this part examines the state obligations that give effect to the protection from enforced disappearance. This framework provides the basis for the comparative case law analysis in the second part of the book. The second part primarily scrutinises the case law of the Human Rights Committee, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and the European Court of Human Rights. It compares the case law on the various state obligations that are relevant to the interpretation and application of the ICPPED. Subsequently, this part evaluates the case law and provides, where necessary, alternative approaches in light of the identified main causes of victims’ suffering.
This study concludes with recommendations for the interpretation and application of the norms laid down in the ICPPED by its supervisory committee. Although primarily directed towards the ICPPED, the study addresses general issues concerned with the protection from enforced disappearance. Thereby, it is hoped that the book is of value to a wide range of human rights bodies and experts dealing with this human rights violation.

Three Approaches to Combating Torture in China

Chen Weidong and Taru Spronken (eds.)
58 euro | 81 US dollar | 55 GB pound

Maastricht Series in Human Rights

The use of torture, cruel and inhuman treatment in law enforcement and detention in China is not only well documented by international human rights NGOs but widely considered an ‘open secret’ within China itself. There is growing recognition from both officials and academic commentators that the problem of torture has to be tackled more effectively than hitherto. The fight against torture remains a momentous task, but as this book demonstrates, there is much that can be achieved through the collaborative efforts of reform-minded academics and practitioners in China and Europe.

Three Approaches to Combating Torture in China is the culmination of a three-year EIDHR-funded collaborative project between Renmin University of China, the University of Maastricht, the Rights Practice, and the Great Britain China Centre to prevent torture in China. In Part one, Chen Weidong, Chai Yufeng and Taru Spronken analyse the relationship between rules of evidence, the newly passed Chinese Criminal Procedure Law and forced confessions in China and Europe. Through their research they advocate that the exclusionary rule as a sanction against torture should be made more operational in China. Part two draws on the practical experience of running two pilots, a lay visitor scheme, and a complaints mechanism in two detention centres in China. Gerard de Jonge examines the importance of detention centre regulations and mechanisms to monitor places of detention. Cheng Lei then sets out a new draft on detention centre law for China, which provides greater respect for detainee rights, and better safeguards against ill-treatment. The final part is based on training for police which took place in Gansu and Sichuan in 2011. Here, Miet Vanderhallen challenges the practice of police investigators who take shortcuts in interrogation and rely too heavily on forced confessions. She presents a model for ethical and responsible suspect interviews.

This book is meant for anyone with an interest in legal reform in China and essential reading for academics, researchers, students and policy-makers in the area of human rights and criminal justice.

Preventive Detention: Asking the Fundamental Questions

Patrick Keyzer (ed.)
approx. 99 euro | 139 US dollar | 94 GB pound

In any society some people pose a risk to others. For hundreds of years preventive detention has been authorised by governments to ensure people are available for criminal proceedings (e.g. remand), in the mental health area, for quarantine, for inebriates, enemy aliens and sexual predators. The policy has also been famously employed more recently to control suspected terrorists. In all of these areas, governments need to balance the protection of the community with the rights of the ‘dangerous’ person.

These regimes have proliferated in recent years, and this book asks and answers some of the fundamental questions about these regimes. What are their doctrinal foundations? Is there a risk in laws that blur the historic division between the criminal and civil law, allowing the civil law to be used for criminal law purposes but
without the protections normally provided to criminal defendants? Are they effective in protecting people from harm? How do these regimes challenge fundamental principles, such as human rights? What are the remedies available to people who seek to challenge these regimes?

Regimes that punish people who have not been convicted of a fresh crime or that contemplate the infliction of punishment upon breach of a ‘control order’ require careful scrutiny to avoid human rights abuse. This volume considers preventive detention in its many varying forms across Europe, the Americas and Australasia, interrogate the theoretical underpinnings of the regimes, and then critically analyse these regimes for consistency with international human rights. The volume brings together respected international experts to guide lawmakers, policymakers and academics in an increasingly significant area of penal and public policy.

6. Journal

New Journal of European Criminal Law

ISSN 2032-2844 | Published quarterly | peer-reviewed

Price information
- Individual subscription (print + online): 145 euro
  203 US dollar | 138 GB pound
- Members of the ECBA and ECLAN receive a 15% discount
- Student rate: 72.50 euro | 102 US dollar | 69 GB pound
- Separate issues can be ordered via e-mail to mail@intersentia.be.
- Online only (21% vat incl.): 152.25 euro | 213.15 US dollar | 137.03 GB pound
- For ip-access, please contact the publisher at the e-mail address above.

www.njecl.eu

The New Journal of European Criminal Law is the leading international journal on European criminal law. It aims at analysing, discussing, defining, developing and improving criminal law in Europe and in particular criminal law as it is drawn up by the European Union and the Council of Europe.

European criminal law is an established and recognised legal discipline. It is not confined to the European Union, but it extends to all forty-seven States of the Council of Europe. Institutionally speaking European criminal law is driven by both the EU and the Council of Europe under the supervision and influence of the Court of Justice of the European Communities so far as the EU is concerned and by the European Court of Human Rights as regards the Council of Europe.

Although European criminal law is a recognised body of law, it constitutes by no means a perfect system and it requires analysis and discussion, so that it may develop and improve. Analysis and discussion cannot be the exclusive preserve of the legislative and judicial bodies; others must contribute to ensure balanced solutions.

Nor is European criminal law confined to what is traditionally considered as criminal law. It extends to and complements environmental law and competition law. As regards competition law the New Journal of European Criminal Law is running a section dedicated to the criminalisation of competition law and of hard-core cartels in particular. It is the first ever legal journal to treat criminal and competition law disciplines related at their interface.

The New Journal of European Criminal Law has two patrons: the European Criminal Bar Association (ECBA) and the European Criminal Law Academic Network (ECLAN). It serves as a forum for both legal practitioners and academics interested in issues related to European Criminal Law. Its editorial board comprises as wide a cross-section of the legal profession as possible. The New Journal of European Criminal Law solicits articles from all those involved in criminal law in its European dimension. It seeks a large variety of articles, ranging from with short case notes with little or no comment, to opinionated comments on developments to long in-depth critiques of judgements and legislative measures with proposals for reform or change.
Supranational Criminal Law: Capita Selecta

The time that criminal law was pre-eminently a national matter is gone. Criminal law and criminal procedure is no longer solely a product of decisions made by national legislative bodies, applied by national police, prosecutors and judges. A new criminal law is developing which goes beyond separate nations: supranational criminal law.

One example of this development is the relatively young body of law concerning war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide. Particularly essential to this development has been the establishment of the ICTY, the ICTR and the ICC, and of many internationalised tribunals all over the world. A second example of the development towards the supranationalisation of criminal law can be seen on a more regional level. In Europe for instance, the area of criminal law has become a prioritised field of co-operation in the third pillar of the European Union. These supranational criminal systems are criminal systems sui generis.

That at least is the presupposition of this series on supranational criminal law. The Supranational Criminal Law: Capita Selecta series aims at contributing to this discussion from a theoretical, dogmatic point of view, working towards new, consistent and fair penal systems, crossing the borders of the old law families and traditions.

Editorial Board: Dr. Roelof H. Haveman (editor-in-chief), Dr. Paul J.A. De Hert and Dr. Alette Smeulers.

With a subscription to the series you enjoy a 15% discount on each volume.

For the complete list of titles published in the series, please visit: http://scl.intersentia.com.

Victimological Approaches to International Crimes: Africa
Rianne Letschert, Roelof Haveman, Anne-Marie de Brouwer and Antony Pemberton (eds.)
99 euro | 139 US dollar | 94 GB pound

Supranational Criminal Law, volume 13
The European Public Prosecutor's Office
Analysis of a Multilevel Criminal Justice System
Martijn Zwiers
95 euro | 133 US dollar | 90 GB pound
Supranational Criminal Law, volume 12

The Principle of Mutual Recognition in Cooperation in Criminal Matters
A study of the principle in four framework decisions and in the implementation legislation in the Nordic Member States
Annika Suominen
79 euro | 111 US dollar | 75 GB pound
Supranational Criminal Law, volume 11

The Implementation of the European Arrest Warrant in the European Union: law, policy and practice
Massimo Fichera
65 euro | 91 US dollar | 62 GB pound
Supranational Criminal Law, volume 10

International Criminal Law from a Swedish Perspective
Iain Cameron, Malin Thunberg Schunke, Karin Pâle-Bartes, Christoffer Wong and Petter Asp
85 euro | 119 US dollar | 81 GB pound
Supranational Criminal Law, volume 9

Annotated Leading Cases of International Criminal Tribunals

‘Annotated Leading Cases of International Criminal Tribunals is a particularly useful reference and research tool for anyone interested in specific legal aspects of the law of the tribunals.’

The establishment of the International Criminal Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda raised many new legal issues, such as the competence of the Security Council of the United Nations to establish a criminal tribunal, the relationship between the Tribunal and national authorities and the protection of vulnerable witnesses without violating the rights of the defence at the same time.

In dealing with these and other issues, one has to bear in mind that there was no useful precedent to guide the International Tribunals in their work. The Intergovernmental Conference for the creation of the statute of the International Criminal Court met with these very same challenges. Therefore, it was and is a major challenge for the Tribunals and the International Criminal Court to come up with creative solutions to legal problems in a manner that enables them to function effectively and fully respects the rights of the accused. The Tribunal’s and Court’s case law provides some of these solutions.

Annotated Leading Cases of International Criminal Tribunals provides you with the full text of the most important decisions, including concurring, separate and dissenting opinions. Distinguished experts in the field of international criminal law have commented the most important decisions of the ICTY, ICTR, The Special Court for Sierra Leone, The Special Panels for Serious Crimes in Timor-Leste and the ICC.

www.intersentia.com
Edited by: Prof. André Klip and Dr. Steven Freeland

Price per volume: 185 euro | 259 US dollar | 176 GB pound
With a subscription to the series you enjoy a 20% discount on each volume.

The series is accompanied by a website: www.annotatedleadingcases.com. For subscription details please refer to the website.

Volume 28 – The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia 2005-2006

Volume 29 – The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia 2006

Volume 30 – The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia 2006

Volume 31 – The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda 2007-2008

Volume 32 – The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda December 2008

Volume 33 - The International Criminal for the former Yugoslavia 2006–2007

Volume 34 – The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia 2007

Volume 35 – The International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia 2007-2008

Volume 36 – The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda 2009

Volume 37 – The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia 2008-2009

Volume 38 – The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia 2009

Volume 39 – The International Criminal Court 2006-2008

Volume 40 – The International Criminal Court 2008-2009
8. Book Ordering Information

BACK ORDERS
If a book is out of stock or not yet published, your order will remain in back order until it is available, unless we receive other instructions from you.

SUBSCRIPTION
Subscription items will be automatically entered as standing orders for future updating and renewals unless otherwise directed.

TERMS OF PAYMENT
In order to facilitate payment, we prefer payment by credit card. Therefore, please complete the order form and fax it to Intersentia (+32 3 658 71 21).

PRICE CHANGES
All listed prices are subject to change without notice and currency rate changes.

RETURNS
Before returning incorrect, damaged or overstocked items, you must receive permission from our Customer Service Department (+32 3 680 15 50 or mail@intersentia.be). Requests must be made within 6 months of invoice date. Returns received without proper authorization will not be accepted. All returns must be in saleable condition. Damaged, marked or stamped books cannot be returned.

Intersentia
Groenstraat 31
2640 Mortsel
Belgium
T +32 (0)3 680 15 50
F +32 (0)3 658 71 21
mail@intersentia.be

www.intersentia.com

Intersentia Ltd
Trinity House
Cambridge Business Park | Cowley Road
Cambridge CB4 0WZ | United Kingdom
T +44 (0) 1223 39 3753
F +44 (0) 1223 39 3513
mail@intersentia.co.uk

www.intersentia.co.uk
Order form

I would like to order:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>ISBN</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fax: +32 3 658 71 21  
mail@intersentia.be

Please charge my credit card:  
\[ \square \text{Visa} \quad \square \text{MasterCard} \quad \square \text{AmEx} \]

name of cardholder

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>card number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>expiry date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| signature |

Mr | Mrs | Ms

name:  
first name:

card number

city:
country:
tel.:  
fax:
e-mail:  
VAT no.:

signature:  
date:

Send your order to:

Intersentia nv
Groenstraat 31 | 2640 Mortsel | Belgium
Fax +32 3 658 71 21
mail@intersentia.be

Shipping costs
Please note that all listed prices are shipping costs excluded.

www.intersentia.com